

**PSY 130**  
**Review Test #1 Chapter 1**

1. A multigenerational kinship unit consisting of parents, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ family.
  - A. nonnormative
  - B. nuclear
  - C. extended
  - D. blended
2. A group's total way of life, including customs, traditions, laws, beliefs, values, and language, is referred to as its
  - A. subculture.
  - B. ethnicity.
  - C. culture.
  - D. acculturation.
3. A specific time when a given event, or the absence of that event, has the greatest impact on development is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ period.
  - A. important
  - B. essential
  - C. required
  - D. critical
4. During which developmental period do children begin to regulate their own behavior and become more interested in their peer groups?
  - A. infancy
  - B. toddlerhood
  - C. early childhood
  - D. middle childhood
5. Allocation of resources often changes as a person develops. Which of the following is an example of this redistribution?
  - A. Personal growth and improvement of skills are benefited by the availability of resources.
  - B. Resources do not aid a person during a time of personal loss.
  - C. The availability of resources decreases over time.
  - D. The availability of resources increases over time.
6. The inborn traits or characteristics we inherit from the biological parents are our
  - A. environment.
  - B. individual differences.
  - C. heredity.
  - D. influences.
7. Some religious groups have taught children consistent traditions for weddings and funerals. Teaching these ways to the next generation is an example of
  - A. context.
  - B. ethnic diversity.
  - C. culture.
  - D. morality.

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8. The concept of a lifelong process of development that can be studied scientifically is known as what?
  - A. childhood development
  - B. longtime development
  - C. life-span development
  - D. social development
  
9. All of the following may be considered indirect effects of poverty EXCEPT
  - A. parents' emotional state.
  - B. home environments.
  - C. presence of models for young people.
  - D. breakdown of the nuclear family.
  
10. The findings of the Oakland Growth Study during the Great Depression and a 1989 study of Iowa farm families who faced depreciation of their farmland were similar in all areas EXCEPT that in the more recent study
  - A. depressed parents often withdrew from their children.
  - B. children often lost their self-confidence, were unpopular, and did poorly in school.
  - C. parent data included more effects of mother's behavior on the family.
  - D. parents developed emotional problems.
  
11. The impact of technological developments such as video games, computers, and the Internet are considered
  - A. nonnormative age-graded influences.
  - B. normative history-graded influences.
  - C. normative age-graded influences.
  - D. nonnormative history-graded influences.
  
12. A child born today in Iraq will have different experiences than children born in the United States or Mexico. These experiences will affect the course of development for these children because each child develops within a unique
  - A. biological context.
  - B. social and historical context.
  - C. genetic content.
  - D. maturation period.
  
13. Jean-Marc-Gaspard Itard, a young practitioner in psychiatry, was able to teach Victor all of the following except the ability to
  - A. speak.
  - B. discriminate among sensory experiences.
  - C. read and write simple sentences.
  - D. express desires and obey commands.
  
14. A condition that would increase the likelihood of a negative outcome is a description of what?
  - A. environmental perceptions
  - B. genetic influences
  - C. risk factors
  - D. social resources

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15. Marcus has stopped being so demanding and waits his turn when playing with his friends. He also appears to be more interested in others instead of himself. He is probably in what developmental period?
- A. infancy
  - B. toddlerhood
  - C. early childhood
  - D. middle childhood
16. Socioeconomic status is determined by all of the following EXCEPT
- A. ethnicity.
  - B. income.
  - C. education.
  - D. occupation.
17. Most deaf children are born to \_\_\_\_\_ parents.
- A. hearing
  - B. deaf
  - C. retarded
  - D. signing
18. Marcus is 14 months old and having great difficulty when left with the babysitter. His separation anxiety is an example of interaction between which two types of development?
- A. intellectual and physical
  - B. cognitive and intellectual
  - C. physical and emotional
  - D. intellectual and social
19. Historically, the study of child development gained impetus from
- A. immunization to protect children from disease.
  - B. child labor laws.
  - C. scientific discoveries about the nature of conception.
  - D. all of these.
20. To adapt by learning the language, customs, and attitudes needed to get along in the dominant culture while trying to preserve some of one's own culture is
- A. ethnic gloss.
  - B. ethnicity.
  - C. acculturation.
  - D. society.

**PSY 130**  
**Review Test #1 Chapter 1**

1. (p. 15) C
2. (p. 16) C
3. (p. 21) D
4. (p. 12) D
5. (p. 23) A
6. (p. 14) C
7. (p. 16) C
8. (p. 8) C
9. (p. 16) D
10. (p. 20) C
11. (p. 19) B
12. (p. 15) B
13. (p. 6) A
14. (p. 16) C
15. (p. 12) C
16. (p. 15) A
17. (p. 22) A
18. (p. 10) D
19. (p. 8) D
20. (p. 18) C