

1. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about genetic influence on individual differences over time?
 - A) The degree of genetic difference typically remains stable from infancy through adulthood.
 - B) The degree of genetic difference typically increases from infancy through adulthood.
 - C) The degree of genetic difference typically decreases from infancy through adulthood.
 - D) The degree of genetic difference typically increases from infancy through childhood, and then decreases from childhood through adulthood.

2. Which of the following words of advice is an implication of psychological research for parenting?
 - A) Pay little attention to children's characteristics when disciplining; simply discipline as you see fit.
 - B) Determine which decisions are really important.
 - C) Allow children to develop on their own without much guidance from you.
 - D) Do not worry a great deal about choosing a partner, as most couples end up divorced anyway.

3. Which of the following patterns is true of the association between parental involvement in school and academic achievement?
 - A) It is consistent across socioeconomic and ethnic groups.
 - B) It is stronger for low-income families than for affluent families.
 - C) It is stronger for Euro-American families than for African-American families.
 - D) It is stronger for families of girls than for families of boys.

4. Which of the following behaviors is an example of self-initiated activity in the domain of gendered behavior?
 - A) gender segregation
 - B) parents' rewarding of gender-appropriate behavior
 - C) teachers' practice of calling on boys more than girls
 - D) All of these are examples of self-initiated activity in the domain of gendered behavior.

5. Which of the following behaviors is an example of children's active interpretation of their experiences?
 - A) informal theories of living things
 - B) loss of the stepping reflex
 - C) elicitation of harsh discipline by difficult toddlers
 - D) All of these are examples of children's active interpretation of their experiences.

6. Which of the variables would probably be most interesting to researchers interested in individual differences?
 - A) Variable A, which is stable over time and has few concurrent associations with other variables
 - B) Variable B, which has many concurrent associations and changes drastically over short time periods
 - C) Variable C, which is stable over time and is related to few individual differences over time
 - D) Variable D, which has many concurrent associations and remains stable over time

7. Children actively contribute to their own development through all of the following actions EXCEPT:
 - A) eliciting reactions from other people.
 - B) complying with cultural norms.
 - C) interpreting their experiences.
 - D) physically interacting with their environment.

8. Whether one primarily sees continuities or discontinuities in development is, to a great deal, dependent on which of the following factors?
 - A) domain of development
 - B) whether one is looking at infants, young children, older children, or adolescents
 - C) the breadth of one's focus
 - D) whether one considers nature or nurture to be at the core of development

9. Which of the following actions is an example of a domain-specific learning mechanism?
 - A) metacognition about strategy choice
 - B) recognizing objects as familiar
 - C) mutual exclusivity assumption in word learning
 - D) All of the answers are examples of domain-specific learning mechanisms.

10. Which of the following sentences is NOT an example of how children elicit reactions from other people?
 - A) Attractive babies are treated more affectionately than are unattractive babies.
 - B) Children with difficult temperaments are treated less positively by their parents than are children with easy temperaments.
 - C) Children who show an interest in learning are more likely to be given extra assignments from their teachers than are children who do not show an interest in learning.
 - D) Children whose parents exhibit high levels of conflict are more likely to receive poor-quality parenting.

11. Which of the following terms is an example of a behavioral change mechanism?
- A) conditioning
 - B) imitation
 - C) habituation
 - D) generalization
 - E) All of the answers are examples of a behavioral change mechanism.
12. Which of the following statements is true about the stability of individual differences in the intellectual domain and in the social domain?
- A) Neither domain shows a great deal of stability.
 - B) The intellectual domain shows a great deal of stability, but the social domain does not.
 - C) The social domain shows a great deal of stability, but the intellectual domain does not.
 - D) Both domains show some stability, but stability is greater in the intellectual domain.
13. When do nature and nurture begin interacting?
- A) prenatally
 - B) at birth
 - C) in infancy
 - D) after infancy
14. Which of the following variables is NOT an example of the sociocultural context of development?
- A) the economic circumstances in which children live
 - B) the country in which children live
 - C) the time period in which children live
 - D) All are examples of the sociocultural context of development.
15. Which of the following terms is NOT an example of a general cognitive process that contributes to development?
- A) content knowledge
 - B) metacognition
 - C) strategies
 - D) scaffolding
16. Examination of which of the following characteristics would be MOST likely to reveal continuities in development?
- A) daily body length over first month of life
 - B) development of ability to take others' perspectives
 - C) disappearance of the stepping reflex
 - D) onset of menstruation

17. Which of the following statements is an example of a behavioral change mechanism?
- A) Synapses that are not needed are reduced.
 - B) Individuals generalize from one instance to another.
 - C) Children who are athletic seek out athletic activities.
 - D) Parents use social scaffolding to help children learn.
18. The adorable nature of babies in their appearance and their coos and smiles is a particularly good example of which of the following processes?
- A) nature eliciting nurture
 - B) the importance of timing
 - C) nature revealing itself over time
 - D) the importance of the active interpretation of experience
19. Which of the following assertions is true of prenatal development?
- A) Prenatal development is essentially completely due to nature, except when teratogens are involved.
 - B) Prenatal development is purely the unfolding of innate potential.
 - C) There are innumerable interactions between nature and nurture in the womb.
 - D) The interaction of nature and nurture is limited to the control of the effects of nurture by the nature of the mother.
20. Which of the following actions is a key component of the importance of children eliciting reactions from other people?
- A) The reactions then shape the child's own behavior.
 - B) Children's elicitation of reactions from other people decrease over time.
 - C) The reactions then shape the other people's development.
 - D) All of the answers are key components.
21. Which of the following statements about historical changes in the United States is true?
- A) Nearly all historical changes have improved the lives of children.
 - B) Nearly all historical changes have worsened the lives of children.
 - C) Nearly all historical changes have not affected the lives of children for better or for worse.
 - D) Some historical changes are positive, some are negative, and some make life different, but neither better nor worse.

22. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about who children imitate?
- A) Children are more likely to imitate those with whom they have positive relationships.
 - B) Children rarely imitate people other than their parents.
 - C) Children imitate all adults and peers equally.
 - D) Children rarely imitate adults.
23. Which of the following terms is an example of a biological change mechanism?
- A) conditioning
 - B) habituation
 - C) synaptic pruning
 - D) children's informal theories
24. Which of the following statements is NOT an example of nature eliciting nurture?
- A) Parents of negative, unregulated children may become increasingly punitive over time.
 - B) Fetuses' exposure to their mothers' voices in the womb leads to their learning to prefer their mothers' voices over those of other women.
 - C) Children who are attractive are treated differently by adults and peers than children who are unattractive.
 - D) Babies who enjoy being cuddled are more likely to receive cuddling than are squirmy babies.
25. Which of the following statements is true about cognitive mechanisms of change?
- A) Both general and domain-specific cognitive learning mechanisms exist to influence development.
 - B) Only general cognitive learning mechanisms, and not domain-specific cognitive learning mechanisms, exist to help children learn.
 - C) Only domain-specific cognitive learning mechanisms, and not general cognitive learning mechanisms, exist to help children learn.
 - D) It is unclear whether the cognitive learning mechanisms that children use are general or domain-specific.
26. Based on theories and research in child development, which of the following advisements is NOT good advice for educators?
- A) Identify sources of children's misunderstandings to enable instruction to be directed at the source of the misunderstanding.
 - B) Understand children's informal theories in order to be able to interpret their comments and correct their errors.
 - C) Help children learn individually, as trying to get children to learn together can frequently be unproductive.
 - D) Keep children mentally and physically active in the learning process.

27. Which of the following variables is NOT a dimension of psychological functioning that is typically considered crucial for a broad range of outcomes?
- A) number of children in family
 - B) self-esteem
 - C) intelligence
 - D) attachment
28. Which of the following statements is NOT an example of the importance of timing on the relation between nature and nurture?
- A) Infants who are impulsive are more likely than other infants to exhibit antisocial behavior in later childhood.
 - B) If infants who are born with a defect that inhibits their ability to focus their eyes on the same point are not given restorative surgery by the age of 3, they will never have normal depth perception.
 - C) Infants have the ability to hear differences in phonemes that are not important in their native language, but they lose this ability after 12 months of age.
 - D) Maternal rubella causes visual and auditory damage to the fetus when the rubella occurs early in pregnancy, but not when it occurs late in pregnancy.
29. Which of the following actions is an example of a cognitive change mechanism?
- A) Synapses that are not needed are reduced.
 - B) Individuals generalize from one instance to another.
 - C) Children who are athletic seek out athletic activities.
 - D) Parents use social scaffolding to help children learn.
30. Sensitive periods occur in which of the following domains of development?
- A) physical
 - B) physical and cognitive
 - C) physical, cognitive, and intellectual
 - D) physical, cognitive, intellectual, and social
 - E) physical, cognitive, intellectual, social, and emotional
31. Societal values are unlikely to have an impact on which of the following phases?
- A) development of parent-child attachment
 - B) development of motor skills
 - C) development of cognitive skills
 - D) Societal values are likely to have an impact on any of the listed phases.
 - E) Societal values are unlikely to have an impact on any of the listed phases.

32. Which of the following sentences is a true statement about the effect of timing on the relation between nature and nurture?
- A) Nature only influences the nurture of human beings once they are born.
 - B) Nurture only influences the nature of human beings once they are born.
 - C) The effects of a particular kind of nurture depend on the nature of the child at the time of the experience.
 - D) A particular kind of nurture will generally exert its effect regardless of the nature of the child at the time of the experience.
33. Which of the following aspects of nature reveals itself completely at birth?
- A) attractiveness
 - B) nearsightedness
 - C) brain damage
 - D) intelligence
 - E) None of these aspects of nature reveals itself completely at birth.
34. Which of the following factors is NOT a key criterion in establishing which characteristics are considered important individual differences?
- A) stability over time
 - B) ability to predict future outcomes
 - C) relation to intelligence
 - D) association with other conceptually related characteristics
35. In countries in which the degree of income inequality is large, differences in economic circumstances:
- A) play a relatively small role in differences in development between poor and wealthy children.
 - B) play a relatively large role in differences in development between poor and wealthy children.
 - C) are entirely irrelevant to differences in development between poor and wealthy children.
 - D) are of similar magnitude to that of countries in which the degree of income inequality is small.
36. Which of the following historical changes has influenced children's development to differ now versus in the past?
- A) health care
 - B) rates of divorce
 - C) access to media
 - D) health care, rates of divorce, and access to media

37. Which of the following characteristics contributes to the stability exhibited by many individual differences?
- A) stability in child's genes
 - B) stability of environment
 - C) stability in child's genes and stability of environment
 - D) neither stability in child's genes nor stability of environment
38. Habituation is a mechanism of change in that it:
- A) occurs in every normal child.
 - B) is exhibited as early as before birth.
 - C) motivates babies to learn by seeking new stimulation.
 - D) All of these answers show that habituation is a mechanism of change.
39. Which of the following statements is an example of the manner in which children contribute to their own environment by regulating their own behavior?
- A) Children who are better able to control their negative emotions have more successful peer relations than do other children.
 - B) Children who are faster runners are more likely to participate in organized sports.
 - C) Children whose parents' discipline involves reasoning are more likely to develop a strong conscience than are other children.
 - D) Children who are twins are more similar in intelligence than children who are nontwin siblings.
40. Which of the following terms is an example of a behavioral change mechanism?
- A) metacognition
 - B) imitation
 - C) synaptic pruning
 - D) children's informal theories
41. Which of the following statements is supported by child psychological research?
- A) Help at-risk children early, before children's lives are even more poorly affected.
 - B) Help at-risk children later, when you can better assess their problems.
 - C) It does not matter when you help at-risk children, as long as they are helped at some point in their lives.
 - D) At-risk children can rarely be helped.

42. Which of the following assertions is an assumption of stage theories?
- A) Not all children pass through stages in the same order.
 - B) Transitions between stages can take a long time.
 - C) When children are in a given stage, a broad range of their behavior is consistent with that stage.
 - D) All of these are assumptions of stage theories.
43. Aggressive children's hostile attributional bias is an example of the influence of:
- A) early experience.
 - B) nurture on nature.
 - C) individuals' active interpretations of their experiences.
 - D) timing on the interaction between nature and nurture.
44. Which of the following sentences is an example of the contribution of metacognition to development?
- A) Children change their memory strategies as they realize which strategies will work in which situations.
 - B) Children habituate to stimuli with repeated exposure to them.
 - C) Children who are well-liked by their peers tend to do better academically than do other children.
 - D) Children learn more from individuals with whom they have a positive relationship than from others.
45. Which of the following infants is unable to actively influence his environment?
- A) Andrew, who is blind
 - B) Bobby, who is paralyzed
 - C) Carlos, who is deaf
 - D) Dietrich, who has typical sight, hearing, and movement
 - E) Elias, who is severely cognitively impaired
 - F) All of these infants are able to actively influence his environment.

Answer Key - Conclusions Review

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. D
11. E
12. D
13. A
14. D
15. D
16. B
17. D
18. A
19. C
20. A
21. D
22. A
23. C
24. B
25. A
26. C
27. A
28. A
29. B
30. E
31. E
32. C
33. E
34. C
35. B
36. D
37. C
38. C
39. A
40. B
41. A
42. C
43. C
44. A
45. F