Human Growth and Development

Description of the Examination
The Human Growth and Development examination (Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, Adulthood and Aging) covers material that is generally taught in a one-semester introductory course in developmental psychology or human development. An understanding of the major theories and research related to the broad categories of physical development, cognitive development and social development is required, as is the ability to apply this knowledge.

The examination contains approximately 90 questions to be answered in 90 minutes. Some of them are pretest questions that will not be scored.

The questions on the CLEP Human Growth and Development exam adhere to the terminology, criteria and classifications referred to in the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5).

Knowledge and Skills Required
Questions on the Human Growth and Development examination require candidates to demonstrate one or more of the following abilities.
- Knowledge of basic facts and terminology
- Understanding of generally accepted concepts and principles
- Understanding of theories and recurrent developmental issues
- Applications of knowledge to particular problems or situations

The subject matter of the Human Growth and Development examination is drawn from the following categories. For each category, several key words and phrases identify topics with which candidates should be familiar. The percentages next to the main categories indicate the approximate percentage of exam questions on that topic.

10% 
Theoretical Perspectives
- Biological
- Cognitive developmental
- Ecological
- Evolutionary
- Learning
- Psychodynamic
- Social cognitive
- Sociocultural

6% 
Research Strategies and Methodology
- Case study
- Correlational
- Cross-sectional
- Cross sequential
- Experimental
- Longitudinal
- Observational

12% 
Biological Development Throughout the Life Span
- Development of the brain and nervous system
- Genetic disorders
- Heredity, genetics and genetic testing
- Hormonal influences
- Influences of drugs
- Motor development
- Nutritional influences
- Perinatal influences
- Physical growth and maturation, aging
- Prenatal influences
- Sexual maturation
- Teratogens

6% 
Perceptual Development Throughout the Life Span
- Habituation
- Sensitive periods
- Sensorimotor activities
- Sensory acuity
- Sensory deprivation
12% Cognitive Development Throughout the Life Span
Attention
Environmental influences
Executive function
Expertise
Information processing
Jean Piaget's cognitive development theory
Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural theory
Memory
Play
Problem solving and planning
Thinking
Wisdom

8% Language Development
Bilingualism
Development of syntax
Environmental, cultural and genetic influences
Language and thought
Pragmatics
Semantic development
Vocalization and sound

8% Personality and Emotion
Attribution styles
Development of emotions
Emotional expression and regulation
Emotional intelligence
Erikson, Erik
Freud, Sigmund
Psychosocial theory
Stability and change
Temperament

6% Intelligence Throughout the Life Span
Concepts of intelligence and creativity
Developmental stability and change
Giftedness
Heredity and environment
Intelligence tests
Reaction range

6% Social Development Throughout the Life Span
Aggression
Attachment
Gender
Interpersonal relationships
Moral development
Prosocial behavior
Risk and resilience
Self
Social cognition
Social learning and modeling
Wellness

8% Family, Home and Society Throughout the Life Span
Abuse and neglect
Bronfenbrenner, Urie
Death and dying
Family relationships
Family structures
Media and technology
Multicultural perspectives
Parenting styles
Social and class influences

6% Schooling, Work and Interventions
Applications of developmental principles
Facilitation of role transitions
Intervention programs and services
Learning styles
Occupational development
Operant conditioning
Preschool care, day care, and elder care
Retirement

6% Developmental Psychopathology
Antisocial behavior
Anxiety and mood disorders
Asocial behavior, fears, phobias and obsessions
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
Autism spectrum disorder
Chronic illnesses and physical disabilities
Cognitive disorders, including dementia
Intellectual disability
Learning disabilities
Trauma-based syndromes
Sample Test Questions

The following sample questions do not appear on an actual CLEP examination. They are intended to give potential test-takers an indication of the format and difficulty level of the examination and to provide content for practice and review. Knowing the correct answers to all of the sample questions is not a guarantee of satisfactory performance on the exam.

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case.

1. The first negative emotion clearly exhibited during infancy is
   (A) fear
   (B) shame
   (C) guilt
   (D) distress
   (E) jealousy

2. According to behavioral psychologists, which of the following treatments is most likely to extinguish disruptive behavior in preschool children?
   (A) Threatening to isolate them immediately after such behavior
   (B) Ignoring them so that they do not receive the reinforcement they are seeking
   (C) Punishing them immediately so they understand what they did wrong
   (D) Discouraging them but not punishing them
   (E) Reasoning with them and explaining that their behavior is wrong

3. In which of the following stages of development do tissues develop into the endoderm, ectoderm, and mesoderm germ layers?
   (A) Germinal
   (B) Embryonic
   (C) Fetal
   (D) Perinatal
   (E) Neonatal

4. A defining characteristic of children with autism spectrum disorder is
   (A) obsessive attachment to their mothers
   (B) lack of motor coordination
   (C) unresponsiveness to others
   (D) hyperactivity
   (E) physical abnormality

5. Anxiety over performance can positively motivate school achievement in children as long as the degree of anxiety is
   (A) very high
   (B) high
   (C) moderate
   (D) low
   (E) very low

6. According to Jean Piaget, cognitive development begins with which of the following?
   (A) Preoperations
   (B) Concrete operations
   (C) Intuitive thought
   (D) Sensorimotor activities
   (E) Formal operations
7. Social-class differences in vocabulary development result from social-class differences in the amount of
   (A) maternal anxiety
   (B) verbal stimulation
   (C) paternal illness
   (D) sibling rivalry
   (E) marital discord

8. Studies in which the same people are tested at different ages are called
   (A) longitudinal
   (B) cross-sectional
   (C) normative
   (D) naturalistic
   (E) experimental

9. Which of the following is most central to the concept of sensitive period?
   (A) Growth spurts must occur at specific ages.
   (B) Children who do not develop at the same time as their peers experience distress.
   (C) A given function emerges automatically during a particular time period regardless of learning experiences.
   (D) Particular experiences are especially influential at a certain time in development.
   (E) Children go through a negativistic stage as a part of their cognitive development.

10. Jimmy saw his favorite candy for sale in the store. He had no money, so he planned to steal it. However, he changed his mind and decided not to do it, because stealing is wrong. According to Sigmund Freud’s theory, which part of Jimmy’s personality prevented him from stealing?
    (A) Id
    (B) Ego
    (C) Superego
    (D) Anima
    (E) Collective unconscious

11. If reinforcement is to be most effective in the learning of a new behavior, the reinforcement should be
    (A) provided as sparingly as possible
    (B) administered on an intermittent schedule
    (C) used primarily with high achievers
    (D) delayed until the end of the learning period
    (E) provided soon after the desired behavior occurs

12. In Harry Harlow’s experiments, infant monkeys raised with only wire or cloth “mothers” were LEAST fearful in strange situations in the presence of
    (A) the “mother” who had provided food
    (B) the “mother” who had provided contact comfort
    (C) the “mother” who had provided primary drive reduction
    (D) other young monkeys
    (E) their biological mothers

13. A sudden, loud noise made in the vicinity of a newborn infant is likely to elicit which of the following reflexes?
    (A) Babinski
    (B) Moro
    (C) Rooting
    (D) Palmar grasp
    (E) Stepping

14. On which of the following types of problems should a four-year-old child and a seven-year-old child perform most similarly?
    (A) Conservation of number
    (B) Classification
    (C) Transformation
    (D) Object permanence
    (E) Superordinate concepts
15. Red-green color blindness is best described as
(A) a sex-linked recessive trait
(B) a sex-linked dominant trait
(C) an autosomal recessive trait
(D) an autosomal dominant trait
(E) a trait resulting from chromosomal breakage

16. Over summer vacation, Gwen sees a boy she knows from school, but she has difficulty remembering his name. Which of her memory processes is failing in this situation?
(A) Storage
(B) Retrieval
(C) Encoding
(D) Short-term memory
(E) Sensory memory

17. Which of the following theorists did NOT develop a stage theory?
(A) Sigmund Freud
(B) Jean Piaget
(C) B. F. Skinner
(D) Lawrence Kohlberg
(E) Erik Erikson

18. Which of the following is true of menopause in men?
(A) Menopause is purely a physical phenomenon.
(B) Menopause may result from a lack of exercise.
(C) Menopause may result from work-related stress.
(D) Menopause is differentially damaging to the male psyche, depending on age.
(E) Menopause is physically impossible because males do not menstruate.

19. Which of the following dimensions of infant temperament has the strongest positive correlation with antisocial behavior later in life?
(A) Attention span
(B) Activity level
(C) Approach
(D) Irritable distress
(E) Rhythmicity

20. In accounting for the rapid expansion of a child’s early vocabulary, Susan Carey argued that a major role must be played by the child’s own active cognitive processing. Adults simply cannot teach a child exactly what referent every word picks out. Carey coined which of the following terms to denote this concept?
(A) Fast mapping
(B) Lexical conventionality
(C) Lexical contrast
(D) Linguistic empiricism
(E) Metacognition

21. Heather is currently taking courses in several different academic departments and doing volunteer work to help identify and develop her interests. She also spends a lot of time thinking about her values and goals but has not chosen a career path. Heather’s identity status is referred to as
(A) fixation
(B) identity achievement
(C) identity diffusion
(D) identity foreclosure
(E) identity moratorium
22. According to Lev Vygotsky, the range between what a child can do alone and what a child can do with assistance is referred to as

(A) higher mental functions
(B) scaffolding
(C) inner speech
(D) egocentric speech
(E) the zone of proximal development

23. A researcher is evaluating the effects of three different types of parent-education programs on adolescent mothers’ interactions with their toddlers. What is the independent variable in this investigation?

(A) Adolescent mothers’ interactions with their toddlers
(B) Level of parent-child communication
(C) Type of parent education program
(D) Child’s attachment to the mother
(E) Child’s socioeconomic status

24. Which of the following is a cause-and-effect pair that could be tested in a research study using an experimental design?

(A) Low birth weight...childhood nutrition
(B) Eating disorder in adolescence...body weight in adulthood
(C) Music lessons...intelligence
(D) Food preference...amount of time exercising
(E) Anxiety symptoms...marijuana use

25. A developing organism is most vulnerable to the effects of teratogens during the period of the

(A) ovum
(B) zygote
(C) embryo
(D) fetus
(E) neonate

26. With regard to sexual maturity, females generally mature

(A) two years earlier than males do
(B) four years earlier than males do
(C) two years later than males do
(D) four years later than males do
(E) at approximately the same age as males

27. Carolyn tripped on the carpet and fell. When she got up, she looked at her mother, who was laughing, and she laughed, too. This is an example of

(A) empathy
(B) sympathy
(C) social referencing
(D) display rules
(E) semantics

28. Proximodistal development is exemplified by which of the following?

(A) Control of gross arm movements prior to fine motor control of the fingers
(B) Control of the lower extremities prior to control of the head
(C) Refinement of perceptual abilities prior to walking
(D) Acquisition of differential skills prior to acquisition of complex skills
(E) Maturation of neural pathways in the cerebrum prior to maturation of the neural pathways in the midbrain
29. A researcher was interested in determining the heritability of a specific trait. He measured the trait in a group of same-sex dizygotic (DZ) twins and a group of monozygotic (MZ) twins. Half of the pairs of twins in each group were reared together, and half were reared apart. The figure above shows the correlations between the measures of the trait for the DZ and MZ twins by rearing condition. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the impact of genes and environment on the trait?

(A) Both genes and the environment influence the trait.
(B) Genetic but not environmental factors affect the trait.
(C) Environmental but not genetic factors affect the trait.
(D) Prenatal influences have stronger effects on development of the trait than do either genes or the environment.
(E) The environment influences the trait among the DZ but not the MZ twins.

31. Which of the following cues is most useful to an infant in determining which elements go together to form a coherent object?

(A) Common movement
(B) Linear perspective
(C) Texture gradient
(D) Optical expansion
(E) Convergence

32. Order the types of play below from the least cognitively mature to the most cognitively mature.

   I. Cooperative play
   II. Pretense/symbolic play
   III. Constructive play

(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) II, III, I
(D) III, I, II
(E) III, II, I

33. A child explains thunder as “the clouds yelling at each other.” This is an example of

(A) conservation
(B) reversibility
(C) animism
(D) egocentrism
(E) logical inference

34. The stage of formal operations is characterized by

(A) the application of logical thought to concrete objects and situations
(B) intuitive and animistic thought
(C) abstract thought and hypothetical problem solving
(D) the development of transductive reasoning
(E) the ability to conserve
35. Katie, a preschooler, sees a llama at the zoo for the first time and calls it a sheep. This is an example of
   (A) overextension  
   (B) chaining  
   (C) fast mapping  
   (D) divergent thinking  
   (E) an expressive style

36. Research on newborn infants’ hearing shows that they
   (A) cannot distinguish one sound from another  
   (B) are essentially deaf at birth  
   (C) react most strongly to their mothers’ voices  
   (D) enjoy hearing their own voices  
   (E) hear, but do not respond to sounds

37. A theory of language development that proposes an innate language acquisition device is classified as which of the following?
   (A) Nativist  
   (B) Interactionist  
   (C) Empiricist  
   (D) Contextual  
   (E) Functionalist

38. A child who has an IQ of 55 to 70 and delayed social development is classified as having a
   (A) mild intellectual disability  
   (B) moderate intellectual disability  
   (C) severe intellectual disability  
   (D) profound intellectual disability  
   (E) learning disability

39. Which of the following statements about ethnicity and intelligence test scores is most accurate?
   (A) No differences in intelligence test scores are observed between ethnic groups in the United States.  
   (B) Accounting for socioeconomic status (SES) does not reduce the ethnic differences in intelligence test scores.  
   (C) There is greater variation in intelligence test scores within ethnic groups than there is between them.  
   (D) Differences in intelligence test scores between ethnic groups are most likely attributable to genetic differences.  
   (E) Inducing stereotype threat reduces the ethnic differences in intelligence test scores.

40. A toddler with a secure attachment to a primary caregiver is most likely to
   (A) avoid the caregiver when they are reunited after a brief separation  
   (B) stay in the caregiver’s lap rather than explore a new environment  
   (C) cry when the caregiver leaves the toddler with a babysitter  
   (D) have a close bond with only one parent or primary caregiver  
   (E) respond equally well to the caregiver and to a strange adult

41. A boy who believes that he will become a girl if he wears his sister’s clothes has not achieved the concept of
   (A) androgyny  
   (B) gender stability  
   (C) gender labeling  
   (D) gender constancy  
   (E) gender schema
42. The process by which fluid from the uterus is taken early in pregnancy to determine whether the developing fetus has a genetic anomaly is called

(A) amniocentesis
(B) chorionic villus sampling
(C) positron-emission tomography
(D) insemination
(E) ultrasound

43. Although Elizabeth’s seven-year-old son wants to stay up past his bedtime to watch a television special, she insists that he go to bed at the usual time. She explains that he will be too tired to do well in school if he does not get his rest, and she promises to record the show for him. Diana Baumrind’s classification for Elizabeth’s parenting style is which of the following?

(A) Secure
(B) Uninvolved
(C) Authoritarian
(D) Authoritative
(E) Permissive

44. Which of the following statements about attachment is most accurate?

(A) Childcare is unlikely to impact attachment as long as it is not of poor quality.
(B) Fraternal twins are more similar in attachment than identical twins.
(C) Only a minority of children are securely attached.
(D) Infants with an initial disorganized attachment style typically become securely attached later in life.
(E) Infants with an easy temperament are less likely to be securely attached than those with a difficult temperament.

45. The three behavioral styles identified by Alexander Thomas and Stella Chess in their early research on infant temperament are

(A) sanguine, melancholic, choleric
(B) easy, difficult, slow-to-warm-up
(C) secure, avoidant, ambivalent
(D) emotional, sociable, inhibited
(E) introverted, extroverted, agreeable

46. Time out is a disciplinary technique that is based on the principles of

(A) operant conditioning
(B) classical conditioning
(C) observational learning
(D) information processing
(E) habituation

47. A mother nags her son until he cleans his room. A few weeks later, the son spontaneously cleans his room because he does not want to be nagged. The mother’s nagging is an example of

(A) a positive reinforcer
(B) a negative reinforcer
(C) a vicarious reinforcer
(D) vicarious punishment
(E) negative punishment

48. Information-processing theorists argue that one of the major changes that takes place from two to five years of age is

(A) an increase in the ability to form abstract thoughts and use logical reasoning
(B) an increase in the complexity and power of working memory
(C) a decrease in the complexity of schemata associated with everyday experiences
(D) a decrease in fluid intelligence
(E) a decrease in the storage capacity of long-term memory
49. Which occupation is best suited for an individual with a conventional personality in John Holland’s personality-type theory?

(A) Poet
(B) Scientist
(C) Social worker
(D) Bank teller
(E) Business executive

50. Keisha politely asks her teacher to please pass her the scissors but at home demands that her little brother give them to her immediately. Keisha is demonstrating her understanding of which aspect of knowledge?

(A) Phonology
(B) Semantics
(C) Syntax
(D) Pragmatics
(E) Overregularization

51. Which of the following is the symptom most closely associated with the early stages of Alzheimer’s disease?

(A) Manic or depressive behavior
(B) Sensory impairment
(C) Loss of ability to walk
(D) Loss of memory
(E) Loss of reflexes

52. One of the major criticisms of the stages of dying identified by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross is that

(A) there are too many stages in her theory
(B) there are not enough stages in her theory
(C) not everyone goes through the stages in the order she describes
(D) she does not adequately suggest how people try to cope with each stage
(E) the stages vary by sex

53. Instruction by teachers who employ Piagetian principles is most likely to be characterized by which of the following?

(A) Use of lecture as the dominant form of instruction
(B) Reliance on drill and repetition
(C) Encouragement of active experimentation
(D) Encouragement of private speech
(E) Discouragement of group activities

54. Which of the following theorists advanced the concept of the identity crisis?

(A) Jean Piaget
(B) Sigmund Freud
(C) Lev Vygotsky
(D) B. F. Skinner
(E) Erik Erikson

55. When Frank was a child, he moved to a new house near a major airport. At first, he was unable to sleep because of the loud noise created by the airplanes. Over time, however, he was no longer disturbed by the plane noise. A behaviorist would most likely describe the change in Frank’s behavior as which of the following?

(A) Habituation
(B) Superstition
(C) Shaping
(D) Operant conditioning
(E) Response generalization

56. Five-year-old Sophia struggles to pronounce words with complex sounds, such as “play” or “stay,” pronouncing them as “pay” and “tay” instead. Sophia’s difficulty involves which component of language?

(A) Morphology
(B) Syntax
(C) Pragmatics
(D) Phonology
(E) Semantics
57. According to Robert Sternberg’s triangular theory, which of the following are the three major components of adult love?

(A) Friendship . . . compassion . . . commitment
(B) Commitment . . . intimacy . . . compassion
(C) Intimacy . . . commitment . . . passion
(D) Compassion . . . friendship . . . passion
(E) Compassion . . . infatuation . . . intimacy

58. According to researchers, ethnic identity or a sense of identifying with one’s own ethnic group

(A) mostly occurs in adolescence
(B) mostly occurs in older adulthood
(C) stays the same throughout the life span
(D) changes throughout the life span
(E) is not important to overall positive developmental outcomes

59. Which of the following is the most commonly diagnosed among individuals in very late adulthood?

(A) Schizophrenia
(B) Dementia
(C) Generalized anxiety disorder
(D) Somatic symptom disorder
(E) Seasonal affective disorder

60. A researcher compares church attendance between people born in the 1940s and people born in the 1960s. The groups of people are called

(A) cohorts
(B) confounds
(C) control groups
(D) reference groups
(E) intervening variables

61. Eighteen-month-old Michael sees his mother about to put his juice away, and he yells out, “More juice!” Michael’s expression is an example of

(A) a holophone
(B) receptive language
(C) private speech
(D) motherese
(E) telegraphic speech

62. According to Janet Werker’s research, the oldest age that children can discriminate phonemic differences in all languages is about

(A) 6–12 months
(B) 18–24 months
(C) 3–4 years
(D) 7–8 years
(E) 12–13 years

63. According to Lawrence Kohlberg, parents can best foster their children’s moral development by

(A) setting high expectations for moral behavior
(B) promptly and consistently punishing their children’s misbehavior
(C) providing models of moral behavior
(D) providing positive reinforcement for appropriate moral decisions
(E) exposing their children to more advanced moral reasoning by discussion of both sides of moral dilemmas

64. When there is an extremely weak relationship between two behavioral variables, the correlation coefficient will be

(A) much lower than zero
(B) close to zero
(C) close to +1
(D) close to −1
(E) much higher than +1
65. Two young boys sitting next to each other, each drawing a separate picture with his own set of crayons, are engaging in which type of play?
   (A) Cooperative
   (B) Independent
   (C) Parallel
   (D) Onlooker
   (E) Associative

66. Intelligence tests are most appropriately used to answer which of the following questions?
   (A) Should a student take honors courses?
   (B) Which approach to education is best to use with a student?
   (C) Is a student at risk for social rejection because of high intelligence?
   (D) Does a child have attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder?
   (E) What are a student’s cognitive strengths and weaknesses?

67. What two developmental milestones occur around the age of one year?
   (A) Walking and speaking first words
   (B) Crawling and gesturing to communicate
   (C) Running and climbing on furniture
   (D) Throwing and catching a ball with two hands
   (E) Smiling and pulling to a stand

68. In the United States, marital satisfaction is at its lowest at which stage of life?
   (A) Immediately following the wedding
   (B) Before children are born
   (C) When children are very young
   (D) When children leave home
   (E) Retirement

69. An infant who is fed a balanced diet yet is not gaining enough weight would most likely be diagnosed with
   (A) non-organic failure-to-thrive
   (B) marasmus
   (C) kwashiorkor
   (D) autism spectrum disorder
   (E) Trisomy 21

70. Drazan, a child with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and oppositional defiant disorder (ODD), is likely to be rated by his peers as being in which of the following peer status categories?
   (A) Average
   (B) Rejected aggressive
   (C) Rejected withdrawn
   (D) Neglected
   (E) Popular

71. Which of the following should Cheryl say to her son to encourage him to keep doing well in school?
   (A) “You’re doing so well; keep up your hard work.”
   (B) “You should be grateful to have such good teachers.”
   (C) “You have to be the best in your class at school.”
   (D) “This must be easy for someone as smart as you.”
   (E) “If you keep getting good grades on all your tests, I’ll take you shopping.”

72. According to research on the Big Five model of personality, which personality trait tends to increase for both men and women over their life spans?
   (A) Aggressiveness
   (B) Conscientiousness
   (C) Extraversion
   (D) Neuroticism
   (E) Openness
73. A parent who is teaching a child to write adjusts his level of support to match the child's existing competence in writing. Which of the following concepts best describes the parent's behavior?

(A) Conservation  
(B) Egocentrism  
(C) Metacognition  
(D) Scaffolding  
(E) Priming

74. Both stunted growth and delayed menarche are strongly influenced by

(A) lower-middle-class status  
(B) use of day care  
(C) malnutrition  
(D) a nuclear family structure  
(E) high protein intake

75. Which of the following findings is often cited as evidence for the evolutionary perspective?

(A) Men's reproductive capabilities last until later in life than women's.  
(B) Young children engage in trial-and-error learning.  
(C) Children imitate the behaviors modeled by their parents.  
(D) Identical twins have more personality traits in common than fraternal twins do.  
(E) Token economies help maintain order in the classroom.

76. Which of the following can cause presbyopia?

(A) Buildup of wax in the ear canal  
(B) Loss of hair cells in the inner ear  
(C) Hardening of the eye lens  
(D) Loss of retinal cells  
(E) Loss of ocular dominance columns

77. Paul harasses and humiliates other students, calling them names and kicking them without provocation. Paul is exhibiting which of the following?

(A) Instrumental aggression  
(B) Hostile aggression  
(C) Frustration aggression  
(D) Conventional morality  
(E) Stereotype threat

78. Steve is 63 years old and attends professional meetings and conferences. Though he used to focus on developing his expertise at the meetings, he now directs his energy toward spending time with close colleagues rather than learning about advancements in his field. Which of the following theories best explains Steve's shift in focus?

(A) Programmed aging  
(B) Socioemotional selectivity  
(C) Psychodynamic  
(D) Social learning  
(E) Disengagement

79. Which of the following theories describes development as being dependent on the unconscious mind and early experiences with parents?

(A) Ecological  
(B) Sociocultural  
(C) Evolutionary  
(D) Psychodynamic  
(E) Social cognitive

80. Which of the following is a basic emotion?

(A) Depression  
(B) Optimism  
(C) Mania  
(D) Disgust  
(E) Empathy
81. Which research question would most likely be addressed by a developmental psychologist?

(A) How does a person mentally rotate an image of a cube?
(B) How do people perceive color?
(C) Are changes in executive control of attention continuous or discontinuous?
(D) Do nerve cells communicate using chemical or electrical messages?
(E) How does relationship quality affect a person’s ability to cope with chronic illness?

82. Two seventh graders spend most of their time together talking about difficulties involving either their parents or their history class. These discussions bring them closer in friendship, but their focus on negative aspects tends to lead to them both being more troubled. These students’ behavior is an example of

(A) a clique
(B) a dominance hierarchy
(C) co-rumination
(D) scaffolding
(E) acculturation

83. The visual cliff was developed by Eleanor Gibson and R.D. Walk to study

(A) depth perception
(B) acuity
(C) complex pattern recognition
(D) habituation
(E) object permanence

84. Every morning 4-year-old Marta watches her mother put on a suit, pack a lunch, and put her lunch and a briefcase by the front door while preparing for work. One day Marta wakes up, puts on one of her mother’s suits, puts snacks in a lunch bag, and puts the lunch bag and a backpack at the front door. She runs to her mother and says, “I’m ready for work!” Marta’s behavior can best be explained by which of the following theories?

(A) Information processing
(B) Humanism
(C) Evolutionary
(D) Social learning
(E) Psychodynamic

85. Jorge is aware of his emotions and understands his personal strengths and weaknesses. Jorge appears to have high levels of which intelligence in Howard Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligences?

(A) Interpersonal
(B) Existential
(C) Bodily-kinesthetic
(D) Linguistic
(E) Intrapersonal
Study Resources

Most textbooks used in college-level human growth and development courses cover the topics in the outline given earlier, but the approaches to certain topics and the emphases given to them may differ. To prepare for the Human Growth and Development exam, it is advisable to study one or more college textbooks, which can be found in most college bookstores. When selecting a textbook, check the table of contents against the knowledge and skills required for this test.

You may also find it helpful to supplement your reading with books and articles listed in the bibliographies found in most developmental psychology textbooks.

Parents and others who work with children may have gained some preparation for this test through experience. However, knowledge of the basic facts, theories, and principles of child psychology and lifespan development is necessary to provide background for taking the exam.

Visit clep.collegeboard.org/test-preparation for additional human growth and development resources. You can also find suggestions for exam preparation in Chapter IV of the Official Study Guide. In addition, many college faculty post their course materials on their schools' websites.