Test Information Guide: College-Level Examination Program®

2012-13

Human Growth and Development
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. Any time candidates spend on tutorials and providing personal information is in addition to the actual testing time.

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
Cognitive developmental
Evolutionary
Learning
Psychodynamic
Social cognitive
Sociocultural

5% Research Strategies and Methodology
Case study
Correlational
Cross-sectional
Cross sequential
Experimental
Longitudinal
Observational

10% Biological Development Throughout the Life Span
Development of the brain and nervous system
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

7% Perceptual Development Throughout the Life Span
Sensitive periods
Sensorimotor activities
Sensory acuity
Sensory deprivation

12% Cognitive Development Throughout the Life Span
Attention
Environmental influences
Executive function
Expertise
Information processing
Memory
Piaget, Jean
Play
Problem solving and planning
Thinking
Vygotsky, Lev
Wisdom
8% Language Development
   Bilingualism
   Development of syntax
   Environmental, cultural and genetic influences
   Language and thought
   Pragmatics
   Semantic development
   Vocalization and sound

4% Intelligence Throughout the Life Span
   Concepts of intelligence and creativity
   Developmental stability and change
   Heredity and environment

10% Social Development Throughout the Life Span
   Aggression
   Attachment
   Gender
   Interpersonal relationships
   Moral development
   Prosocial behavior
   Risk and resilience
   Self
   Social cognition
   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

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

8% Learning
   Classical conditioning
   Discrimination and generalization
   Habituation
   Operant conditioning
   Social learning and modeling

5% Schooling, Work and Interventions
   Applications of developmental principles
   Facilitation of role transitions
   Intervention programs and services
   Learning styles
   Occupational development
   Preschool care, day care and elder care
   Retirement

5% Atypical Development
   Antisocial behavior
   Asocial behavior, fears, phobias and obsessions
   Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
   Autism spectrum disorders
   Chronic illnesses and physical disabilities
   Cognitive disorders, including dementia
   Genetic disorders
   Giftedness
   Intellectual disability
   Learning disabilities
   Mood disorders
   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 would most likely 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. The length of time that it takes to toilet train a child depends mostly on which of the following?
   (A) Presence or absence of older siblings
   (B) Severity of the training practices the caregivers use
   (C) Verbal ability of the caregivers
   (D) The child's feeding regimen in infancy
   (E) Age at which the child begins toilet training

4. A defining characteristic of children with autism 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 would you expect a four year old child and a seven year old child to 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 is having 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. According to psychoanalytic theory, which of the following mechanisms (and the attitude accompanying it) would be most important for healthy resolution of a little boy’s Oedipus complex?

(A) Identification with the father (“I am like Daddy.”)  
(B) Object-choice of the father (“I love Daddy best.”)  
(C) Identification with the mother (“I am like Mommy.”)  
(D) Object-choice of the mother (“I love Mommy best.”)  
(E) Projection onto the mother (“Mommy loves me best.”)

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 one 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. Kimiko is interested in children’s relationships with same-sex and opposite-sex peers. She observes children’s behavior in their normal, everyday environment (for example, at school). She records each time a child speaks to or plays with another child and whether that other child is the same or opposite sex. She uses a stopwatch to record how long the children play with their peers. This research method is

(A) a clinical interview
(B) a structured interview
(C) a naturalistic observation
(D) a structured observation
(E) an ethnography

25. The 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.

30. Newborn infants were given either smooth or knobby pacifiers to suck. They were later allowed to look at both types of pacifiers. They looked longer at the type of pacifier they had previously sucked. This finding indicates that newborn infants have

(A) categorical perception
(B) intermodal perception
(C) shape constancy
(D) depth perception
(E) object permanence

31. Which of the following senses is the LEAST well developed at birth?

(A) Vision
(B) Hearing
(C) Smell
(D) Touch
(E) Taste

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

I. Cooperative play
II. Pretend play
III. Functional 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) animistic reasoning
(D) egoistic thinking
(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) semantic overextension
(B) chaining
(C) fast mapping
(D) divergent thinking
(E) an expressive style

36. In ecological systems theory, the exosystem includes
(A) values and beliefs of the culture in which a child is developing, such as the acceptance of violence
(B) settings in which a child spends time, such as classrooms and neighborhood play groups
(C) social settings that indirectly influence a child, such as parents' workplaces
(D) connections among the different settings in which a child develops, such as the home and the school
(E) transitions that occur over time, such as a major change in the family's economic situation

37. A theory of language development that proposes an innate language acquisition device would be 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. Savitri, whose natural parents are of average intelligence, was born with the potential for an IQ roughly between 105 and 135. She grew up in an enriched environment and as an adult has an IQ of 130. Savitri's intelligence is consistent with
(A) the reaction range theory of intelligence
(B) the triarchic theory of intelligence
(C) the theory of multiple intelligences
(D) the Flynn effect
(E) a cohort effect

40. A toddler with a secure attachment to a primary caregiver would be expected to
(A) avoid the caregiver when they were reunited after a brief separation
(B) stay in the caregiver's lap rather than explore a new environment
(C) cry when the caregiver left 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 would classify Elizabeth's parenting style as which of the following?

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

44. Research on children without siblings reveals that they

(A) have lower levels of self-esteem
(B) demonstrate lower levels of prosocial behavior
(C) do better in school
(D) are less popular with peers
(E) are less emotionally secure

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) positive reinforcement
(B) negative reinforcement
(C) vicarious reinforcement
(D) vicarious punishment
(E) 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. According to research, all of the following statements comparing Head Start participants with their nonparticipating peers are true EXCEPT that Head Start participants are

(A) less likely to become pregnant as teenagers
(B) likely to score higher on IQ tests as adolescents
(C) less likely to be placed in special education classes
(D) less likely to be retained in a grade
(E) more likely to graduate from high school
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 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. Which of the following grammatical morphemes would a child be likely to acquire last?

(A) Article (“a cookie”)  
(B) Plural (“two cookies”)  
(C) Present progressive (“I am walking”)  
(D) Simple past (“Joey walked”)  
(E) Contraction (“that’s Joey”)

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. The term "sandwich generation" refers to
(A) the current middle-adulthood generation that feels squeezed between children and aging parents, both of whom that generation must care for
(B) young adults who return to live with their parents after college or after having lived away from home for some other reason
(C) the current generation of children who are fed mostly sandwiches because their parents are working and cannot prepare meals for them
(D) the current middle-adulthood generation that survives mostly on sandwiches and fast food eaten on the run because life is too busy for sit-down meals at home
(E) a political term from the 1950s used by pacifists who felt that the federal government should generate food for poor children rather than produce nuclear weapons

59. What is the most commonly diagnosed mental disorder among individuals in very late adulthood?
(A) Schizophrenia
(B) Dementia
(C) Generalized anxiety disorder
(D) Hypochondriasis
(E) Mood 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) alliances
(C) support systems
(D) reference groups
(E) cliques

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 holophrase
(B) receptive language
(C) private speech
(D) motherese
(E) telegraphic speech

62. According to psychologists, which type of aggression do adolescent girls use more frequently than do adolescent boys?
(A) Instrumental
(B) Relational
(C) Physical
(D) Emotional self-regulated
(E) Instinctive

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) directly teaching their children what to do when they face specific moral dilemmas
(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. An intelligence test requires individuals to create synonyms for words from a prepared list. If change in performance on this test throughout the life span were studied longitudinally, the most likely result would be scores that

(A) steadily increase  
(B) steadily decline  
(C) peak in middle adulthood, then decline rapidly  
(D) peak in early childhood and late adulthood, with a decline in between  
(E) remain steady

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  
(E) Klinefelter syndrome

70. Drazen, 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 type of mental ability is generally assumed to increase over the life span of an individual?

(A) Fluid intelligence  
(B) Crystallized intelligence  
(C) Abstract thinking  
(D) Deductive reasoning  
(E) Inductive reasoning

72. According to research on the Big Five model of personality, which personality trait tends to increase for both men and women over their lifespans?

(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. A preschool teacher always washes her hands right before serving a snack to the children. Over time, the children begin to salivate every time they see the teacher washing her hands. According to classical conditioning theory, the teacher's hand washing represents

(A) extinction  
(B) a conditioned response  
(C) a conditioned stimulus  
(D) an unconditioned response  
(E) an unconditioned stimulus

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. Three-year-old Bobby likes to play with his cousin's toy kitchen, but Bobby's father always tells him, "Bobby, kitchens are for girls and you are a boy." Eventually Bobby loses interest in playing with the toy kitchen and says, "Kitchens are for girls." Bobby's behavior can best be explained by a theory of gender development referred to as

(A) social cognitive  
(B) psychoanalytic  
(C) social role  
(D) cognitive  
(E) schema

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 that is felt by children worldwide?

(A) Depression  
(B) Optimism  
(C) Mania  
(D) Disgust  
(E) Empathy
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 www.collegeboard.org/clepprep 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.