Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: Complexity

Information Field: Ahead

Information Field: Subject

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Information Field: Taxonomy

Information Field: Objective

Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

**Chapter: Life Span Development - Life Span Development - TBNK**

**Multiple Choice**

1. By definition, infancy begins at:

A) birth.

B) 1 month of age.

C) 12 months of age.

D) 18 months of age.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 477

Feedback: Infants, page 477

2. At birth, an average pulse rate of \_\_\_\_ beats/min and a respiratory rate of \_\_\_\_ breaths/min are considered normal.

A) 110, 20

B) 120, 25

C) 140, 40

D) 180, 65

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 478

Feedback: Infants, page 478

3. By the age of 1 year, an infant's tidal volume ranges from:

A) 6 to 8 mL/kg.

B) 8 to 10 mL/kg.

C) 10 to 12 mL/kg.

D) 10 to 15 mL/kg.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 478

Feedback: Infants, page 478

4. What is the average systolic blood pressure range for a newborn?

A) 52 to 60 mm Hg

B) 67 to 84 mm Hg

C) 85 to 104 mm Hg

D) 90 to 100 mm Hg

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Infant

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 478

Feedback: Infants, page 478

5. What is a “low normal” blood glucose level in a newborn?

A) 30 mg/dL

B) 35 mg/dL

C) 40 mg/dL

D) 45 mg/dL

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 478

Feedback: Infants, page 478

6. You may observe more abdominal expansion than chest expansion in a newborn because:

A) their rib cages are more rigid than an adult's.

B) their intercostal muscles are not innervated.

C) they rely mostly on their diaphragm to breathe.

D) their ribs are not fully attached to the sternum.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 478

Feedback: Infants, page 478

7. Barotrauma caused by bag-mask ventilation in an infant means that your ventilations:

A) were too forceful.

B) caused gastric distention.

C) were too slow for the infant's age.

D) did not produce visible chest rise.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 479

Feedback: Infants, page 479

8. For the first year of life, an infant has naturally acquired passive immunities because:

A) vaccinations are given within the first year of life.

B) he or she receives antibodies through breastfeeding.

C) he or she is producing antibodies exponentially.

D) he or she maintains some of the mother's immunities.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 479

Feedback: Infants, page 479

9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reflex happens when an infant is startled and opens his or her arms wide.

A) vagal

B) Moro

C) palmar

D) rooting

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 479

Feedback: Infants, page 479

10. An infant's fontanelles are typically fused together by the age of:

A) 12 months.

B) 18 months.

C) 24 months.

D) 36 months.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 479

Feedback: Infants, page 479

11. An infant’s sleep pattern is developed through a combination of:

A) respiratory and endocrine system development.

B) endocrine system development and parental efforts.

C) central nervous system development and parental efforts.

D) central nervous and endocrine system development.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 479

Feedback: Infants, page 479

12. At 2 months of age, an infant should be able to:

A) track objects with his or her eyes.

B) differentiate family from strangers.

C) respond when his or her name is called.

D) sit upright in a chair unassisted.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 481

Feedback: Infants, page 481

13. In most infants, the primary method of communicating distress is:

A) crying.

B) incontinence.

C) tachypnea.

D) somnolence.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 481

Feedback: Infants, page 481

14. Anxious avoidant attachment is observed in infants who are repeatedly:

A) hugged.

B) punished.

C) carried.

D) rejected.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Infants

Subject: Life Span Development

Pages: 480–481

Feedback: Infants, pages 480–481

15. In contrast to infants, toddlers:

A) gain weight at a faster rate.

B) have a slower respiratory rate.

C) have a slightly higher pulse rate.

D) have a lower systolic blood pressure.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Toddlers and Preschoolers

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 482

Feedback: Toddlers and Preschoolers, page 482

16. Upper respiratory tract infections are more common in toddlers than in infants because:

A) they put things in their mouths.

B) they do not produce antibodies.

C) of a loss of passive immunity.

D) they are exposed to other children.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Toddlers and Preschoolers

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 482

Feedback: Toddlers and Preschoolers, page 482

17. Teething is commonly accompanied by:

A) a rash.

B) fever.

C) diarrhea.

D) ear infections.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Toddlers and Preschoolers

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 483

Feedback: Toddlers and Preschoolers, page 483

18. Basic language mastery typically occurs by what age?

A) 18 months

B) 24 months

C) 36 months

D) 48 months

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Toddlers and Preschoolers

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 483

Feedback: Toddlers and Preschoolers, page 483

19. All of the following physical changes occur in school-age children, EXCEPT:

A) their vital signs become the same as adults'.

B) their height, on average, increases 2 inches per year.

C) they develop permanent teeth.

D) their weight, on average, increases 3 kg per year.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: School-Age Children

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 484

Feedback: Toddlers and Preschoolers, page 484

20. In conventional reasoning, school-age children:

A) act almost purely to avoid punishment.

B) make decisions guided by their consciences.

C) act out so that they can get what they want.

D) seek approval from their peers and society.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: School-Age Children

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 485

Feedback: School-Age Children, page 485

21. The pulse rate of a 16-year-old adolescent typically ranges between:

A) 60 and 80 beats/min.

B) 60 and 100 beats/min.

C) 80 and 110 beats/min.

D) 90 and 120 beats/min.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Adolescents (Teenagers)

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 485

Feedback: Adolescents (Teenagers), page 485

22. Which of the following statements regarding growth spurts in adolescents is correct?

A) Girls typically experience a growth spurt later in life than boys do.

B) Blood volume typically remains unchanged during a growth spurt.

C) Boys generally experience this stage of growth later in life than girls do.

D) When this period of growth has finished, girls are generally taller than boys.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Adolescents (Teenagers)

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 485

Feedback: Adolescents (Teenagers), page 485

23. Which of the following psychosocial changes is common during adolescence?

A) Openness in speaking about personal issues

B) Fixation on public image and fear of embarrassment

C) Decreased risk for depression or suicidal behavior

D) Code of ethics development based solely on parental values

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Adolescents (Teenagers)

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 486

Feedback: Adolescents (Teenagers), page 486

24. Which of the following physical changes occurs in adults over 25 years of age?

A) Settling of the disks in the spine

B) Hyperactivity of the reflexes

C) An increase in muscle strength

D) A decrease in the body's fatty tissue

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Early Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 487

Feedback: Early Adults, page 487

25. In general, normal psychosocial factors that affect the life of a 35-year-old person include all of the following, EXCEPT:

A) work.

B) stress.

C) family.

D) anxiety.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Early Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 487

Feedback: Early Adults, page 487

26. Patients between 41 and 60 years of age are LEAST susceptible to:

A) acute immunosuppression.

B) vision and hearing loss.

C) various types of cancer.

D) cardiovascular disease.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Middle Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 487

Feedback: Infants, page 487

27. Which of the following statements regarding middle adults is correct?

A) Middle adults focus less on achieving their life's goals because of “empty nest” syndrome.

B) Menopause in middle adult females causes an overall increase in bone density.

C) Middle adults view crisis as a challenge to be overcome rather than a threat to be avoided.

D) Middle adult males are at greater risk for cardiovascular disease than middle adult females.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Middle Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 488

Feedback: Middle Adults, page 488

28. Which of the following factors typically does NOT affect the vital signs of a 65-year-old patient?

A) Overall health

B) Living conditions

C) Medications taken

D) Past medical history

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 488

Feedback: Late Adults, page 488

29. The decline in cardiac function associated with aging is largely related to:

A) hypotension.

B) bradycardia.

C) atherosclerosis.

D) rheumatic heart disease.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 488

Feedback: Late Adults, page 488

30. As a result of the increase in diastolic blood pressure associated with aging:

A) the heart valves become stiff and impede blood flow through the heart.

B) the left ventricle works harder, becomes thicker, and loses its elasticity.

C) cardiac output progressively increases secondary to decreased afterload.

D) the ventricles overfill with blood, resulting in chronic congestive heart failure.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 488

Feedback: Late Adults, page 488

31. Vascular compensation for changes in blood pressure decreases with age due to:

A) a 60% to 70% decrease in sympathetic nervous system stimulation and catecholamine release.

B) a marked reduction in renal function with increased sodium reabsorption in the renal tubules.

C) left ventricular hypertrophy and the subsequent decrease in cardiac output that it causes.

D) reduced elasticity of the peripheral vessels secondary to decreases in elastin and collagen.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 488

Feedback: Late Adults, page 488

32. In late adults, the size of the airway \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the surface area of the alveoli \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) increases, decreases

B) decreases, decreases

C) decreases, increases

D) increases, increases

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 488

Feedback: Late Adults, page 488

33. Relative to younger adults, older adults generally have a harder time breathing because the:

A) natural elasticity of the lungs decreases.

B) diaphragm ascends much higher into the thorax.

C) rib cage becomes flexible due to hypocalcemia.

D) phrenic nerves send fewer signals to the diaphragm.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Pages: 488–489

Feedback: Late Adults, pages 488–489

34. As the smooth muscles of the lower airway weaken with age:

A) the alveoli in the lungs expand widely during deep inhalation, causing them to rupture.

B) the person is predisposed to aspiration of mucus or other secretions during normal breathing.

C) strong inhalation can collapse the walls of the airway, resulting in inspiratory wheezing.

D) beta-agonistic bronchodilators become an ineffective treatment for acute bronchospasm.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 489

Feedback: Late Adults, page 489

35. You would MOST likely see an increased end-tidal CO2 reading in an otherwise healthy older adult because:

A) the vital capacity in late adulthood amounts to only 20% of the vital capacity noted in young adulthood.

B) residual volume increases with age, resulting in stagnant air remaining in the alveoli and hampering gas exchange.

C) many older adults experience idiopathic atrophy of the diaphragm and are unable to breathe in adequate tidal volumes.

D) as respiratory muscle mass increases with age, the older adult experiences increasing difficulty with inspiration and expiration.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 490

Feedback: Late Adults, page 490

36. Which of the following statements regarding renal function in older adults is correct?

A) Renal filtration begins to deteriorate at the age of 70 years.

B) In older adults, renal changes are more structural than functional.

C) Aging kidneys respond less efficiently to hemodynamic stress.

D) A 20-year-old patient has already experienced a 10% loss of nephrons.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 490

Feedback: Late Adults, page 490

37. Which of the following statements regarding nervous system function in the older adult is correct?

A) By the age of 80 years, the size of the brain has decreased by 30% to 40%.

B) Although a loss of neurons occurs, the remaining neurons increase in function.

C) Synapses in the frontal lobe of the brain are the only ones that do not deteriorate.

D) Cerebral metabolism and oxygen consumption remain constant throughout life.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 490

Feedback: Late Adults, page 490

38. Older adults are prone to subdural hematomas because:

A) age-related shrinkage of the brain stretches the bridging veins that return blood from the brain to the dura mater.

B) older adults experience an increase in intracranial blood flow as well as a predisposition to falls.

C) excessive alcohol use, which is very common in older adults, causes the brain to atrophy prematurely.

D) age-related hypertension weakens the cerebral veins, which predisposes them to damage from even minor trauma.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 490

Feedback: Late Adults, page 490

39. When assessing an older adult's pupils and ocular movements, you should recall that:

A) visual impairment is four times more common than loss of hearing in older adults.

B) the pupils are generally larger in older adults and are commonly asymmetric in size.

C) older adults experience decreased sensitivity to glare and widened peripheral vision.

D) it is not uncommon for lens deterioration to cause the pupils to be sluggish to react.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

Page: 491

Feedback: Late Adults, page 491

40. According to the terminal drop hypothesis:

A) Alzheimer's disease commonly develops after the death of a loved one.

B) mental function is presumed to decline in the 5 years preceding death.

C) most adults over 70 years of age are willing to give up their independence.

D) late-stage adults retain high brain function until about 5 years before death.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Late Adults

Subject: Life Span Development

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Feedback: Late Adults, page 491