

**PSY 130**  
**Review Test #17 Chapter 17**

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1. An important difference between primary and secondary aging is that primary aging is
  - A. unavoidable.
  - B. more apparent.
  - C. unnoticeable until later in life.
  - D. caused by stress.
  
2. Organized, sustained study by adults of all ages exemplifies a trend toward
  - A. community eldercare.
  - B. lifelong learning.
  - C. distance learning.
  - D. adult education.
  
3. The finding that human cells can divide about 50 times before they stop dividing and die is called the
  - A. survival curve.
  - B. tertiary boundary.
  - C. reserve limit.
  - D. Hayflick limit.
  
4. According to the dual-process model of intellectual function in late adulthood, which aspect of intelligence is presumed to decline in the elderly?
  - A. mechanics of intelligence.
  - B. wisdom.
  - C. pragmatics of intelligence.
  - D. crystallized intelligence.
  
5. Antiaging remedies such as ginkgo biloba, vitamins C and E, and other non prescription supplements have been shown to have
  - A. no conclusive negative or positive effect on aging.
  - B. a significant effect on increasing life expectancies.
  - C. dangerous side effects that cause increased health risks.
  - D. none of these.
  
6. According to the text, losses in strength that occur in the elderly
  - A. are irreversible.
  - B. can be reduced with hormone replacement.
  - C. may be reduced by weight training.
  - D. are more common in men than in women.

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7. Which of the following statements about medical conditions in old age is true?
  - A. Most older people have at least one chronic condition.
  - B. Older people have more acute digestive problems than younger people.
  - C. Older people have more colds and flu infections than younger people.
  - D. Older people's increased reserve capacity helps them recover quickly from minor illnesses.
  
8. By the age of \_\_\_\_\_, the ratio of women to men is about 2 to 1.
  - A. 65
  - B. 75
  - C. 85
  - D. 95
  
9. Recent research concerning the maximum human life span suggests that
  - A. 110 years appears to be an absolute limit.
  - B. environmental toxins are slowly lowering the maximum age that people can achieve.
  - C. there is no preset limit on the life span.
  - D. increasing one's caloric intake may greatly extend the life span.
  
10. Bernice, age 69, has gradually developed disturbing symptoms. She forgets where she lives, goes on extravagant spending binges, fails to recognize her children, and has difficulty feeding herself. She is likely to be suffering from
  - A. strokes.
  - B. Alzheimer's disease.
  - C. Parkinson's disease.
  - D. overmedication.
  
11. If you were asked to name the sixteenth President of the United States, you would look for this information in your \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
  - A. procedural
  - B. episodic
  - C. semantic
  - D. implicit
  
12. Which of the following will NOT be an area of innovation in the twenty-first century to accommodate the physical needs of an aging population?
  - A. aids in vision
  - B. aids in hearing
  - C. aids to manual dexterity
  - D. aids to think better

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13. Factors that are considered controllable predictors of longevity are all of the following EXCEPT
- A. higher education.
  - B. alcohol use.
  - C. marital stability.
  - D. genetic traits.
14. According to gerontologists, individuals who are counted among the “oldest old” are at least \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
- A. 75
  - B. 65
  - C. 85
  - D. 95
15. All of the following factors contribute to making older adults susceptible to falls EXCEPT
- A. slower reflexes.
  - B. decreased muscle strength.
  - C. carelessness.
  - D. loss of eyesight and depth perception.
16. The branch of medicine concerned with the aged and the aging process is
- A. geriatrics.
  - B. gerontology.
  - C. elderology.
  - D. none of these; there is as yet no branch of medicine specifically concerned with aging.
17. After reading a study about monkeys who were placed on systematic dietary restrictions, Mario restricted his own diet, hoping to replicate all of the following results EXCEPT
- A. lower body temperature.
  - B. low blood insulin levels.
  - C. high levels of a steroid hormone that diminishes normal aging.
  - D. increased sexual performance.
18. Your psychology professor states that a woman born today in Nepal can be expected to live to be only about 53 years old. Your professor is describing the \_\_\_\_\_ of Nepalese women.
- A. longevity
  - B. functional age
  - C. life expectancy
  - D. all of these

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19. Social scientists who study the aged and the aging process are called
- A. elderologists.
  - B. geriatricians.
  - C. gerontologists.
  - D. social workers.
20. An Elderhostel is
- A. an intensive care facility for the older old.
  - B. a Norwegian city where people often live to be very old.
  - C. a form of dementia where very old people get angry and aggressive.
  - D. an international network of colleges that provide lifelong learning opportunities.
21. Social class, cohesion of the childhood family, ancestral longevity, and childhood temperament are all considered predictors of physical and mental health and longevity that are
- A. controllable predictors.
  - B. uncontrollable predictors.
  - C. secondary predictors.
  - D. primary predictors.
22. According to the dual-process model, the aspect of intelligence that includes practical thinking, application of knowledge, and wisdom is called
- A. mechanics of intelligence.
  - B. pragmatics of intelligence.
  - C. fluid intelligence.
  - D. plasticity.
23. Knowledge about how one's own memory works is called
- A. implicit memory.
  - B. primary memory.
  - C. metamemory.
  - D. protomemory.
24. Practical and integrative thinking actually tend to improve throughout most of adult life, but some abilities, such as \_\_\_\_\_, may decline with age.
- A. long-term memory
  - B. comprehension skills
  - C. speed of mental processes
  - D. reasoning

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25. One reason that the United States ranks twenty-fourth among 191 countries in healthy life expectancy rates is due to
- A. hardiness of rural residents, over city dwellers who face more population density.
  - B. a small number of HIV-related deaths compared to other countries.
  - C. fairly high levels of violence.
  - D. low rates of coronary heart disease.

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- 1. (p. 629) A
- 2. (p. 665) B
- 3. (p. 636) D
- 4. (p. 654) A
- 5. (p. 635) A
- 6. (p. 643) C
- 7. (p. 645) A
- 8. (p. 630) C
- 9. (p. 636) C
- 10. (p. 650) B
- 11. (p. 659) C
- 12. (p. 641) D
- 13. (p. 629) D
- 14. (p. 629) C
- 15. (p. 644) C
- 16. (p. 629) A
- 17. (p. 637) D
- 18. (p. 630) C
- 19. (p. 629) C
- 20. (p. 665) D
- 21. (p. 629) B
- 22. (p. 654) B
- 23. (p. 661) C
- 24. (p. 653) C
- 25. (p. 630) C