

***Adolescence, 17e (Santrock)***

**Chapter 1 Introduction**

1) According to Plato, reasoning first appears during

- A) early childhood.
- B) middle childhood.
- C) adolescence.
- D) young adulthood.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

2) Plato thought children should study

- A) science.
- B) music.
- C) art.
- D) mathematics.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

3) Plato thought that adolescents should study

- A) science.
- B) language.
- C) music.
- D) history.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

4) Which ability did Aristotle argue is the most important aspect of adolescence?

- A) the ability to reason
- B) the ability to think critically
- C) the ability to debate
- D) the ability to choose

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

5) What did Aristotle see as the hallmark of maturity?

- A) self-determination
- B) empathy
- C) self-efficacy
- D) critical thinking

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

6) Rousseau believed that curiosity should be especially encouraged in the education of

- A) 6- to 8-year-old children.
- B) 8- to 11-year-old children.
- C) 12- to 15-year-old children.
- D) 17- to 19-year-old children.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

7) Ms. Bowen encourages her students, ages 12-15, to engage their curiosity in their learning. This teacher's ideas most closely resemble those of

- A) Sigmund Freud.
- B) Aristotle.
- C) Hall.
- D) Rousseau.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

8) G. Stanley Hall believed that development is controlled primarily by \_\_\_\_\_ factors.

- A) cultural
- B) psychological
- C) social
- D) biological

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

9) The "storm and stress" view of adolescence was postulated by

- A) Jean Rousseau.
- B) Alfred Adler.
- C) G. Stanley Hall.
- D) Margaret Mead.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

- 10) The "storm and stress" view of adolescence sees adolescence as a time of
- A) turbulence.
  - B) conflict.
  - C) mood swings.
  - D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

- 11) Mary tells her husband that she is not looking forward to the time their son becomes an adolescent, because she has read that it is a time of great conflict and stress for the family. Which of the following theorists would agree with Mary's view of adolescence?

- A) Carl Jung
- B) Carol Gilligan
- C) Anna Freud
- D) G. Stanley Hall

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

- 12) Anthropologist Margaret Mead concluded that the basic nature of adolescence is

- A) biological.
- B) psychological.
- C) sociocultural.
- D) cognitive.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

- 13) Mead believed that cultures in which adolescents' experiences are quite different from adults' experiences produce adolescents who
- A) experience more stress.
  - B) experience less stress.
  - C) develop empathy at early ages.
  - D) develop empathy later in life.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

- 14) Every state had developed special laws for youth between the ages of 16 and 18-20 by which year?
- A) 1920
  - B) 1930
  - C) 1940
  - D) 1950

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

- 15) Which of the following historical events changed both the description and the study of adolescents?
- A) the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s
  - B) the feminist movement of the 1970s
  - C) the anti-war protests of the 1960s
  - D) the Great Depression of the 1930s

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

16) Millennials are more \_\_\_\_\_ than their counterparts of previous generations.

- A) diverse
- B) tolerant
- C) open-minded
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

17) Which of the following statements regarding Laurence Steinberg's position on the state of adolescent well-being in today's generation is NOT TRUE?

- A) The academic achievement in math and science among U.S. teens falls well below the academic achievement of teens in many other countries.
- B) Almost one-third of today's teenage girls become pregnant by the age of 20.
- C) Rates of first sexual intercourse prior to age 18 has risen dramatically over the past several years.
- D) College graduation rates among U.S. college students falls below the college graduation rates among college students in other countries.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

18) Which of the following statements about stereotypes is NOT true?

- A) There are very few stereotypes related to adolescents.
- B) Stereotypes are difficult to give up once assigned.
- C) Stereotypes are generalizations about a broad category of people.
- D) Stereotypes describe a typical member of a specific group.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels

19) Howard is a manager of a fast-food restaurant that employs many adolescents. Howard tells his wife, "They are all self-centered mopes who have no work ethic!" Howard's statement about adolescents is

- A) a prototype.
- B) an exaggeration.
- C) a stereotype.
- D) a sign that he needs counseling.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels

20) The term "adolescent generalization gap" refers to

- A) differences in decision-making skills between adolescents and older adults.
- B) generalizations based on information about a limited group of adolescents.
- C) technological skill differences between adolescents and grade school children.
- D) differences in social abilities between younger and older adolescents.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels

21) Daniel Offer and his colleagues discovered that most adolescents have

- A) a negative self-image.
- B) negative attitudes towards their schools.
- C) a positive self-image.
- D) an ambiguous self-image.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 3.2 Build and enhance interpersonal relationships

22) Julie, age 15, has dyed her hair purple and will only wear black jeans and white tops. Julie's parents should know that, according to adolescent psychologists

- A) Julie is showing signs of a conduct disorder.
- B) Julie needs counseling for her hostility issues.
- C) Julie is testing boundaries and discovering her identity.
- D) Julie needs more parental control over her behavior.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 3.2 Build and enhance interpersonal relationships

23) Which of the following factors influence the developmental trajectory of every adolescent?

- A) socioeconomic
- B) ethnic
- C) lifestyle
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels

24) The settings in which development occurs are known as

- A) arenas.
- B) compounds.
- C) cohorts.
- D) context.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology



25) The fastest-growing ethnic group of adolescents in the United States is

- A) non-Latino Whites.
- B) Asian Americans.
- C) Latinos.
- D) African Americans.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels

26) Sherry's community college has partnerships with the local hospital, the library, and the Boys' and Girls' Club to encourage students to engage in cooperative learning experiences and build strong community relationships. This is an example of what Peter Benson and his colleagues would call a

- A) developmentally attentive youth policy.
- B) community-enhancing initiative.
- C) cross-generational policy.
- D) socially enhancing planned model.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels

27) Research has shown that children living in poverty have elevated levels of

- A) blood glucose.
- B) stress.
- C) anger.
- D) growth hormones.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels

- 28) Which of the following statements about adolescent health and well-being is TRUE?
- A) Adolescent health and well-being have improved in all areas.
  - B) More adolescents around the world die of malnutrition today than at any time in the past.
  - C) More adolescents around the world die of infectious diseases today than at any time in the past.
  - D) Extensive increases in the rates of HIV in adolescents have occurred in many sub-Saharan countries.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels

- 29) What do studies show about gender differences?
- A) In many countries, males have less freedom than females to engage in leisure activities.
  - B) Except in a few areas, males have greater access to educational opportunities than females.
  - C) Gender differences are similar in all countries.
  - D) In some parts of the world, control over adolescent girls' sexual relationships is increasing.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels

- 30) Which of the following is NOT a trend related to families around the world?
- A) migration to rural areas
  - B) smaller families
  - C) increase in mothers' employment
  - D) greater family mobility

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels

- 31) Which of the following is true about adolescents' peers?
- A) Peers figure prominently in the lives of adolescents in most Western nations.
  - B) Peers can serve as surrogate families for some street youth.
  - C) Peers have a limited role for girls in Arab cultures.
  - D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 3.2 Build and enhance interpersonal relationships

32) Development

- A) involves growth.
- B) is complex.
- C) continues through the lifespan.
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

33) Which of the following is NOT a biological process?

- A) advances in motor skills
- B) development of the brain
- C) weight gains
- D) changes in personality

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

34) Which process of human development includes the hormonal changes of puberty?

- A) socioemotional
- B) cognitive
- C) biological
- D) psychological

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

35) Which of the following is associated with the developmental period of early childhood?

- A) beginning of symbolic thought
- B) school readiness
- C) extreme dependence on adults
- D) beginning of sensorimotor skills

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

36) The developmental period of childhood includes all of the following periods EXCEPT

- A) prenatal.
- B) perinatal.
- C) infancy.
- D) early childhood.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

- 37) A key task of adolescence is
- A) refining sensorimotor coordination.
  - B) development of an understanding of one's culture.
  - C) mastery of language skills.
  - D) preparation for adulthood.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

- 38) In the United States and most other cultures, adolescence begins at approximately \_\_\_\_\_ years of age.
- A) 9-12
  - B) 11-14
  - C) 10-13
  - D) 12-15

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

- 39) Alex has begun dating and he is interested in taking a course called "Career Exploration" that will help him decide on a future career. Alex is probably in which period?
- A) early adolescence
  - B) late adolescence
  - C) late childhood
  - D) early adulthood

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

40) The developmental period when people are interested in transmitting their values to the next generation is

- A) emerging adulthood.
- B) middle adulthood.
- C) late adulthood.
- D) early adulthood.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

41) Paul spends much of his time working in his garden and reading books on photography. He doesn't have as much strength as he used to have, but he is enjoying his time of decreased responsibility. Developmental psychologists would say that Paul is probably in

- A) emerging old age.
- B) middle adulthood.
- C) late adulthood.
- D) terminal adulthood.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

42) The transition from childhood to adolescence includes all of the following EXCEPT

- A) biological changes of puberty.
- B) more abstract ways of thinking.
- C) desire to spend more time with family.
- D) greater interest in romantic relationships.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

43) The transition from adolescence to adulthood has been referred to as

- A) pre-adulthood.
- B) post-adolescence.
- C) transitional adulthood.
- D) emerging adulthood.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

44) According to Jeffrey Arnett, emerging adulthood is characterized by five key factors. Which of the following is NOT one of these features?

- A) stability
- B) identity exploration
- C) feeling in-between
- D) self-focused

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

45) Jeffrey Arnett saw emerging adulthood as a time when many individuals are

- A) secure in their adult status.
- B) absorbed in social obligations and family duties.
- C) optimistic about their futures.
- D) fairly stable in love and career.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

46) In the United States the most widely recognized marker for entry into adulthood is

- A) graduation from high school.
- B) graduation from college.
- C) holding a permanent, full-time job.
- D) getting married.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

47) The ability to adapt positively and achieve successful outcomes despite significant risks and adverse consequences is

- A) hardiness.
- B) resilience.
- C) self-efficacy.
- D) propiate striving.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

48) Ann Masten and her colleagues found that emerging adults who overcame adversity and went on to become competent adults had all of the following characteristics EXCEPT

- A) they were well-traveled.
- B) they were intelligent.
- C) they had high-quality parenting.
- D) they had a higher socioeconomic status.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research



49) Which of the following events may be seen as a turning-point opportunity for changing the life course during emerging adulthood?

- A) marriage
- B) work opportunities
- C) higher education
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

50) Dr. Jackson argues that human beings have basic growth tendencies genetically wired into them. Dr. Albright believes that humans are basically shaped by their environments. Dr. Jackson supports the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to development, while Dr. Albright advocates for the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

- A) nurture; nature
- B) nature; nurture
- C) continuity; discontinuity
- D) cognitive; biological

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

51) Which of the following would a proponent of the nature approach to human development cite as evidence of the strength of genetics?

- A) the fact that we grow rapidly in infancy
- B) the fact that development is affected by nutritional status
- C) the fact that development is shaped by the media
- D) the fact that access to medical care affects development

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

- 52) Developmentalists who emphasize the importance of experience describe development as
- A) a series of distinct stages.
  - B) a gradual, continuous process.
  - C) chaotic and unpredictable.
  - D) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

- 53) Developmentalists who emphasize the importance of nature describe development as
- A) a series of distinct stages.
  - B) a gradual, continuous process.
  - C) alternating periods of turbulence and calm.
  - D) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

- 54) Carrie was abused by her parents. She was eventually removed from their care and was later adopted at age 6 by her foster parents. Which of the following doctrines would assert that Carrie's later quality of parental care can overcome her earlier negative experience?
- A) early-experience
  - B) later-experience
  - C) middle-experience
  - D) positive-experience

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

55) Which of the following is NOT a step in the scientific method?

- A) conceptualize a problem to be studied
- B) collect data
- C) analyze data
- D) publish study results

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy

56) An interrelated, coherent set of ideas that helps to explain phenomenon and to make predictions is called

- A) a hypothesis.
- B) an operational definition.
- C) a theory.
- D) an independent variable.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy

57) Specific assertions and predictions that can be tested are

- A) theories.
- B) hypotheses.
- C) independent variables.
- D) extraneous variables.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy

58) The pioneering architect of psychoanalytical theory was

- A) Carl Jung.
- B) Erik Erikson.
- C) Karen Horney.
- D) Sigmund Freud.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

59) Psychoanalytic theories emphasize that development is all of the following EXCEPT

- A) primarily related to observable behavior.
- B) primarily unconscious.
- C) shaped by early experiences with parents.
- D) heavily colored by emotions.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

60) Which of the following is NOT one of Freud's psychosexual stages?

- A) phallic
- B) genital
- C) oral
- D) moral

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

61) Which of the following is a structure in Freud's concept of personality?

- A) the collective unconscious
- B) the id
- C) the self
- D) the personal unconscious

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

62) According to Freud, the moral branch of the personality is the

- A) ego.
- B) id.
- C) superego.
- D) self.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

63) According to Freud, \_\_\_\_\_ is the most powerful and pervasive defense mechanism.

- A) reaction formation
- B) denial
- C) regression
- D) repression

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

64) Which of the following statements about defense mechanisms is TRUE?

- A) Defense mechanisms are always unhealthy.
- B) Defense mechanisms are unconscious.
- C) Defense mechanisms are conscious.
- D) Defense mechanisms are always helpful in avoiding reality.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

65) Erikson believed that we develop in \_\_\_\_\_ stages.

- A) psychosocial
- B) psychosexual
- C) psychodynamic
- D) psychometric

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

66) Denise argues that early experiences are more important; Barbara believes that both early and later experiences are important. Denise's view is consistent with \_\_\_\_\_, while Barbara's view would be supported by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Skinner; Erikson
- B) Erikson; Freud
- C) Freud; Erikson
- D) Erikson; Skinner

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

67) Erikson's \_\_\_\_\_ psychosocial stage is experienced in the first year of life.

- A) autonomy versus shame and doubt
- B) initiative versus guilt
- C) generativity versus stagnation
- D) trust versus mistrust

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

68) Harper, age 19 months, has just begun to assert her independence. Harper is probably in Erikson's psychosocial stage of

- A) identity versus identity confusion.
- B) trust versus mistrust.
- C) autonomy versus shame and doubt.
- D) industry versus inferiority.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

69) The negative outcome of Erikson's fourth stage of psychosocial development is

- A) mistrust.
- B) shame.
- C) doubt.
- D) inferiority.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

70) According to Erikson, adolescents are in the psychosocial stage of

- A) intimacy versus isolation.
- B) identity versus identity confusion.
- C) initiative versus guilt.
- D) industry versus inferiority.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

71) According to Erikson, the core developmental task of early adulthood is to develop

- A) intimacy.
- B) integrity.
- C) identity.
- D) initiative.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

72) Edith, age 57, believes that she has done little to help nurture the next generation. According to Erikson, Edith has experienced \_\_\_\_\_ associated with the seventh stage of psychosocial development.

- A) inferiority
- B) role confusion
- C) selfishness
- D) stagnation

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology



- 73) Cognitive theories emphasize
- A) behaviors.
  - B) emotions.
  - C) conscious thoughts.
  - D) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

- 74) For Piaget, the two processes that underlie cognitive construction of the world are
- A) denial and distortion.
  - B) internalizing and externalizing.
  - C) organization and adaptation.
  - D) ordering and differentiating.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

- 75) Which of the following statements about Piaget's theory is NOT true?
- A) Piaget believed that people go through six stages in understanding the world.
  - B) Piaget believed that people go through four stages in understanding the world.
  - C) Each of Piaget's stages is age related.
  - D) Each of Piaget's stages represents a different way of understanding the world.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

76) Caleb, age 3, is in which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?

- A) sensorimotor
- B) preoperational
- C) concrete operational
- D) formal operational

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

77) Which of the following statements about Piaget's concrete operational stage is TRUE?

- A) It lasts from birth to about 2 years of age.
- B) It encompasses the ability to think in an abstract manner.
- C) It lasts from approximately 7 to 11 years of age.
- D) Children can perform operations that involve developing hypotheses.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

78) Jenn has just begun to think abstractly and develop images of ideal circumstances. According to Piaget, Jenn is in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development.

- A) sensorimotor
- B) concrete operational
- C) formal operational
- D) post-formal operational

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

79) Vygotsky emphasized the role of \_\_\_\_\_ in cognitive development.

- A) culture
- B) social interaction
- C) learning to use the inventions of society
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

80) Which of the following operations is emphasized by information-processing theorists?

- A) encoding information
- B) storing information
- C) retrieving information
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

81) Which of the following is a version of behaviorism?

- A) Social Cognitive Theory
- B) Information-processing Theory
- C) Psychosocial Theory
- D) Sociocultural Cognitive Theory

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

82) Which of the following statements describing Skinner's theory of operant conditioning is NOT true?

- A) A behavior followed by a rewarding stimulus is likely to be repeated.
- B) A behavior followed by a punishing stimulus is less likely to recur.
- C) A behavior that is ignored will be repeated.
- D) Rewards and punishments shape behavior.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

83) The leading theorist in the development of social cognitive theory is

- A) Albert Bandura.
- B) Walter Mischel.
- C) George Kelly.
- D) John Watson.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

84) Craig sees his father help an elderly man who seems to have become confused and lost his way. Several days later, Craig notices a woman looking in the shrubs for her lost wallet. Craig tries to help her look for her wallet. Bandura would say that Craig's behavior was learned through

- A) observation of his father.
- B) teaching of moral values in Sunday School.
- C) being punished in the past for not offering to help an older person.
- D) being given a reward in the past for turning in a lost wallet to the police.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

85) Bandura's model of learning and development includes the elements of behavior, person/cognition, and the  
A) unconscious mind.  
B) environment.  
C) rewards available.  
D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

86) Bronfenbrenner developed \_\_\_\_\_, a perspective that has important implications for understanding adolescent development.  
A) ecological theory  
B) environmental theory  
C) socioeconomic theory  
D) existential theory

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

87) What is the system in Bronfenbrenner's theory that considers sociohistorical circumstances?  
A) mesosystem  
B) microsystem  
C) chronosystem  
D) exosystem

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

88) Which of the following of Bronfenbrenner's systems considers the culture in which adolescents live?

- A) chronosystem
- B) microsystem
- C) exosystem
- D) macrosystem

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

89) Harry fights constantly with his parents. Bronfenbrenner would predict that Harry might have difficulty relating to his teacher because of a disruption in his

- A) mesosystem.
- B) exosystem.
- C) chronosystem.
- D) macrosystem.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

90) An approach to understanding adolescent development that selects from each theory whatever is considered its best features is called

- A) a hybrid theory.
- B) a patchwork theory.
- C) an eclectic theory.
- D) a blended theory.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

91) Scientific observations

- A) require a special set of skills.
- B) are the first step in collecting data.
- C) have to be systematic.
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

92) Researchers can conduct observations in the everyday world or in the

- A) laboratory.
- B) virtual world.
- C) theoretical world.
- D) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

93) Which of the following is a drawback to conducting observational research in a laboratory?

- A) People must be paid for their time.
- B) People behave more naturally when they are away from the stresses of the "real world."
- C) People may be too relaxed in a laboratory setting.
- D) People who are willing to come to a laboratory might not be representative of the general population.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

94) Lilly is a researcher who wants to know how often high-school students are using their cell phones to cheat on tests. Lilly pretends to be a visiting student. She sits in on classes and observes students as they take tests. Lilly's method of research is known as

- A) in situ research.
- B) naturalistic observation.
- C) covert research.
- D) in vivo research.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

95) Which of the following statements about using surveys to collect data is TRUE?

- A) People answer in ways that they see as socially desirable.
- B) Surveys need to be conducted in person so the participant can be observed.
- C) Surveys can only be done on a limited range of topics.
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

96) The Stanford-Binet Intelligence test is an example of

- A) a projective test.
- B) a case study.
- C) a standardized test.
- D) a subjective test.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research



97) Which of the following statements about standardized tests is TRUE?

- A) They assume that people will perform differently depending on the setting of the test.
- B) They assume that a person's behavior is consistent and stable.
- C) They do not allow a person's performance to be compared with the performance of other people.
- D) They do not provide any information about differences among people.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

98) Measuring the levels of hormones in an adolescent's blood stream is an example of which type of measure of adolescent development?

- A) psychological
- B) experience sampling
- C) physiological
- D) concrete

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

99) MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses \_\_\_\_\_ to construct an image of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) x-rays; brain
- B) radio waves; brain
- C) radioactive glucose; brain
- D) electrical activity levels; heart

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

100) Corey is participating in research. She is given an electronic pager, and a researcher "beeps" her several times a day to ask her what she is doing. The researcher is using which of the following methods?

- A) random sampling
- B) experimental design
- C) experience sampling
- D) correlational research

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

101) A research method in which a single individual is examined in depth is called the

- A) single-subject design.
- B) case-study method.
- C) observational design.
- D) descriptive method.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

102) The three main types of research designs are descriptive, correlational, and

- A) observational.
- B) covert.
- C) experimental.
- D) overt.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

103) Dr. Tremble sends out surveys to faculty at 57 randomly selected colleges to assess their perceptions of faculty harassment. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ research.

- A) correlational
- B) descriptive
- C) experimental
- D) observational

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

104) Which of the following statements regarding correlational research is NOT true?

- A) The goal of correlational research is to demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships.
- B) The goal of correlational research is to describe the strength of the relationship between two or more events or characteristics.
- C) The results of correlational research are reported in a numerical measure called a correlation coefficient.
- D) A negative correlation coefficient means an inverse relationship.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

105) Professor Sands studies the relationship between the number of minutes that an adolescent spends text messaging each semester and his/her grades in school. She found a correlation of  $+.60$ . What can we conclude from this report?

- A) Text messaging results in lower grades for adolescents.
- B) Text messaging has no effect on grades for adolescents.
- C) Text messaging and academic grades are related in adolescents.
- D) The more an adolescent text messages, the higher his or her grades.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

106) Three doctoral students are using correlational research designs for their dissertation research. When all of the work is done, Marilyn's data yielded a correlation coefficient of  $-.45$ , Susan's data was at  $+.30$  and Bryan's data a  $-.50$ . Which student's data shows the strongest correlation between variables?

- A) Bryan
- B) Susan
- C) Marilyn
- D) All students showed very similar results.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

107) Which of the following correlation coefficients shows the weakest correlation?

- A)  $-.10$
- B)  $+.15$
- C)  $+.70$
- D)  $-.80$

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

108) The factor that is manipulated in experimental research is the

- A) independent variable.
- B) dependent variable.
- C) extraneous variable.
- D) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

109) The variable that is measured and that is expected to change as a result of experimental research is the

- A) independent variable.
- B) dependent variable.
- C) extraneous variable.
- D) experimental variable.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

110) Which of the following statements about experimental research is NOT true?

- A) All experiments involve at least one independent variable and one dependent variable.
- B) Experiments demonstrate cause and effect.
- C) Experimental design uses experimental groups only.
- D) Experimental design uses experimental and control groups.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

111) Assigning participants to experimental or control groups by chance is known as

- A) random assignment.
- B) lottery assignment.
- C) nonrandom assignment.
- D) convenience assignment.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

112) The type of research that involves studying people all at the same time is known as

- A) single-subject research.
- B) longitudinal research.
- C) sequential research.
- D) cross-sectional research.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

113) A disadvantage of cross-sectional research is

- A) the variable under investigation is assessed all at the same time.
- B) it is not very effective.
- C) it gives no information about how individuals change over time.
- D) it is time-consuming and expensive to conduct.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

114) Professor Kelly is interested in seeing how adolescents' prosocial behavior changes over time. He assesses a group of adolescents at ages 12, 15, and 18. Professor Kelly is doing \_\_\_\_\_ research.

- A) sequential
- B) longitudinal
- C) cross-sectional
- D) experimental

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

- 115) A disadvantage of longitudinal research is
- A) it is expensive to conduct.
  - B) it is time-consuming to conduct.
  - C) participants who remain in the study may be dissimilar to those who dropped out.
  - D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

- 116) Which of the following is NOT one of the APA's guidelines for ethical research?
- A) full disclosure to participants regarding the exact nature of the research
  - B) informed consent
  - C) confidentiality
  - D) debriefing

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice

- 117) Melissa has agreed to participate in a 90-day study of food preferences among adolescents. After participating for two weeks, Melissa wants to withdraw from the study because it is taking too much of her time. According to the APA guidelines
- A) Melissa has to give the researchers a two-week notice before she can withdraw.
  - B) Melissa can withdraw at any time.
  - C) Melissa cannot withdraw once she has signed an informed consent form.
  - D) Melissa can withdraw only if she has a valid reason, such as a health issue or family emergency.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice

118) Which of the following statements about gender bias is TRUE?

- A) Gender bias is a preconceived idea about the abilities of females and males that prevents them from reaching their full potential.
- B) When gender differences are found, they sometimes are unduly magnified.
- C) Gender bias happens when conclusions are drawn about females from research conducted with only males.
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

119) Using an ethnic label such as Asian or Latino in a way that portrays an ethnic group as being more homogenous than it is, is known as

- A) ethnic stereotyping.
- B) ethnic gloss.
- C) ethnic shine.
- D) ethnic categorization.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

120) Compare and contrast G. Stanley Hall's "storm and stress" view of adolescence with the inventionist view.

Answer: Hall's concept was that adolescence was a turbulent time, charged with conflict and mood swings. He saw these changes in thought, feeling, and actions as happening quite frequently and as normative. He believed that adolescence has a biological base. The inventionist view saw adolescence as less of a biological event than a sociohistorical creation. Inventionists stress that sociohistorical circumstances, such as a decline in apprenticeship, increased mechanization of the Industrial Revolution, age-graded schools, urbanization, appearance of youth groups such as the YMCA and the Boy Scouts are affecting adolescents. The three key dimensions for the inventionist view of adolescence are schools, work, and economics.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Evaluation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes



121) What were the underlying themes of the 1960s and 1970s?

Answer: There were three major themes in the United States during the 1960s and the 1970s. These were the anti-discrimination protests, the anti-war protests, and the feminist movement. One major theme of this period was that political protests reached their peak when millions of adolescents reacted to what they saw as the United States' immoral part in the Vietnam War. Ethnic conflicts became pervasive as African-American adolescents were denied a college education, and the secondary education that they did receive was seen as inferior. College students participated in riots and sit-ins even as they pursued higher education in higher numbers. Finally, the feminist movement of the 1970s changed both the description and the study of adolescence.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

122) List at least four stereotypes of adolescents today.

Answer: "They are all lazy." "All they think about is sex." "They are all into drugs." "Kids today don't have the moral fiber of my generation." "They don't want to work." "They are rebellious." Any positive youth accomplishment is seen as an exception.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

123) Compare and contrast psychologists' early views of adolescents with views common now.

Answer: For much of the last century in the United States and other Western cultures, adolescence was perceived as a problematic period of the human life span. The discipline of psychology, likewise, viewed adolescents negatively. Psychology today focuses more on the positive side of human experiences and places greater emphasis on hope, optimism, creativity, and positive individual and group traits.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Evaluation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Describe historical perspectives on adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

124) Describe how the cultural contexts of the United States are changing, especially with respect to immigration patterns and the projections for future demographics.

Answer: The cultural context for U.S. adolescents is changing with the dramatic increase in the number of adolescents immigrating from Latino and Asian countries. Asian Americans are expected to be the fastest-growing ethnic group of adolescents, with a growth rate of more than 500 percent by 2100. Numbers of Latino adolescents are projected to increase almost 400 percent by 2100. By 2100, Latino adolescents are expected to outnumber non-Latino White adolescents.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

125) List and describe at least four cultural variations of adolescence around the world.

Answer: Two-thirds of Asian Indian adolescents accept their parents' choice of a marital partner for them. Many female adolescents in the Philippines will sacrifice their own futures by migrating to the city in order to send money to their families. Street youth in Kenya may engage in delinquency or prostitution to survive. In the Middle East, many adolescents are not allowed to interact with the other sex, even in school. Youth in Russia are marrying earlier to legitimize sexual activity.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

126) Discuss major trends in health and well-being for adolescents around the world. Include both positive and negative changes.

Answer: Adolescent health and well-being have improved in some areas but not in others. On the positive side, fewer adolescents around the world die from infectious diseases and malnutrition than in the past. However, adolescents continue to engage in a number of health-compromising behaviors, such as illicit drug use and unprotected sex, at levels that place adolescents at risk for serious developmental problems. Extensive increases in the rates of HIV in adolescents have occurred in many sub-Saharan countries.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

127) Discuss gender differences in the experiences of male and female adolescents, with respect to education, leisure activities, sexual experiences, family, and peers.

Answer: Except in a few areas, males have more educational opportunities than females. In some countries adolescents do not have access to secondary schools and higher education. Many schools do not provide students with the skills that they need to be successful in adult work. Adolescent females have less freedom to pursue leisure activities than males, and gender differences in sexual expression are widespread. This is especially true for adolescent females living in India, Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Arab countries.

Family life for adolescents can be very different, depending on the culture and country. For example, adolescents who grow up in Arab countries adhere to a strict code of conduct and loyalty. Adolescents who grow up in the United States and other Western countries may experience divorce and stepfamilies; parenting is less authoritarian than in the past. Other family trends include greater family mobility, migration to cities, smaller families, fewer extended families, and increases in mothers' employment.

Some cultures give peers a stronger role in adolescence than others. While peers figure prominently in the lives of adolescents in Western countries, in Arab countries peers have a very restrictive role, especially for girls.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Discuss the experiences of adolescents in the United States and around the world.

APA: 3.3 Adopt values that build community at local, national, and global levels; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

128) List and briefly define the three determinants of human development.

Answer: The three determinants of human development are biological processes, cognitive processes, and socioemotional processes.

Biological processes involve physical changes in an individual's body. Cognitive changes involve changes in an individual's thinking and intelligence. Socioemotional processes involve changes in an individual's emotions, personality, relationships with others, and social contexts.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

129) Explain what modern theorists mean when they say, "Development is a lifelong process."

Answer: Today developmentalists do not believe that change ends with adolescence.

Adolescence is part of the life course and is not an isolated period of development. Although it has some unique characteristics, what takes place in adolescence is connected with development and experiences in both childhood and adulthood.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

130) Briefly describe the three periods of adult development.

Answer: The three periods of adult development are early adulthood, middle adulthood, and late adulthood. Early adulthood begins in the late teens or early twenties and lasts through the thirties. Middle adulthood begins at approximately 35-45 years of age and ends at some point between 55 and 65 years of age. Late adulthood is the period that extends from 60 or 70 years of age until death.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

131) Beth is 22 years old. What developmental transition period is Beth in, and what are the two main characterizations of this period?

Answer: Beth is in the developmental period of emerging adulthood. The two main characterizations of this period are experimentation and exploration.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

132) List Jeffrey Arnett's five key features of emerging adulthood.

Answer: The five key features that characterize emerging adulthood are identity exploration, especially in love and work; instability; self-focused; feeling in-between; and the age of possibilities, a time when individuals have an opportunity to transform their lives.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

133) What are some of the factors that make it difficult to determine when an individual becomes an adult?

Answer: Determining when an individual becomes an adult is difficult. In the United States, the most widely recognized marker of entry into adulthood is holding a permanent, full-time job. Economic independence is one marker for adult status but achieving it is often a long process. Taking responsibility for oneself, deciding on one's own beliefs and values, and establishing a relationship with parents as equal adults are all markers of adult status.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

134) List and briefly describe the three types of assets that Jacquelynne Eccles and her colleagues determined are especially important for making a competent transition through adolescence and emerging adulthood.

Answer: The three types of assets that Eccles and colleagues determined are necessary for the successful transition through adolescence and emerging adulthood are: intellectual development, psychological and emotional development, and social development. Intellectual development includes such things as knowledge of essential life and vocational skills, critical thinking and reasoning skills, cultural knowledge, and school success. Psychological and emotional development encompasses such things as good mental health, good emotional self-regulation and conflict resolution skills, mastery motivation, personal autonomy, personal and social identity, and strong moral character. Social development is related to connectedness, sense of social place, attachment to prosocial institutions, and commitment to civic engagement.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1 Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

135) List and define the three major issues in studying adolescent development.

Answer: The three important issues raised in the study of adolescent development are nature and nurture, continuity and discontinuity, and early and later experiences. The nature-nurture issue involves the debate about whether development is primarily influenced by nature or nurture. Nature refers to an organism's biological inheritance, nurture to its environmental experiences. The continuity-discontinuity issues focus on the extent to which development involves gradual, cumulative changes (continuity) or distinct stages (discontinuity). The last issue focuses on the importance of earlier experiences in the child's life, and whether or not later experiences can make up for deficits or poor early experiences. Proponents of the early-experience doctrine believe that development will never be optimal if infants are not given warm, nurturing care in the first year of life. Proponents of the later-experience view argue that children and adolescents are malleable throughout development, and that later sensitive care giving is just as important as earlier sensitive care giving.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Summarize the developmental processes, periods, transitions, and issues related to adolescence.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1 Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

136) List the four steps in the scientific method.

Answer: The four steps in the scientific method are:

1. Conceptualize a process or a problem to be studied.
2. Collect data.
3. Analyze data.
4. Draw conclusions.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.2 Demonstrate psychology information literacy; 4.1 Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

137) List and describe Freud's three parts to the personality.

Answer: The three parts to the personality, according to Freud, are the id, ego, and superego. The id is totally unconscious and has no contact with reality. It contains instincts, which are an individual's reservoir of psychic energy. The ego deals with demands of reality and makes rational decisions. The ego uses defense mechanisms to help resolve conflicts between its reality demands, the id's wishes, and the superego's constraints. The superego is the moral branch of the personality that takes into account whether something is right or wrong.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1 Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

138) Describe Piaget's formal operational stage of cognitive development. Be sure to address ages and major changes in thinking.

Answer: The formal operational stage, which appears between the ages of 11 and 15 and continues through adulthood, is Piaget's fourth and final stage. In this stage, individuals move beyond concrete experiences and think in abstract and more logical terms. Adolescents begin to think about possibilities for the future, solve problems more systematically, and develop and test hypotheses.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1 Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

139) What are the main ideas behind Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development?

Answer: The main idea behind Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural theory of cognitive development is that social interaction and culture guide cognitive development. He also believed that individuals actively construct their knowledge. He stressed that cognitive development involves learning to use the inventions of a society, such as language, mathematical systems, and memory strategies.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

140) What is the main idea behind Skinner's theory of operant conditioning?

Answer: B.F. Skinner believed that, through operant conditioning, the consequences of a behavior produce changes in the probability of that behavior's occurrence. He emphasized that a behavior followed by a rewarding stimulus is more likely to recur, whereas a behavior followed by a punishing stimulus is less likely to recur. In Skinner's view, rewards and punishments that follow a behavior shape development. The key aspect of development for Skinner is behavior, not thoughts and feelings.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

141) List the three key factors in development, according to social cognitive theory.

Answer: Social cognitive theory holds that behavior, environment, and person/cognition are key factors in development.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes



142) List and describe the five environmental systems in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory. Explain how the systems relate to each other.

Answer: Bronfenbrenner holds that development reflects the influence of five environmental systems: microsystem; mesosystem; exosystem; macrosystem; and chronosystem. The microsystem is the setting in which a person lives. For adolescents the microsystem is made up of family, peers, school, and neighborhood. The mesosystem involves relations between microsystems. The exosystem consists of links between a social setting in which a person does not have an active role and the individual's immediate context. For example, things that happen at a mother's or a father's workplace may have an indirect effect on the adolescent. The macrosystem involves the cultures in which adolescents live. Finally, the chronosystem consists of the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances. Each of these systems may overlap one another.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

143) Compare and contrast laboratory observation and naturalistic observation.

Answer: Laboratory observation takes place in a controlled situation, with factors of the "real world" removed. A drawback to this approach is that it is almost impossible to conduct this research without the participants knowing that they are being observed. Because a laboratory setting is unnatural, people may behave differently than they would in another context. Naturalistic observation, on the other hand, means observing behavior in real-world settings, making no effort to manipulate or control the situation.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Analyze

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research; 4.1 Demonstrate

effective writing for different purposes

144) Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of case-study research.

Answer: One advantage of case study research is that it allows the researcher to take an in-depth look at a single individual. A disadvantage is that one cannot generalize the findings from the study of one person to a larger population. The subject of the case study is unique, and other people, even those with the same condition, disorder, or factor of interest, may be very different. In addition, case studies involve judgment of unknown reliability.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research; 4.1 Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

145) Compare and contrast correlational and experimental research.

Answer: In correlational research, the goal is to describe the strength of the relationship between two or more events or characteristics. The more strongly the two events are related or associated, the more effectively we can predict one event from the other. Correlation does not equal causation. If we want to know if one event causes another, we must look to the experimental design for answers. An experiment is a carefully regulated procedure in which one or more factors believed to influence the behavior being studied are manipulated, while all other factors are held constant.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research; 4.1 Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes

146) List and briefly describe the four APA guidelines that must be followed in the conduction of ethical research.

Answer:

1. Informed Consent: participants must know what the research will involve and what risks might develop.
2. Confidentiality: Researchers are responsible for keeping all data confidential and, when possible, anonymous.
3. Debriefing: After the study has been completed, participants should be informed of its purpose and the methods that were used.
4. Deception: In all cases of deception the researcher must ensure that deception will not harm the participants.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Goal: Characterize the science of adolescent development.

APA: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice; 4.1

Demonstrate effective writing for different purposes