

## Chapter 1: Adolescence: Understanding the Past and the Present, and Planning for the Future

### Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) On the first day of class, Professor Parameswaran says, "We will look at adolescence as a set of interacting changes to the person that take place in interacting contexts." This most closely reflects a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

A) psychodynamic  
B) ecological systems  
C) behaviourist  
D) checks and balances

Answer: B

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- 2) The concept of stage-environment fit implies that
- A) teens should make special efforts to adapt to their settings.  
B) the theater has special importance for those in adolescence.  
C) teachers and parents need to adapt their approach to the developmental changes in teens.  
D) teens are particularly concerned about ecological issues such as global warming.

Answer: C

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- 3) Back when Emily's parents were in school, practically all the kids were of the same ethno-cultural background as them. On Emily's first day of school, they notice that her classmates are from various ethnic backgrounds. This reflects the growth of \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada.

A) cultural diversity  
B) age stratification  
C) active learning  
D) residential segregation

Answer: A

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- 4) Matthew wants to be an educated consumer of new social science discoveries. This involves
- A) searching the Internet for amazing facts.  
B) telling his friends about the remarkable information he heard on a radio talk show.

- C) comparing new discoveries to what is already known and trying to decide if the differences make sense.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: C

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- 5) As a community leader, Mr. Mandela wants to encourage programs to help teens be more confident, productive, and caring. This reflects a focus on

- A) neighbourhood safety.
- B) economic progress.
- C) positive development
- D) anti-crime measures.

Answer: C

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- 6) As Alana was reading about the physical changes of puberty, she paused now and then to try to remember her own experiences and the ways they did and did not fit with her reading. Alana is making use of a learning strategy called

- A) managed distraction.
- B) deep processing.
- C) directed reminiscence.
- D) the power of suggestion.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 6*

- 7) Ali wants to use active learning to improve his comprehension and retention of new course material. One tactic he should probably try is to

- A) explain what he has learned to a friend.
- B) write a synopsis of the new material in his own words.
- C) find and highlight key sentences.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: D

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- 8) Like many of her friends, Emma got her first driver's license soon after her 16th birthday. For her, this constituted a(n)

- A) puberty rite.
- B) normative transition.

- C) delayed phase shift.
- D) idiosyncratic transition.

Answer: B

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- 9) When Brandon was 14, his parents separated and he moved with his dad to a new town. For him, this constituted a(n)
- A) equilibrium
  - B) stage change.
  - C) normative transition.
  - D) idiosyncratic transition.

Answer: D

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- 10) Hannah, 12, is in 6th grade and is taller than most of the boys in her class, but has not yet had her first period. Hannah would be considered in \_\_\_\_\_ adolescence.
- A) early
  - B) middle
  - C) late
  - D) None of the above.

Answer: A

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- 11) According to Havighurst, the developmental task of achieving psychological independence from one's parents is most relevant to someone in \_\_\_\_\_ adolescence.
- A) early
  - B) middle
  - C) late
  - D) delayed

Answer: B

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- 12) According to Havighurst, adapting to one's changed body is a major developmental task of \_\_\_\_\_ adolescence.
- A) all of
  - B) middle
  - C) early
  - D) late

Answer: C

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**13)** The phase of middle adolescence corresponds roughly with

- A) the last years of elementary school.
- B) high school.
- C) freshman year of college.
- D) None of the above.

Answer: B

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**14)** "Until the 20th century, there were no teenagers, only children and adults." This statement represents the view known as

- A) youth denial.
- B) retrospectivism.
- C) inventionism.
- D) historicism.

Answer: C

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**15)** Inventionism is the name given to the view that

- A) teens are especially creative in developing new technologies.
- B) the concept of adolescence was created to keep young people off the job market.
- C) society needs to develop new opportunities for teens.
- D) the Industrial Revolution gave teens an economic boost.

Answer: B

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**16)** In ancient Athens, boys became full citizens at the age of

- A) 12.
- B) 15.
- C) 18.
- D) 30.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 10*

**17)** In ancient Athens, as in the Roman Empire, girls became legally adult at the age of

- A) 12
- B) 15

- C) 18
- D) None of the above.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 10*

- 18)** In pre-industrial Europe, children often spent the adolescent years away from their parents as apprentices or servants, in a custom known as

- A) incest avoidance.
- B) life-cycle service.
- C) wander-years.
- D) distancing.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 11*

- 19)** The idea that the life stage of adolescence should be valued for itself was introduced into Western thought by

- A) Aristotle.
- B) G. Stanley Hall.
- C) William Wordsworth.
- D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 11*

- 20)** Jeb, 12, lived in Canada in the year 1800. It is most likely that Jeb

- A) was an orphan.
- B) lived on a family farm.
- C) worked in a textile factory.
- D) was a street kid in a big city.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 11*

- 21)** During the early 20th century in Canada, adolescent education

- A) was seen as the best path for children of the working and lower middle classes
- B) was pursued by 50% of those 14 to 19 at the high school level
- C) was promoted as a period of essential personal and social growth
- D) All of the above.

Answer: D

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- 22) Increasing numbers of teens graduated high school and went on to college in the 1930s as a result of
- A) nationwide "Stay In School" campaigns.
  - B) a lack of jobs during the Depression.
  - C) more widely available scholarships and loans.
  - D) None of the above.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 12*

- 23) During the 1930s Depression and World War II, many Canadian couples delayed having children, which led to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the period immediately after that war.
- A) baby boom
  - B) economic crisis
  - C) jazz age
  - D) major college expansion

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 12*

- 24) The proportion of adolescents in the Canadian population rose by as much as \_\_\_\_\_ during the 1960s.
- A) 5%
  - B) 15%
  - C) 30%
  - D) 45%

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 12*

- 25) In recent decades, Canadian adolescents have been affected by changes in family structure that include all the following *except*
- A) higher divorce rates.
  - B) couples having children at younger ages.
  - C) more single-parent families.
  - D) more working mothers.

Answer: B

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- 26) Canadian teens spend twice as much time with \_\_\_\_\_ as with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) siblings; friends

- B) parents; friends
- C) teachers; parents
- D) friends; parents

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 14*

27) \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the Canadian population is younger than age 19.

- A) Twelve
- B) Twenty-two
- C) Forty
- D) Fifty

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 15*

28) In Country X, those under 18 make up half the population. It is most likely that Country X is part of

- A) Eastern Europe.
- B) Latin America.
- C) Africa.
- D) East Asia.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 15*

29) A diagram that shows the percentage of people in a country who are of different ages is known as a(n)

- A) population pyramid.
- B) age stratification.
- C) cohort categorization.
- D) birthyear chart.

Answer: A

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30) According to the text book, the welfare of those in a society who are too young, too old, or too sick to take care of themselves depends on

- A) the kindness of strangers.
- B) those who are active and working productively.
- C) taxes.
- D) foreign aid.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 16*

**31)** Children and adolescents in Canada's Aboriginal communities

- A) will be more similar to developing countries in their population pyramids.
- B) would have the same life experiences like mainstream Canadian children and adolescents.
- C) have interests that ally them with the elderly.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: A

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**32)** International trade, faster communications, and economic interdependence are all factors that contribute to

- A) population pyramids.
- B) national isolation.
- C) age stratification.
- D) globalization.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 19*

**33)** According to the text book, a major reason that adolescents are especially affected by globalization is that

- A) their youth makes them better able to adapt to changing conditions.
- B) the processes of puberty are impacted by worldwide pollution.
- C) world trade standards forbid employment of children and teens.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 19*

**34)** The tendency for adolescents throughout the world to want to have the clothing, video games, and other goods that are currently fashionable is known as

- A) status envy.
- B) Westernism.
- C) consumerism.
- D) socialization.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 19*

**35)** While on vacation in a distant country, you notice a teen wearing a New York Yankees cap. You should probably assume



- A) that he plays baseball.
- B) that he has visited New York City.
- C) that he speaks English.
- D) that he likes feeling in touch with the latest trends.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 19*

- 36)** When teens show up at school, a party, or a concert wearing the brand of clothing that is currently popular, they are
- A) letting others know that they have the power and means to choose their own clothes.
  - B) signalling that they belong to the "trendy" group.
  - C) offering a possible topic of conversation to teens they don't know.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 19*

- 37)** While Jacintha is at a concert waiting for the band to come on, she starts a conversation with the girl in the next seat. They are most likely to talk about
- A) globalization.
  - B) the upcoming election.
  - C) their favorite bands.
  - D) sexual experiences.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 19*

- 38)** Major change(s) in the lives of Canadian adolescents across the 20th century was/were that they
- A) stayed in school longer.
  - B) waited longer to enter the workforce.
  - C) put off marriage and children to later ages.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 20*

- 39)** In developed countries around the world, \_\_\_\_\_ children go through both primary and secondary (high) school.
- A) essentially all
  - B) about three-quarters of

- C) not many poor
- D) only middle class

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 20*

- 40) In developed countries, \_\_\_\_\_ teens who finish secondary education go on to some form of higher education.

- A) practically all
- B) about half of
- C) four of five
- D) only wealthy

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 20*

- 41) Primary or elementary education

- A) is basically universal in Asia and Latin America.
- B) is basically universal in Africa and the Middle East.
- C) is considered a useless luxury by parents in developing countries.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 20*

- 42) In developing countries, \_\_\_\_\_ of those who finish primary school are likely to go on to secondary school.

- A) essentially all
- B) very few
- C) about half
- D) only one in three

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 20*

- 43) The massive tendency for young people in developing countries to leave the countryside for big cities is called

- A) transmigration.
- B) urbanization.
- C) metropolitanism.
- D) rural impoverishment.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 21*

- 44) The fastest growing cities in the world are in
- A) Western Europe.
  - B) Australia and New Zealand.
  - C) the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
  - D) Japan.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 21*

- 45) Among young women, those with more education tend to
- A) reject their parents' values and goals.
  - B) have smaller families.
  - C) settle into traditional adult roles.
  - D) All of the above.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 21*

- 46) Kumar and Lata finished high school and some university before getting married and going to work in information technology. They have two children and are able to put aside money for their future education. According to the textbook, they and their children are involved in
- A) assimilation.
  - B) a virtuous cycle.
  - C) globalization.
  - D) a vicious cycle.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 22*

- 47) Benito, 13, lives in the capital city of a Third World country. His parents are too poor to pay for school fees and uniforms for him and his brothers and sisters, so he quit school after 4th grade to go to work running errands for a neighbour who has a stand in the market. Benito and his family are directly affected by what the textbook describes as
- A) globalization.
  - B) a virtuous cycle.
  - C) a vicious cycle.
  - D) a business cycle.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 22*

- 48) The AIDS epidemic has had its most drastic effect in

- A) the United States and Canada.
- B) Eastern Europe.
- C) sub-Saharan Africa.
- D) East Asia.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 23*

49) Adolescents and young adults are particularly in danger from HIV/AIDS because of

- A) unprotected sex.
- B) intravenous drug use.
- C) ignorance about risks and protective measures.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 23*

50) The "basic survival skills" that experts say all adolescents need include

- A) competence in martial arts.
- B) knowing how to use a computer.
- C) a caring relationship with an adult.
- D) the ability to get along without friends.

Answer: C

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## Essay Questions

1) Why have observers called the 20th century in North America "The Age of Adolescence"? Cite some demographic, educational, and social trends that contributed.

Answer: The spread of compulsory education contributed to age segregation and the notion of "teenagers" as a separate category. The Baby Boom of the 1940s and 1950s gave teens a greater prominence in the population during the 1960s and 1970s and created the notion of a "Youth Culture", while the speed of technological change moved the society in the direction of a cofigurative culture.

2) If you had to choose a single issue as the most urgent one facing Canadian adolescents, what would it be? Describe the important aspects of the issue. Why that one?

Answer: Issues cited could include: the changing nature of the family; the increasing importance of peers; the lack of communication between adolescents and adults; teen crime and substance use; and contradictory attitudes toward teen sexuality.

3) Discuss the ways the proportion of adolescents are different within the populations of different countries. What are some implications of these differences?

Answer: Adolescents make up a much larger part of the population in developing countries, which puts them at much greater competition with each other for education and work and makes fewer resources available because of the relatively few productive workers.

- 4) What is "globalization" and what are some important ways the process affects adolescents today? Would you evaluate globalization as a positive, a negative, or a mixed influence? Why?

Answer: Globalization has made it possible for teens in different parts of the world to be in touch with one another and to exert mutual influence. It has also made teens worldwide targets of the same commercial and political campaigns by adult interests. Globalization has also alerted those in power throughout the world to the importance of helping children and teens acquire the skills they will need to achieve satisfying and productive lives.

- 5) What is the connection between the wave of urbanization in developing countries and the setting in motion of a vicious circle for many young people in these countries?

Answer: As teens leave the countryside for the city, they lose the support and social controls of the family. Unlikely to be able to afford to continue their education, they become prey to economic and sexual exploitation. Their poverty and lack of qualifications makes it likely that their children, of whom they generally have many at early ages, will be trapped in a similar cycle.