

c1

Student: _____

1. The stories of Karla Homolka and Lincoln Alexander are told to draw attention to the fact that
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
2. Why do parents and teachers study children?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
3. Parents want their children to grow up to be socially mature individuals, but they often are not sure about what to do to help their children with this goal. Why are they confused?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
4. The setting in which development occurs and that is influenced by historical, economic, social, and cultural factors defines
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

5. A preschooler is growing up in an upper-middle-class home with parents who both have advanced degrees. She lives in a thriving suburb. The preschool she attends is rated the best in the state. These settings in which her development occurs are referred to as
- A.
B.
C.
D.
6. A child's development occurs in (a) _____ context(s).
- A.
B.
C.
D.
7. Which is *not* a context for a child's development?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
8. _____ refers to the behaviour patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
9. A sense of membership in an ethnic group based upon shared language, religion, customs, values, history, and race defines
- A.
B.
C.
D.

10. Michel is of French ancestry and aligns himself with the traditions and history of French Canadians. This reflects his
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
11. As a college student, you are studying ethnicity. Which scenario should *not* be considered?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
12. _____ is based on cultural heritage, nationality characteristics, race, religion, and language.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
13. The acronym SES stands for
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
14. Which statement(s) related to the meaning of the words *gender* and *sex* are true?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

15. Resilience in relation to children means that
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
16. There are certain characteristics that make children resilient. Analysis of research shows that which of the following does *not* apply to resiliency?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
17. Cross-cultural concerns for women include
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
18. The pattern of human development is strongly related to
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
19. The _____ processes produce changes in an individual's body.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

20. The _____ processes refer to changes in an individual's thinking, intelligence, and language.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
21. The _____ processes involve changes in an individual's relationships with other people, changes in emotions, and changes in personality.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
22. The child who is best thought of as engaging in a cognitive process is the one who is
- A.
B.
C.
D.
23. When he was 6 years old, Ron could recite O *Canada* from memory. When Ron was 9 years old, he began to understand what the words in the song meant. Finally, at age 12, Ron realized the political importance of our national anthem. This illustrates the concept of
- A.
B.
C.
D.

24. At the parent/teacher conference in school, Ms. Johnson wants to share information about Meredith's socioemotional development with her parents. What topic will she *not* include?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
25. The most widely used classification of development periods describes a child's development in terms of the following sequence:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
26. What is the first developmental period?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
27. Which activity is characteristic of infancy?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
28. As a 3- to 5-year-old preschooler, Brittany would most accurately be described as being in what period of development?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

29. Early childhood is sometimes called
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
30. Helen is learning to read, write, and do mathematics. She is also very interested in doing these activities well. Based on this information, which stage of development is Helen most likely in?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
31. During what developmental period is independence and identity the central theme?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
32. What do most developmental psychologists currently believe about change and growth?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
33. In research, a _____ is a group of people who are born at a similar point in history and share similar experiences as a result.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

34. Millennials—the generation born after 1980—are history's first "always connected" generation. This is an example of a(n)
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
35. Nurture is to experience as nature is to
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
36. Basic growth tendencies are genetically wired into humans. This is referred to as
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
37. Experiences run the gamut from the individual's biological environment (e.g., nutrition, medical care, drugs, physical accidents) to the social environment (e.g., family, peers, schools, community, media, culture). This is referred to as
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
38. A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ usually describes development as a gradual, continuous process.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

39. A developmental psychologist with a strong belief in the influence of nurture on social development would most likely explain a youngster's behavioural problem by saying,
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
40. If a pregnant woman is using drugs during her pregnancy and the baby is born with an addiction, this would be an example of
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
41. A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ often describes development as a series of distinct stages.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
42. Which of the following statements best characterizes the view that development is a discontinuous process?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
43. A developmentalist who focuses on the distinct stages in the life span emphasizes
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

44. _____ focuses on the degree to which early experiences (especially in infancy) or later experiences are the key determinants of the child's development.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
45. The outcome of the early-later experience issue is
- A.
B.
C.
D.
46. Plato's belief that infants who are frequently rocked became better athletes provides an example of which view of development?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
47. Western culture's current emphasis on early experience can be traced to the work of
- A.
B.
C.
D.
48. Freud's belief that children's relationships with their parents in the first 5 years of life are key to development relates to what developmental issue?
- A.
B.
C.
D.

49. Most developmentalists believe that it is unwise to take an extreme position on which of the following controversies?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
50. Scientific research is
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
51. A _____ is a specific assumption or prediction that can be tested to determine accuracy.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
52. After observing children interacting with a department store Santa Claus, a psychologist decides to study children's beliefs in Santa. Prior to beginning the study, the psychologist predicts that 5-year-olds will believe in Santa, 10-year-olds will not be sure of their belief, and 15-year-olds will not believe at all. This prediction represents a
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
53. After setting up a hypothesis, what is the next step in the scientific research approach?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

54. _____ theory describes development as primarily unconscious and coloured by emotion.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
55. Many of today's psychoanalytic theorists maintain that Freud overemphasized _____.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
56. A psychoanalytic theorist would likely blame antisocial personality traits exhibited by a preschooler on _____.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
57. Which of the following is *not* a Freudian stage of personality development?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
58. Due to her knowledge of psychoanalysis, Julie is aware that her 9-month-old daughter is in the _____ stage of development.
- A.
B.
C.
D.

59. Which of the following is the correct developmental sequence of Freud's psychosexual stages?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
60. Erikson is noted for his theory of _____ stages.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
61. Erikson developed his theory of development because although he agreed with many of Freud's ideas, he felt that Freud placed too much emphasis on
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
62. One of the major differences between Erikson's and Freud's approaches to human development involves Erikson's emphasis on
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
63. As a parent with an Eriksonian orientation, Sheryl believes that the first developmental task her newborn daughter will encounter will be about
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

64. The _____ stage of psychosocial theory has the following characteristics: occurs in late infancy and toddlerhood; infants discover that their behaviour is their own; and assertion of independence.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
65. Two-year-old Benjamin asserts his independence and realizes his will. He tests his parents' boundaries. Based on Erikson's psychosocial theory, if he is restrained or punished too harshly, he is likely to develop
- A.
B.
C.
D.
66. Which of Erikson's psychosocial stages occurs during the later preschool years?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
67. Erikson had a specific outlook on the initiative versus guilt stage. Which of the following statements matches his outlook?
- A.
B.
C.
D.

68. When teachers work with children in Erikson's industry versus inferiority stage, the fifth stage of psychosocial development, they should
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
69. As Courtney graduates from high school, she explores many roles in trying to decide what to study in college. What psychosocial stage of development is she in?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
70. In Erikson's sixth stage of psychosocial development, individuals face the developmental task of forming intimate relationships with others. This stage is called
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
71. _____ is Erikson's seventh developmental stage, which individuals experience during middle adulthood.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
72. Generativity means
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

73. Stagnation means
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
74. Which of the following examples is a positive resolution to Erikson's eighth stage of psychosocial development, integrity versus despair?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
75. Which of the following is *not* a criticism of psychoanalytic theory?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
76. Cognitive theories of human development emphasize _____ thoughts.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
77. Which of the following is *not* an important cognitive theory?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

78. In discussing the nature of cognitive development, Piaget would describe a child as being a(n)
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
79. Piaget's theory of cognitive development has _____ stages.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
80. What is the first Piagetian stage?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
81. Three-year-old Hannah represents the world with words, images, and drawings. She still lacks internalized mental actions. What cognitive stage is she in?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
82. According to Piaget, if 10-year-old André is in the concrete operational stage of development, he cannot engage in _____ thought.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

83. Fifteen-year-old Reginald is enrolled in an algebra course and is doing very well in his assignments. According to Piaget, Reginald is in what stage of cognitive development?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
84. Which of the following skills is *not* a part of the formal operational stage of cognitive development?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
85. Russian developmentalist Lev Vygotsky is associated with which of the following theories?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
86. Vygotsky's theory emphasizes
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
87. Vygotsky portrayed the child's development as inseparable from
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

88. Which of the following is *not* a correct pairing?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
89. Which of the following was one of the most important factors contributing to the information-processing theory?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
90. Which theorist is associated with the information-processing theory?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
91. The cognitive theories present a positive view of development, emphasizing _____ thinking.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
92. Classical conditioning occurs when a neutral stimulus
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

93. One day, while swimming in the ocean, Frank is stung by a large jellyfish. The next day, he sees a bowl of quivering clear gelatin and is startled. Frank's behaviour is best explained by _____ principles.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
94. What type of learning did Ivan Pavlov discover in his investigation of the way the body digests food?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
95. Through his research with a little boy named Albert, which of the following did John Watson demonstrate could be classically conditioned in humans?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
96. In operant conditioning, a reinforcement _____ increases the probability of a behaviour occurring.
- A.
B.
C.
D.

97. As a Skinnerian, Dr. Brown's explanation for the aggressive behaviour exhibited by 10-year-old Ben would likely involve a(n)
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
98. Who would most likely argue that the consequences that follow a behaviour determine whether that behaviour is exhibited again?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
99. Which of the following factors is *not* key to the social cognitive theory?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
100. Which term does *not* belong with the rest?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
101. Bandura argues that a child's
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

102. Behavioural and social cognitive theories have much to say about socioemotional processes in development, and social cognitive theory deals with cognitive processes, but these approaches have little to say about _____ processes.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
103. A developmental psychologist with an ethological orientation would be least likely to
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
104. Ethology emerged as an important theoretical view of development because of the work of
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
105. Lorenz demonstrated the importance of experience during critical periods by imprinting goslings to
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
106. The person who is least likely to be an ethologist is one who observes
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

107. _____ is the rapid, innate learning within a limited, critical period of time that involves attachment to the first moving object seen.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
108. Which of the following is missing from classical ethological theory?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
109. _____ argued that attachment to a caregiver over the first year of life has important consequences throughout the life span.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
110. One criticism of the ethological theory is that
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
111. A contribution of the _____ theory is that it increases the focus on the biological and evolutionary basis of development.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

112. The _____ theory emphasizes environmental factors.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
113. The major theorist connected to the ecological theory is
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
114. The setting in which an individual lives is called the
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
115. Bronfenbrenner's environmental system does *not* include a
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
116. Since Jerome has always been the centre of attention in his family, he has some difficulty in his preschool because he insists on total attention from his peers and teachers. According to Bronfenbrenner, Jerome's developmental problems are taking place in the
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

117. Lana, who is the mayor of Brantford, decides that the city library is too expensive to maintain so she sells it to a private company that charges children \$.50 to check out a book. This ecological change in the community involves the
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
118. The fact that growing up in Newfoundland has influenced Corey's life provides an example of the impact of the _____ on human development.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
119. The _____ is the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
120. Why does the textbook favour an eclectic approach?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

121. Casual watching is very different than observation as used in scientific studies. A major difference is that scientific observation is
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
122. Scientific observation requires that
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
123. An advantage of laboratory observation over naturalistic observation is that when observations are made in the lab, researchers can
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
124. Which of the following locations would *not* be considered for a naturalistic observation?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
125. A child-care director is trying to find out information about the parents in her centre. She decides to have them fill out surveys. What method of research is this approach?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

126. A local school board wants to know whether parents approve of teachers using physical punishment to control children. The most efficient way to answer this issue would be to
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
127. The main difference between a questionnaire and an interview is that the questionnaire requires subjects to
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
128. _____ are commercially prepared tests that assess children's performance in different domains. These tests often allow a child's performance to be compared with those of other children at the same age, in many cases on the national level.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
129. Prior to applying to college, Andrea is told she will have to take the ACT exam. This situation provides an example of how psychologists answer applied problems using
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

130. To determine why Jeffrey Dahmer became a mass murderer, a researcher spent a great deal of time talking with both Dahmer and people who knew him both as a child and as an adult. The personal in-depth approach the researcher used is called a(n)
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
131. In order to assess the brain and spinal cord (the central nervous system) with a psychophysiological measure, which of the following can be used?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
132. Measuring _____ can provide information about many aspects of a person's emotional and physical state, such as stress levels and pubertal changes.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
133. What is the purpose of correlational research?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
134. What is the purpose of experimental research?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

135. To determine the effects of a new memory-enhancing pill, a researcher randomly assigns 30 women to one of two conditions. In the first condition, each subject is given a pill and then told to try to memorize a list of 20 nonsense words. In the second condition, subjects are simply asked to try to memorize the word list. Results indicated that subjects who received the pill got an average of 12 items correct, whereas the no-pill group recalled only 6 items. In this experiment, the independent variable is the

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

136. A drug company believes that it has discovered a pill that may improve a person's reaction speed. To test the drug, 10 men are given no drug, 10 men are given one pill, and 10 men are given two pills. One week later, each subject is presented with a task in which they hit a button after hearing a tone. The speed of their reaction is recorded to the hundredth of a second. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

137. As a high-school principal, Dr. Ilka is interested in whether the fifth-grade students have better math skills than the third and first graders. To answer her question she presents children in each of the three grades with the same math test and then compares the scores. Dr. Ilka's study utilized a _____ design.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

138. A psychologist is interested in how early childhood nutrition affects height. To research this subject he tracks the nutritional consumption and growth of the same group of children from age 1 through age 6. This research technique is utilizing a _____ design.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
139. The main disadvantage of a longitudinal design is
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
140. The underlying value on which the Canadian government's *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans* ethical principles are built is
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
141. _____ is using an ethnic label such as *African American* or *Latino* in a superficial way that portrays an ethnic group as being more homogeneous than it really is.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
142. In the early 21st century, which of the following is true about ethnic minority research?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

143. From the standpoint of a professional and/or parent, explain why it is important for an adult to understand child development in order to help a child reach his or her full potential.
144. Show that you understand the difference between culture and ethnicity by giving a child-related example of each.
145. Explain the concept of resilience in children. Name and explain three examples of the characteristics you would see in a resilient child.

146.

List the five stages of childhood development.

147.

One form of research data collection is through interviews and questionnaires. What are the pros and cons of each approach?

c1 Key

1. The stories of Karla Homolka and Lincoln Alexander are told to draw attention to the fact that

A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #1

2. Why do parents and teachers study children?

A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #2

3. Parents want their children to grow up to be socially mature individuals, but they often are not sure about what to do to help their children with this goal. Why are they confused?

A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #3

4. The setting in which development occurs and that is influenced by historical, economic, social, and cultural factors defines
- A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #4

5. A preschooler is growing up in an upper-middle-class home with parents who both have advanced degrees. She lives in a thriving suburb. The preschool she attends is rated the best in the state. These settings in which her development occurs are referred to as
- A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #5

6. A child's development occurs in (a) _____ context(s).
- A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #6

7. Which is *not* a context for a child's development?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #7

8. _____ refers to the behaviour patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #8

9. A sense of membership in an ethnic group based upon shared language, religion, customs, values, history, and race defines

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #9

10. Michel is of French ancestry and aligns himself with the traditions and history of French Canadians. This reflects his

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

11. As a college student, you are studying ethnicity.
Which scenario should *not* be considered?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #11

12. _____ is based on cultural heritage,
nationality characteristics, race, religion, and
language.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #12

13. The acronym SES stands for

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #13

14. Which statement(s) related to the meaning of the words *gender* and *sex* are true?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #14

15. Resilience in relation to children means that

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #15

16. There are certain characteristics that make children resilient. Analysis of research shows that which of the following does *not* apply to resiliency?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #16

17. Cross-cultural concerns for women include

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #17

18. The pattern of human development is strongly related to

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #18

19. The _____ processes produce changes in an individual's body.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #19

20. The _____ processes refer to changes in an individual's thinking, intelligence, and language.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #20

21. The _____ processes involve changes in an individual's relationships with other people, changes in emotions, and changes in personality.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #21

22. The child who is best thought of as engaging in a cognitive process is the one who is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #22

23. When he was 6 years old, Ron could recite O *Canada* from memory. When Ron was 9 years old, he began to understand what the words in the song meant. Finally, at age 12, Ron realized the political importance of our national anthem. This illustrates the concept of

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #23

24. At the parent/teacher conference in school, Ms. Johnson wants to share information about Meredith's socioemotional development with her parents. What topic will she *not* include?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #24

25. The most widely used classification of development periods describes a child's development in terms of the following sequence:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #25

26. What is the first developmental period?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #26

27. Which activity is characteristic of infancy?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

28. As a 3- to 5-year-old preschooler, Brittany would most accurately be described as being in what period of development?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #28

29. Early childhood is sometimes called

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #29

30. Helen is learning to read, write, and do mathematics. She is also very interested in doing these activities well. Based on this information, which stage of development is Helen most likely in?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #30

31. During what developmental period is independence and identity the central theme?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #31

32. What do most developmental psychologists currently believe about change and growth?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #32

33. In research, a _____ is a group of people who are born at a similar point in history and share similar experiences as a result.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #33

34. Millennials—the generation born after 1980—are history's first "always connected" generation. This is an example of a(n)

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

35. Nurture is to experience as nature is to

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #35

36. Basic growth tendencies are genetically wired into humans. This is referred to as

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #36

37. Experiences run the gamut from the individual's biological environment (e.g., nutrition, medical care, drugs, physical accidents) to the social environment (e.g., family, peers, schools, community, media, culture). This is referred to as

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #37

38. A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ usually describes development as a gradual, continuous process.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #38

39. A developmental psychologist with a strong belief in the influence of nurture on social development would most likely explain a youngster's behavioural problem by saying,

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #39

40. If a pregnant woman is using drugs during her pregnancy and the baby is born with an addiction, this would be an example of

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #40

41. A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ often describes development as a series of distinct stages.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #41

42. Which of the following statements best characterizes the view that development is a discontinuous process?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #42

43. A developmentalist who focuses on the distinct stages in the life span emphasizes

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #43

44. _____ focuses on the degree to which early experiences (especially in infancy) or later experiences are the key determinants of the child's development.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #44

45. The outcome of the early-later experience issue is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #45

46. Plato's belief that infants who are frequently rocked became better athletes provides an example of which view of development?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #46

47. Western culture's current emphasis on early experience can be traced to the work of

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

48. Freud's belief that children's relationships with their parents in the first 5 years of life are key to development relates to what developmental issue?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #48

49. Most developmentalists believe that it is unwise to take an extreme position on which of the following controversies?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #49

50. Scientific research is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #50

51. A _____ is a specific assumption or prediction that can be tested to determine accuracy.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #51

52. After observing children interacting with a department store Santa Claus, a psychologist decides to study children's beliefs in Santa. Prior to beginning the study, the psychologist predicts that 5-year-olds will believe in Santa, 10-year-olds will not be sure of their belief, and 15-year-olds will not believe at all. This prediction represents a

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Application
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #52

53. After setting up a hypothesis, what is the next step in the scientific research approach?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #53

54. _____ theory describes development as primarily unconscious and coloured by emotion.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #54

55. Many of today's psychoanalytic theorists maintain that Freud overemphasized _____.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #55

56. A psychoanalytic theorist would likely blame antisocial personality traits exhibited by a preschooler on

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #56

57. Which of the following is *not* a Freudian stage of personality development?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #57

58. Due to her knowledge of psychoanalysis, Julie is aware that her 9-month-old daughter is in the

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #58

59. Which of the following is the correct developmental sequence of Freud's psychosexual stages?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #59

60. Erikson is noted for his theory of _____ stages.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

61. Erikson developed his theory of development because although he agreed with many of Freud's ideas, he felt that Freud placed too much emphasis on

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #61

62. One of the major differences between Erikson's and Freud's approaches to human development involves Erikson's emphasis on

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #62

63. As a parent with an Eriksonian orientation, Sheryl believes that the first developmental task her newborn daughter will encounter will be about

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #63

64. The _____ stage of psychosocial theory has the following characteristics: occurs in late infancy and toddlerhood; infants discover that their behaviour is their own; and assertion of independence.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #64

65. Two-year-old Benjamin asserts his independence and realizes his will. He tests his parents' boundaries. Based on Erikson's psychosocial theory, if he is restrained or punished too harshly, he is likely to develop

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #65

66. Which of Erikson's psychosocial stages occurs during the later preschool years?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #66

67. Erikson had a specific outlook on the initiative versus guilt stage. Which of the following statements matches his outlook?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.**
 - D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #67

68. When teachers work with children in Erikson's industry versus inferiority stage, the fifth stage of psychosocial development, they should
- A.
 - B.**
 - C.
 - D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #68

69. As Courtney graduates from high school, she explores many roles in trying to decide what to study in college. What psychosocial stage of development is she in?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.**
 - D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #69

70. In Erikson's sixth stage of psychosocial development, individuals face the developmental task of forming intimate relationships with others. This stage is called

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #70

71. _____ is Erikson's seventh developmental stage, which individuals experience during middle adulthood.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #71

72. Generativity means

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #72

73. Stagnation means

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #73

74. Which of the following examples is a positive resolution to Erikson's eighth stage of psychosocial development, integrity versus despair?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #74

75. Which of the following is *not* a criticism of psychoanalytic theory?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #75

76. Cognitive theories of human development emphasize _____ thoughts.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #76

77. Which of the following is *not* an important cognitive theory?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #77

78. In discussing the nature of cognitive development, Piaget would describe a child as being a(n)

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #78

79. Piaget's theory of cognitive development has _____ stages.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #79

80. What is the first Piagetian stage?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods;

81. Three-year-old Hannah represents the world with words, images, and drawings. She still lacks internalized mental actions. What cognitive stage is she in?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #81

82. According to Piaget, if 10-year-old André is in the concrete operational stage of development, he cannot engage in _____ thought.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #82

83. Fifteen-year-old Reginald is enrolled in an algebra course and is doing very well in his assignments. According to Piaget, Reginald is in what stage of cognitive development?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Application
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #83

84. Which of the following skills is *not* a part of the formal operational stage of cognitive development?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #84

85. Russian developmentalist Lev Vygotsky is associated with which of the following theories?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #85

86. Vygotsky's theory emphasizes

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #86

87. Vygotsky portrayed the child's development as inseparable from

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

88. Which of the following is *not* a correct pairing?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

89. Which of the following was one of the most important factors contributing to the information-processing theory?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

90. Which theorist is associated with the information-processing theory?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

91. The cognitive theories present a positive view of development, emphasizing _____ thinking.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #91

92. Classical conditioning occurs when a neutral stimulus

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #92

93. One day, while swimming in the ocean, Frank is stung by a large jellyfish. The next day, he sees a bowl of quivering clear gelatin and is startled. Frank's behaviour is best explained by _____ principles.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #93

94. What type of learning did Ivan Pavlov discover in his investigation of the way the body digests food?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #94

95. Through his research with a little boy named Albert, which of the following did John Watson demonstrate could be classically conditioned in humans?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #95

96. In operant conditioning, a reinforcement _____ increases the probability of a behaviour occurring.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #96

97. As a Skinnerian, Dr. Brown's explanation for the aggressive behaviour exhibited by 10-year-old Ben would likely involve a(n)

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Application
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #97

98. Who would most likely argue that the consequences that follow a behaviour determine whether that behaviour is exhibited again?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #98

99. Which of the following factors is *not* key to the social cognitive theory?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #99

100. Which term does *not* belong with the rest?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

101. Bandura argues that a child's

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

102. Behavioural and social cognitive theories have much to say about socioemotional processes in development, and social cognitive theory deals with cognitive processes, but these approaches have little to say about _____ processes.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

103. A developmental psychologist with an ethological orientation would be least likely to

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

104. Ethology emerged as an important theoretical view of development because of the work of

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #104

105. Lorenz demonstrated the importance of experience during critical periods by imprinting goslings to

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #105

106. The person who is least likely to be an ethologist is one who observes

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Application
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #106

107. _____ is the rapid, innate learning within a limited, critical period of time that involves attachment to the first moving object seen.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #107

108. Which of the following is missing from classical ethological theory?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #108

109. _____ argued that attachment to a caregiver over the first year of life has important consequences throughout the life span.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #109

110. One criticism of the ethological theory is that

A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #110

111. A contribution of the _____ theory is that it increases the focus on the biological and evolutionary basis of development.

A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #111

112. The _____ theory emphasizes environmental factors.

A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #112

113. The major theorist connected to the ecological theory is

A.
B.
C.
D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension

114. The setting in which an individual lives is called the

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

115. Bronfenbrenner's environmental system does *not* include a

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

116. Since Jerome has always been the centre of attention in his family, he has some difficulty in his preschool because he insists on total attention from his peers and teachers. According to Bronfenbrenner, Jerome's developmental problems are taking place in the

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

117. Lana, who is the mayor of Brantford, decides that the city library is too expensive to maintain so she sells it to a private company that charges children \$.50 to check out a book. This ecological change in the community involves the

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #117

118. The fact that growing up in Newfoundland has influenced Corey's life provides an example of the impact of the _____ on human development.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #118

119. The _____ is the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #119

120.

Why does the textbook favour an eclectic approach?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #120

121.

Casual watching is very different than observation as used in scientific studies. A major difference is that scientific observation is

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Application
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #121

122.

Scientific observation requires that

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #122

123.

An advantage of laboratory observation over naturalistic observation is that when observations are made in the lab, researchers can

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

124.

Which of the following locations would *not* be considered for a naturalistic observation?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

125.

A child-care director is trying to find out information about the parents in her centre. She decides to have them fill out surveys. What method of research is this approach?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

126.

A local school board wants to know whether parents approve of teachers using physical punishment to control children. The most efficient way to answer this issue would be to

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

127. The main difference between a questionnaire and an interview is that the questionnaire requires subjects to

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #127

128. _____ are commercially prepared tests that assess children's performance in different domains. These tests often allow a child's performance to be compared with those of other children at the same age, in many cases on the national level.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #128

129. Prior to applying to college, Andrea is told she will have to take the ACT exam. This situation provides an example of how psychologists answer applied problems using

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #129

130. To determine why Jeffrey Dahmer became a mass murderer, a researcher spent a great deal of time talking with both Dahmer and people who knew him both as a child and as an adult. The personal in-depth approach the researcher used is called a(n)

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #130

131. In order to assess the brain and spinal cord (the central nervous system) with a psychophysiological measure, which of the following can be used?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #131

132. Measuring _____ can provide information about many aspects of a person's emotional and physical state, such as stress levels and pubertal changes.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #132

133. What is the purpose of correlational research?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #133

134. What is the purpose of experimental research?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #134

135. To determine the effects of a new memory-enhancing pill, a researcher randomly assigns 30 women to one of two conditions. In the first condition, each subject is given a pill and then told to try to memorize a list of 20 nonsense words. In the second condition, subjects are simply asked to try to memorize the word list. Results indicated that subjects who received the pill got an average of 12 items correct, whereas the no-pill group recalled only 6 items. In this experiment, the independent variable is the

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analysis
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #135

136.

A drug company believes that it has discovered a pill that may improve a person's reaction speed. To test the drug, 10 men are given no drug, 10 men are given one pill, and 10 men are given two pills. One week later, each subject is presented with a task in which they hit a button after hearing a tone. The speed of their reaction is recorded to the hundredth of a second. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #136

137.

As a high-school principal, Dr. Ilka is interested in whether the fifth-grade students have better math skills than the third and first graders. To answer her question she presents children in each of the three grades with the same math test and then compares the scores. Dr. Ilka's study utilized a _____ design.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #137

138. A psychologist is interested in how early childhood nutrition affects height. To research this subject he tracks the nutritional consumption and growth of the same group of children from age 1 through age 6. This research technique is utilizing a _____ design.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #138

139. The main disadvantage of a longitudinal design is

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #139

140. The underlying value on which the Canadian government's *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans* ethical principles are built is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Comprehension
Difficulty: Basic
Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #140

141. _____ is using an ethnic label such as *African American* or *Latino* in a superficial way that portrays an ethnic group as being more homogeneous than it really is.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #141

142. In the early 21st century, which of the following is true about ethnic minority research?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #142

143. From the standpoint of a professional and/or parent, explain why it is important for an adult to understand child development in order to help a child reach his or her full potential.

Student answers may vary.

Blooms: Evaluation

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #143

144. Show that you understand the difference between culture and ethnicity by giving a child-related example of each.

Student answers may vary.

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #144

145. Explain the concept of resilience in children. Name and explain three examples of the characteristics you would see in a resilient child.

Student answers may vary.

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #145

146. List the five stages of childhood development.

Prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle and late childhood, adolescence.

Blooms: Evaluation

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #146

147. One form of research data collection is through interviews and questionnaires. What are the pros and cons of each approach?

Student answers may vary.

Blooms: Evaluation

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #147

c1 Summary