

Children, 14e (Santrock)
Chapter 1 Introduction

- 1) Which of the following statements about development is accurate?
- A) The process of development ends during early adulthood.
 - B) The process of development starts during early childhood.
 - C) Most development involves growth, although it also includes decline.
 - D) Most of the physical development happens during late adulthood.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Studying Children's Development

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

- 2) A researcher who wants to study the effect of parenting styles on development would need to take into consideration the socioeconomic status and cultural settings of the families being studied. These aspects are a part of the " _____ " of development.

- A) goals
- B) environment
- C) domain
- D) context

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

3) Which of the following terms refers to the behavior patterns, the beliefs, and all other products of a specific group of people that are passed on from generation to generation?

- A) associative context
- B) culture
- C) primary background
- D) social class

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

4) Madison grew up in a single-parent, poor, urban home with her mother and three siblings. These factors represent the _____ of Madison's development.

- A) context
- B) reference
- C) environment
- D) domain

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

5) Miyako considers herself to be a member of the Ainu tribe because she speaks their language, follows their customs, practices their religion, and knows a lot about their history. Miyako's membership in the Ainu tribe is an example of her

- A) collective efficacy.
- B) ethnicity.
- C) dominant association.
- D) primary conditioning.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

6) Which of the following is a benefit of cross-cultural studies?

- A) They allow researchers to determine if cultural differences are real or imagined.
- B) They allow researchers to collect information from childhood through adolescence.
- C) They encourage researchers to ignore genetic similarities across cultures and focus more on individual differences.
- D) They allow researchers to determine areas in which development is similar across cultures or specific to only a particular culture.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

7) A person's position within society based on occupational, educational, and economic characteristics is referred to as that person's

- A) culture.
- B) socioeconomic status.
- C) marital status.
- D) adjusted income status.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

8) Which of the following is NOT one of the characteristics of resilient individuals?

- A) good intellectual functioning
- B) self-confidence
- C) high self-esteem
- D) low-expectation parenting

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

9) Bonds to caring adults outside the family, connections to positive organizations, and attending effective schools are all associated with

- A) resilience.
- B) declines in cognitive functioning.
- C) social policy.
- D) cultural differences.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

10) Juanita is a homeless child living well below the poverty line. Despite her socioeconomic status, Juanita is an intelligent young girl with multiple talents and self-confidence. Based on research by Ann Masten, we can predict that Juanita will

- A) continue to struggle with personality issues and emotional problems for most of her life.
- B) demonstrate resilience and find ways to make the best out of most situations.
- C) succumb to her surroundings and become a juvenile delinquent.
- D) probably join a gang when she reaches her adolescent years.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

11) Which of the following represents a government's course of action designed to promote the welfare of its citizens?

- A) socialized equity program
- B) welfare policy
- C) public advancement program
- D) social policy

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

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Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

- 12) The main goal of the *Ascend* two-generation education intervention is to
- A) provide housing for the homeless.
 - B) insure that all members of a family are paid extra when they are employed.
 - C) help children escape from poverty by emphasizing education, economic support, and social capital for both children and mothers.
 - D) increase the likelihood that if a child has more than two siblings, at least one of those siblings will be placed in a middle- to upper-class household.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Understand

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

- 13) Inherited genes reflect the role of _____ processes in development.

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

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Biological Processes

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

- 14) The development of the brain, height and weight gains, motor skills, and the hormonal changes of puberty all reflect the role of _____ processes in development.

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

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Biological Processes

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

15) Which of the following examples would BEST reflect the role of cognitive processes in development?

- A) developing assertiveness
- B) height and weight gains
- C) development of the brain
- D) memorizing a poem

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Cognitive Processes

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

16) When Tamika solves a simple math problem involving additions and subtractions, she has shown development in her _____ processes.

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

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Cognitive Processes

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

17) Which process of development involves interactions with other people?

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

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Socioemotional Processes

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

18) Kwame became angry because Harry took his toy without asking, and Kwame punched Harry in the arm. Kwame's response reflects the role of _____ processes in his development.

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

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Socioemotional Processes

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

19) Imagining what it would be like to be a movie star is an example of a(n) _____ process of development.

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

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Cognitive Processes

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

20) The developmental period of roughly nine months during which a single cell grows into an organism is known as the _____ period.

- A) prenatal
- B) infancy
- C) early childhood
- D) adolescent

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

21) The prenatal period extends from

- A) birth to the third month.
- B) infancy to early childhood.
- C) birth to the first year.
- D) conception to birth.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

22) The developmental period after birth that is characterized by extreme dependence on adults is the _____ period.

- A) infancy
- B) early childhood
- C) middle and late childhood
- D) adolescent

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

23) _____ is the developmental period that extends from the end of infancy to about 5 or 6 years of age.

- A) Early childhood
- B) Infancy
- C) The prenatal period
- D) Adolescence

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

24) The middle and late childhood period is sometimes referred to as

- A) adolescence.
- B) the elementary school years.
- C) the play years.
- D) the transition years.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

25) During which of the following developmental periods does achievement become a more central theme?

- A) adulthood
- B) early childhood
- C) middle and late childhood
- D) adolescence

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

26) The pursuit of independence and an identity are prominent features of the _____ period of development. During this period, thought becomes more abstract, idealistic, and logical.

- A) infancy
- B) adolescence
- C) early childhood
- D) late childhood

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

27) Which of the following periods of development starts at approximately 10 to 12 years of age and ends at 18 to 22 years of age?

- A) middle childhood
- B) adolescence
- C) adulthood
- D) late childhood

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

28) The period extending from birth to about 18 to 24 months of age is called

- A) the neonatal period.
- B) early childhood.
- C) youth.
- D) infancy.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

29) The pursuit of independence and an identity are prominent features of the _____ period of development. During this period, thought becomes more abstract, idealistic, and logical.

- A) infancy
- B) adolescence
- C) early childhood
- D) late childhood

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

30) Which of the following periods of development is sometimes referred to as the preschool years?

- A) infancy
- B) middle childhood
- C) early childhood
- D) prenatal period

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

31) A group of people who are born at a similar point in history and share similar experiences are referred to as a

- A) cohort.
- B) group.
- C) culture.
- D) family.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Age and Cohort Effects

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

32) The generation of individuals who are very connected to technology, such as smartphones, and who show an increase in their ethnic diversity have been labeled

- A) Baby Boomers.
- B) Generation X.
- C) Generation Y.
- D) Millennials.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Age and Cohort Effects

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

33) Susie has a tablet and smartphone that she carries everywhere. Right now she is texting four different friends at once while updating her social media profile on her tablet. Susie is most likely a member of

- A) the Baby Boomers.
- B) Generation X.
- C) Generation Y.
- D) the Millennials.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Age and Cohort Effects

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

34) In developmental research, cohort effects include all of the following EXCEPT

- A) age.
- B) time of birth.
- C) era.
- D) generation.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Age and Cohort Effects

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

35) Dr. Perry believes that who we are is mostly a result of who our parents are, rather than how they brought us up. Dr. Perry would be considered a proponent of the _____ position.

- A) nature
- B) nurture
- C) continuity
- D) discontinuity

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Nature and Nurture

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

36) Psychologists who emphasize the importance of nature in development would typically focus on which of the following to explain development?

- A) good prenatal care
- B) genetic strengths and defects
- C) access to nutritious foods
- D) educational experiences

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Nature and Nurture

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

37) Nature proponents argue that the most important influence on the development of a child is the child's

- A) access to nutrition.
- B) education.
- C) parent's social status.
- D) biological inheritance.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Nature and Nurture

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

38) "It's no use putting her in a special educational program," Misha's grandfather explained patiently. "She just can't understand things very well. She got it from her father; he's the same way. We might as well get used to it now." Misha's grandfather seems to

- A) view development as a discontinuous process.
- B) hold a nurture view of development.
- C) view development as a continuous process.
- D) hold a nature view of development.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Nature and Nurture

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

39) Which of the following statements is MOST likely to be made by a nurture proponent?

- A) No amount of teaching can make one write before one learns to speak.
- B) One grows rapidly in infancy and less so in early childhood.
- C) Individuals reach the peak of their physical strength in early adolescence.
- D) A child's diet will have a substantial effect on how tall the child grows.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Nature and Nurture

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

40) "The ability to engage in thoughtful reflection seems to happen all of a sudden. But if one carefully examines it, this ability is actually based on an accumulation of experiences across many years." This statement supports a _____ view of development.

- A) nature-influenced
- B) nurture-influenced
- C) continuity
- D) discontinuity

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Continuity and Discontinuity

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

41) The idea that a tadpole stops being a tadpole when it enters the frog stage of development is an example of development viewed in terms of

- A) cohesiveness.
- B) nurture's role.
- C) discontinuity.
- D) developmental stability.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Continuity and Discontinuity

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

42) According to the _____ view of development, each person is described as passing through a sequence of stages in which change is qualitatively rather than quantitatively different.

- A) nurture
- B) discontinuity
- C) sequential
- D) nature

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Continuity and Discontinuity

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

43) How would a developmentalist who emphasizes continuity describe puberty?

- A) It is an abrupt transition phase.
- B) It is a gradual process occurring over several years.
- C) It is a period of intense emotional stress.
- D) It is an extended phase of psychosocial change.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Continuity and Discontinuity

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

44) Insects go through egg, larval, and adult stages of development. These stages best illustrate the _____ of development.

- A) nature view
- B) later stages
- C) nurture view
- D) discontinuity view

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Continuity and Discontinuity

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

45) José was abused as a young boy but did not grow up to become an abuser himself. Instead, he led a fulfilling family life. Which of the following views of development is illustrated in this example?

- A) later-experience view of development
- B) early-experience view of development
- C) discontinuity view of development
- D) continuity view of development

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Early and Later Experiences

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

46) Shawn is a psychologist from the United States. Lee is a psychologist from China. Based on cultural trends in the study of psychology, which of the following statements is MOST likely to be correct about them?

- A) Shawn is more of a proponent of the importance of early experiences, while Lee is more of a proponent of the value of later experiences.
- B) Shawn is more of a proponent of the value of later experiences, while Lee is more of a proponent of the value of early experiences.
- C) Shawn believes in continuity in development, while Lee believes in discontinuity in development.
- D) Shawn believes in discontinuity in development, while Lee believes in continuity in development.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Early and Later Experiences

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

47) The first step in the scientific method is

- A) collecting relevant data.
- B) revising the working theory.
- C) conceptualizing a problem.
- D) using statistics to draw conclusions.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

48) A researcher observes how a teacher's leadership style affects classroom control. Which of the following steps of the scientific method is being carried out by the researcher?

- A) revising a theory
- B) drawing a conclusion
- C) conceptualizing the problem
- D) collecting the data

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

49) A(n) _____ is an interrelated, coherent set of ideas that helps to explain and to make predictions.

- A) theory
- B) doctrine
- C) explanation
- D) observation

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

50) Of the following, a scientific hypothesis is MOST like a(n)

- A) test.
- B) prediction.
- C) explanation.
- D) observation.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

51) If children from impoverished backgrounds are given individual attention by mentors, the children will spend more time studying and will, therefore, make higher grades. This statement is an example of a(n)

- A) test.
- B) doctrine.
- C) explanation.
- D) hypothesis.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

52) A hypothesis should be

- A) simple.
- B) testable.
- C) accurate.
- D) predictable.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

53) A researcher conducts an experiment to see which type of therapy is most successful in identifying marital problems. In this situation, the experiment is a part of the _____ step of the scientific method.

- A) problem identification
- B) theory revision
- C) information collection
- D) statistical analysis

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

54) After receiving feedback from colleagues on the results of her experiment, Dr. Chen determines that she must make some changes in her ideas about video games and their effects on children. Her decision reflects which step in the scientific method?

- A) revising research conclusions and theory
- B) drawing a conclusion
- C) conceptualizing the problem
- D) collecting the data

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

55) Which of the following theoretical perspectives of development describes development as primarily unconscious and heavily colored by emotion?

- A) psychoanalytic
- B) cognitive
- C) ethological
- D) ecological

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

56) The _____ is the Freudian structure of personality that consists of instincts and is totally unconscious.

- A) superego
- B) ego
- C) id
- D) subconscious

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

57) Freud claimed that

- A) genetics is far more important to a child's development than are social and parental influences.
- B) the primary motivation of human development reflects a desire to affiliate with other people.
- C) early childhood experiences are important determinants of later personality development.
- D) children move through a series of increasingly important stages of cognitive development.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

58) Ben watches his mother make chocolate-chip cookies and knows she does not want him to eat any of the cookies before dinner. He is seriously tempted to help himself to a cookie or two once his mother leaves the room but decides not to because it is not right to do so. Identify Ben's Freudian structure of personality at work in this situation.

- A) superego
- B) ego
- C) id
- D) subconscious

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Freud's Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

59) According to Freud's theory, as children experience the demands and constraints of reality, a new structure of personality emerges. It deals with the demands of reality and uses reasoning to make decisions. This structure of personality is known as the

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

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Freud's Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

60) Which psychoanalytic theorist believed that our adult personality is determined by the way we resolve conflicts between sources of pleasure and the demands of reality at different stages of life?

- A) Erik Erikson
- B) Sigmund Freud
- C) Jean Piaget
- D) John B. Watson

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Freud's Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

61) Which of the following is TRUE about Erikson's psychosocial theory?

- A) It states that our basic personality is shaped in the first five years of life.
- B) It analyzes personality in terms of three structures: id, ego, and superego.
- C) It places the heaviest emphasis on sexual instincts.
- D) It emphasizes both early and later experiences.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

62) Billy has begun to assert his independence by wanting to do things by himself. He is MOST likely in Erikson's _____ stage of psychosocial development.

- A) trust versus mistrust
- B) autonomy versus shame and doubt
- C) initiative versus guilt
- D) industry versus inferiority

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

63) According to Erikson's theory, during the _____ stage of psychosocial development, children are asked to assume responsibility for their bodies.

- A) autonomy versus shame and doubt
- B) initiative versus guilt
- C) intimacy versus isolation
- D) trust versus mistrust

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

64) Third-grader Beth is very enthusiastic about learning how to use the computer to find things on the Internet. According to Erikson's theory, she is in the _____ stage of development.

- A) autonomy versus shame and doubt
- B) initiative versus guilt
- C) industry versus inferiority
- D) identity versus identity confusion

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

65) According to Erik Erikson, during adolescence, people are in the _____ stage of development.

- A) autonomy versus shame and doubt
- B) initiative versus guilt
- C) industry versus inferiority
- D) identity versus identity confusion

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

66) _____ is Erikson's eighth and final stage of development, which individuals experience in late adulthood.

- A) Autonomy versus shame and doubt
- B) Initiative versus guilt
- C) Industry versus inferiority
- D) Integrity versus despair

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

67) Which of the following is a criticism of the psychoanalytic theories?

- A) The conscious mind is given too much credit for influencing development.
- B) These theories present an image of humans that is too positive.
- C) The sexual underpinnings of development are not given adequate importance.
- D) They treat Western culture and males as the measure for evaluating everyone.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Evaluating Psychoanalytic Theories

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

68) Parenting strategies that focus on developing trust, encouraging initiative, promoting industry, and stimulating identity exploration are based on the work of

- A) Sigmund Freud.
- B) Albert Bandura.
- C) Erik Erikson.
- D) Jean Piaget.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

69) Erikson charged elementary school teachers to nourish children's motivation for mastery and curiosity. Which stage of his psychosocial theory was Erikson hoping teachers would promote?

- A) trust versus mistrust
- B) autonomy versus shame and doubt
- C) initiative versus guilt
- D) industry versus inferiority

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

70) _____ theories emphasize the importance of conscious thought.

- A) Sociocultural
- B) Psychoanalytic
- C) Cognitive
- D) Ethological

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

71) Because Dr. Simon is a cognitive theorist, we know that she emphasizes the importance of _____ in development.

- A) conscious thoughts
- B) repressed memories
- C) associative interactions
- D) biologically determined critical periods

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

72) According to _____, we go through four stages in understanding the world. Each stage is age-related and consists of a distinct way of thinking, a different way of understanding the world.

- A) James Mark Baldwin
- B) Sigmund Freud
- C) Jean Piaget
- D) John B. Watson

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

73) According to Piaget, the _____ stage lasts from approximately 2 to 7 years of age. In this stage, children begin to go beyond simply connecting sensory information with physical action and begin to represent the world with words, images, and drawings.

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

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

74) Mark, who is 14 years old, spends a lot of time thinking about the world as it currently is and the world as it could be if everyone took a greater degree of personal responsibility for environmental and social conditions. According to Piaget, Mark is in the _____ stage of development.

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

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

75) Lev Vygotsky contended that cognitive skills are

- A) not affected by language.
- B) developed subconsciously.
- C) based on one's genetic makeup.
- D) affected by social interaction and culture.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Cognitive Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

76) _____ work gave rise to the idea that knowledge is situated and collaborative.

- A) Erikson's
- B) Freud's
- C) Vygotsky's
- D) Piaget's

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Cognitive Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

77) Dr. Baker-Finch considers early computers as the "founding fathers" of the developmental theory he supports. He is trying to draw analogies between a computer's hardware and the brain and between computer software and cognition. Dr. Baker-Finch would be considered a(n) _____ theorist.

- A) psychoanalytic
- B) psychosocial
- C) sociocultural
- D) information-processing

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

78) The work of Ivan Pavlov and _____ provided the foundations of behaviorism, which essentially holds that we can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured.

- A) James Mark Baldwin
- B) Sigmund Freud
- C) Jean Piaget
- D) John B. Watson

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Pavlov's Classical Conditioning

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

79) _____ theorists believe that scientifically we can study only what can be directly observed and measured.

- A) Behavioral
- B) Psychoanalytic
- C) Cognitive
- D) Information-processing

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Pavlov's Classical Conditioning

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

80) "Sit down, shut up, and respect your brother!" Mom shouts to Timmy. "Learn to talk, instead of fighting!" According to Bandura, Timmy is likely to

- A) sit down, shut up, and learn to respect his brother.
- B) learn to yell in order to solve his problems.
- C) learn to talk in order to resolve the conflicts he faces.
- D) sit down and shut up, but never respect his brother.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

81) Pavlov discovered the principle of _____, in which a neutral stimulus acquires the ability to produce a response originally produced by another stimulus.

- A) sociocultural modification
- B) cognitive development
- C) classical conditioning
- D) social cognition

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Pavlov's Classical Conditioning

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

82) _____ stresses that behavior is strongly influenced by biology, is tied to evolution, and is characterized by critical or sensitive periods.

- A) Ethology
- B) Sociology
- C) Necrology
- D) Entomology

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Ethological Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

83) John Bowlby's view that the first year of human life is a sensitive period for the development of social relationships is an application of the _____ theory to human development.

- A) ethological
- B) observational learning
- C) behavioral
- D) sociocultural

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Ethological Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

84) In Urie Bronfenbrenner's theory, the term " _____ " refers to the setting in which the individual lives.

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

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Ecological Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

85) According to Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, when a wife's or a child's experience at home is influenced by the husband's experiences at work, the situation serves as an example of the

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

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Ecological Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

86) According to ecological theory, the term *macrosystem* represents

- A) the setting in which an individual lives.
- B) indirect experiences that individuals have in their environment.
- C) relationships between microsystems.
- D) the culture in which individuals live.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Ecological Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

87) A social worker is trying to help Tina put her life back together, find housing and work, and finish her technical degree. The social worker uses Skinner's theory to understand how to reward Tina for her efforts; uses Erikson's theory to understand the identity and intimacy crisis Tina is now facing; and uses Bronfenbrenner's theory to understand how the relations between family, school, and work will affect Tina's development. The social worker is using a(n) _____ approach to developmental theory.

- A) ethological
- B) ecological
- C) eclectic
- D) ethnographic

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Eclectic Theoretical Orientation

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

88) A researcher uses a video camera to record children as they play on a school playground. The researcher plans to watch the video carefully to understand the children's helping behaviors. Which of the following research methods is being used by the researcher for collecting data?

- A) case study
- B) observation
- C) standardized test
- D) multifactorial study

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Observation

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

- 89) Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding laboratory observation?
- A) It allows a researcher to control most factors that influence behavior.
 - B) It permits a researcher to see behavior in a natural setting.
 - C) Virtually any aspect of development can be observed in such a setting.
 - D) People who are willing to come to a university laboratory fairly represent groups from diverse cultural backgrounds.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Laboratory Research

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

- 90) Observing behavior in real-world settings and making no effort to manipulate or control the situation is called _____ observation.

- A) non-intervention
- B) naturalistic
- C) real-world
- D) social

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Naturalistic Observation

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

91) Professor Gonzalez is studying the interaction patterns of preschool children on the playground. He has set up hidden cameras in several locations and plans to analyze the recordings from a month's worth of observation. Professor Gonzalez is utilizing

- A) naturalistic observation.
- B) the interview technique.
- C) laboratory observation.
- D) a sequential design.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Naturalistic Observation

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

92) Sandra is taking a test with her classmates. All students must follow the same rules, are given the same allotted time, and are not allowed to talk or leave the room until the test is finished.

Sandra is taking a(n) _____ test.

- A) standardized
- B) informal
- C) restricted
- D) rules based

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Standardized Test

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

93) Tate has been the subject of a study for nearly 20 years. A psychologist identified Tate as being extremely intelligent at a very early age and has been evaluating Tate's academic progress ever since. The psychologist's approach would be described as

- A) a case study.
- B) a naturalistic observation.
- C) an experiment.
- D) a correlational study.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Case Study

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

94) _____ measures are used by researchers to examine the influence of hormones on development.

- A) Psychological
- B) Physiological
- C) Sociological
- D) Emotional

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Physiological Measures

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

95) According to your text, the hormone cortisol has been used by developmental researchers to study all of the following EXCEPT

- A) temperament.
- B) emotional reactivity.
- C) peer relations.
- D) intelligence.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Physiological Measures

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

96) Stephen is being exposed to violent and nonviolent images, and researchers are using a technique that constructs images of his brain tissue and biochemical activity as he views the images. The researchers are using

- A) electroencephaly (EEG).
- B) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).
- C) habituation techniques.
- D) diagnostic x-rays.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Physiological Measures

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

97) Another physiological measure used in developmental research is eye movement. Eye-tracking equipment is being used to study all of the following EXCEPT

- A) infant perception.
- B) attention.
- C) development of autism.
- D) cognitive functioning in the elderly.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Physiological Measures

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

98) Cause-and-effect relationships can best be determined by _____ studies.

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

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Experimental Research

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

99) Dr. Martin, a psychologist interested in studying children's memory, gave a memory test to a group of 6-year-olds in 1995 and repeated the tests with the same children in 1998 when they were 9-year-olds. The research strategy used here was the _____ approach.

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

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Longitudinal Approach

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

100) The term "ethnic _____" refers to the use of 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) homogenization
- B) cover
- C) gloss
- D) standardization

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Cultural and Ethnic Bias

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

101) Describe three ways that children's lives can be made better.

Answer: Students' answers may vary. The following are a few ways of making children's lives better:

Educate parents about the nature of children's development.

Improve the education of children.

Improve the health and well-being of children.

Study the need for more exercise among children.

Examine children's diets to understand if they are getting proper nutrition.

Reduce poverty for children throughout childhood, not just at young ages.

Improve social policy that affects children.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

102) Define context, culture, and ethnicity and then explain why cross-cultural studies are necessary for a broader understanding of the development of children within a specific context.

Answer: Students' answers may vary.

Context: the setting in which development occurs

Culture: behavior patterns, beliefs, and other products of a specific group of people that are passed on from generation to generation

Ethnicity: identity rooted in cultural heritage, nationality, race, religion, and language

Cross-cultural studies compare aspects of two or more cultures. These studies are important for a broader understanding of children's development because they delineate the degree to which a child's development is universal across cultures or is specific to a particular culture.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

103) Explain how differences in socioeconomic status lead to unequal opportunities.

Answer: Socioeconomic status (SES) refers to a person's position within society based on occupational, educational, and economic characteristics. Socioeconomic status implies certain inequalities. Generally, members of a society have (1) occupations that vary in prestige, with some individuals having more access than others to higher-status occupations; (2) different levels of educational attainment, with some individuals having more access than others to better education; (3) different economic resources; and (4) different levels of power to influence a community's institutions. These differences in people's ability to control resources and to participate in society's rewards produce unequal opportunities.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Improving Children's Lives

Learning Objective: Explain why it is important to study children's development, and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

104) For the purposes of organization and understanding, a child's development is commonly described in terms of periods, which are given approximate age ranges. What are the various periods of a child's development? List a few characteristics of each period.

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

The prenatal period: It is the time from conception to birth, roughly a 9-month period. During this amazing time, a single cell grows into an organism with a brain and behavioral capabilities.

Infancy: It is the developmental period that extends from birth to about 18 to 24 months of age. Infancy is a time of extreme dependence on adults.

Early childhood: It is the developmental period that extends from the end of infancy to about 5 or 6 years of age. During this period, young children learn to become more self-sufficient, develop school readiness, and spend many hours playing with peers.

Middle and late childhood: It is the developmental period that extends from about 6 to 11 years of age. During this period, children master the fundamental skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic

Adolescence: It is the developmental period of transition from childhood to early adulthood, entered at approximately 10 to 12 years of age and ending at 18 to 22 years of age. Adolescence begins with rapid physical changes. The pursuit of independence and an identity are prominent features of this period of development.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

105) What sets apart specific groups of people like "Millennials" from others? What term refers to such groups of people?

Answer: Specific groups of people like "Millennials" were born at a similar point in history and share similar experiences as a result. These shared experiences may produce a range of differences among different such groups. For example, Millennials stand out primarily for their ethnic diversity and connection to technology. Such groups of people are termed "cohorts." In research on development, cohort effects are due to a person's time of birth, era, or generation but not due to actual age.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Age

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

106) The nature versus nurture controversy has been a longstanding issue in child development. Describe the main ideas of the nature versus nurture controversy.

Answer: Nature proponents claim that biological inheritance is the most important influence on development, while nurture proponents claim that environmental experiences are the most important. Almost no psychologists would argue that development is determined by only one or the other, though many believe that one may be more important than the other. A nature proponent would argue that evolutionary and genetic components in a person will produce certain patterns in growth and development. Nature proponents emphasize the effect of environmental factors on development, which can range from biological (nutrition, medical care, etc.) to social (family, peers, etc.).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Nature and Nurture

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

107) In the following scenario, consider the early and later experience of Ginny's childhood. How might a later-experience advocate evaluate Ginny's influences and expectations of development?

Scenario: Ginny was born to two warm, loving parents who were killed in an auto accident when Ginny was three. At that time she was placed in the care of an aunt, who was inconvenienced by her presence there. Her aunt left her at a local day care for most of the day. When Ginny entered school she was a quiet, withdrawn child with poor motor skills, further hindered by an inability to read in the early grades.

Answer: Students' answers may vary. Early-experience advocates would primarily consider Ginny's early, loving home life, but later-experience advocates would place just as much emphasis on her experiences with her aunt and in day care after the age of 3. They view children as malleable throughout development, and would argue that if Ginny does not get better parenting and attention soon, her experiences after three might negatively affect her development for some time to come.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Early and Later Experiences

Learning Objective: Discuss processes, periods, cohort effects, and issues in development.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

108) Harry wants to study whether watching TV for several hours is linked with being overweight in children aged 9 to 13. "You think this is science? It most definitely is not," ridicules his friend, who is majoring in physics. Do you agree with his friend? Why? Why not?

Answer: Students' answers will vary. Harry's friend is wrong. Child development is a science like any other because science is defined not by *what* it investigates, but by *how* it investigates. As long as Harry's research is based on the scientific method, it will be deemed scientific research.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

109) Pete wants to study the effect of differences in parental nurturing styles on child development. What are the steps he must follow in order to base his study on the scientific method?

Answer: Scientific research is based on the scientific method, an approach that can be used to discover accurate information. In order to base his study on the scientific method, Pete must follow these steps:

Conceptualize the problem: It involves identifying the problem and then narrowing it down further to identify the specific aspects on which the researcher wants to focus. Part of this first step is drawing on theories to develop a hypothesis.

Collect information: This might involve conducting experiments and collecting the results or observing behaviors in naturalized settings.

Draw conclusions: This involves first analyzing the collected data by, for example, subjecting it to statistical procedures. Then, the researchers try to draw conclusions based on this analysis.

Revise research conclusion and theories: This involves comparing findings with those of other researchers working on the same topic.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

110) Evaluate the psychoanalytic theories in terms of their contributions and criticisms.

Answer: The contributions of psychoanalytic theories include these ideas:

Early experiences play an important part in development.

Family relationships are a central aspect of development.

Personality can be better understood if it is examined developmentally.

Activities of the mind are not entirely conscious—unconscious aspects need to be considered.

In Erikson's theory, changes take place in adulthood as well as in childhood.

Criticisms of psychoanalytic theories include the following:

The main concepts of psychoanalytic theories are difficult to test scientifically.

Much of the data used to support psychoanalytic theories come from individuals' reconstruction of the past, often the distant past, and are of unknown accuracy

The sexual underpinnings of development are given too much importance (especially in Freud's theory), and the unconscious mind is given too much credit for influencing development.

Psychoanalytic theories (especially in Freud's theory) present an image of humans that is too negative and are culture- and gender-biased.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Studying Children's Development

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Evaluate

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

111) Describe Piaget's cognitive developmental theory.

Answer: Piaget's theory states that children actively construct their understanding of the world and go through four stages of cognitive development. Two processes underlie the four stages of development in Piaget's theory: organization and adaptation. To make sense of our world, we organize our experiences. For example, we separate important ideas from less important ideas, and we connect one idea to another. In addition to organizing our observations and experiences, we adapt, adjusting to new environmental demands. Piaget also proposed that we go through four stages in understanding the world:

The sensorimotor stage, which lasts from birth to about 2 years of age, is the first Piagetian stage. In this stage, infants construct an understanding of the world by coordinating sensory experiences.

The preoperational stage, which lasts from approximately 2 to 7 years of age, is Piaget's second stage. In this stage, children begin to go beyond simply connecting sensory information with physical action and represent the world with words, images, and drawings.

The concrete operational stage, which lasts from approximately 7 to 11 years of age, is the third Piagetian stage. In this stage, children can perform operations that involve objects, and they can reason logically, as long as reasoning can be applied to specific or concrete examples.

The formal operational stage, which appears between the ages of 11 and 15 and continues through adulthood, is Piaget's fourth and final stage. In this stage, individuals move beyond concrete experiences and think in abstract and more logical terms.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

112) Discuss Vygotsky's sociocultural cognitive theory.

Answer: Vygotsky's theory is a sociocultural cognitive theory that emphasizes how culture and social interaction guide cognitive development. Vygotsky portrayed the child's development as inseparable from social and cultural activities. He argued that development of memory, attention, and reasoning involves learning to use the inventions of society, such as language, mathematical systems, and memory strategies. According to Vygotsky, children's social interaction with more-skilled adults and peers is indispensable to their cognitive development. Through this interaction, they learn to use the tools that will help them adapt and be successful in their culture. Vygotsky's theory has stimulated considerable interest in the view that knowledge is situated and collaborative.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Cognitive Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

113) Describe the salient features of information-processing theory.

Answer: Early computers were the most important factors in stimulating the growth of the information-processing theory of child development. Psychologists drew analogies between a computer's hardware and the brain and between computer software and cognition. This line of thinking helped to generate information-processing theory, which emphasizes that individuals manipulate information, monitor it, and strategize about it. Unlike Piaget's theory, but like Vygotsky's theory, information-processing theory does not describe development as stage-like. Instead, according to this theory, individuals develop a gradually increasing capacity for processing information, which allows them to acquire increasingly complex knowledge and skills.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

114) What is behaviorism? What do behavioral and cognitive theories of child development emphasize in terms of the continuity-discontinuity issue?

Answer: Behaviorism essentially holds that we can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured. Out of the behavioral tradition grew the belief that development is observable behavior that can be learned through experience with the environment. In terms of the continuity-discontinuity issue, the behavioral and social cognitive theories emphasize continuity in development and argue that development does not occur in a stage-like fashion.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

115) Carol is a counselor for parents of toddlers and young children. She wants to base her advice on Bandura's social cognitive theory. What advice is she likely to give parents for teaching young children good manners?

Answer: Because Carol wants to base her advice on Bandura's social cognitive theory, she is most likely to focus her advice heavily on observational learning (also called imitation, or modeling), which is learning that occurs through observing what others do. More specifically, she is likely to advise parents to model their behavior in such a way that their children are able to learn good manners by following their parents' behavior, not merely their words.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Apply

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

116) Evaluate behavioral and social cognitive theories of child development in terms of their contributions and criticisms.

Answer: Contributions of the behavioral and social cognitive theories include the following:

- Their emphasis on the importance of scientific research

- Their focus on environmental determinants of behavior

- The identification and explanation that comes from observational learning (by Bandura)

- The inclusion of person/cognitive factors (in social cognitive theory)

Criticisms of the behavioral and social cognitive theories include the following:

- They give too little emphasis to cognition (in Pavlov's and Skinner's theories).

- They give too much emphasis to environmental determinants.

- They give inadequate attention to developmental changes.

- They give inadequate recognition to human spontaneity and creativity.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Evaluate

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

117) Describe the five environmental systems discussed in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory.

Answer: The five environmental systems discussed in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory are these:

- Microsystem—the setting in which the individual lives

- These contexts include the person's family, peers, school, neighborhood, and work.

- Mesosystem—relations between microsystems or connections between contexts

- Exosystem—links between a social setting in which the individual does not have an active role and the individual's immediate context

- Macrosystem—the culture in which individuals live

- Chronosystem—the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Ecological Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

118) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of two of the following methods for collecting data: naturalistic observation, laboratory observation, surveys and interviews, standardized tests, and case study.

Answer: Students' answers may vary.

Naturalistic observation:

Advantages: involves a natural setting; can take place almost anywhere

Disadvantages: involves many variables researchers are unable to control and thus introduce more uncertainty

Laboratory observation:

Advantages: researchers can control almost all variables and have greater confidence in interpretation of observations

Disadvantages: unnatural if conducted in a lab; difficulty getting representative sample to come to a lab; subjects may be intimidated by the laboratory setting and will also know they are being observed

Surveys and interviews:

Advantages: can study a wide range of topics; can collect information in a short period

Disadvantages: socially acceptable answers; difficult to write good questions; reading ability affects outcomes

Standardized tests:

Advantages: can compare one child to group averages; can provide information about individual differences

Disadvantages: assumes that a person's behavior will be consistent; sometimes biased in favor of Western cultures

Case study:

Advantages: can provide depth about one case or individual

Disadvantages: cannot be generalized to a large group; caution must be taken due to the unknown reliability of the observer

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Research Methods

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

119) Describe the three main types of research designs. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these research designs?

Answer: The three main types of research designs are these:

Descriptive research: The aim of descriptive research is to observe and record behavior. By itself, descriptive research cannot prove what causes a phenomenon, but it can reveal important information about people's behavior.

Correlational research: The goal of correlational research is to describe the strength of the relationship between two or more events or characteristics. The advantage of this type of research design is that the more strongly two events are correlated (or related or associated), the more effectively a researcher can predict one event from the other. The main disadvantage lies in the risk that correlation can be mistaken for causation.

Experimental research: To study causality, researchers turn to experimental research.

Nonexperimental research methods (descriptive and correlational research) cannot establish cause and effect because they do not involve manipulating factors in a controlled way. Experimental research must be considered from an ethical standpoint to ensure that issues like informed consent, cultural bias, deception, and others do not have a negative impact on subjects or the study itself.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Research Methods

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

120) James is planning to study the effect of violent images and videos on preschoolers. What are the four ethical issues he must take into account before and during this study?

Answer: James must protect the preschoolers who will participate in his study from physical and mental harm and keep their best interests foremost in his mind.

According to the ethics guidelines developed by the American Psychological Association (APA) for its members, James must take into account the following four ethical issues before and during this study:

Informed consent. All participants and/or their parents must know what their participation will involve and what risks might develop. Even after informed consent is given, participants must retain the right to withdraw from the study at any time and for any reason.

Confidentiality. Researchers are responsible for keeping all the data they gather on individuals completely confidential and, when possible, completely anonymous.

Debriefing. After the study has been completed, participants should be informed of its purpose and the methods that were used.

Deception: In some cases, it might be necessary to withhold the real purpose of the study from its participants so as to not alter their behavior so much that the researcher's data gets invalidated. However, the psychologist must ensure that the deception will not harm the participants and that the participants will be told the complete nature of the study (debriefed) as soon as possible after the study is completed.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Research Methods

Learning Objective: Summarize why research is important in child development, the main theories of child development, and research methods, designs, and challenges.

Bloom's: Understand

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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