

Student name: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

According to Plato, when does reasoning first appear?

early childhood

middle childhood

adolescence

young adulthood

What did Plato think children should study?

science

music

art

mathematics

What did Plato think adolescents should study?

science

language

music

history

Aristotle argued that _____ is adolescence's most important aspect.

the ability to reason

the ability to think critically

the ability to debate

the ability to choose

Which of the following was seen as being the hallmark of maturity by Aristotle?

self-determination

empathy

self-efficacy

critical thinking

Rousseau believed that in the education of ___ children, curiosity should be especially encouraged.

6- to 8-year-old

8- to 11-year-old

12- to 15-year-old

17- to 19-year-old

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

Sigmund Freud.

Aristotle.

Hall.

Rousseau.

Which of the following factors did G. Stanley Hall believe primarily controlled development?

cultural

psychological

social

biological

Who postulated the “storm and stress” view of adolescence?

Jean Rousseau

Alfred Adler

G. Stanley Hall

Margaret Mead

The "storm and stress" view of adolescence sees adolescence as a time of turbulence.

conflict.

mood swings.

All of these choices are correct.

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

Carl Jung

Carol Gilligan

Anna Freud

G. Stanley Hall

Anthropologist Margaret Mead concluded that the basic nature of adolescence is biological.

psychological.

sociocultural.

cognitive.

Mead believed that cultures in which adolescents' experiences are quite different from adults' experiences produce adolescents who

experience more stress.

experience less stress.

develop empathy at early ages.

develop empathy later in life.

According to which view is adolescence a sociohistorical creation?

Margaret Mead's

the inventionist view

G. Stanley Hall's

Aristotle's

A decline in apprenticeship, the separation of work and home, and age-graded schools are all _____ that gave rise to the inventionist view.

biological factors

sociocultural aspects

sociohistorical circumstances

compulsory legislation

By which year had every state specifically developed laws for youth between the ages of 16 and 20?

1920

1930

1940

1950

Which of the following historical events changed both the description and the study of adolescence?

the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s

the feminist movement of the 1970s

the anti-war protests of the 1960s

the Great Depression of the 1930s

Surveys have shown that millennials are more _____ than their counterparts of previous generations.

ethnically diverse

tolerant

open-minded

All of these choices are correct.

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

The academic achievement in math and science among U.S. teens falls well below the academic achievement of teens in many other countries.

Almost one-third of U.S. adolescent girls become pregnant by the age of 20.

Rates of first sexual intercourse prior to age 18 have risen dramatically over the past several years.

The college graduation rate among U.S. college students is no longer in the top ten for all countries.

Which of the following statements about stereotypes is NOT true?

There are very few stereotypes related to adolescents.

Stereotypes are difficult to give up once assigned.

Stereotypes are generalizations about a broad category of people.

Stereotypes describe a typical member of a specific group.

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

a prototype.

an exaggeration.

a stereotype.

a sign that he needs counseling.

What does the term “adolescent generalization gap” refer to?

differences in decision-making skills between adolescents and older adults

generalizations that are based on information about a limited, often highly visible group of adolescents

technological skill differences between adolescents and grade school children

differences in social abilities between younger and older adolescents

Which of the following was discovered by Daniel Offer and his colleagues?

Most adolescents have a negative self-image.

Most adolescents have negative attitudes towards their schools.

Most adolescents have a positive self-image.

Most adolescents have an ambiguous self-image.

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

Julieta is showing signs of a conduct disorder.

Julieta needs counseling for her hostility issues.

Julieta is testing boundaries and discovering her identity.

Julieta needs more parental control over her behavior.

Which approach emphasizes the strengths of youth and the positive qualities and developmental trajectories that are desired for youth?

storm and stress

positive youth development

Daniel Offer's view

adolescent generalization gap

Which of the following is included in the “Five Cs” as described by Jacqueline Lerner, Richard Lerner, and their colleagues?

challenging behavior

conflicted

caring/compassion

community service

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

socioeconomic

ethnic

lifestyle

All of these choices are correct.

What are the settings in which development occurs called?

arenas

compounds

cohorts

contexts

Which of the following adolescent ethnic groups are expected to be the fastest-growing in the United States?

Non-Latino White

Asian American

Latino

African American

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

developmentally attentive youth policy.

community-enhancing initiative.

cross-generational policy.

socially enhancing planned model.

Which of the following statements about adolescent health and well-being is TRUE?

Adolescent health and well-being have improved in all areas.

More adolescents around the world die of malnutrition today than at any time in the past.

More adolescents around the world die of infectious diseases today than at any time in the past.

Extensive increases in the rates of HIV in adolescents have occurred in many sub-Saharan countries.

What do studies show about gender differences?

In many countries, adolescent boys have less freedom than adolescent girls to engage in leisure activities.

Except in a few areas, boys have greater access to educational opportunities than girls.

Gender differences are similar in all countries.

In some parts of the world, control over adolescent girls' sexual relationships is increasing.

Which of the following is NOT a trend related to families around the world?

migration to rural areas

smaller families

increase in mothers' employment

greater family mobility

Which of the following is true about adolescents' peers?

Peers figure prominently in the lives of adolescents in most Western nations.

Peers can serve as surrogate families for some street youth.

Peers have a limited role for girls in Arab cultures.

All of these choices are correct.

Which of the following describes development?

It involves growth.

It is complex.

It continues through the lifespan.

All of these choices are correct.

Which of the following is NOT a biological process?

advances in motor skills

development of the brain

weight gains

changes in personality

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

socioemotional

cognitive

biological

psychological

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

beginning of symbolic thought

school readiness

extreme dependence on adults

beginning of sensorimotor skills

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

prenatal.

perinatal.

infancy.

early childhood.

What is a key function of adolescence?

refining sensorimotor coordination

development of an understanding of one's culture

mastery of language skills

preparation for adulthood

In the United States and most other cultures, adolescence begins at approximately _____ years of age.

9-12

11-14

10-13

12-15

Alex has begun dating and he is interested in taking a course called "Career Exploration" that will help him decide on a future career. Alex is probably in which period?

early adolescence

late adolescence

late childhood

early adulthood

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

emerging adulthood.

middle adulthood.

late adulthood.

early adulthood.

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

emerging old age.

middle adulthood.

late adulthood.

terminal adulthood.

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

biological changes of puberty.

more abstract ways of thinking.

desire to spend more time with family.

greater interest in romantic relationships.

The transition from adolescence to adulthood has been referred to as

pre-adulthood.

post-adolescence.

transitional adulthood.

emerging adulthood.

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

stability

identity exploration

feeling in-between

self-focused

Jeffrey Arnett saw emerging adulthood as a time when many individuals are
secure in their adult status.

absorbed in social obligations and family duties.

optimistic about their futures.

fairly stable in love and career.

What is the most widely perceived marker of entry into adulthood in the United States?

graduation from high school

graduation from college

holding a permanent, full-time job

getting married

The ability to adapt positively and achieve successful outcomes despite significant risks and adverse circumstances is

hardiness.

resilience.

self-efficacy.

proprieate striving.

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

they were well-traveled.

they were intelligent.

they had high-quality parenting.

they had a higher socioeconomic status.

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

marriage

work opportunities

higher education

All of these choices are correct.

By when do individuals today usually reach such developmental milestones as finishing college, getting a full-time job, and establishing their own household?

early twenties

mid-twenties

late twenties

mid-thirties

The main reason for both improved educational attainment among young adults and greater numbers of young adults in the workforce since the 1970s is

more young women earning college degrees and being in the workforce.

a higher proportion of young adults in the overall population.

more young men earning college degrees and more young women in the workforce.

a higher proportion of youth from low socioeconomic backgrounds having access to education.

Joseph and Claudia Allen believe that after adolescence, the current generation of young adults experiences

lack of parental support.

being launched into adulthood.

maturity and independence.

more adolescence.

Katya and Cho are concerned that their 20-year-old son Andrew is not maturing as he enters young adulthood. Which suggestion would the Allens most likely give Katya and Cho to help Andrew?

Allow him to live at home as long as he needs the support.

Make sure he gets to spend plenty of time with friends his own age.

Give him honest feedback, and don't protect him from criticism.

Avoid pressuring him to work or contribute to the household.

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

nurture; nature

nature; nurture

continuity; discontinuity

cognitive; biological

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

the fact that we grow rapidly in infancy

the fact that development is affected by nutritional status

the fact that development is shaped by the media

the fact that access to medical care affects development

Developmentalists who emphasize the importance of experience describe development as
a series of distinct stages.

a gradual, continuous process.

chaotic and unpredictable.

None of these choices are correct.

How do developmentalists who stress the importance of nature describe development?

as a series of distinct stages

as a gradual, continuous process

as alternating periods of turbulence and calm

None of these choices are correct.

Carrie was abused by her parents. She was eventually removed from their care and was later adopted at age 6 by foster parents who provided sensitive care. Which of the following doctrines would assert that Carrie's later quality of parental care can overcome her earlier negative experience?

early-experience

later-experience

middle-experience

positive-experience

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

conceptualize a problem to be studied

collect data

analyze data

publish study results

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

a hypothesis.

an operational definition.

a theory.

an independent variable.

Specific assertions and predictions that can be tested are

theories.

hypotheses.

independent variables.

extraneous variables.

Psychoanalytic theories emphasize that development is all of the following EXCEPT

primarily related to observable behavior.

primarily unconscious.

shaped by early experiences with parents.

heavily colored by emotions.

The pioneering architect of psychoanalytical theory was

Carl Jung.

Erik Erikson.

Karen Horney.

Sigmund Freud.

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

phallic

genital

oral

moral

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

the collective unconscious

the id

the self

the personal unconscious

According to Freud, which structure of the psyche is the moral branch of the personality?

ego

id

superego

self

According to Freud, _____ is the most powerful and pervasive defense mechanism.

reaction formation

denial

regression

repression

Which of the following statements about defense mechanisms is TRUE?

Defense mechanisms are always unhealthy.

Defense mechanisms are unconscious.

Defense mechanisms are conscious.

Defense mechanisms are always helpful in avoiding reality.

Erikson believed that we develop in_____ stages.

psychosocial

psychosexual

psychodynamic

psychometric

Denise argues that early experiences are more important; Barbara believes that both early and later experiences are important. Denise's view is consistent with_____, while Barbara's view would be supported by_____.

Skinner; Erikson

Erikson; Freud

Freud; Erikson

Erikson; Skinner

Erikson's_____ psychosocial stage is experienced in the first year of life.

autonomy versus shame and doubt

initiative versus guilt

generativity versus stagnation

trust versus mistrust

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

identity versus identity confusion.

trust versus mistrust.

autonomy versus shame and doubt.

industry versus inferiority.

The negative outcome of Erikson's fourth stage of psychosocial development is
mistrust.

shame.

doubt.

inferiority.

According to Erikson, what psychosocial stage are adolescents in?

intimacy versus isolation

identity versus identity confusion

initiative versus guilt

industry versus inferiority

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

intimacy.

integrity.

identity.

initiative.

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

inferiority

role confusion

selfishness

stagnation

Cognitive theories emphasize

behaviors.

emotions.

conscious thoughts.

None of these choices are correct.

For Piaget, what are the two processes that are the basis for the cognitive construction of the world?

denial and distortion

internalizing and externalizing

organization and adaptation

ordering and differentiating

Which of the following statements about Piaget's theory is NOT true?

Piaget believed that people go through six stages in understanding the world.

Piaget believed that people go through four stages in understanding the world.

Each of Piaget's stages is age related.

Each of Piaget's stages represents a different way of understanding the world.

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

sensorimotor

preoperational

concrete operational

formal operational

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

It lasts from birth to about 2 years of age.

It encompasses the ability to think in an abstract manner.

It lasts from approximately 7 to 11 years of age.

Children can perform operations that involve developing hypotheses.

Amit has just begun to think abstractly and develop images of ideal circumstances. According to Piaget, Amit is in the _____ stage of cognitive development.

sensorimotor

concrete operational

formal operational

post-formal operational

Vygotsky emphasized the role of _____ in cognitive development.

culture

social interaction

learning to use the inventions of society

All of these choices are correct.

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

encoding information

storing information

retrieving information

All of these choices are correct.

Which of the following is a version of behaviorism?

Social Cognitive Theory

Information-processing Theory

Psychosocial Theory

Sociocultural Cognitive Theory

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

A behavior followed by a rewarding stimulus is likely to be repeated.

A behavior followed by a punishing stimulus is less likely to recur.

A behavior that is ignored will be repeated.

Rewards and punishments shape development.

Who was the leading architect in the development of social cognitive theory?

Albert Bandura

Walter Mischel

George Kelly

John Watson

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

observation of his father.

teaching of moral values in Sunday School.

being punished in the past for not offering to help an older person.

being given a reward in the past for turning in a lost wallet to the police.

Bandura's model of learning and development includes the elements of behavior, person/cognition, and the

unconscious mind.

environment.

rewards available.

All of these choices are correct.

Bronfenbrenner developed_____, a perspective that has important implications for understanding adolescent development.

ecological theory

environmental theory

socioeconomic theory

existential theory

What is the system in Bronfenbrenner's theory that considers sociohistorical circumstances?

mesosystem

microsystem

chronosystem

exosystem

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

chronosystem

microsystem

exosystem

macrosystem

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

mesosystem.

exosystem.

chronosystem.

macrosystem.

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

a hybrid theoretical orientation.

a patchwork theoretical orientation.

an eclectic theoretical orientation.

a blended theoretical orientation.

Scientific observations

require a special set of skills.

are the first step in collecting data.

have to be systematic.

All of these choices are correct.

Researchers can conduct observations in the ___ or in the everyday world.

laboratory

virtual world

theoretical world

None of these choices are correct.

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

People must be paid for their time.

People behave more naturally when they are away from the stresses of the "real world."

People may be too relaxed in a laboratory setting.

People who are willing to come to a laboratory might not be representative of the general population.

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

in situ research.

naturalistic observation.

covert research.

in vivo research.

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

People answer in ways that they see as socially desirable.

Surveys need to be conducted in person so the participant can be observed.

Surveys can only be done on a limited range of topics.

All of these choices are correct.

The Stanford-Binet Intelligence test is an example of

a projective test.

a case study.

a standardized test.

a subjective test.

Which of the following statements about standardized tests is TRUE?

They assume that people will perform differently depending on the setting of the test.

They assume that a person's behavior is consistent and stable.

They do not allow a person's performance to be compared with the performance of other people.

They do not provide any information about differences among people.

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

psychological

experience sampling

physiological

concrete

MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses _____ to construct an image of the _____.

x-rays; brain

radio waves; brain

radioactive glucose; brain

electrical activity levels; heart

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

random sampling

experimental design

experience sampling

correlational research

What is the name for a research method in which a single individual is examined in depth?

single-subject design

case-study method

observational design

descriptive method

The three main types of research designs are descriptive, correlational, and observational.

covert.

experimental.

overt.

Dr. Mensah sends out surveys to faculty at 57 randomly selected colleges to assess their perceptions of faculty harassment. This is an example of _____ research.

correlational

descriptive

experimental

observational

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

The goal of correlational research is to demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships.

The goal of correlational research is to describe the strength of the relationship between two or more events or characteristics.

The results of correlational research are reported in a numerical measure called a correlation coefficient.

A negative correlation coefficient means an inverse relationship.

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

Text messaging results in lower grades for adolescents.

Text messaging has no effect on grades for adolescents.

Text messaging and academic grades are related in adolescents.

The more an adolescent text messages, the higher their grades.

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

Bryan

Soriya

Marilyn

All students showed very similar results.

Which of the following correlation coefficients shows the weakest correlation?

- .10

+ .15

+ .70

- .80

The factor that is manipulated in experimental research is the
independent variable.

dependent variable.

extraneous variable.

None of these choices are correct.

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

independent variable.

dependent variable.

extraneous variable.

experimental variable.

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

All experiments involve at least one independent variable and one dependent variable.

Experiments demonstrate cause and effect.

Experimental design uses experimental groups only.

Experimental design uses experimental and control groups.

Assigning participants to experimental or control groups by chance is known as random assignment.

lottery assignment.

nonrandom assignment.

convenience assignment.

The type of research that involves studying people all at the same time is known as single-subject research.

longitudinal research.

sequential research.

cross-sectional research.

A disadvantage of cross-sectional research is

the variable under investigation is assessed all at the same time.

it is not very effective.

it gives no information about how individuals change over time.

it is time-consuming and expensive to conduct.

Professor Kelly is interested in seeing how adolescents' prosocial behavior changes over time.

He assesses a group of adolescents beginning at ages 12, 15, and 18 over a period of time.

Professor Kelly is doing_____ research.

sequential

longitudinal

cross-sectional

experimental

A disadvantage of longitudinal research is

it is expensive to conduct.

it is time-consuming to conduct.

participants who remain in the study may be dissimilar to those who dropped out.

All of these choices are correct.

Which of the following is NOT one of the APA's guidelines for ethical research?

full disclosure to participants regarding the exact nature of the research

informed consent

confidentiality

debriefing

Melissa has agreed to participate in a 90-day study of food preferences among adolescents. After participating for two weeks, Melissa wants to withdraw from the study because it is taking too much of her time. According to the APA guidelines Melissa

has to give the researchers a two-week notice before she can withdraw.

can withdraw at any time.

cannot withdraw once she has signed an informed consent form.

can withdraw only if she has a valid reason, such as a health issue or family emergency.

Which of the following statements about gender bias is TRUE?

Gender bias is a preconceived idea about the abilities of individuals that prevents them from reaching their full potential.

When gender differences are found, they sometimes are unduly magnified.

Gender bias happens when conclusions are drawn about females from research conducted with only males.

All of these choices are correct.

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

ethnic stereotyping.

ethnic gloss.

ethnic shine.

ethnic categorization.

Combining ethnic minority families into one category has which effect?

It highlights variations from the norm amongst these groups.

It ensures consistent data from the samples.

It masks important differences among and within ethnic groups.

It solves the issue of needing greater diversity in research.

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

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

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

List at least four stereotypes of adolescents today.

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

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

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

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

Taking a world perspective, discuss gender differences in the experiences of male and female adolescents, with respect to education, leisure activities, sexual experiences, family, and peers.

List and briefly define the three determinants of human development.

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

Briefly describe the three periods of adult development.

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

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

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

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

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

List the four steps in the scientific method.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compare and contrast laboratory observation and naturalistic observation.

Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of case study research.

Compare and contrast correlational and experimental research.

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

Answer Key

Test name: Ch1_Adolescence_18e

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Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

The cultural context for U.S. adolescents is changing with the dramatic increase in the number of children immigrating from Latino and Asian countries. Asian Americans are expected to be the fastest-growing ethnic group of children, changing from 5 percent in 2021 to 7 percent by 2050. Numbers of Latino children are projected to increase from 26 percent to 31 percent by 2050, while the numbers of non-Latino White children is projected to decrease from 49 percent to 39 percent in that same time frame. As of 2021 the percentage of Black American children was 14 percent, and it is not anticipated to change to 2050.

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

Except in a few areas, adolescent boys have more educational opportunities than girls. In some countries adolescents do not have access to secondary schools and higher education.

Adolescent girls have less freedom to pursue leisure activities than boys, and gender differences in sexual expression are widespread. This is especially true for adolescent girls living in India, Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Arab countries.

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

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

Essay

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

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

The four steps in the scientific method are:

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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

Essay

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