

Chapter 1 A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Section 1 Human Development Today and Its Origins.....	2
Multiple Choice Questions.....	3
Short Answer Questions.....	28
Essay Question.....	29
Section 2 Theories of Human Development.....	30
Multiple Choice Questions.....	31
Short Answer Questions.....	57
Essay Questions.....	58
Section 3 How We Study Human Development.....	60
Multiple Choice Questions.....	61
Short Answer Questions.....	87
Essay Question.....	89
Section 4 Revel Multiple Choice Assessment Questions.....	90

TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 1, Section 1 Human Development Today and Its Origins

Learning Objective		Remember the Facts	Understand the Concepts	Apply What You Know	Analyze It
Learning Objective 1.1	Multiple Choice	4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 30	3, 5, 8, 11, 16, 17, 18, 23, 27, 29	19, 22	7, 14, 15, 28
	Short Answer		75		
	Essay		80		
Learning Objective 1.2	Multiple Choice	32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39		31, 36	37
	Short Answer				
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.3	Multiple Choice	41, 44	40, 45	42, 43, 46	
	Short Answer	76			
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.4	Multiple Choice	51, 55, 56	52, 54, 57	58	50, 53
	Short Answer		77		
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.5	Multiple Choice	59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68	65, 69, 70, 71		
	Short Answer		78		
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.6	Multiple Choice		73, 74	72	
	Short Answer			79	
	Essay				

Section 1 Human Development Today and Its Origins

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The ways people grow and change biologically, cognitively, psychologically, and socially across the life span is referred to as _____.

- a. human development
- b. evolution
- c. change
- d. growth

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: None

Topic: Chapter Introduction

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

% correct 86 a= 86 b= 6 c= 7 d= 1 r = .19

2. The total pattern of a group's customs, beliefs, art, and technology is referred to as _____.

- a. clan
- b. society
- c. culture
- d. beliefs

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: None

Topic: Chapter Introduction

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

3. For most of history the total human population was under _____.

- a. 1 million
- b. 10 million
- c. 100 million
- d. 1 billion

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

4. For most of human history how many children did women typically have?

- a. 1 to 2
- b. 4 to 8
- c. 10 to 12
- d. 13 to 15

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

5. The human population began to increase noticeably around 10,000 years ago. What has been hypothesized as the reason for the population increase at that time?

- a. the discovery of medicine
- b. the development of agriculture and the domestication of animals
- c. an increase in the size of women's pelvic openings that assisted in labor
- d. construction techniques that allowed for stronger homes that were better heated

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

% correct 76 a= 20 b= 76 c= 4 d= 0 r = .51

6. When did the world population reach 500 million people?

- a. 400 years ago
- b. 1,000 years ago
- c. 4,000 years ago
- d. 10,000 years ago

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

7. Which of the following most contributed to the large increase in world population that occurred around the 1800s to 1900s?
- a. The average number of children per household increased from one to three children.
 - b. Fewer women were dying in childbirth because they waited longer to have children.
 - c. The domestication of animals provided a larger food supply.
 - d. More people lived due to the discovery of vaccinations and medical treatments for deadly diseases.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

8. Between 1800 and 1930, the human population doubled from 1 billion to 2 billion. What led to this increase in population?
- a. government-controlled farming
 - b. globalization and shared resources
 - c. medical advances that eliminated deadly diseases
 - d. families had multiple children

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

9. The total human population in 2018 is about _____.
- a. 6 billion
 - b. 6.5 billion
 - c. 7 billion
 - d. 7.6 billion

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

10. Based on statistics presented by the United Nations, how high is the human population projected to be by the year 2100?

- a. 9.5 billion
- b. 11 billion
- c. 11.6 billion
- d. 13 billion

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

11. How is the total fertility rate (TFR) defined?

- a. the number of births per woman
- b. the number of conceptions per woman
- c. the number of fetuses that were spontaneously aborted
- d. the number of women taking fertility drugs

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

12. What is the current total fertility rate (TFR) worldwide?

- a. 1.4
- b. 2.5
- c. 4.2
- d. 5.6

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

13. At what point does the total fertility rate (TFR) become the replacement rate of a stable population?

- a. 1.4
- b. 2.1
- c. 2.8
- d. 3.2

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

14. If current trends continue, in what year will the worldwide total fertility rate (TFR) reach the replacement rate?

- a. 2020
- b. 2050
- c. 2080
- d. 3010

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

15. Which statement accurately describes the trend in the worldwide total fertility rate (TFR) that has been occurring over the past 10 years?

- a. The TFR has increased sharply.
- b. The TFR has decreased sharply.
- c. The TFR has held steady.
- d. The TFR has increased gradually.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

16. Where will nearly all of the population growth from now till the year 2100 take place?

- a. developed countries
- b. developing countries
- c. emerging countries
- d. South American countries

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

% correct 66 a= 32 b= 66 c= 1 d= 1 r = .21

17. Which term is used in the text to refer to the most affluent countries in the world?

- a. affluent countries
- b. developed countries
- c. developing countries
- d. population-rich countries

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

18. The United States, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Chile, and nearly all the countries of Europe are examples of _____.

- a. developed countries
- b. developing countries
- c. collective cultures
- d. individualistic cultures

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

19. Your best friend Anaya lives in India, which is described as a country that has less wealth but is experiencing rapid economic growth. Anaya lives in one of the world's _____.

- a. impoverished countries
- b. developed countries
- c. developing countries
- d. population-rich countries

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

20. Most of the people living in India live on _____ a day.

- a. less than fifty cents
- b. about one dollar
- c. less than two dollars
- d. about four dollars

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

21. Which statement most accurately describes an aspect of the Indian population?

- a. Three-fourths of Indian children are underweight and malnourished.
- b. Less than one-quarter of Indian adolescents complete secondary school.
- c. About half of adult Indian women are literate.
- d. Two-thirds of the Indian population lives in urban areas.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

22. You received cash from your grandparents and want to invest it wisely. Being particularly interested in investing in countries that are leading in telecommunications and manufacturing, you are considering investing in _____ because you know that it is projected to lead the world in economic production by 2050.

- a. Canada
- b. Brazil
- c. China
- d. India

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

23. What is projected to happen to the populations of developed countries other than the United States between now and the year 2050?

- a. Their populations will increase more than those in developing countries.
- b. Their populations will remain stable.
- c. Their populations will decrease.
- d. Their populations will increase slowly.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

24. The United States population is projected to be _____ by 2050.

- a. 350 million
- b. 400 million
- c. 500 million
- d. 750 million

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

25. Developed countries make up roughly _____ of the world's population, whereas developing countries make up _____.

- a. 20%, 80%
- b. 27%, 73%
- c. 40%, 60%
- d. 47%, 57%

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

% correct 86 a= 86 b= 6 c= 7 d= 1 r= .19

26. Which developed country is projected to have the steepest decline in population between now and 2050?

- a. the United States
- b. Germany
- c. Japan
- d. Canada

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

27. Which statement is true regarding population changes by country?

- a. Japan is projected to drop in population due to a low fertility rate.
- b. England is projected to grow in population due to a significant increase in total fertility rate (TFR).
- c. Canada is projected to increase in population due to high rates of immigration.
- d. The United States is projected to drop in population due to limits placed on immigration.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

28. Which statement identifies the most significant contributing factor for the projected increase in population in the United States between now and 2050?

- a. The United States allows more legal immigration than other developed countries do.
- b. The overall fertility rate among Americans is expected to increase significantly.
- c. Improved technology will allow more infertile couples to give birth using in vitro fertilization techniques.
- d. Minorities will experience an exponential increase in fertility rates.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

29. During your class on social problems, you, Susanne, Chen, and Jacob are having a discussion about global population rates. They all disagree on where most births take place today. However, you know that, statistically speaking, a child born today will most likely be born in _____.

- a. a developing country
- b. a developed country
- c. an economically wealthy country
- d. a high social economic status culture

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

30. What portion of the United States' population will increase from 16% to 30% by 2050?

- a. African American
- b. Anglo American
- c. Asian American
- d. Latino

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

31. José was born in a country where his parents make less than \$2 a day and he is expected to attend grade school but not college. José was most likely born in a _____.

- a. developed country
- b. developing country
- c. collective culture
- d. individualistic culture

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variations Across Countries

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

% correct 96 a= 1 b= 96 c= 3 d= 0 r = .23

32. What percent of the world's population lives on a family income of less than \$6,000 per year?

- a. 20%
- b. 40%
- c. 60%
- d. 80%

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variations Across Countries

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

33. Although economic growth has been strong for the past decade, what remains the poorest region in the world, where half of the population is in the bottom 20% of global income?

- a. southern Africa
- b. South America
- c. Southeast Asia
- d. Western Australia

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variations Across Countries

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

34. _____ percent of individuals in developed countries attend college or other post-secondary training while _____ of children in developing countries complete primary school.

- a. Thirty; 90%
- b. Fifty; 80%
- c. Sixty; 70%
- d. Seventy; 60%

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variations Across Countries

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

35. _____ cultures emphasize independence and self-expression, whereas _____ cultures emphasize obedience and group harmony.

- a. Individualistic; collectivistic
- b. Collectivistic; individualistic
- c. Developed; developing
- d. Developing; developed

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variations Across Countries

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

% correct 92 a= 92 b= 1 c= 7 d= 0 r = .24

36. Rumi attends a university in India. Which statement is true of Rumi and his peers who attend college, university, and or post-secondary education in developing countries?

- a. He is likely a member of the wealthy elite.
- b. He is similar in socioeconomic status to most of the population.
- c. He represents about half of the middle class.
- d. He represents about one-fourth of the middle class.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variations Across Countries

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

37. Which statement is a true comparison of collectivistic and individualistic values?

- a. Developed countries tend to place a higher value on collectivistic values such as obedience and group harmony.
- b. Developing countries tend to place a higher value on individualistic values such as obedience and group harmony.
- c. Developed countries tend to place a higher value on individualistic values such as independence and self-expression.
- d. Developing countries tend to place a higher value on collectivistic values such as independence and self-expression.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variations Across Countries

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

38. What term is used to refer to people in the rural areas of developing countries, who tend to adhere more closely to the historical aspects of their culture than do people in urban areas?

- a. agrarian cultures
- b. conventional cultures
- c. traditional cultures
- d. rural cultures

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variations Across Countries

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

39. _____ is a term that refers to the increasing connections between different parts of the world in trade, travel, migration, and communication.

- a. Globalization
- b. Social media
- c. The Internet
- d. Small-world syndrome

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variations Across Countries

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

40. Who sets most of the norms and standards and holds most of the positions of political, economic, intellectual, and media power in most countries?

- a. power culture
- b. controlling culture
- c. minority culture
- d. majority culture

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

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

41. Also referred to as a person's *social class*, his or her _____ includes level of education, income, and occupational status.

- a. socioeconomic status
- b. ethnicity
- c. culture
- d. sociohistorical index

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

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

% correct 99 a= 99 b= 0 c= 0 d= 0 r = .22

42. In American culture, a physician spends 12 years in college and training, generally has a high income, and possesses a strong occupational status. In terms of socioeconomic status, a physician would most likely be _____.

- a. low SES
- b. middle SES
- c. moderate SES
- d. high SES

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

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

43. LaWanda has a high school diploma and is currently working as a waitress but is attending school in hopes of becoming a pediatrician. Her current socioeconomic status is likely _____; however, when she becomes an established pediatrician, her socioeconomic status will be _____.

- a. low; high
- b. high; moderate
- c. high; low
- d. moderate; low

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

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

44. The expectations that cultures have for males and females are different from the time they are born. The degree of the difference in gender-specific expectations depends on _____.

- a. culture
- b. age
- c. gender
- d. socioeconomic status

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

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

45. What term describes a variety of aspects of a group that includes cultural origin, cultural traditions, race, religion, and language?

- a. gender
- b. race
- c. ethnicity
- d. age

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

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

46. Kalid is an African American who was born in New York but is currently living in Alabama. When asked his political and religious beliefs, he describes himself as more similar to those who are located in the northeastern United States than those who are located in the southern part of the country. At times, his friends amuse themselves at Kalid's expense by mocking his Brooklyn accent. The above statements are describing Kalid's _____.

- a. nationality
- b. race
- c. ethnicity
- d. mainstream cultural group

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

47. The environmental conditions for which a given species has evolved is called a(n) _____.

- a. ecology
- b. ecological niche
- c. environmental niche
- d. evolutionary cohort

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: None

Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of Cultural and Global Species

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

48. _____ development refers to the development of the individual in a species and _____ development refers to development of a species.

- a. Ontogenetic; phylogenetic
- b. Phylogenetic; ontogenetic
- c. Polygenetic; autogenetic
- d. Autogenetic; polygenetic

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: None

Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of Cultural and Global Species

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

49. Which statement best highlights phylogenetic development?

- a. Jenny's wisdom teeth erupt in late adolescence.
- b. Manuel gets married after he finishes college and soon has two children.
- c. Amalia is the top reader in her class. Last year, she struggled in this area.
- d. Irene has red hair. Her entire family has red hair because of a genetic mutation that has been passed down for centuries.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: None

Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of Cultural and Global Species

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

50. In the process of _____, the young of any species are born with variations on a wide range of characteristics. Among the young, those who will be _____ until they can reproduce will be the ones whose variations are best adapted to their environment.

- a. social Darwinism; able to gain financial resources
- b. the theory of psychoanalysis; controlled by their unconscious
- c. natural selection; most likely to survive
- d. Humanistic Psychology; congruent between their different "selves"

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

51. In his book *On the Origin of Species*, Charles Darwin first proposed the theory of _____.

- a. evolution
- b. social Darwinism
- c. psychosocial reproduction
- d. the unconscious id

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

52. What term describes the process in which the young of any species will be more likely to survive if they are born with variations on a wide range of characteristics that are best adapted to their environment?

- a. evolution
- b. adaptive centrism
- c. mutational change
- d. natural selection

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

53. In a town in England, the wings of a local butterfly species had a black-and-white pattern. Over the years, as air pollution worsened in the town, a coat of black soot often covered everything. From an evolutionary perspective, which of the following is a logical sequencing?

- a. Butterflies became blacker because the ones with relatively more black on their wings were most likely to blend in with the sooty background.
- b. Butterflies became lighter because the ones with relatively more white on their wings were least likely to blend in with the sooty background.
- c. Butterflies became more aggressive because their behaviors were altered by the toxins that were in the black soot.
- d. Butterflies morphed into moths because environmental conditions triggered an unfolding of a hidden gene.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

54. Evolutionary biologists posit that humans, chimpanzees, and gorillas had a common primate ancestor that split into three paths, leading to the development of humans, chimpanzees, and gorillas. The evolutionary line that eventually led to humans is known as the _____.

- a. hominin line
- b. Neolithic line
- c. Upper Paleolithic line
- d. amphibious line

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings

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

% correct 100 a= 0 b= 100 c= 0 d= 0 r= .00

55. By 200,000 years ago, the early hominin species had evolved into our species, _____.

- a. *Homo sapiens*
- b. *Hydro sapiens*
- c. *Poly sapiens*
- d. *Hetero sapiens*

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings

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

56. How much larger was the size of early *Homo*'s brain compared to the brains of early hominins?

- a. 100%
- b. 200%
- c. 55%
- d. 70%

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings

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

57. Evolutionary biologists believe that the larger brains of early *Homo* babies were also less mature than in earlier hominins, resulting in _____.

- a. a greater likelihood of death at birth
- b. a longer time before the rest of the body could support the head in infancy
- c. a longer period of dependency of infants on their parents
- d. a greater likelihood that a baby's head would get stuck in the pelvic opening

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings

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

58. Basil is working on a project for his class on human development. He is doing research on a period of time in which females cared for the young and were charged with gathering edible plants while males spent their days scavenging and hunting. What social and economic system is Basil describing?

- a. hunter-gatherer
- b. maternals-paternals
- c. Mexico in the 1950s
- d. Nigeria in the 2010s

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

59. Compared to *Homo sapiens* of 200,000 years ago, present day *Homo sapiens* _____.

- a. are on average, much shorter
- b. have changed little in terms of physical characteristics
- c. eat a diet primarily composed of red meat
- d. have changed significantly in terms of physical characteristics

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

60. The Upper Paleolithic period was from _____.

- a. 5,000 to about 1,000 years ago
- b. 50,000 to about 10,000 years ago
- c. 60,000 to about 6,000 years ago
- d. 300,000 to about 60,000 years ago

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

61. Human art first appeared during the _____ period.

- a. Upper Paleolithic
- b. Lower Mesozoic
- c. Middle Cenozoic
- d. Lower Jurassic

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

62. It is clear that during the _____ humans began to use boats and trade with others.

- a. Upper Paleolithic period
- b. Lower Mesozoic period
- c. Middle Cenozoic period
- d. Lower Jurassic period

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

63. Which of the following tools were developed by human beings during the Upper Paleolithic period?

- a. the bow and arrow and the spear thrower
- b. the gun and canon
- c. the folding-blade knife and shovel
- d. the pistol and shotgun

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

64. When was the Neolithic Period?

- a. 100,000 to 70,000 years ago
- b. 80,000 to 60,000 years ago
- c. 40,000 to 10,000 years ago
- d. 10,000 to 5,000 years ago

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

65. Which period in human history experienced global temperatures that resemble the temperatures of today?

- a. Neolithic period
- b. Upper Paleolithic period
- c. Early Civilization period
- d. Monolithic period

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

66. The cultivation of plants and the domestication of animals occurred during the _____ period of human history.

- a. Neolithic
- b. Jurassic
- c. Paleolithic
- d. Monolithic

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

67. The Upper Paleolithic was the time of the last _____.

- a. Ice Age
- b. period of global warming
- c. devastating tsunami
- d. eruption of a Super Volcano

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

68. The final major historical change that provided the basis for how we live today began around 5,000 years ago with the development of _____.

- a. agriculture and animal husbandry
- b. roadways
- c. family units
- d. civilization

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

69. _____ is characterized by cities, written language, specialization of work, and differences among people with wealth and status.

- a. A civilization
- b. The ethnicity of a group
- c. Nationality
- d. A race of people

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

70. What is the term used to describe a centralized political system that is an essential feature of a civilization?

- a. township
- b. government
- c. nationality
- d. state

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

71. Which statement describes a characteristic of human evolutionary history and a similarity that we have with our hominin relatives and ancestors?

- a. Humans have especially long arms to allow them to move in trees.
- b. Humans have small skulls to make the birthing process easier.
- c. Humans have a relatively short time span during which they depend on adults.
- d. Humans have a relatively long period of childhood dependence on adults before reaching maturity.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Topic: Human Evolution and Human Development Today

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

72. Xena wants to major in psychology and knows there are many different types of psychology. With an interest in anthropology and sociology, Xena reads about a branch of psychology that examines how patterns of human functioning and behavior have influenced characteristics such as aggressiveness and mate selection. Xena might want to consider majoring in _____.

- a. evolutionary psychology
- b. social Darwinism
- c. social psychology
- d. naturalistic psychology

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Topic: Human Evolution and Human Development Today

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

73. Although women are capable of giving birth to at least eight children in the course of their reproductive lives, how many children do most women have today?

- a. 0 to 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6 or more

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Topic: Human Evolution and Human Development Today

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

74. From an evolutionary perspective, it is believed that the human species originated in _____.

- a. the forests and plateaus of South America
- b. the plains and lowlands of North America
- c. the grasslands and forests of Africa
- d. the tundra and deciduous forests of the Arctic

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Topic: Human Evolution and Human Development Today

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

Short Answer Questions

75. Compare and contrast features related to developed and developing countries.

Answer: Developed countries are economically developed, affluent, and have high median levels of income and education. Developing countries have lower levels of income and education but may be experiencing economic growth.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

76. What are the components of socioeconomic status (SES)?

Answer: education level, income level, and occupational status

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

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

77. Describe two ways that *Homo sapiens* is different from earlier hominins and other primates.

Answer: *Homo sapiens* females have a wider pelvis and, on average, the *Homo sapiens*' brain is two times as large as that of its predecessors.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

78. What are two characteristics that mark civilization, the final historical change that began around 5,000 years ago?

Answer:

1. cities
2. writing
3. specialized kinds of work
4. differences in wealth/status
5. a centralized political system

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations

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

79. Describe a research question an evolutionary psychologist might investigate.

Answer: Answers will vary. An evolutionary psychologist might explore the evolutionary basis of why men rate attractiveness as more important in mate selection and women rate earning potential higher than attractiveness.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Topic: Human Evolution and Human Development Today

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

Essay Question

80. India is the second most populous country and is projected to have more people than any other country by 2050. Describe three aspects of India's people and/or culture.

Answer: Most of India's people live on less than two dollars a day; about half of Indian children are underweight and malnourished; less than half of Indian adolescents complete secondary school; about 50% of women and 75% of men are literate; and two-thirds of the population lives in rural areas. It is a developing country that is quickly becoming a leader in the global economy in manufacturing, telecommunications, and services.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

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

TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 1, Section 2 Human Development Today and Its Origins

Learning Objective		Remember the Facts	Understand the Concepts	Apply What You Know	Analyze It
Learning Objective 1.7	Multiple Choice	2, 3, 7, 11, 12	1, 5, 9, 10, 17	4, 6, 8, 14	13, 15, 16
	Short Answer				
	Essay				82
Learning Objective 1.8	Multiple Choice	19, 21, 23, 31, 32	18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41	25, 26, 33, 34, 40	39
	Short Answer				
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.9	Multiple Choice	45, 46, 49, 55, 58, 59	42, 44, 47, 51, 52, 53, 57	48, 50, 54, 56	43
	Short Answer		78		
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.10	Multiple Choice	61, 62, 68, 69	60, 64, 66	63, 65	67, 70
	Short Answer		80	79	
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.11	Multiple Choice	72, 73, 74	76	75, 77	71
	Short Answer				81
	Essay				83

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

4. Aadit is in his early teens and is dependent on his parents. As he grows up and learns the skills necessary for adult life, he will move forward and become independent. According to the *Dharmashastras*, the sacred law books of the Hindu religion, Aadit is in the _____ stage.

- a. apprentice
- b. householder
- c. forest dweller
- d. renunciant

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

5. From the *Dharmashastras*, at which of the following stages are people supposed to begin to withdraw from worldly attachments? This means an end to sexual life, a decline in work responsibilities, and the beginning of a transfer of household responsibilities to the sons of the family.

- a. apprentice stage
- b. householder stage
- c. forest dweller stage
- d. renunciant stage

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

6. Yuthika is 42 years old, married, and the father of three children. He is considered the head of the household and has many responsibilities. Beyond taking care of his own children, he is also responsible for taking care of his elderly parents. According to the *Dharmashastras*, the sacred law books of the Hindu religion, Yuthika is in the _____ stage.

- a. apprentice
- b. householder
- c. forest dweller
- d. renunciant

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

7. According to the *Dharmashastras*, the sacred law books of the Hindu religion, an individual who is 45 years old is in the _____ stage.

- a. apprentice
- b. householder
- c. forest dweller
- d. renunciant

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

8. Kunal just celebrated his 75th birthday. According to the sacred law books of the Hindu religion, what is the purpose of life for an individual who is 75 years old or older and in the renunciant stage?

- a. to withdraw from the world
- b. to prepare for the end of life and entry into the next
- c. to embrace the world and gain material possessions to pass to the next generation
- d. to reach the highest level of spirituality

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

9. According to Solon, a Greek philosopher who lived 2,500 years ago, each segment of the life span lasted _____ years and covered _____ years.

- a. 5; 60
- b. 7; 70
- c. 9; 80
- d. 11; 90

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

10. Which of the following best describes a life stage as proposed by the ancient Greek philosopher Solon?

- a. ages 28–35, the ages of marriage and parenthood, which a man thinks of as the season for courting
- b. age 13, the age of moral responsibility, when a boy has his Bar Mitzvah, signifying that he is responsible for keeping the religious commandments, rather than his parents being responsible for him
- c. ages 56–63, when a man is to withdraw from the world and literally live in the forest, devoting himself to prayer and religious study, living only on alms and cultivating patience and compassion
- d. ages 75–100, when the renunciant goes even further in rejecting worldly attachments; the purpose of life in this stage is simply to prepare for the end of this life and entry into the next

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

11. The Jewish holy book, the Talmud, describes the life span as consisting of _____ segments.

- a. 10
- b. 14
- c. 20
- d. 25

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

12. Like the Hindu *Dharmashastras*, the life course described in the Talmud goes up to age _____.

- a. 70
- b. 80
- c. 90
- d. 100

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

13. Which statement describes a life stage from the Jewish holy book, the Talmud?
- a. ages 35–42, a stage of maturity of mind and morals when a man’s mind, ever open to virtue, broadens, and never inspires him to profitless deeds
 - b. age 13, the age of moral responsibility, when a boy has his Bar Mitzvah, signifying that he is responsible for keeping the religious commandments, rather than his parents being responsible for him
 - c. age 60, when a man is to withdraw from the world and literally live in the forest, devoting himself to prayer and religious study, living only on alms and cultivating patience and compassion
 - d. ages 42–56, when the renunciant goes even further than the forest dweller in rejecting worldly attachments; the purpose of life in this stage is simply to prepare for the end of this life and entry into the next

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

14. Aaron is ready to accept the moral responsibilities of his Jewish religion and has chosen to have a ceremony signifying his change from parental responsibility to self-responsibility. According to the Jewish holy book, the Talmud, at what age can Aaron take this on?

- a. 10
- b. 13
- c. 15
- d. 18

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

15. What common theme is shared by all three ancient conceptions of life—the *Dharmashastras*, the Talmud, and the writings of the philosopher Solon?

- a. Preparation for life is made in youth, skills and expertise are gained in adulthood, and wisdom and peace are the fruits of old age.
- b. The life span has a maximum of 120 years, and those years can be divided into six substages.
- c. Youth is a time for maturity, adulthood is a time of social responsibility, and the final stage is a time for psychological regression and self-absorption.
- d. All of these perspectives assume that individuals will have a short life span and not make it to the final stages of the life cycle.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

16. After gaining an understanding of three ancient conceptions of life—the *Dharmashastras*, the Talmud, and the writings of the philosopher Solon—it becomes clear that _____.

- a. the life span is not really divided into clear and definite biologically based stages but is partly socially driven
- b. the stages of the life span are consistent across cultures and therefore must be genetically based
- c. the life span is determined by one's genetic inheritance and social factors do not play a role in longevity
- d. the life span is divided into clear and definite biologically based stages and is not influenced by social factors

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

% correct 71 a= 71 b= 12 c= 12 d= 6 r= .16

17. One important difference among the three ancient conceptions of human development—the *Dharmashastras*, the Talmud, and the philosopher Solon—is that they have very different ways of _____.

- a. dividing the life span into segments or stages
- b. defining the afterlife
- c. developing a sense of the life span based on their religious thoughts
- d. expressing their theories regarding development

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

18. Working with persons suffering from various mental health problems during the late 19th century, Freud concluded that a consistent theme across patients was that they seemed to have experienced some kind of _____.

- a. incongruent self-concept that was interfering with daily functioning
- b. momentous event that classically conditioned a fear in them
- c. traumatic event in childhood now buried in their unconscious
- d. biological unfolding of the genetic code that was interfering with daily life

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

% correct 88 a= 6 b= 0 c= 88 d= 6 r=.22

19. According to Freud, traumatic events during childhood that are buried in the unconscious mind are also known as _____ memories.

- a. repressed
- b. expressed
- c. conscious
- d. conditioned

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

20. What was the goal of Freud's psychotherapeutic approach?

- a. to make repressed memories conscious
- b. to keep repressed memories permanently repressed
- c. to have the client express his or her sexuality without reprimands or judgment
- d. to reestablish child-parent relationships

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

21. The earliest scientific theory of human development was developed by _____.

- a. the Hindus
- b. Solon
- c. the Jewish people
- d. Sigmund Freud

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

22. Freud developed the first method of psychotherapy, which he called _____.

- a. psychosexual therapy
- b. psychodynamic theory
- c. dream analysis
- d. psychoanalysis

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

23. Freud's theory of personality consisted of the _____.

- a. id, ego, and the superego
- b. conscious, collective unconscious, and the subcortical unconscious
- c. the self, the shadow, and the anima
- d. real self, fear self, and future self

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

24. What operates on the pleasure principle and constantly seeks immediate and unrestrained satisfaction?

- a. id
- b. ego
- c. superego
- d. libido

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

25. Carlos cannot wait to go get home and eat his candy bar, so he eats it in the back seat of the car. He does not care that his mother clearly told him not to eat in her car. According to Freud, what part of his mind is operating here?

- a. id
- b. ego
- c. superego
- d. unconscious mind

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

26. Jenica wants to leave school early because her favorite music group is playing down the street. When she stops and thinks about it, she realizes that leaving school early would be a very bad idea and she would get in trouble for doing so. She chooses not to leave. According to Freud, what part of Jenica's mind is controlling her behavior?

- a. id
- b. ego
- c. superego
- d. unconscious mind

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

27. According to Freud, adults in the environment teach a child to develop a conscience, or _____, that restricts the satisfaction of desires and makes the child feel guilty for disobeying.

- a. id
- b. ego
- c. superego
- d. libido

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

% correct 53 a= 6 b= 24 c= 53 d= 6 r = .70

28. Freud believed the _____ balanced the demands of the id and the superego.

- a. id
- b. ego
- c. superego
- d. libido

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

29. What principle describes an individual's ability to seek satisfaction within the constraints imposed by the superego?

- a. pleasure principle
- b. reality principle
- c. balancing principle
- d. libido principle

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

30. What did Freud believe is the force that drives human development throughout life?

- a. biology
- b. culture
- c. sexual desire
- d. family life

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

31. Which of the following is the correct order of Freud's first three psychosexual stages?

- a. oral stage, anal stage, and phallic stage
- b. phallic stage, oral stage, and anal stage
- c. anal stage, phallic stage, and oral stage
- d. oral stage, phallic stage, and anal stage

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

32. According to Freud, pleasure is derived from sucking, chewing, and biting during the _____ stage while pleasure derived from elimination occurs during the _____ stage.

- a. oral; anal
- b. anal; phallic
- c. phallic; anal
- d. latency; genital

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

33. Nisha constantly chews on pencils and straws. According to Freud, Nisha _____.

- a. likely has a strong superego that is constantly monitoring her behavior
- b. has sexual feelings for her other-sex parent
- c. is operating on the reality principle
- d. is fixated, or stuck, in the oral stage of development

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

34. Daquon, who is 4 years old, at times notices that his penis becomes erect and is fascinated by this "strange" phenomenon. According to Freud, Daquon is in the _____ stage of psychosexual development.

- a. oral
- b. anal
- c. phallic
- d. fixation

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

35. Freud proposed that all children experience a(n) _____ in which they desire to displace their _____ parent and enjoy sexual access to the _____ parent.

- a. Thanatos drive; other-sex; same-sex
- b. Oedipus complex; same-sex; other-sex
- c. catharsis; same-sex; other-sex
- d. Freudian slip; other-sex; same-sex

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

% correct 85 a= 3 b= 85 c= 8 d= 4 r = .36

36. Freud proposed that all children desired to replace their same-sex parent and enjoy sexual access to the other-sex parent. What was Freud's term for this concept?

- a. genital complex
- b. incest complex
- c. parental complex
- d. Oedipus complex

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

37. During what stage did Freud believe the child represses sexual desires and focuses his or her energy on learning social and intellectual skills?

- a. anal
- b. phallic
- c. latency
- d. genital

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

38. During which stage did Freud believe that the individual's sexual drive reemerges, but this time in a way approved by the superego and directed toward persons outside the family?

- a. anal
- b. phallic
- c. latency
- d. genital

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

39. Which statement describes the major criticism of Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory of human development?

- a. He focused too much on sexuality, and it is hard to reduce human development to a single motive.
- b. He studied children excessively and spent too much time on experimental methods.
- c. He underemphasized the significance of childhood and overemphasized later time periods.
- d. He spent too much time studying a diversity of subjects and people from varying ages.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

40. Your roommate Paulie is a smoker. He really would like to quit and has been reading about Freudian theory. Paulie thinks that he is fixated at the oral stage and that he should make an appointment with a clinician who specializes in psychosexual therapy. What would you tell him?

- a. Few professionals adhere to Freud's theory, even psychoanalysts, so he should try something else.
- b. He should probably try it. Freud would say that he was orally fixated.
- c. It sounds to you like he is actually anally fixated.
- d. It will take time, but psychoanalysis would probably work for him.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

41. Today, what is the status of Freud's stages of psychosexual stages in explaining human development?

- a. Few people who study human development adhere to the theory.
- b. It is the accepted theory of how people's personalities develop.
- c. There are some arguments regarding the theory, but overall it has met the test of time.
- d. It is incomplete as it only emphasized girls' development and ignored boys' development.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

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

42. Who developed a psychosocial theory in which the driving force behind development is not sexuality but the need to become integrated into the social and cultural environment?

- a. Freud
- b. Erikson
- c. Bronfenbrenner
- d. Piaget

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

43. What was one of the ways that Erikson's theory differed from Freud's theory?

- a. Erikson believed sexuality was even more important than Freud.
- b. Freud thought personality was set at birth, while Erikson thought that it was completed by age 6.
- c. Erikson believed development continued throughout the life span, and Freud believed that only the early years were important.
- d. Freud believed that culture was more important and Erikson believed biological factors were more important in terms of development.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

% correct 82 a= 0 b= 6 c= 82 d= 0 r = .52

44. Some experts in human development disagree with the entirety of Erikson's theory of life stages. However, the majority of researchers in human development agree with Erikson's ideas about _____.

- a. identity in adolescence and generativity in midlife
- b. trust in infancy and stagnation in middle adulthood
- c. isolation in early adulthood and doubt in toddlerhood
- d. despair in late adulthood and guilt in early childhood

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

% correct 92 a= 92 b= 3 c= 5 d= 0 r= .28

45. Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory comprises _____ stages.

- a. four cognitive
- b. five psychosexual
- c. eight psychosocial
- d. three moral

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

46. Which of the following lists the correct order of Erik Erikson's third, fourth, and fifth stages of psychosocial development?

- a. initiative vs. guilt, identity vs. identity confusion, generativity vs. stagnation
- b. ego integrity vs. despair, intimacy vs. isolation, identity vs. identity confusion
- c. trust vs. mistrust, industry vs. inferiority, autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- d. initiative vs. guilt, industry vs. inferiority, identity vs. identity confusion

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

47. Erikson believed that each stage had a distinctive developmental challenge, which he referred to as a _____.

- a. fixation
- b. sensitivity
- c. critical period
- d. crisis

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

48. Grant is in the third grade and is enthusiastic about learning in school. Other than recess, he enjoys reading books, doing his math homework, and learning new spelling words. He is also confident in his ability to accomplish goals that he has set for himself. Grant is in Erikson's _____ stage.

- a. trust vs. mistrust
- b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- c. initiative vs. guilt
- d. industry vs. inferiority

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

49. Erikson's eighth and final stage of psychosocial development is _____.

- a. trust vs. mistrust
- b. generativity vs. stagnation
- c. ego integrity vs. despair
- d. industry vs. inferiority

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

50. Irina just had her first grandchild. She loves this child very much and wants to make sure he thrives in her family. Although she is retired, she has decided to stay home with her grandson and help the family. Which of Erikson's psychosocial stages is Maria in?

- a. intimacy vs. isolation
- b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- c. generativity vs. stagnation
- d. integrity vs. despair

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

51. According to Erikson, when a person who has had difficulty with the developmental challenge in one stage enters the next stage, he or she is _____.

- a. equally likely to do well with the new stage as someone who achieved the developmental challenge at the earlier stage
- b. at high risk for being unsuccessful at the next stage as well
- c. advised to regress to the earlier stage and successfully complete the developmental challenge before moving on
- d. more likely to do well since he or she experienced the difficulty in the previous stage

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

% correct 66 a= 12 b= 66 c= 21 d= 1 r = .16

52. According to Erikson, what is the developmental challenge during infancy?

- a. trust vs. mistrust
- b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- c. initiative vs. guilt
- d. industry vs. inferiority

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

% correct 82 a= 82 b= 0 c= 6 d= 0 r = .56

53. According to Erikson, the developmental challenge during toddlerhood is _____ and the developmental challenge during early childhood is _____.

- a. trust vs. mistrust; autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt; initiative vs. guilt
- c. initiative vs. guilt; industry vs. inferiority
- d. industry vs. inferiority; trust vs. mistrust

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

54. According to Erikson, 3-year-old Thomas is developing a sense of self distinct from others and is therefore in the _____ stage of psychosocial development.

- a. trust vs. mistrust
- b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- c. initiative vs. guilt
- d. industry vs. inferiority

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

55. According to Erikson, what is the developmental challenge during middle childhood?

- a. trust vs. mistrust
- b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- c. initiative vs. guilt
- d. industry vs. inferiority

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

56. Madison is a 15-year-old sophomore in high school and is the captain of her volleyball team. According to Erikson, Madison's developmental challenge is centered on _____.

- a. identity vs. identity confusion
- b. intimacy vs. isolation
- c. generativity vs. stagnation
- d. ego integrity vs. despair

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

57. According to Erikson, what is the developmental challenge during early adulthood?

- a. identity vs. identity confusion
- b. intimacy vs. isolation
- c. generativity vs. stagnation
- d. ego integrity vs. despair

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

58. According to Erikson, what is the developmental challenge during middle adulthood?

- a. identity vs. identity confusion
- b. intimacy vs. isolation
- c. generativity vs. stagnation
- d. ego integrity vs. despair

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

59. According to Erikson, what is the developmental challenge during late adulthood?

- a. identity vs. identity confusion
- b. intimacy vs. isolation
- c. generativity vs. stagnation
- d. ego integrity vs. despair

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

60. Urie Bronfenbrenner's _____ theory focuses on _____ that shape human development in the social environment.

- a. environmental; biological factors
- b. psychodynamic; genetic inputs
- c. evolutionary; instinctive drives
- d. ecological; multiple influences

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

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

% correct 71 a= 12 b= 0 c= 6 d= 71 r = .67

61. Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory has _____ key levels or systems that play a part in human development.

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

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

62. Bronfenbrenner's term for the immediate environment, the settings where people experience their daily lives, is called the _____.

- a. microsystem
- b. mesosystem
- c. exosystem
- d. macrosystem

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

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

63. According to Bronfenbrenner, which system would explain why the verbal abuse Jaslyn experiences from her mother is reflected in Jaslyn's difficult relationship with her third-grade teacher?

- a. microsystem
- b. mesosystem
- c. exosystem
- d. macrosystem

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

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

64. Which of the following are components of the microsystem from Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory?

- a. parents, siblings, peers and friends, and teachers
- b. schools, religious institutions, and the media
- c. cultural beliefs and values, and economic and governmental systems
- d. time and historical change

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

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

65. In Asian countries such as South Korea, competition to get into college is intense and depends chiefly on adolescents' performance on a national exam at the end of high school; consequently, the high school years are a period of extreme academic stress. Fierce competition to get into college is an example of which of the following of Bronfenbrenner's systems?

- a. microsystem
- b. exosystem
- c. macrosystem
- d. mesosystem

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

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

66. Bronfenbrenner's term for the societal institutions that have indirect but potentially important influences on development (e.g., schools, religious institutions, media) is the _____.

- a. microsystem
- b. mesosystem
- c. exosystem
- d. macrosystem

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

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

67. Many developmental psychologists feel that the two biggest influences on a child's life are parents and peers. According to Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, which system would therefore have the most influence?

- a. microsystem
- b. mesosystem
- c. exosystem
- d. macrosystem

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

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

68. What is Bronfenbrenner's term for the broad system of cultural beliefs and values and the economic and governmental systems that are built on those beliefs and values?

- a. mesosystem
- b. exosystem
- c. macrosystem
- d. chronosystem

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

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

69. What is Bronfenbrenner's term for the changes that occur in developmental circumstances over time, both with respect to individual development and to historical changes?

- a. mesosystem
- b. exosystem
- c. macrosystem
- d. chronosystem

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

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

70. In his theory, Bronfenbrenner recognizes that _____.

- a. children and adolescents are active participants in their development rather than just passive recipients of external influences
- b. historical contexts have little bearing on development
- c. culture should be factored out to determine what really influences development
- d. culture is damaging and can be devastating to a young child's development

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

71. Which statement describes one of the essential features of the cultural-developmental model of human development?

- a. Humans always develop within a community.
- b. It is not necessary to study development in diverse cultures.
- c. Most cultures are slow to change.
- d. Cultural identities are becoming more complex for many people.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

72. The stage of middle childhood encompasses _____ of age.

- a. birth to 12 months
- b. 12 to 36 months
- c. 3 to 6 years
- d. 6 to 9 years

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

73. Which of the following signifies the onset of adolescence?

- a. puberty
- b. a deepening voice
- c. widening of the hips
- d. hormonal fluctuations

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

74. Emerging adulthood exists in some cultures and not others, and consequently young adult responsibilities such as marriage and stable work may be taken on as early as _____ or as late as _____.

- a. 17 or 18; 29 or 30
- b. 24 or 25; 36 or 37
- c. 34 or 35; 42 or 43
- d. 45 or 46; 51 or 52

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

75. Barrett is not as dependent on his parents as he was in childhood and adolescence, but he has not yet made commitments to a partner or a career. Barrett is likely in _____ adulthood.

- a. emerging
- b. young
- c. middle
- d. late

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text

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

76. Human development can be viewed from a stage perspective, or as a gradual, _____ process.

- a. continuous
- b. disjointed
- c. sloping
- d. inverted

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text

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

77. Which of the following is the best example of continuous development?

- a. James goes from crawling to walking overnight.
- b. Jose says his first word on his first birthday.
- c. Jenny learns how to play the piano by first learning notes and then playing them in a sequence.
- d. Jalisa takes a class and learns how to knit at the end of the hour.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text

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

Short Answer Questions

78. Describe one way that Erikson's theory is different from Freud's.

Answer: Erikson placed more emphasis than Freud did on the social and cultural basis of development and did not believe that the events and influences of early childhood were primary determinants of later development. He believed that development happened throughout the life span.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

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

79. Give an example of a country with a macrosystem that is different from the one where you grew up. Explain how that difference would likely impact your development.

Answer: Answers will vary. Example: Afghanistan has macrosystem beliefs that women are inferior to men and, therefore, should not be educated. Females there would have far fewer opportunities than in the United States.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

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

80. Define two of the systems in Bronfenbrenner's theory and give a concrete example of each.
Answer: Microsystem: the immediate setting; a child's home is an example. Mesosystem: the connections between microsystems; an example would be a parent going to a school conference.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory

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

81. Why is emerging adulthood considered to be a phenomenon of developed countries rather than developing countries?

Answer: Emerging adulthood is the stage between adolescence and young adulthood. Usually, the person is still dependent on his or her parents financially because that person is pursuing an education, but he or she is less dependent than earlier, in the sense that he or she makes more independent decisions. That person has not yet taken on many of the roles of adulthood such as starting a career, getting married, or having a child because all of these milestones happen later today than they did in previous generations. In developing countries, emerging adulthood is less likely to exist because education usually ends by adolescence and marriage and childbearing happens in the late teens or early twenties.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

Essay Questions

82. Describe one similarity and one difference in the way that the conception of the life course is outlined in the *Dharmashastras*, in the view of the ancient Greek philosopher, Solon, and in the Talmud.

Answer: They are similar in that all include a time of learning early in life and a time of responsibility in mid-life, followed by a time of preparation for death at the end of life. They all exclude women in their stages. One difference is that the number of stages differs.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions

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

83. Briefly explain how culture influences the concept of life in stages.

Answer: Rather than being universal and biologically based, human life stages are cultural inventions and are varied within and between cultures. There are no sharp breaks between stages. In this regard, human development is viewed as continuous rather than discontinuous.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 1, Section 3 Human Development Today and Its Origins

Learning Objective		Remember the Facts	Understand the Concepts	Apply What You Know	Analyze It
Learning Objective 1.12	Multiple Choice	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22	9, 10, 12	3, 5, 11, 13, 14, 16	8, 17
	Short Answer	81			
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.13	Multiple Choice	25, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36		24, 26, 28, 31	23, 32
	Short Answer		84	83	82
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.14	Multiple Choice	37, 44, 46, 51, 53, 56, 57, 67	39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 60, 61, 62, 63, 69, 70, 71	50, 52, 55, 59, 65, 68	43, 54, 58, 64, 66
	Short Answer				
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.15	Multiple Choice	73, 75, 78, 79, 80	77	74, 76	72
	Short Answer				
	Essay				85

Section 3 How We Study Human Development

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In its classic form, the scientific method has how many steps?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

2. What is the first step of the scientific method?

- a. Identify a question of scientific interest.
- b. Form a hypothesis.
- c. Choose a research method and a research design.
- d. Collect data.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

3. Randall is interested in examining how well children who are good at delaying gratification do academically. He states, "Children who can delay gratification get better grades in school than children who cannot delay gratification." Which step of the scientific method did Randall complete?

- a. identifying a question of scientific interest
- b. forming a hypothesis
- c. selecting a research method and a research design
- d. collecting data

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

% correct 98 a= 1 b= 98 c= 1 d= 0 r = .23

4. The scientific method involves five basic steps. What is the correct order of steps?
- a. observe the environment; generate a theory of the phenomenon to be studied; generate possible hypotheses; systematically vary variables; and conduct an experiment
 - b. collect data to test a theory; manipulate variables in a laboratory setting; conduct a statistical analysis of the data; synthesize the results; and publish the findings
 - c. identify a question to be investigated; form a hypothesis; choose a research method and a research design; collect data to test the hypothesis; and draw conclusions that lead to new questions and hypotheses
 - d. generate a conclusion; isolate variables; determine how variables are related to the conclusion; conduct the research study; and publish the findings

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

5. Cameron is a graduate student who is working on her doctoral thesis and is in the process of conducting a research study on how learning phonics contributes to reading skills in first graders. Based on the scientific method, after collecting data to test her hypothesis, Cameron's next task is to _____.

- a. draw conclusions and form new questions and hypotheses
- b. identify a question of scientific interest
- c. form a hypothesis
- d. choose a research method and a research design

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

6. The second step in the scientific method is to _____.

- a. collect data to test the hypothesis
- b. identify a question of scientific interest
- c. form a hypothesis
- d. choose a research method and a research design

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

7. A _____ is the researcher's idea about one possible answer to the question of interest.
- a. paradigm
 - b. theory
 - c. hypothesis
 - d. world view

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

8. Which of the following is an example of a scientific hypothesis?
- a. "Space exploration benefits our world, and the United States needs to increase funding for NASA."
 - b. "Marital satisfaction tends to improve when the youngest child is grown and leaves the home because parents now have more time and energy for the marital relationship."
 - c. "HIV causes AIDS, and AIDS is a disease and will never be cured."
 - d. "If a tree falls in the forest, and no one is there to hear it, does it make a sound?"

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

9. Questionnaires, interviews, and observations are examples of _____.
- a. ways to generate hypotheses
 - b. faulty research designs
 - c. statistical procedures used to analyze data
 - d. research measurements

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

10. The plan for when and how to collect the data for a study is the _____.

- a. data collection schedule
- b. research design
- c. scientific plan
- d. research method

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

11. Sirena administered a survey to her psychology class to poll them on their stress level in college. She hypothesized that students would report higher stress levels toward the end of the semester. Which step of the scientific method is she employing?

- a. Step 1
- b. Step 2
- c. Step 3
- d. Step 4

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

12. How does the text define the term *population*?

- a. only those individuals who are in the research study
- b. the entire category of people represented by a sample
- c. a smaller subset of an entire category of people
- d. those individuals in the research pool

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

13. Kiernen is interested in whether toddlers who are taught to solve a puzzle can remember the strategy two weeks later. What would be Kiernen's population of interest?

- a. all toddlers
- b. the toddlers in the study
- c. all children
- d. only toddlers who are in preschool

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

14. Your professor hands you a sealed bag of potato chips and asks you to open the bag and take out two scoops of chips. The scoops of chips are analogous to a _____ and the bag of chips is analogous to the _____.

- a. sample; population
- b. population; sample
- c. hypothesis; population
- d. generalizable scoop; sample scoop

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

15. The sample should represent the _____, which is the entire category of people the sample represents.

- a. theory
- b. population
- c. variable
- d. hypothesis

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

% correct 82 a= 6 b= 82 c= 0 d= 0 r = .52

16. To study adolescents' attitudes toward contraceptive use, a researcher recruits subjects from a waiting room of a community clinic that offers free contraceptive services to all. This researcher has a sample that is _____.

- a. not representative of all adolescents
- b. similar to the general population of adolescents
- c. representative of adolescents in America but not other developed nations
- d. representative of female adolescents and not males

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

17. Which term characterizes findings from the sample that make it possible to draw conclusions about the larger population than the sample is intended to represent?

- a. generalizability
- b. validity
- c. reliability
- d. standardization

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

18. The last step in the scientific method is _____.

- a. drawing conclusions and form new questions and hypotheses
- b. choosing a research method and a research design
- c. identifying a question of scientific interest
- d. collecting data to test the hypothesis

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

19. The _____ of the study is the way the study is conducted and the data are collected.
- a. validity
 - b. procedure
 - c. reliability
 - d. sample

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

20. Once a researcher writes a manuscript describing the methods used, the results of the statistical analyses, and the interpretation of the results, the researcher typically _____.
- a. submits the manuscript for publication in a scientific journal
 - b. posts the manuscript on his or her website
 - c. sends the manuscript to other researchers
 - d. files the manuscript away so that no one else can duplicate the study

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

21. What is the process by which an editor of a journal sends a manuscript to other researchers to evaluate for potential publication in a journal?
- a. editorial evaluation
 - b. editor's choice
 - c. publication priority
 - d. peer review

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

22. Which of the following best describes a theory?

- a. a framework that presents a set of interconnected ideas in an original way and inspires further research
- b. the way the study is conducted and the data are collected
- c. a group of people who participate in a research study
- d. the researcher's idea about one possible answer to the question of interest

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

% correct 59 a= 59 b= 0 c= 0 d= 29 r = .21

23. Boris is interested in conducting his first “real” scientific research. However, he is a bit overwhelmed with all of the possible methods and designs. He’s interested in exploring what kind of study apps his classmates use and which are the most effective. Boris is likely to gather quite a bit of data if he designs his study incorporating the most commonly used method in social science research, the _____.

- a. case study
- b. questionnaire
- c. experiment
- d. correlational study

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Analyze It

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

24. Which of the following research questions would be best examined by a questionnaire?

- a. What is the rate of alcohol use by high school students?
- b. What are the cognitive abilities of a 3-year-old?
- c. How does damage to the brain affect one’s cognitive and behavioral abilities?
- d. How do antidepressant drugs minimize depressive symptoms?

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

25. When participants are provided with specific responses to choose from on a questionnaire, what type of format is being used?

- a. open-ended question format
- b. closed-question format
- c. stream of consciousness format
- d. multiple choice format

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

26. In a survey of beverages you consumed during the past week, you are presented with the following choices: water, milk, coffee, tea, and soda. What format is being used?

- a. open-ended question format
- b. closed-question format
- c. stream of consciousness format
- d. multiple choice format

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

27. When participants are allowed to state their responses following the questions, what type of format is being used?

- a. open-ended question format
- b. closed-question format
- c. stream of consciousness format
- d. multiple choice format

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

28. Your professor gives you a writing assignment that asks you to describe a dream you had this week. What type of format is being used by this project?

- a. open-ended question format
- b. closed-question format
- c. stream of consciousness format
- d. multiple choice format

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

29. What research method allows a researcher to hear people describe their lives in their own words?

- a. case study
- b. survey
- c. experiment
- d. interview

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

30. Qualitative data is _____, whereas quantitative data is _____.

- a. informed consent; debriefing
- b. reliable; valid
- c. non-numerical; numerical
- d. internally measured; externally measured

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

% correct 91 a= 3 b= 3 c= 91 d= 3 r = .30

31. Professor Parks is conducting a research study in which he is asking individuals to rate their satisfaction with their first year of college. His questionnaire is based on a scale on which students respond to questions by choosing one of the following descriptors: “5. very satisfied; 4. somewhat satisfied; 3. not very satisfied; 2. not at all satisfied.” Professor Parks is gathering _____.

- a. valid data
- b. quantitative data
- c. qualitative data
- d. reliable data

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

32. Observational methods have an advantage over questionnaires and interviews in that they involve _____.

- a. the reporting of behavior by a close relative of the participant
- b. actual behavior rather than self-reports of behavior
- c. the self-reporting of behavior
- d. less-involved data analysis

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

% correct 88 a= 0 b= 88 c= 0 d= 0 r = .53

33. A study measuring heart rate, body temperature, and hormone levels is taking _____ measurements.

- a. biological
- b. ethnographic
- c. case study
- d. experimental

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

34. _____ refers to the consistency of measures, whereas _____ refers to the truthfulness of a measurement.

- a. Reliability; validity
- b. Validity; reliability
- c. Variance from the mean; standardization
- d. Standardization; variance from the mean

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

% correct 88 a= 88 b= 0 c= 0 d= 0 r = .53

35. _____ refers to the consistency of measurements across different occasions.

- a. Standardization
- b. Measurability
- c. Validity
- d. Reliability

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

36. _____ refers to the truthfulness of a method—the extent to which a research method measures what it claims to measure.

- a. Variance from the mean
- b. Validity
- c. Reliability
- d. Standardization

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

37. In this type of research design, participants are randomly assigned to one of two groups, the experimental group or the control group. This type of design is _____.

- a. correlational
- b. experimental
- c. observational
- d. reliable

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

38. What is the advantage of the experimental method?

- a. It can detect correlations.
- b. It allows for a high degree of control over the participants' behavior.
- c. It helps to define the behavior of a single participant.
- d. It follows a group of participants over many phases of measurement.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

39. In an experiment, what group receives the treatment?

- a. experimental group
- b. comparison group
- c. cohort group
- d. control group

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

40. In an experiment, what group receives no treatment?

- a. experimental group
- b. comparison group
- c. cohort group
- d. control group

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

41. According to the text, what variable in an experiment is different for the experimental group than for the control group?

- a. extraneous variable
- b. control variable
- c. dependent variable
- d. independent variable

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

42. What variable in an experiment is measured to calculate the results of the experiment?

- a. extraneous variable
- b. control variable
- c. dependent variable
- d. independent variable

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

43. The _____ variable is the variable that is different for the experimental group than for the control group. The _____ variable is the outcome that is measured to calculate the results of the experiment.

- a. quasi-experimental; correlational
- b. correlational; quasi-experimental
- c. dependent; independent
- d. independent; dependent

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

44. _____ are programs intended to change the attitudes or behaviors of the participants.

- a. Interventions
- b. Primary preventions
- c. Experiments
- d. Confounding variables

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

45. To measure aggressiveness in toddlers, a researcher sat on a park bench for an afternoon and observed children playing on the slides and climbing equipment. To get clean results, it was very important that the toddlers be unaware that someone was observing them. What type of experiment would best fit these criteria?

- a. ethnography
- b. case study
- c. experimental research strategy
- d. natural experiment

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

46. A _____ is a situation that exists naturally but that provides interesting scientific information to the perceptive observer.

- a. holistic experiment
- b. natural experiment
- c. random experiment
- d. quasi-experiment

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

47. According to the text, what type of experiment occurs when the researcher does not control the variables in a particular environment but provides interesting scientific information to the perceptive observer?

- a. developmental experiment
- b. natural experiment
- c. accidental experiment
- d. qualitative experiment

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

48. What type of research method involves researchers spending a considerable amount of time among the people they wish to study, often by actually living among them?

- a. ethnographic research
- b. on-site research
- c. group-processing research
- d. survey research

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

49. Which of the following best describes ethnographic research?

- a. observing people and recording their behavior either through filming or through written records
- b. allowing participants to state their own responses following the question
- c. researchers spending a considerable amount of time among the people they wish to study, often by actually living among them
- d. providing participants with specific responses from which to choose

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

50. Clarence Maloney is a cultural anthropologist. Having lived with individuals from the Republic of Maldives in the Indian Ocean, he has chronicled their daily lives and provided detailed descriptions of this cultural group to the scientific community. Currently, climatologists and anthropologists are working together to illustrate how rising sea levels have changed the daily behaviors of these people and are comparing it to what Maloney had described in the past. Which of the following best describes the type of research that Clarence Maloney conducted?

- a. an ethnography
- b. a quasi-experiment
- c. a correlation
- d. a survey

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

51. A book that presents an anthropologist's observations of what life is like in a particular culture is known as a(n) _____.

- a. biography
- b. ethnography
- c. groupography
- d. anthrography

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

52. What is the main disadvantage of the ethnographic method?

- a. It is a flawed method.
- b. Most groups usually will not allow researchers to study them.
- c. Researchers do not place any validity on the design.
- d. It requires a great deal of time and sacrifice on the part of the researcher.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

53. What research method entails the detailed examination of the life of one person or a small number of people?

- a. survey
- b. interview
- c. case study
- d. experiment

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

54. One disadvantage of the case study method is that the results are _____.

- a. not valid
- b. difficult to generalize
- c. usually exaggerated by the participant
- d. too difficult to analyze

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

% correct 71 a= 0 b= 71 c= 12 d= 6 r = .21

55. Jean Piaget based his ideas about infants' cognitive development on his detailed observations of his own three children. This is an example of what research method?

- a. survey
- b. interview
- c. case study
- d. experiment

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

56. A(n) _____ is a statistical relationship between two variables, such that knowing one of the variables makes it possible to predict the other.

- a. correlation
- b. theory
- c. experiment
- d. quasi-experiment

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

57. A(n) _____ means that when one variable increases, the other increases as well; a(n) _____ means that when one variable increases, the other decreases.

- a. positive correlation; negative correlation
- b. negative correlation; positive correlation
- c. additive correlation; subtractive correlation
- d. subtractive correlation; additive correlation

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

58. Which statement is an example of a positive correlation?

- a. As exercise increases, a person's physical health would be predicted to increase.
- b. As immunizations increase, the rate of illnesses would be predicted to decrease.
- c. As poor weather conditions decrease, the number of motorcycles on the highway would be predicted to increase.
- d. As gas prices decrease, the number of people driving cars would be predicted to increase.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Analyze It

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

59. Which statement is an example of a negative correlation?

- a. As exercise increases, a person's physical health would be predicted to increase.
- b. As study time increases, one would predict an increase in grades.
- c. As exposure to sunlight decreases, the rate of plant growth would be predicted to decrease.
- d. As gas prices increase, the number of people driving cars would be predicted to decrease.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Analyze It

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

60. It is a basic statistical principle of scientific research that _____, meaning that when two variables are correlated, it is not possible to tell whether one variable _____ the other.

- a. the standard curve is always correlational; is expressed by
- b. quasi-experiments have functionality; is related to
- c. correlation does not imply causation; caused
- d. hypotheses always support the theory; acted as a catalyst for

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

% correct 71 a= 6 b= 6 c= 71 d= 6 r = .49

61. A basic statistical principle of scientific research is that correlation _____.

- a. indicates causation
- b. does not imply causation
- c. implies causation if it is significantly positive
- d. implies causation if it is significantly negative

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

62. What type of correlation occurs when both variables increase in the same direction?

- a. positive correlation
- b. negative correlation
- c. inverse correlation
- d. multiple correlation

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

63. What type of correlation occurs when one variable increases while the other variable decreases?

- a. positive correlation
- b. negative correlation
- c. no correlation
- d. multiple correlation

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

64. In _____ research, data is collected on a sample of people on a single occasion. Then, the researcher examines potential relations between variables in the data, based on the hypotheses of the study.

- a. semi-reliable
- b. quasi-lateral
- c. longitudinal
- d. cross-sectional

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

65. Professor Cook is conducting a research study on the cognitive abilities of infants and young children. Rather than follow subjects from birth to the age of 10, he assesses small groups from various ages. Of 1-year-olds he measures five children, of 2-year-olds he measures five different children, and so forth. By the time he has completed his study, Dr. Cook has an assessment of 50 different children from 10 different age groups. Which of the following describes the research method that Dr. Cook is using?

- a. a cross-sectional design
- b. a longitudinal design
- c. a quasi-experimental design
- d. a semi-reliable design

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

66. The main strength of a cross-sectional study is that it can _____.

- a. isolate the influence of a generation
- b. be completed quickly and inexpensively
- c. assess the influence of time between measurements
- d. assess the strength of a relationship

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

67. A(n) _____ design is one in which the same persons are followed over time and data are collected on two or more occasions.

- a. ethnographic research
- b. quasi-experimental research
- c. longitudinal research
- d. cross-sectional research

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

68. Dr. Mitchell is conducting a research study on temperament. As a basis of this study, he plans to follow 1,000 subjects from the age of 5 to the age of 35. Periodically, he will revisit subjects and their temperament. Dr. Mitchell's research study is planned to last for 30 years. Which of the following best describes the type of research Dr. Mitchell is conducting?

- a. ethnographic research
- b. quasi-experimental research
- c. longitudinal research
- d. cross-sectional research

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

69. More often than not, the length of longitudinal designs follow participants over a _____.

- a. lifetime
- b. year or less
- c. decade
- d. few weeks

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

70. What effect occurs when the performance of people of different ages varies because they grew up in different generations?

- a. gender effect
- b. time of measurement effect
- c. age effect
- d. cohort effect

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

71. What term describes a situation in which participants drop out of a longitudinal study?

- a. selective survival
- b. attrition
- c. cohort effect
- d. selective sampling

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Designs

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

72. Which statement best describes those serving on an Institutional Review Board (IRB)?

- a. They are randomly selected employees of the institution.
- b. They are exclusively tenured faculty members.
- c. They are made up of representatives from the community, corporations, faculty members, administrators, and students.
- d. They usually comprise people who have research experience themselves and therefore have experience that enables them to judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research

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

73. To prevent ethical violations, most institutions that sponsor research, such as universities and research institutes, require a proposal for research to be approved by a(n) _____.

- a. Ethical Standard Board
- b. Institutional Review Board
- c. Department of Research
- d. University Research Sponsorship Department

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research

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

74. Frank is a researcher at a large university and is nervous about an important meeting with a group who will scrutinize his research proposal while judging whether or not it follows reasonable ethical guidelines. Frank is meeting with _____.

- a. an Institutional Review Board
- b. a Rank and Tenure Committee
- c. a President's Board Committee
- d. a Funding and Endowment Board

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research

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

75. The most important consideration in human development research in terms of ethical standards is that the participants will _____.

- a. gain knowledge about themselves
- b. have fun participating
- c. not be harmed
- d. learn something from the study

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research

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

% correct 86 a= 7 b= 0 c= 86 d= 7 r = .55

76. Professor Smith is conducting a research study on discrimination; however, he is afraid that if he tells subjects the true nature of his research, they might provide a socially desirable response and skew his results. To minimize socially desired responses and skewed results, Professor Smith may use _____.

- a. deception
- b. informed consent
- c. an Institutional Review Board
- d. a debriefing

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research

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

77. Informed consent is for _____, whereas a debriefing is for _____.

- a. the beginning of a research study; the end of a study
- b. the end of a research study; the beginning of a study
- c. animal subjects; human subjects
- d. human subjects; animal subjects

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research

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

78. Which statement best describes confidentiality in scientific research?

- a. Subjects must be told the true purpose of the study and the reason for any deception that may have been part of the study.
- b. Personal information will not be shared with anyone outside the immediate research group and any results from the research will not identify any of the participants by name.
- c. Subjects are protected from physical and psychological harm.
- d. Subjects are told what the purposes of the study are, what participation in the study involves, what risks (if any) are involved in participating, and what the person can expect to receive in return for participation.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research

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

79. Which statement best describes informed consent in scientific research?

- a. Subjects must be told the true purpose of the study and the reason for any deception that may have been part of the study.
- b. Personal information will not be shared with anyone outside the immediate research group and any results from the research will not identify any of the participants by name.
- c. Subjects are told what the purposes of the study are, what participation in the study involves, what risks (if any) are involved in participating, and what the person can expect to receive in return for participation.
- d. Subjects are protected from physical and psychological harm.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research

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

80. Which of the following best describes a debriefing in scientific research?

- a. Subjects must be told the true purpose of the study and the reason for any deception that may have been part of the study.
- b. Personal information will not be shared with anyone outside the immediate research group and any results from the research will not identify any of the participants by name.
- c. Subjects are protected from physical and psychological harm.
- d. Subjects are told what the purposes of the study are, what participation in the study involves, what risks (if any) are involved in participating, and what the person can expect to receive in return for participation.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research

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

Short Answer Questions

81. Your professor assigns a presentation and requires that all sources come from peer-reviewed journals. What does *peer-reviewed* mean?

Answer: This means that the editor of the journal sends the manuscript to experts in the field, who then decide whether the work is rigorous enough to meet the standards of publication.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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

82. Questionnaires are the most commonly used research method in the social sciences. Are there any disadvantage to using questionnaires? Explain.

Answer: Questionnaires that provide closed-end responses cannot capture the complexity of many phenomena in the same way that open-ended interviews can.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

83. Give an example of qualitative data. Can a researcher turn interview data into quantitative data? Explain.

Answer: Answers will vary. Example: A researcher could ask students about their hoped-for self and feared self in an interview. Responses could then be coded into categories, such as health, education, and family.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

84. Briefly describe the concept of ecological validity.

Answer: Ecological validity is the extent to which there is a fit between the measurement approach and the everyday life of the people being studied. For example, some cultures may accept a one-on-one interview by an unfamiliar person, but this approach may not be acceptable to members of a more closed culture.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements

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

Essay Question

85. In 1947, Sidney Farber injected a 2-year-old boy who had leukemia with various versions of an experimental drug that led to remission. By the next year he had treated 16 patients and had enough data for a publication. Parents were sometimes told about the drug trial, but often it was after the fact. Children were almost never informed or consulted. Authorities at Children's Hospital in Boston were infuriated at these clinical trials; they figured that because these children were on their deathbeds anyway, it would be better to "let them die in peace." Can clinical trials such as these be carried out with children today? Why or why not?

Answer: Many clinical trials are being carried out today, but because we now have Institutional Review Boards (IRBs), Farber would be required to get informed consent from the parents of children under age 18, and every child would be told that he or she was free to stop the experiment at any time, for any reason.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze it

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

Revel Multiple Choice Assessment Questions

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for *Human Development*, 3e.

End of Module Quiz 1.1: Human Development Today and Its Origins: A Demographic Profile of Humanity

EOM Q1.1.1

Which of the following statements is true about developing countries?

a) Developing countries include India, Japan, and South Korea.

Consider This: Developing countries have lower levels of income and education than developed countries. LO 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

b) India is a developing country and 80% of children there are well-nourished.

Consider This: Developing countries have lower levels of income and education than developed countries. LO 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

c) Developing countries have experienced slow economic growth as they join the globalized economy.

Consider This: Developing countries have lower levels of income and education than developed countries. LO 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

d) Developing countries are experiencing rapid economic growth.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: A Demographic Profile of Humanity

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.1.2

S. is a young girl who lives in a rural area of a developing country. Her family adheres strongly to the historical traditions of their culture. S lives in a(n) _____ culture.

a) conservative

Consider This: Members of this type of culture tend to have close ties with each other due to economic necessity. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

b) traditional

c) archaic

Consider This: Members of this type of culture tend to have close ties with each other due to economic necessity. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

d) conventional

Consider This: Members of this type of culture tend to have close ties with each other due to economic necessity. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: A Demographic Profile of Humanity

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.1.3

A. and W. are brothers and work together. A. owns a cleaning business and his brother W. helps when the jobs are too big for A. to do alone. These brothers most likely live in a(n) _____ culture.

a) collectivistic

b) individualistic

Consider This: This type of culture values group harmony. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values

c) conventional

Consider This: This type of culture values group harmony. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values

d) caste

Consider This: This type of culture values group harmony. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: A Demographic Profile of Humanity

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.1.4

Dr. Wu is conducting research and plans to measure the socioeconomic status (SES) of his participants. His measure of SES will most likely include which of the following?

- a) income level, educational level, and occupational status
- b) income level, area of education or specialized training, and race

Consider This: SES often refers to a person's social class and in most countries is highly important in shaping human development. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

- c) income level and reputation

Consider This: SES often refers to a person's social class and in most countries is highly important in shaping human development. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

- d) income level and ethnicity

Consider This: SES often refers to a person's social class and in most countries is highly important in shaping human development. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Topic: A Demographic Profile of Humanity

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.1.5

Phoebe is very proud of her ability to speak Japanese, her parents' native language, and she has taught herself a number of traditional Japanese dances and songs. Phoebe is proud of her

_____.

a) ethnicity

b) majority culture

Consider This: This may include a variety of components, such as cultural origin, cultural traditions, race, religion, and language. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

c) socioeconomic status

Consider This: This may include a variety of components, such as cultural origin, cultural traditions, race, religion, and language. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

d) niche

Consider This: This may include a variety of components, such as cultural origin, cultural traditions, race, religion, and language. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Topic: A Demographic Profile of Humanity

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

End of Module Quiz 1.2: Human Development Today and Its Origins: Human Origins: The Rise of a Cultural and Global Species

EOM Q1.2.1

Which of the following statements best describes natural selection?

a) Natural selection pertains to ontogenetic development.

Consider This: In natural selection, the offspring best adapted to their environment survive to produce offspring of their own. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

b) In natural selection, the young of any species are born with variations on a wide range of characteristics.

c) Natural selection especially applies to a hunter-gatherer way of life.

Consider This: In natural selection, the offspring best adapted to their environment survive to produce offspring of their own. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

d) In natural selection, the young of any species evolve to fit outside of their ecological niche.

Consider This: In natural selection, the offspring best adapted to their environment survive to produce offspring of their own. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of a Cultural and Global Species

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.2.2

Unlike earlier hominins, *Homo sapiens* had _____.

a) much heavier and thicker bones

Consider This: *Homo sapiens* had a longer period of infant and childhood dependency.

LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

b) brains that were less mature at birth

c) a slightly smaller brain

Consider This: *Homo sapiens* had a longer period of infant and childhood dependency.

LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

d) a narrower pelvis among females and a larger pelvis among males

Consider This: *Homo sapiens* had a longer period of infant and childhood dependency.

LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of a Cultural and Global Species

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.2.3

The dramatic change in the development of the human species that took place during the Upper Paleolithic period was that, for the first time, _____.

a) brains got larger

Consider This: During this time, humans began to bury their dead, sometimes including objects in the graves. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

b) the development of tools ceased

Consider This: During this time, humans began to bury their dead, sometimes including objects in the graves. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

c) art appeared

d) jaws got larger to eat a wider variety of plants

Consider This: During this time, humans began to bury their dead, sometimes including objects in the graves. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of a Cultural and Global Species

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.2.4

Dr. Jenks is interested in how mate selection is shaped by our evolutionary history. She most likely considers herself a(n) _____.

a) biopsychologist

Consider This: These psychologists are interested in how humans change in ways that make them better adapted to their environments. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

b) developmental psychologist

Consider This: These psychologists are interested in how humans change in ways that make them better adapted to their environments. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

c) evolutionary psychologist

d) social archeologist

Consider This: These psychologists are interested in how humans change in ways that make them better adapted to their environments. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of a Cultural and Global Species

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.2.5

Which of the following statements is true?

a) Culture made humans unique as a species.

b) Biologically, humans have changed drastically since the origin of *Homo sapiens*.

Consider This: This is considered the most striking and important change that made us distinct from earlier hominins and from other primates. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

c) There are fewer than 10 cultures around the world today.

Consider This: This is considered the most striking and important change that made us distinct from earlier hominins and from other primates. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

d) We are a species that originated in south Asia.

Consider This: This is considered the most striking and important change that made us distinct from earlier hominins and from other primates. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of a Cultural and Global Species

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

End of Module Quiz 1.3: Theories of Human Development: Ancient Conceptions

EOM Q1.3.1

The *Dharmashastras* are the sacred law books of the _____ religion that describe four stages of a man's life.

a) Christian

Consider This: In the third stage described in the *Dharmashastras*, forest dweller, the religious ideal is for a man to withdraw from the world and literally live in the forest. Although few people who follow this religion actually withdraw to the forest, they are supposed to begin to withdraw from worldly attachments. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

b) Hindu

c) Jewish

Consider This: In the third stage described in the *Dharmashastras*, forest dweller, the religious ideal is for a man to withdraw from the world and literally live in the forest. Although few people who follow this religion actually withdraw to the forest, they are supposed to begin to withdraw from worldly attachments. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

d) Buddhist

Consider This: In the third stage described in the *Dharmashastras*, forest dweller, the religious ideal is for a man to withdraw from the world and literally live in the forest. Although few people who follow this religion actually withdraw to the forest, they are supposed to begin to withdraw from worldly attachments. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Ancient Conceptions

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.3.2

According to the Jewish holy book, _____ is the age of moral responsibility.

a) 8

Consider This: At this age of moral responsibility, the boy has already begun to learn the religious laws of the Jewish people but is not able to discuss the Talmud. LO 1.7

Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

b) 10

Consider This: At this age of moral responsibility, the boy has already begun to learn the religious laws of the Jewish people but is not able to discuss the Talmud. LO 1.7

Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

c) 13

d) 18

Consider This: At this age of moral responsibility, the boy has already begun to learn the religious laws of the Jewish people but is not able to discuss the Talmud. LO 1.7

Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Ancient Conceptions

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.3.3

The *Dharmashastras*, the Talmud, and the conception of life proposed by Solon _____.

a) were written within a year of one another

Consider This: Preparation for life is made in youth, skills and expertise are gained in adulthood, and the peak of influence and status is reached in midlife. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

b) see the final stages of life as a time of withdrawal and decline

c) each divide the life span into 5-year periods

Consider This: Preparation for life is made in youth, skills and expertise are gained in adulthood, and the peak of influence and status is reached in midlife. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

d) are all sacred law books of the Hindu religion

Consider This: Preparation for life is made in youth, skills and expertise are gained in adulthood, and the peak of influence and status is reached in midlife. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: Ancient Conceptions

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

End of Module Quiz 1.4: Theories of Human Development: Scientific Conceptions

EOM Q1.4.1

According to Freud, _____.

a) the root of mental health problems in his patients was that they seemed to have experienced some type of traumatic event during the transition to young adulthood
Consider This: For Freud, just making the repressed memories of earlier experiences conscious would be enough to heal the patient. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

b) children experience the anal stage that leads them to sexual desire for their other-sex parent

Consider This: For Freud, just making the repressed memories of earlier experiences conscious would be enough to heal the patient. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

c) everything important in development happens before adulthood

d) the oral stage lasts from about ages 3 to 6

Consider This: For Freud, just making the repressed memories of earlier experiences conscious would be enough to heal the patient. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Scientific Conceptions

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOM Q1.4.2

One critique of Freud's theory is that _____.

a) it reduced human behavior to only one motive: the need to be integrated into the social environment

Consider This: Freud's psychosexual theory was based on his patients' retrospective accounts. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

b) Freud never studied children

c) it was derived from studying his own patients, most of whom were middle-class men

Consider This: Freud's psychosexual theory was based on his patients' retrospective accounts. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

d) Freud focused on culture much more than other aspects of development

Consider This: Freud's psychosexual theory was based on his patients' retrospective accounts. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: Scientific Conceptions

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOM Q1.4.3

Bram does not ever want to get married. The idea of a lifetime commitment makes him anxious and uncomfortable, and any time a girlfriend brings up the subject of marriage, he breaks up with her. According to Erikson, Bram will not successfully resolve the _____ crisis.

a) autonomy versus shame and doubt

Consider This: According to Erikson, the challenge for young adults is to risk their newly formed identity by entering a committed relationship, usually marriage. LO 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

b) identity versus identity confusion

Consider This: According to Erikson, the challenge for young adults is to risk their newly formed identity by entering a committed relationship, usually marriage. LO 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

c) generativity versus stagnation

Consider This: According to Erikson, the challenge for young adults is to risk their newly formed identity by entering a committed relationship, usually marriage. LO 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

d) intimacy versus isolation

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: Scientific Conceptions

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.4.4

Belinda's parents are divorced, but they work together to be sure that they have open lines of communication with their daughter's teacher and attend as many school functions as possible. The strong interconnection between Belinda's parents and the various aspects of her school is an example of the _____.

a) chronosystem

Consider This: This term refers to the network of interconnections between the various microsystems—in this case, parents and teacher. LO 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

b) macrosystem

Consider This: This term refers to the network of interconnections between the various microsystems—in this case, parents and teacher. LO 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

c) mesosystem

d) exosystem

Consider This: This term refers to the network of interconnections between the various microsystems—in this case, parents and teacher. LO 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: Scientific Conceptions

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.4.5

Which statement concerning the developmental period known as emerging adulthood is *most accurate* according to Arnett?

a) It is a life stage in which most people have not yet made commitments in love and work.

b) Compared to emerging adults of past generations, today's emerging adults are more dependent upon their romantic partners.

Consider This: Emerging adulthood is a new stage that reflects the fact that most people in developed countries are spending a longer time in school and entering marriage and parenthood later than their counterparts in previous cohorts. LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

c) Emerging adulthood is a period that replaces middle age.

Consider This: Emerging adulthood is a new stage that reflects the fact that most people in developed countries are spending a longer time in school and entering marriage and parenthood later than their counterparts in previous cohorts. LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

d) It is more common in developing countries than in developed countries.

Consider This: Emerging adulthood is a new stage that reflects the fact that most people in developed countries are spending a longer time in school and entering marriage and parenthood later than their counterparts in previous cohorts. LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Topic: Scientific Conceptions

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

End of Module Quiz 1.5: How We Study Human Development: The Scientific Method

EOM Q1.5.1

Hypotheses refer to _____.

- a) developing a research design

Consider This: Forming a hypothesis is the second step of the scientific method. LO 1.12

Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

- b) creating unbiased questions on a questionnaire

Consider This: Forming a hypothesis is the second step of the scientific method. LO 1.12

Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

- c) forming a possible answer to a research question

- d) choosing a research method

Consider This: Forming a hypothesis is the second step of the scientific method. LO 1.12

Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Scientific Method

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.5.2

Dr. Kim decided to conduct interviews with middle school children because she wanted to hear from them in their own words. Her use of interviews is an example of _____.

- a) an unbiased sample

Consider This: This is an approach to investigating the hypothesis. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

- b) confidential responses

Consider This: This is an approach to investigating the hypothesis. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

- c) a theory

Consider This: This is an approach to investigating the hypothesis. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

- d) a research measurement

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Scientific Method

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.5.3

The _____ includes when, where, and with whom the data for the study will be collected.

- a) research design
- b) research measurement

Consider This: This is considered to be the master plan for the study. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

- c) theory

Consider This: This is considered to be the master plan for the study. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

- d) scientific method

Consider This: This is considered to be the master plan for the study. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Scientific Method

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.5.4

The people who participate in the study are the _____.

- a) population

Consider This: This should be both representative and generalizable. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

- b) research measurement

Consider This: This should be both representative and generalizable. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

- c) community

Consider This: This should be both representative and generalizable. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

- d) sample

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Scientific Method

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

End of Module Quiz 1.6: How We Study Human Development: Research Measurements, Designs, and Ethics

EOM Q1.6.1

When data is collected in nonnumerical form, it is referred to as _____.

a) quantitative

Consider This: Data from interviews falls into this category. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

b) structured

Consider This: Data from interviews falls into this category. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

c) reliable

Consider This: Data from interviews falls into this category. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

d) qualitative

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements, Designs, and Ethics

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.6.2

_____ include measures of genetic, hormonal, and brain activity.

a) Interviews

Consider This: Research on brain functioning often involves measuring brain activity during different kinds of behavior. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

b) Biological measurements

c) Observations

Consider This: Research on brain functioning often involves measuring brain activity during different kinds of behavior. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

d) Questionnaires

Consider This: Research on brain functioning often involves measuring brain activity during different kinds of behavior. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: Research Measurements, Designs, and Ethics

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.6.3

In Bandura's experiments with the inflated Bobo doll, the children's aggressiveness is _____.

a) the independent variable

Consider This: In an experiment, this is the outcome that is measured to calculate the results of the experiment. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

b) the control group

Consider This: In an experiment, this is the outcome that is measured to calculate the results of the experiment. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

c) the dependent variable

d) an intervention

Consider This: In an experiment, this is the outcome that is measured to calculate the results of the experiment. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Measurements, Designs, and Ethics

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOM Q1.6.4

_____ is a program intended to change the attitudes or behavior of the participants.

a) An intervention

b) A correlational design

Consider This: For example, various programs have been developed to prevent adolescents from starting to smoke cigarettes. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

c) A natural experiment

Consider This: For example, various programs have been developed to prevent adolescents from starting to smoke cigarettes. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

d) An experimental design

Consider This: For example, various programs have been developed to prevent adolescents from starting to smoke cigarettes. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Measurements, Designs, and Ethics

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.6.5

For his post-doctorate research, Yani plans to study human development among indigenous cultures in the mountains of Peru. He plans to move to Peru to integrate with his study subjects, make social connections with them, and observe their daily life up close. Which type of research design is he using?

a) a natural experiment

Consider This: This research method is also used by anthropologists. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

b) ethnographic research

c) a correlational design

Consider This: This research method is also used by anthropologists. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

d) a longitudinal design

Consider This: This research method is also used by anthropologists. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Measurements, Designs, and Ethics

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.6.6

Bernice is planning to conduct a cross-sectional study for her dissertation. Which of the following is a limitation that she and her advisor discuss before she begins to collect her data?

a) Subjects are likely to drop out of the study.

Consider This: With cross-sectional studies, differences may be due to the fact that participants grew up in different historical periods rather than age. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

b) It tends to be more time-consuming than longitudinal research.

Consider This: With cross-sectional studies, differences may be due to the fact that participants grew up in different historical periods rather than age. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

c) Age differences may be due to cohort differences.

d) While the study will be able to show causation between age and the dependent variable, it will not be able to show correlation.

Consider This: With cross-sectional studies, differences may be due to the fact that participants grew up in different historical periods rather than age. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: Research Measurements, Designs, and Ethics

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.6.7

When Dr. McIntyre conducted her research with elementary and middle school students, rather than having a space for a name, students were asked to come up with a password and write it on the top of their questionnaire packet. This was done to ensure _____.

a) debriefing of participants

Consider This: Researchers must ensure that data do not contain any identifying information. LO 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research

b) informed consent

Consider This: Researchers must ensure that data do not contain any identifying information. LO 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research

c) confidentiality

d) generalizability of the findings

Consider This: Researchers must ensure that data do not contain any identifying information. LO 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Topic: Research Measurements, Designs, and Ethics

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

End of Chapter Quiz: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

EOC Q1.1

The United States _____.

a) is the developed country expected to experience the steepest decline in population between now and 2050

Consider This: The United States has a fertility rate of 1.8. LO 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

b) is one of the few developed countries that will experience an increase in population, due largely to immigration

c) is expected to have approximately the same proportion of Latinos by 2050, but far fewer African Americans

Consider This: The United States has a fertility rate of 1.8. LO 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

d) has a total fertility rate that is lower than most developed countries

Consider This: The United States has a fertility rate of 1.8. LO 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.2

About _____ of the world's population lives in developing countries.

a) 55%

Consider This: The demographic contrast between developed countries and the rest of the world is striking. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

b) 60%

Consider This: The demographic contrast between developed countries and the rest of the world is striking. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

c) 80%

d) 95%

Consider This: The demographic contrast between developed countries and the rest of the world is striking. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.3

If a researcher wanted to measure the socioeconomic status (SES) of her adult participants, she would need to ask them about which of the following?

a) educational level

b) number of children

Consider This: Differences in SES are especially sharp in developing countries. LO 1.3

Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

c) religion

Consider This: Differences in SES are especially sharp in developing countries. LO 1.3

Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

d) ethnicity

Consider This: Differences in SES are especially sharp in developing countries. LO 1.3

Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.4

Unlike early hominins, *Homo sapiens* had _____.

a) a narrower pelvis

Consider This: Cooked food is used more efficiently by the body. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

b) a shorter period of dependency

Consider This: Cooked food is used more efficiently by the body. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

c) a slightly smaller brain

Consider This: Cooked food is used more efficiently by the body. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

d) controlled use of fire

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.5

Which of the following occurred during the Neolithic period?

a) The climate got much colder.

Consider This: Larger, sturdier dwellings were built (and furniture such as beds and tables) because people stayed in settled communities longer. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

b) Humans began to bury their dead for the first time.

Consider This: Larger, sturdier dwellings were built (and furniture such as beds and tables) because people stayed in settled communities longer. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

c) Animals were first domesticated.

d) Humans reached Australia for the first time.

Consider This: Larger, sturdier dwellings were built (and furniture such as beds and tables) because people stayed in settled communities longer. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q1.6

Which of the following best represents the impact of evolution on human development?

a) Biologically, humans have changed drastically since the origin of *Homo sapiens*.

Consider This: It was no longer natural selection alone that would determine how we would live. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

b) Our development of bipedal locomotion is the most distinctive characteristic of our species.

Consider This: It was no longer natural selection alone that would determine how we would live. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

c) Once we developed the large brain that is the most distinctive characteristic of our species, we became capable of altering our environments.

d) Instincts reduce humans' capacity for cultural learning more than they reduce animals' capacity for cultural learning.

Consider This: It was no longer natural selection alone that would determine how we would live. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q1.7

The three traditional conceptions of life (in the *Dharmashastras*, the Talmud, and as proposed by Solon) differ _____.

a) in that only one is a view of how we develop if all goes well

Consider This: The human life span is not really divided into clear and definite biological stages. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

b) in the way that they divide the life span

c) in the level of maturity they attribute to youth

Consider This: The human life span is not really divided into clear and definite biological stages. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

d) in the stage of life when wisdom is evident

Consider This: The human life span is not really divided into clear and definite biological stages. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q1.8

According to Freud, _____ is the driving force behind human development.

a) attachment to one's mother

Consider This: Freud's theory is known as a psychosexual theory. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

b) sexual desire

c) cognitive development

Consider This: Freud's theory is known as a psychosexual theory. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

d) trust

Consider This: Freud's theory is known as a psychosexual theory. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development and describe its main limitations.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.9

Although Shanamae makes a good salary in sales, she is questioning whether her work in the retail industry is making a meaningful contribution to society. She is thinking of going back to school to train to be a nurse, so that she can give back to society by helping others. According to Erikson, she is in the stage of _____.

a) ego integrity versus despair

Consider This: This stage is focused on providing for and caring for others. LO 1.9

Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

b) industry versus inferiority

Consider This: This stage is focused on providing for and caring for others. LO 1.9

Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

c) generativity versus stagnation

d) industry versus stagnation

Consider This: This stage is focused on providing for and caring for others. LO 1.9

Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOC Q1.10

The U.S. belief in the value of individual freedom, as demonstrated in its capitalist economic system and its governmental system of representative democracy, reflects which system of Bronfenbrenner's theory?

a) exosystem

Consider This: This system reflects a broad system of cultural beliefs and values. LO

1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

b) chronosystem

Consider This: This system reflects a broad system of cultural beliefs and values. LO

1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

c) microsystem

Consider This: This system reflects a broad system of cultural beliefs and values. LO

1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

d) macrosystem

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.11

Where does the developmental life stage of emerging adulthood usually appear?

- a) in developed countries
- b) in traditional cultures

Consider This: Emerging adulthood is a new stage of life between adolescence and young adulthood that has appeared in recent decades. LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

- c) in collectivistic cultures

Consider This: Emerging adulthood is a new stage of life between adolescence and young adulthood that has appeared in recent decades. LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

- d) in developing countries

Consider This: Emerging adulthood is a new stage of life between adolescence and young adulthood that has appeared in recent decades. LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.12

_____ generates hypotheses that can be tested in research.

- a) An unbiased sample

Consider This: This is a framework that presents a set of interconnected ideas in an original way and inspires further research. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

- b) A theory

- c) The research design

Consider This: This is a framework that presents a set of interconnected ideas in an original way and inspires further research. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

- d) The research method

Consider This: This is a framework that presents a set of interconnected ideas in an original way and inspires further research. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.13

An approach to measurement is said to have _____ if there is a fit between the measurement approach and the everyday life of the people being studied.

a) experimental design

Consider This: This refers to the truthfulness of a measurement. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

b) inter-rater reliability

Consider This: This refers to the truthfulness of a measurement. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

c) test-retest reliability

Consider This: This refers to the truthfulness of a measurement. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

d) ecological validity

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.14

Which of the following statements regarding research methods is true?

a) Qualitative data are considered unscientific among most researchers in the field of psychology.

Consider This: This type of research is generally used by anthropologists in studying non-Western cultures. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

b) The strength of the case study approach is the ability to generalize the findings.

Consider This: This type of research is generally used by anthropologists in studying non-Western cultures. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

c) The ethnographic method allows the researcher to learn how people behave in their daily lives.

d) The most commonly used method in social science research is the open-ended interview.

Consider This: This type of research is generally used by anthropologists in studying non-Western cultures. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q1.15

In the famous case of Henrietta Lacks, an African American woman's cancer cells were removed from her cervix without her knowledge by a surgeon right before her death in 1951. Researchers wanted to study these cells to learn about the genes that cause cancer and those that suppress it. The ethical requirement of _____ would protect against this happening today.

a) informed consent

b) deception

Consider This: Consent forms today generally include a statement that participating in the study is voluntary. LO 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

c) confidentiality

Consider This: Consent forms today generally include a statement that participating in the study is voluntary. LO 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

d) generalizability of the findings

Consider This: Consent forms today generally include a statement that participating in the study is voluntary. LO 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.

Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know