**Chapter 1 A Cultural Approach to Child Development**

Section 1 Child Development Today and Its Origins 3

Test Item File 3

Multiple Choice Questions 3

Short Answer Questions 28

Essay Questions 29

Section 2 Theories of Child Development 31

Test Item File 31

Multiple Choice Questions 31

Short Answer Questions 64

Essay Questions 66

Section 3 How We Study Child Development 68

Test Item File 68

Multiple Choice Questions 68

Short Answer Questions 101

Essay Questions 102

Section 4 REVEL Quiz Questions 103

**Chapter 1-Section 1**

**Child Development Today and Its Origins**

**Total**

**Assessment**

**Guide**

**Learning Objective Remember Understand Apply**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Learning Objective 1.1** | Multiple Choice | 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 25, 26, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46, 48 | 2, 4,7, 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 42, 43, 45, 47 | 34, 44 |
| Short Answer |  | 95 |  |
| Essay |  | 96 |  |
| **Learning Objective 1.2** | Multiple Choice | 49, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60 | 51, 59 | 50, 55, 56, 61 |
| Short Answer | 91 |  |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |
| **Learning Objective 1.3** | Multiple Choice | 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 | 66, 67, 73 |  |
| Short Answer | 93 | 92 |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |
| **Learning Objective 1.4** | Multiple Choice | 87, 88, 89, 90 |  | 66 |
| Short Answer |  |  | 94 |
| Essay |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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# Section 1 Child Development Today and Its Origins

## Test Item File

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. The way people grow and change from conception through emerging adulthood is referred to as \_\_\_\_.

a. child development

b. child evolution

c. change

d. growth

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Page: 3

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

2. What is the total pattern of a group’s customs, beliefs, art, and technology?

a. clan

b. society

*Incorrect. A society refers to a group of people.*

c. culture

*Correct. A group’s customs refers to culture.*

d. beliefs

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Page: 3

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

3. \_\_\_\_ is the total pattern of a group’s customs, beliefs, art, and technology.

a. Culture

b. Ethnicity

c. Race

d. Nationality

Answer: A

Page: 3

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

4. Human beings everywhere have essentially the same biological constitution, yet their paths through the life span are remarkably different depending on \_\_\_\_.

a their genetic lineage

b. their culture

*Correct. Culture is the varying factor.*

c. the strength of their id

d. the expression of their phenotype

*Incorrect. Phenotype is one’s complete genetic makeup; culture is a much stronger contributor to differences in individuals’ lives.*

Answer: B

Page: 3

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

% correct 82 a = 12 b = 82 c = 0 d = 6 r = .62

5. According to the text, 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: 2

Page: 4

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

6. For most of human history how many children did women typically birth?

a. 1 to 2

b. 4 to 8

c. 10 to 12

d. 13 to 15

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 4

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

7. 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

*Correct. Agriculture and the domestication of animals both contributed to the increase in population. But after this increase in the population, the growth rate was very slow for thousands of years.*

c. an increase in the size of women’s pelvic openings that assisted in labor

*Incorrect. Women’s pelvic openings did not change during this time and have remained the same.*

d. construction techniques that allowed for stronger homes that were better heated

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 4

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

8. When did the human 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: 3

Page: 4

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

9. How long did it take the human population to double from 500 million to 1 billion?

a. 150 years

b. 300 years

c. 450 years

d. 600 years

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Page: 4

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

10. Which of the following most contributed to the large increase in world population that occurred around the 1800s to 1900s?

a. Families increased the average number of children per household from one to three children.

b. Less women were dying in childbirth because they waited longer to have children.

c. The domestication of animals provided a larger food supply.

*Incorrect. Agriculture and the domestication of animals both contributed to the increase in population 10,000 years ago. But after this increase in the population, the growth rate was very slow for thousands of years.*

d. More people lived due to the discovery of vaccinations and medical treatments for deadly diseases.

*Correct. Major medical advances kept people alive and healthy.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

Page: 4

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

11. The human population doubled from 1 to 2 billion between 1800 and 1930. What led to this increase in population?

a. government-controlled farming

b. globalization and shared resources

*Incorrect. Globalization did not happen until much later, even though there was some sharing of discoveries.*

c. medical advances that eliminated many diseases

*Correct. The elimination or sharp reduction of diseases like smallpox, typhus, and cholera helped the population growth rate skyrocket.*

d. people had more children

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Page: 4

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

12. The total fertility rate (TFR) is defined as the number of \_\_\_\_.

a. births per woman

b. conceptions per woman

c. women within child-bearing age

d. women on fertility drugs

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Page: 5

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

13. \_\_\_\_ is the number of births per woman.

a. Total fertility rate

b. Expressive births

c. Implicit calculation of replacement

d. The sum of replacement

Answer: A

Page: 5

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

a. 1.4

b. 2.5

c. 4.2

d. 5.6

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

Page: 5

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

15. At what point does the total fertility rate (TFR) become the replacement rate?

a. 1.4

b. 2.1

c. 2.8

d. 3.2

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

Page: 5

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

16. If current trends continue, when will the worldwide total fertility rate (TFR) reach the replacement rate?

a. 2020

b. 2050

c. 2080

d. 3010

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

Page: 5

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

17. What trend is occurring with the worldwide total fertility rate (TFR) over the past 10 years?

a. The TFR is continuing to increase sharply.

b. The TFR is continuing to decline sharply.

c. The TFR has continued to hold steady for the past ten years.

d. The TFR is continuing to increase gradually.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 5

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

18. Nearly all of the population growth in the decades to come will take place in \_\_\_\_.

a. developed countries

b. developing countries

*Correct. In contrast, the population growth rate in developed countries is expected to decline.*

c. emerging countries

*Incorrect. The textbook does not refer to emerging countries, rather developing countries.*

d. South American countries

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

Page: 5

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

19. Given what is known about the population changes in the past 10 years, which country is likely to see the highest total fertility rate (TFR)?

a. United States

b. Canada

*Incorrect. Canada is a developed country and will likely see a decrease in population.*

c. South Korea

d. India

*Correct. India is considered an economically developing country and will likely see a population increase.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

Page: 5–6

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

20. What will happen to the populations of developed countries during the next few decades and beyond? They will \_\_\_\_\_.

a. increase more than developing countries

*Incorrect. The population of developed countries will decline in population.*

b. remain stable in population

c. decrease

*Correct. Population growth rates in developed countries have been declining and will continue to do so as the fertility rate is below the replacement rate.*

d. increase slowly

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Page: 5

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

21. What term is used in the text to refer to the most affluent countries in the world?

a. affluent countries

*Incorrect. Affluent countries are referred to as “developed” countries.*

b. developed countries

*Correct. These include the United States, Canada, Japan, South Korea, nearly all of Europe, Argentina, Chile, Australia, New Zealand.*

c. developing countries

d. population-rich countries

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 5

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

22. \_\_\_ refers to the most affluent countries in the world.

a. Developed countries

b. Developing countries

c. Collective cultures

d. Individualistic cultures

Answer: A

Page: 5

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

23. The United States, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, and nearly all the countries of Europe are examples of \_\_\_\_.

a. developed countries

*Correct. As economic powerhouses, these countries are considered developed.*

b. developing countries

c. collective cultures

d. individualistic cultures

*Incorrect. Yes, some are individualistic cultures; however, Asian countries often have collective cultures.*

Answer: A

Page: 5

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

24. What term is used in the text to refer to countries which have less wealth, but are experiencing rapid economic growth?

a. impoverished countries

*Incorrect. Countries that have less wealth, but are experiencing rapid economic growth are referred to as “developing” countries.*

b. developed countries

c. developing countries

*Correct. These are countries, such as India and China, that have less wealth but are experiencing rapid economic growth.*

d. population-rich countries

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 5

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

25. What percent of the current world’s population lives in the most affluent countries?

a. 18%

b. 34%

c. 51%

d. 68%

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Page: 6

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

26. Developed countries roughly make up \_\_\_\_ of the world’s population, whereas, developing countries make up \_\_\_\_.

a. 18%, 82%

b. 27%, 73%

c. 37%, 63%

d. 47%, 57%

Answer: A

Page: 6

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

27. Developed countries can be viewed as \_\_\_\_, whereas developing countries can be seen as \_\_\_\_.

a. wealthy; populated

*Correct. The majority of the world’s wealth is located in developed nations; 82 percent of the world’s population is located in developing nations.*

b. populated; wealthy

c. collective; individualistic

d. individualistic; collective

*Incorrect. It is a misconception that all developed nations are individualistic.*

Answer: A

Page: 5–6

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

28. Statistically speaking, a child born today will most likely be from \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a developing country

*Correct. 82 percent of the world’s population is located in developing countries.*

b. a developed country

*Incorrect. Developed nations or economically wealthy countries make up 18 percent of the world’s population and are stable in population growth.*

c. an economically wealthy country

d. a high social economic status culture

Answer: A

Page: 6

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

29. What 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: 2

Page: 6

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

30. Which of the following is true regarding population changes by country?

1. Japan is projected to drop in population due to a low fertility rate.

*Correct. Japan is experiencing a low fertility rate as well as very limited immigration. As a result, Japan will drop in population.*

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.

*Incorrect. The United States is the only developed country that is projected to increase in population.*

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Page: 6

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

31. Between now and 2050, what will the increase in population in the United States be nearly entirely due to?

a. immigration

*Correct. As with most developed nations, the total female birthrate in the United States has been decreasing, but people are emigrating to the United States in steady numbers.*

b. total fertility rates are higher than the replacement rate

c. more females are being born than males

d. in-vitro fertilization

*Incorrect. The population of the United States will increase by 2050, but this increase will be due to immigration.*

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 6

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

32. What country allows for more legal immigrations than most other countries and has millions of illegal immigrants as well?

a. the United States

*Correct. If trends continue, the United States will have nearly 100 million more immigrants by the year 2050.*

b. Canada

*Incorrect. The most immigration occurs in the United States.*

c. Germany

d. Japan

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 6

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

33. What portion of the United States’ population will increase from 16 to 30 percent by 2050?

a. African American

b. Anglo American

c. Asian American

d. Latino

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

Page: 6

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

34. 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. Jose was most likely born in a \_\_\_\_.

a. developed country

b. developing country

*Correct. Poverty and lack of education are issues in many developing countries.*

c. collective culture

*Incorrect. José most likely lives in a developing country, which should not be confused with a collective culture, although many developing countries do share this trait.*

d. individualistic culture

Answer: B

Page: 7–8

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.1

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

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

35. 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: 2

Page: 7

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

36. Although economic growth has been strong for the past decade, what region remains the poorest region in the world?

a. Africa

b. South America

c. Southeast Asia

d. Western Australia

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 7

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

37. What percent of individuals in developed countries attend college or other post-secondary training?

a. 30%

b. 50%

c. 70%

d. 90%

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 8

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

38. What percent of children in developing countries complete primary schooling?

a. 20%

b. 40%

c. 60%

d. 80%

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 8

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

39. \_\_\_\_ cultures emphasize independence and self-expression, whereas \_\_\_\_ cultures emphasize obedience and group harmony.

a. Individualistic; collective

b. Collective; individualistic

c. Developed; developing

d. Developing; developed

Answer: A

Page: 8

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

40. What percent of children in developing countries are enrolled in secondary education?

a. 30%

b. 50%

c. 70%

d. 90%

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 8

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

41. Who attends colleges, universities, and other forms of post-secondary education in developing countries?

a. the wealthy elite

b. most of the population

c. about half of the middle class

d. about one-fourth of the middle class

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 8

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

42. What general values do developed countries tend to regard highly?

a. collectivistic

*Incorrect. Developed countries tend to highly regard individualistic values, in contrast to developing countries that tend to emphasize collectivistic values.*

b. individualistic

*Correct. Developed countries tend to highly regard individualistic values, in contrast to developing countries that tend to emphasize collectivistic values.*

c. traditional

d. modern

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 8

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

43. What general values do developing countries tend to regard highly?

a. collectivistic

*Correct. Developing countries tend to highly regard collectivistic values, in contrast to developed countries that tend to emphasize individualistic values.*

b. individualistic

*Incorrect. Developing countries tend to highly regard collectivistic values, in contrast to developed countries that tend to emphasize individualistic values.*

c. traditional

d. modern

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 8

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

44. Individuals from collectivist cultures would be most likely to value \_\_\_\_\_.

a. making independent decisions

*Incorrect. This is a value that is associated with individualistic culture.*

b. spending time alone

c. getting along with their family members

*Correct. Social harmony is a value often attributed to collectivist culture.*

d. receiving praise for hard work on an academic exam

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Page: 8

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

45. What term is used to refer to people in the rural areas of developed or 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

*Incorrect. The term is traditional cultures—ones that adhere to the historical aspects of their culture. These cultures closely resemble the culture of early humans through relatively modern times.*

c. traditional cultures

*Correct. These cultures closely resemble the culture of early humans through relatively modern times, and can be found in both developed and developing countries.*

d. rural cultures

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 8

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

46. What percentage of the world’s population lives in the United States?

a. 5%

b. 10%

c. 15%

d. 20%

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 8

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

47. What did Arnett define as the increasing connections between different parts of the world in trade, travel, migration, and communication?

a. globalization

*Correct. The pace of globalization has accelerated over the past few decades.*

b. social networks

*Incorrect. Social networks are a part of globalization.*

c. the Internet

d. small world syndrome

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Page: 8

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

48. Globalization is \_\_\_\_.

a. the number of births per woman

b. the ways people grow and change across the life span

c. the total pattern of a group’s customs, beliefs, art, and technology

d. the increasing connections between different parts of the world in trade, travel, migration, and communication

Answer: D

Page: 8

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.1

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

49. Within any given country, which of the following sets most of the norms and standards, and holds most of the positions of political, economic, intellectual, and media power?

a. majority culture

b. minority culture

c. ethnic populace

d. subcultural groups

Answer: A

Page: 9

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.2

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

50. In the United States, which of the following would be considered the minority culture?

1. Republican and Democratic political parties

*Incorrect. The majority culture sets the norms and standards of a country.*

b. the wealthiest 1% of the population

c. individuals who did not complete high school

*Correct. The minority culture has little power under a majority culture.*

d. the motion picture and radio industries

Answer: C

Page: 9

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.2

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

51. 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

*Incorrect. The majority culture sets the norms and standards of a country.*

c. minority culture

d. majority culture

*Correct. The majority culture is generally made of people with high socioeconomic status.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Page: 9

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

52. \_\_\_\_ includes an individual‘s educational level, income level, and occupational status.

a. Nationality

b. Ethnicity

c. Sociohistorical index

d. Socioeconomic status

Answer: D

Page: 10

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.2

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

53. Also referred to as a person‘s *social class*, his or her \_\_\_\_ includes their level of education, income, and occupational status.

a. socioeconomic status

b. ethnicity

c. culture

d. sociohistorical index

Answer: A

Page: 10

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.2

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

54. What term is often used to refer to a person’s social class, which includes educational level, income level, and occupational status?

a. social class status

b. socioeconomic status

c. tax bracket status

d. education status

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 10

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

55. 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

*Incorrect. A high socioeconomic status is related to education, income, and occupational status. In the United States, doctors generally have a high SES.*

b. middle SES

c. moderate SES

d. high SES

*Correct. Having a higher level of education, strong economic wealth, and high occupational status, a physician would be deemed high SES.*

Answer: D

Page: 10

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.2

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

56. 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

*Correct. Having a lower level of education, a lower income, and a low occupational status, a waitress would be at a lower SES; physicians have one of the highest levels of education, a very high income, and high occupational status, therefore they qualify as higher SES.*

b. high; moderate

*Incorrect. A waitress with only a high school diploma has a lower level of education, income, and occupational status than a physician, so LaWanda currently has a lower SES than she will when she becomes a pediatrician.*

c. high; low

d. moderate; low

Answer: A

Page: 10

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.2

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

57. Infant mortality in the United States is higher among \_\_\_\_ families than in \_\_\_\_ families, in part because \_\_\_\_.

a. middle-SES; low-SES; middle-SES mothers are more likely to live in rural parts of the country

b. middle-SES; high-SES; middle-SES fathers are more likely to be absent from the family

c. high-SES; low-SES; high-SES mothers are not likely to consume fluoride in their drinking water

d. low-SES; high-SES; low-SES mothers are less likely to receive prenatal care

Answer: D

Page: 10

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.2

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

% correct 97 a = 1 b = 1 c = 1 d = 1 r = .24

58. The expectations cultures have for males and females are different from the time they \_\_\_\_. However, the degree of the differences \_\_\_\_.

a. are conceived; is minimal among cultures

b. are born; varies greatly among cultures

c. reach puberty; is consistent among cultures

d. reach adulthood; is minimal among nations

Answer: B

Page: 10

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.2

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

59. What term describes a variety of aspects of different groups that include cultural origin, cultural traditions, race, religion, and language?

a. gender

b. race

*Incorrect. The correct term is ethnicity, of which race is just one part.*

c. ethnicity

*Correct. Ethnicity is a crucial part of human development.*

d. age

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Page: 10

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

60. \_\_\_\_ may include a variety of components, such as cultural origin, cultural traditions, race, religion, and language.

a. Ethnicity

b. Race

c. Socioeconomic status

d. Cultural independency

Answer: A

Page: 10

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.2

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

61. 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 states than those who are located in the southern part of the United States. At times, his friends amuse themselves at Kalid’s expense by mocking his Brooklyn accent. The above statements are describing Kalid’s \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. nationality

*Incorrect. If one were to solely focus on Kalid’s citizenship, nationality would be correct; however, ethnicity is the correct term because it includes components such as race, cultural traditions, and language.*

b. race

c. ethnicity

*Correct. An individual’s country of origin, religion, and language all contribute to his or her ethnicity.*

d. mainstream cultural group

Answer: C

Page: 10

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.2

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

62. In \_\_\_\_, 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

Page: 11

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

63. Who first wrote about the principles of evolution in his book *The Origin of Species*?

a. Alfred Binet

b. Francis Galton

c. Charles Darwin

d. Robert Hook

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Page: 11

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

64. Charles Darwin, in his book *The* *Origin of Species,* first proposed the theory of \_\_\_\_\_.

a. natural selection

b. social Darwinism

c. psychosocial reproduction

d. the unconscious id

Answer: A

Page: 11

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

65. In the book \_\_\_\_, Charles Darwin proposes the theory of natural selection.

a. *The* *Origin of Species*

b. *Principles of Psychology*

c. *On Becoming a Person*

d. *Walden Two*

Answer: A

Page: 11

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

a. evolution

*Incorrect. The correct term, natural selection, describes the adaptability of organisms, which is a tenet within the general framework of evolution.*

b. adaptive centrism

c. mutational change

d. natural selection

*Correct. Natural selection describes the adaptability of organisms, which is a tenet within the general framework of evolution.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 11

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

67. 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.

*Correct. Butterflies that were slightly darker were less likely to be spotted by predators, and more likely to survive and reproduce; over consecutive generations the larger group of butterflies became darker.*

b. Butterflies became lighter because the ones with relatively more white on their wings were least likely to blend in with the sooty background.

*Incorrect. The butterflies became lighter only after the amount of pollution was decreased and soot no longer darkened everything in the environment, leaving the lighter butterflies now less vulnerable to predators.*

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

Page: 11

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

68. Which of the following best describes natural selection?

a. Individuals are striving to find consistency between their ideal self, their real self, and their fear self.

b. Humans are born as blank slates and they are conditioned unknowingly and without free will by their environment.

c. Humans are in a constant struggle to control their unconscious urges for physical gratification and aggressive impulses.

d. Species change little by little with each generation, and over a long period of time they can develop into new species.

Answer: D

Page: 11

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

69. The evolutionary line that eventually led to humans is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

a. hominid line

b. Neolithic line

c. Upper Paleolithic line

d. amphibious line

Answer: A

Page: 12

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

70. By 200,000 years ago, the early hominid species had evolved into our species: \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. *Homo sapiens*

b. *Hydro sapiens*

c. *Poly sapiens*

d. *Hetero sapiens*

Answer: A

Page: 12

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

71. When did the early hominid species evolve into *Homo sapiens*?

a. 20,000 years ago

b. 200,000 years ago

c. 2,000,000 years ago

d. 20,000,000 years ago

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 12

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

72. How much larger was the size of early *Homo*’s brain compared to the brains of earlier hominids?

a. 55%

b. 70%

c. 100%

d. 200%

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 12

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

73. Evolutionary biologists believe that the larger brains of early *Homo* babies meant that babies were born less mature than they were for earlier hominids, resulting in \_\_\_\_.

a. a greater likelihood of death at birth

*Incorrect. The larger, more immature brains resulted in a longer time period of infant dependency on their parents.*

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

*Correct. This is a trait that modern humans share with their early Homo ancestors.*

d. a great likelihood that its head would get stuck in the pelvic opening

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Page: 12

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

74. How much larger are the brains of *Homo sapiens* than the brains of the early *Homo* species that immediately preceded us?

a. approximately 100cc

b. approximately 300cc

c. approximately 500cc

d. approximately 700cc

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

Page: 12

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

75. The Upper Paleolithic period was from \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 4,000 to about 1,000 years ago

b. 6,000 to about 60,000 years ago

c. 40,000 to about 10,000 years ago

d. 60,000 to about 300,000 years ago

Answer: C

Page: 12

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

76. Human art first appeared during the \_\_\_\_.

a. Upper Paleolithic period

b. Lower Mesozoic period

c. Middle Cenozoic period

d. Lower Jurassic period

Answer: A

Page: 13

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

77. 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

Page: 14

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

78. 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

Page: 14

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

79. Which of the following is an indicator of the Upper Paleolithic period in human evolutionary history?

a. Humans began to bury their dead.

b. Humans began to walk.

c. Humans began to read.

d. Humans began hunting animals.

Answer: A

Page: 13

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

80. 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

Page: 14

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

81. Which of the following 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

Page: 14

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

82. The cultivation of plants and the domestication of animals occurred during the \_\_\_\_ period of evolutionary history.

a. Neolithic

b. Jurassic

c. Paleolithic

d. Monolithic

Answer: A

Page: 14

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

83. When was the Neolithic Period?

a. 10,000 to 5,000 years ago

b. 40,000 to 10,000 years ago

c. 80,000 to 60,000 years ago

d. 100,000 to 70,000 years ago

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Page: 14

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

84. What time period included major climate change that allowed humans to cultivate plants and domesticate animals?

a. Neolithic

b. Jurassic

c. Paleolithic

d. Monolithic

Answer: A

Page: 14

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

85. 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: 3

Page: 14

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

86. \_\_\_\_ 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

Page: 14

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.3

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

87. Which of the following is a characteristic of human evolutionary history and a similarity that we have with our ancestral relatives, hominid?

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 upon adults.

d. Humans have a relatively long period of childhood dependence on adults before reaching maturity.

Answer: D

Page: 14–15

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.4

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

88. \_\_\_\_ claims that many traits and characteristics in human development are influenced by our evolutionary history.

a. Evolutionary psychology

b. Social Darwinism

c. Cultural anthropology

d. Natural psychology

Answer: A

Page: 15

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.4

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

89. 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

Page: 15

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.4

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

90. 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: 2

Page: 15

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.4

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

### Short Answer Questions

91. What are the components of SES?

**Answer: Education level, income and occupational status**

Page: 10

Learning Objective: 1.2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

92. Describe two ways that *Homo sapiens* was different from earlier *Homo* species.

**Answer: *Homo sapiens* have smaller and lighter bones, smaller jaws and teeth and a much bigger brain.**

Page: 12

Learning Objective: 1.3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

**Answer:**

**- cities**

**- writing**

**- specialized kinds of work**

**- differences in wealth/status**

**- a centralized political system**

Page: 14

Learning Objective: 1.3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

**Answer: Varies. 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.**

Page: 15

Learning Objective: 1.4

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

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

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

Page: 5–6

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

### Essay Questions

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

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

Page: 5–6

Learning Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Learning Objective** |  | **Remember** | **Understand** | **Apply** | | **Learning Objective 1.5** | Multiple Choice | 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 33, 36, 40, 41, 56 | 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57 | 10, 11, 25, 29, 34, 47, 49, 50, 54 | | Short Answer |  | 116 |  | | Essay |  | 123 |  | | **Learning Objective 1.6** | Multiple Choice | 58, 59, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74 | 60, 61, 63, 68 | 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 71 | | Short Answer |  | 117, 118 |  | | Essay |  |  |  | | **Learning Objective 1.7** | Multiple Choice | 75, 78, 81, 85 | 76, 82 | 77, 79, 80, 83, 84 | | Short Answer |  |  |  | | Essay |  |  |  | | **Learning Objective 1.8** | Multiple Choice | 86, 87, 88, 89 | 90, 91 |  | | Short Answer |  |  | 101, 102, 104 | | Essay |  |  |  | | **Learning Objective 1.9** | Multiple Choice | 92, 94, 102 | 93, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 103 | 98 | | Short Answer |  |  | 119, 120, 122 | | Essay |  |  |  | | **Learning Objective 1.10** | Multiple Choice | 105 | 104, 106, 107 |  | |  | Short Answer |  |  |  | |  | Essay |  |  |  | | **Learning Objective 1.11** | Multiple Choice | 108, 109, 110, 112 | 111, 113, 115 | 114 | |  | Short Answer |  |  | 121 | |  | Essay |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
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**Chapter 1-Section 2**

**Theories of Child Development**

**Total**

**Assessment**

**Guide**

# Section 2 Theories of Child Development

## Test Item File

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a framework that presents a set of interconnected ideas in an original way and inspires further research.

1. hypothesis
2. theory
3. rationale
4. explanation

Answer: B

Page: 18

Difficulty: 2

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

2. 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

Page: 18

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

3. According to the text, a framework that represents a set of interconnected ideas in an original way and inspires further research is the definition of \_\_\_\_.

a. a research study

b. a hypothesis

*Incorrect. A hypothesis is one aspect of a theory. The text defines theory as the set of interconnected ideas.*

c. a theory

*Correct. A theory generates hypotheses that can be tested in research, and research leads to modifications of a theory, which generates more hypotheses and research.*

d. the scientific method

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

4. According to the text, how long has the scientific study of human development existed?

a. 20 years

b. 70 years

c. 120 years

*Correct. The scientific study of human development is a relatively young field.*

d. 200 years

*Incorrect. The scientific study of human development has existed for 120 years.*

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

5. Working with persons suffering from various mental health problems, Freud concluded that a consistent theme across patients was that they seemed to have experienced some kind of \_\_\_\_.

a. incongruent self-concept that is interfering with daily functioning

*Incorrect. Incongruent self-concept is consistent with Freudian perspective.*

b. momentous event that classically conditioned a fear within them

c. traumatic event in childhood now buried in their unconscious

*Correct. The essence of Freudian psychotherapy is unlocking traumatic events from one’s childhood that are buried in the unconscious.*

d. biological unfolding of the genetic code that is interfering with daily life

Answer: C

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

6. 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

Page: 18

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

7. Freud developed the first method of psychotherapy, which he called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. psychoanalysis

b. psychosocial moratorium

c. behavioral therapy

d. humanistic psychology

Answer: A

Page: 18

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

8. Sigmund Freud divided human development into \_\_\_\_ stages.

a. psychosexual

*See Table 1.1*

b. psychosocial

c. psychobiological

d. psychocognitive

Answer: A

Page: 18–19

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

9. Which of the following comprise Freud’s theory of personality?

a. id, ego, superego

b. conscious, collective unconscious, subcortical unconscious

c. the self, the shadow, the anima

d. real self, fear self, future self

Answer: A

Page: 18

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

10. Carlos cannot wait to go get home and eat his candy bar, so he eats it in the backseat 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?

1. id

*Correct. According to Freud, the id seeks out pleasure and does not care about the ramifications.*

b. ego

c. superego

*Incorrect. Freud felt that the superego functions as our conscious mind, which restricts our satisfaction of desire and makes us feel guilty for disobeying.*

d. unconscious mind

Answer: A

Page: 18

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

11. 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 his mind is operating here?

1. id

*Incorrect. According to Freud, the id seeks out pleasure and does not care about the ramifications.*

b. ego

c. superego

*Correct. Freud felt that the superego functions as our conscious mind, which restricts our satisfaction of desire and makes us feel guilty for disobeying.*

d. unconscious mind

Answer: C

Page: 18

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

12. According to Freud, when a traumatic event is buried, it is \_\_\_\_\_.

a. sublimated

b. repressed

*Correct. Freud believed that repressed traumatic memories affect a person’s development even if he or she cannot recall them.*

c. cathartic

*Incorrect. Cathartic is a term that refers to the notion that certain experiences can release repressed anxieties.*

d. forgotten

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

13. Freud developed the first method of psychotherapy, which he called \_\_\_\_\_.

a. psychosexual therapy

b. psychodynamic theory

c. dream analysis

*Incorrect. Dream analysis is one aspect of psychoanalysis, but is not the method of psychotherapy.*

d. psychoanalysis

*Correct. A major component of psychoanalysis was unearthing repressed memories through discussion of dreams and childhood experiences.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

14. What was the goal of Freud’s psychotherapeutic approach?

a. to make repressed memories conscious

*Correct. Freud believed that simply uncovering repressed memories could be enough to heal a patient.*

b. to keep repressed memories permanently repressed

*Incorrect. The goal of psychoanalysis is to bring repressed memories into the client’s awareness to be assessed and analyzed.*

c. to have the client express his or her sexuality without reprimands or judgment

d. to reestablish child–parental relationships

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

15. According to Freud, what is enough to heal the patient?

a. to make repressed memories conscious

*Correct. Freud had patients talk about their dreams and childhood memories in an effort to uncover repressed memories of trauma.*

b. to keep repressed memories permanently repressed

*Incorrect. The goal of psychoanalysis is to bring repressed memories into the client’s awareness to be assessed and analyzed.*

c. to have the client express his or her sexuality without reprimands or judgment

d. to reestablish child–parental relationships

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

16. What did Freud believe was the force that drove human development?

a. biology

b. culture

*Incorrect. Freud believed the driving force is sexuality.*

c. sexual desire

*Correct. Later theories of development recognize that sexuality is only one of many driving forces.*

d. family life

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

17. What is Freud’s theory of human development?

a. bio-sexual theory

b. psychosexual theory

c. sexual stage theory

d. libido-drive theory

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

a. id

*Correct. The id functions in opposition to the superego, which acts as one’s conscience.*

b. ego

*Incorrect. According to Freud, the ego balances the demands of the id and the superego.*

c. superego

d. libido

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

19. Adults in the environment teach the child to develop a conscience that restricts the satisfaction of desires and makes the child feel guilty for disobeying. What did Freud call this aspect of his theory?

a. id

b. ego

*Incorrect. According to Freud, the ego balances the demands of the id and the superego.*

c. superego

*Correct. Freud believed that the superego functioned in opposition to the id, which constantly seeks immediate satisfaction.*

d. libido

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

20. According to Freud, what balances the demands of the id and the superego?

a. id

b. ego

*Correct. The ego operates on the reality principle, which balances the id’s desire for pleasure with the constraints of the superego.*

c. superego

*Incorrect. According to Freud, the superego refers to the individual’s conscience.*

d. libido

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

a. pleasure principle

*Incorrect. According to Freud, the pleasure principle refers to the individual’s desire to seek satisfaction of biological drives.*

b. reality principle

*Correct. Freud believed that the reality principle is what drives the ego, as opposed to the pleasure principle that drives the id.*

c. balancing principle

d. libido principle

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

22. According to Freud, when did everything important to development occur?

a. during the oral and anal stages

b. before the latency stage

c. before adulthood

*Correct. His five stages of psychosexual development end with adolescence and the genital stage.*

d. during adulthood

*Incorrect. According to Freud, one’s personality was set long before adulthood.*

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 18

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

23. According to Freud, what stage of development are infants in when sexual sensations are concentrated in the mouth?

a. oral

b. anal

c. phallic

d. latency

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Page: 18

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

24. Which of the following is the correct order of Freud’s first three psychosexual stages?

a. oral stage, anal stage, and phallic stage

*See Table 1.1*

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

Page: 18–19

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

25. 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

*Incorrect. The anal stage happens closer to age 2; at this time infants are potty training and may become fascinated by feces.*

c. phallic

*Correct. At age 4, he notices his genitalia and is fascinated; according to Freud, this is a classic signifier of the phallic stage.*

d. fixation

Answer: C

Page: 19

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

26. 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

Page: 18

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

27. According to Freud, what stage of development are infants in when sexual sensations are concentrated in the anus?

a. oral

b. anal

c. phallic

d. latency

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Page: 19

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

28. According to Freud, what is the most important stage in his theory?

a. anal

b. phallic

c. latency

d. genital

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Page: 19

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

29. 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: 1

Page: 18

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

30. 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

*Incorrect. Although the concept involved parents, the term Freud used is the Oedipus complex.*

d. Oedipus complex

*Correct. The Oedipus complex is named for the Greek myth in which Oedipus unwittingly fulfilled a prophecy that said he would kill his father and marry his mother.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 19

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

31. 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

*Correct. Freud believed that this stage occurred in middle childhood after the phallic phase.*

d. genital

*Incorrect. According to Freud, it is during the latency stage that children focus on social and intellectual skills.*

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 19

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

32. 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

*Incorrect. According to Freud, it was during the genital stage that individuals focused their reemerging sexuality on members outside the family.*

c. latency

d. genital

*Correct. Freud believed that this stage occurs during adolescence, after the period of latency.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 19

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

33. Which of the following is a 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

Page: 19

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

34. Your roommate is a smoker. He really would like to quit and has been reading about Freudian theory. He 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.

*Correct. Most people who study human development today agree that human behavior is governed by more complex motivations than just sexuality.*

b. He should probably try it. Freud would say that he was orally fixated.

*Incorrect. Although Freud would argue that your roommate was orally fixated, few professionals adhere to his theory.*

c. It sounds to you like he is actually anally fixated.

d. It will take time, but psychoanalysis should probably work for him.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 19

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

35. 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.

*Correct. Most people who study human development today agree that human behavior is governed by more complex motivations than just sexuality.*

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.

*Incorrect. Most professionals who study human development do not adhere to the theory as a way to explain human development.*

d. The first three stages have been very explanatory, but the two last are not.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 19

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

36. Which of the following theorists proposes that human development is broken into psychosocial stages?

a. Erik Erikson

*See Figure 1.5*

b. Sigmund Freud

c. B. F. Skinner

d. Carl Rogers

Answer: A

Page: 19–20

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

37. Unlike Freud, Erikson proposed that human development continues \_\_\_\_ and is not solely determined by the years of childhood.

a. throughout the lifespan

*Correct. Erikson’s psychosocial stages are each significant in their own right and continue until late adulthood.*

b. into the teenage years

c. until the mid-20s

d. until a midlife crisis

*Incorrect. Many are familiar with Erikson’s concept of midlife crisis; however, this is only one stage, called ego generativity versus stagnation.*

Answer: A

Page: 19

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

38. 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

*Incorrect. Freud believed the driving force is sexuality.*

b. Erikson

*Correct. Although Erikson was part of Freud’s circle in Vienna, he doubted the validity of Freud’s theories.*

c. Bronfenbrenner

d. Piaget

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 19

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

39. What was one of the ways that Erikson’s theory differed from Freud’s theory? Erikson believed that \_\_\_\_\_.

a. sexuality was even more important than Freud did

*Incorrect. Freud believed the driving force of human development is sexuality; Erikson did not.*

b. personality was set at birth, while Freud thought that it was completed by age 6

c. development continued throughout the lifespan, and Freud believed that only the early years were important

*Correct. Erikson’s theory of human development continues through late adulthood.*

d. biological factors were more important in terms of development, and Freud believed that culture was more important

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Page: 19

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

40. Erik Erikson’s psychosocial theory comprises \_\_\_\_\_\_ stages.

a. four cognitive

b. five psychosexual

c. eight psychosocial

d. three moral

Answer: C

Page: 20

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

41. Which of the following is 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

Page: 20

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

42. Erikson believed that each stage had a distinctive developmental challenge, which he referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_.

a. fixation

*Incorrect. Freud discussed fixations. The developmental challenge for Erikson was the crisis.*

b. sensitivity

c. critical period

d. crisis

*Correct. Erikson believed that a successful resolution of the crisis prepares the person well for the next stage of development.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 20

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

43. According to Erikson, what happens when a person who 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

*Incorrect. Erikson believed that failure to complete the crisis in one stage increased the likelihood of failure at the next stage.*

b. at high risk for being unsuccessful at the next stage as well

*Correct. Erikson believed that failure to complete the crisis in one stage increased the likelihood of failure at the next stage.*

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: 2

Page: 20

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

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

a. trust vs. mistrust

*Correct. At this stage, a child establishes a bond with his or her caregivers.*

b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt

*Incorrect. The developmental challenge in infancy is trust versus mistrust.*

c. initiative vs. guilt

d. industry vs. inferiority

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Page: 20

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

45. According to Erikson, what is the developmental challenge during toddlerhood?

a. trust vs. mistrust

*Incorrect. The developmental challenge in toddlerhood is autonomy versus shame and doubt.*

b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt

*Correct. In this stage, a toddler starts to develop a healthy sense of self as distinct from others.*

c. initiative vs. guilt

d. industry vs. inferiority

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Page: 20

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

46. According to Erikson, what is the developmental challenge during early childhood?

a. trust vs. mistrust

b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt

*Incorrect. The developmental challenge in early childhood is initiative versus guilt.*

c. initiative vs. guilt

*Correct. During this stage in early childhood, a person learns to initiate activities in a purposeful way.*

d. industry vs. inferiority

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Page: 20

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

47. According to Erik Erikson, a toddler who is 3 years old and develops a sense of self distinct from others is in which of the following psychosocial stages?

a. trust vs. mistrust

*Incorrect. Trust versus mistrust is Erikson’s first stage of life, encountered during infancy.*

b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt

*Correct. From age 2 to 4, toddlers are in Erikson’s autonomy versus shame and doubt stage; the child attempts to be autonomous based upon his or her sense of self.*

c. initiative vs. guilt

d. industry vs. inferiority

Answer: B

Page: 20

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

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

a. trust vs. mistrust

b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt

c. initiative vs. guilt

*Incorrect. The developmental challenge in middle to late childhood is industry versus inferiority.*

d. industry vs. inferiority

*Correct. During this stage one begins to learn the skills and knowledge of his or her culture.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Page: 20

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

49. Grant is in the 3rd grade and is enthusiastic about learning in school. Beyond 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. Which of Erikson’s psychosocial stages is Grant in?

a. trust vs. mistrust

b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt

c. initiative vs. guilt

*Incorrect. Initiative vs. guilt is a stage prior to elementary school, closer to age 5 and preschool.*

d. industry vs. inferiority

*Correct. During the grade school years, the child is in Erikson’s industry vs. inferiority stage.*

Answer: D

Page: 20

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

50. Hector is in second grade. He has just finished his first science fair project and is very proud of it. Although he did not know anything about gravity before his project, he now feels confident that he understands the concept. Which of Erikson’s psychosocial stages is Hector in?

a. trust vs. mistrust

b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt

c. initiative vs. guilt

*Incorrect. Initiative vs. guilt is a stage prior to elementary school, closer to age 5 and preschool.*

d. industry vs. inferiority

*Correct. During the grade school years, the child is in Erikson’s industry vs. inferiority stage.*

Answer: D

Page: 20

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

51. According to Erikson, what is the developmental challenge during adolescence?

a. identity vs. identity confusion

*Correct. During this stage, one develops a secure and coherent identity.*

b. intimacy vs. isolation

*Incorrect. The developmental challenge in adolescence is identity versus identity confusion.*

c. generativity vs. stagnation

d. ego integrity vs. despair

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Page: 20

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

a. identity vs. identity confusion

*Incorrect. The developmental challenge in early adulthood is intimacy versus isolation.*

b. intimacy vs. isolation

*Correct. During this stage, one establishes a long-term, committed love relationship.*

c. generativity vs. stagnation

d. ego integrity vs. despair

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Page: 20

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

a. identity vs. identity confusion

b. intimacy vs. isolation

*Incorrect. The developmental challenge in middle adulthood is generativity versus stagnation.*

c. generativity vs. stagnation

*Correct. During this stage, one is focused on caring for others and contributing to the well-being of the young.*

d. ego integrity vs. despair

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Page: 20

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

54. 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 granddaughter 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

*Correct. Generativity vs. stagnation occurs in middle adulthood and focuses on the contribution to the well-being of our next generation.*

d. integrity vs. despair

*Incorrect. This is the last stage of development and involves life reflection.*

Answer: C

Page: 20

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

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

a. identity vs. identity confusion

b. intimacy vs. isolation

c. generativity vs. stagnation

*Incorrect. The developmental challenge in late adulthood is integrity versus despair.*

d. ego integrity vs. despair

*Correct. During this stage, one evaluates his or her lifetime and accepts life as it is.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Page: 20

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

56. 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

Page: 20

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.5

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

57. Which theory of human development has endured better?

a. Freud’s psychosexual theory

*Incorrect. Erikson’s psychosocial theory has endured better. Nearly all researchers who study human development would argue that development is a lifelong process with important changes occurring at each period.*

b. Erikson’s psychosocial theory

*Correct. There is near-consensus among researchers who study human development that development is a lifelong process with important changes occurring at each period, whereas Freud believed that all development occurred before adulthood.*

c. Gilbert’s biosocial theory

d. Hall’s bio-behavioral theory

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

Page: 21

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

58. What theory arose out of direct opposition to the psychoanalytic theory?

a. Behaviorism

b. Psychosocial theory

c. Cognitive structural theory

d. Psychosexual theory

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Page: 21

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

59. Behaviorists are called *learning theorists* because \_\_\_\_\_.

a. one has to learn a lot in order to practice in this field

b. learning is not instinctual

c. all behavior is learned step by step and can be shaped by the responses of others

d. learning automatically occurs

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Page: 21

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

60. Conditioning is a process of \_\_\_\_\_.

1. spontaneous recovery
2. observing behavior
3. learning associations
4. the development of emotions

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 21

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

61. Babies that learn that the sound of the microwave bell signals that their bottle is warmed and ready illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.

1. classical conditioning
2. operant conditioning
3. observational learning
4. shaping

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 21

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

62. Every time Zubin cuts his knees, his mother sprays hydrogen peroxide on it to clean it. Which process accounts for the fact that Zubin does not like the smell of hydrogen peroxide because it reminds him of the pain?

1. classical conditioning
2. operant conditioning
3. observational learning
4. shaping

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 21

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

63. What form of learning connects behavior to its consequences?

1. classical conditioning
2. operant conditioning
3. modeling

*Incorrect. Modeling is based off of the observed actions of others.*

1. shaping

*Incorrect. Shaping is a method employed to illicit certain behaviors.*

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Page: 22

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

64. At the local aquarium, the trainers shape the dolphin's behavior so that they get rewarded each time they jump up and get closer to a target toy hanging above their tank. Training in this manner most closely resembles \_\_\_\_\_.

1. classical conditioning
2. operant conditioning
3. neutral conditioning
4. a conditioned stimulus

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 21

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

65. You are teaching your dog to sit. Every time you say “sit!” and the dog follows your command you give him a treat. This is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.

1. positive reinforcement
2. negative reinforcement
3. positive punishment
4. negative punishment

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 21

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

66. You are babysitting a toddler who wants a cookie before bed. You say “no” so the toddler begins to throw a tantrum. To get the toddler to stop throwing a tantrum you give in and give her a cookie. The toddler has (inadvertently) used \_\_\_\_\_\_ to shape your behavior.

1. positive reinforcement
2. negative reinforcement
3. punishment
4. observational learning

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

Page: 21

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

67. Your teenager stayed up all night talking to her long-distance boyfriend on the phone, which resulted in an extremely high phone bill you had to pay. You do not want her to do not want her to repeat that behavior so you take away her phone for a month. Which of the following describes your technique?

1. positive reinforcement
2. negative reinforcement
3. punishment
4. observational learning

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Page: 21

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

68. In general, \_\_\_\_\_ increases behavior, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ decreases behavior.

1. punishment; reward
2. reward; punishment
3. reinforcement; punishment
4. punishment; reinforcement

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Page: 21

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

69. Which of the following asserts people learn through observation and imitation of other people?

1. classical conditioning
2. operant conditioning
3. psychosocial theory
4. social learning theory

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 22

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

70. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is known as the central learning process in social learning.

1. Watching
2. Modeling
3. Copying
4. Observing

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 22

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

71. You got very angry and threw a pillow across the room. You did not know your young son saw you act this way. Later that day your son became upset and threw a pillow across the room. His behavior was most likely a result of \_\_\_\_\_.

1. observing
2. watching
3. modeling
4. copying

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 22

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

72. Which researcher was known for conducting the Bobo doll experiment?

1. Bandura
2. Skinner
3. Pavlov
4. Watson

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Page: 22

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

73. In Bandura et al.’s (1961) Bobo doll experiment, they found that children exposed to the aggressive model were \_\_\_\_\_\_ to act aggressively toward the Bobo doll compared to children who were not exposed to the aggressive model.

1. as equally likely
2. more likely
3. less likely
4. not at all likely

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Page: 22

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

74. The feeling of self-confidence that comes with the belief that one has the ability to complete tasks and reach goal is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

1. self-esteem
2. self-concept
3. self-efficacy
4. self-reverence

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 22

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

75. Piagetian theory is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

1. observational learning
2. classical conditioning
3. ecological theory
4. cognitive constructivist theory

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Page: 23

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.7

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

76. Which of the following represents the correct order of Piaget’s stages of cognitive development?

1. preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational, sensorimotor
2. preoperational, sensorimotor, concrete operational, formal operational
3. sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operational, concrete operational
4. sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 24

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.7

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

77. Which is the best example of a maturational ability?

1. hair growing
2. crawling
3. speaking French
4. shyness

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 23

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.7

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

78. What is a cognitive structure used for processing, organizing, and interpreting information?

1. assimilation
2. accommodation
3. theory of mind
4. schema

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 23

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.7

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

79. Jacob tried to open all the doors in the house by jiggling the handle. He is using the schema of \_\_\_\_\_.

1. assimilation
2. accommodation
3. mental structure
4. constructivism

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 23

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.7

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

80. Clara has become adept at popping the child safety locks off of the drawers. Her parents must have installed the same ones in each room. When Clara finds one on the toilet that does not work the ways the others do, she has to \_\_\_\_\_.

1. assimilate
2. accommodate
3. restructure
4. construct

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 23

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.7

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

81. Piaget is a cognitive constructivist theorist. Vygotsky is a \_\_\_\_\_.

1. behaviorist
2. social constructivist
3. Freudian theorist
4. learning theorist

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 25

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.7

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

82. Vygotsky’s zone of proximal development was \_\_\_\_\_.

1. the area in which children function best
2. the space between where children function independently and where they need adult assistance
3. the cognitive state they have achieved
4. language

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 25

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.7

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

83. Barbara can write most of her letters by herself, but there are a few that she needs her teacher’s help with. Vygotsky would say that this best illustrates \_\_\_\_\_.

1. accommodation
2. scaffolding
3. assimilationzone of proximal development

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 25

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.7

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

84. Carlo is very good at coloring in the lines. When given a detailed picture, he goes outside the lines a few times. His teacher assists him in erasing the marks outside of the lines. His teacher is providing \_\_\_\_\_.

1. accommodation
2. scaffolding
3. assimilation
4. zone of proximal development

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 26

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.7

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

85. Vygotsky felt that learning always took place \_\_\_\_\_.

1. at school
2. through cognitive development
3. via social and cultural processes
4. in a bubble

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 25

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.7

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

86. The main distinction of the information-processing approach compared to Piaget’s cognitive constructivist theory is that information processing approach views cognitive change as \_\_\_\_\_, whereas Piaget viewed it as \_\_\_\_\_.

1. discontinuous; continuous
2. continuous; discontinuous
3. stage-like; discontinuous
4. continually changing; continuous

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 26–27

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.8

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

87. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to development as separated into distinct stages.

1. discontinuous
2. continuous
3. rapid growth
4. categorical

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 26–27

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.8

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

88. The original model for the information-processing approach was the \_\_\_\_\_.

1. calculator
2. camera
3. computer
4. telegraph

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 27

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.8

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

89. Recent models of the information-processing still focus on \_\_\_\_\_.

1. unconscious drives
2. reinforcements and punishments
3. modeling
4. attention and memory

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Page: 27

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.8

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

90. Both information-processing theorists and Piaget were mainly concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_ development of individuals.

1. social
2. cognitive
3. biological
4. emotional

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 27

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.8

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

91. Miller and colleagues (1995) showed the difference in mathematical performance in Chinese children and American children was likely due to \_\_\_\_\_.

1. how the children learned their early number systems
2. their I.Q.
3. their genetics
4. the praise Chinese children received from parents for doing well

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Page: 27

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.8

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

92. Urie Bronfenbrenner’s ecological theory focuses on \_\_\_\_ that shape human development in the social environment.

a. biological factors

b. genetic inputs

c. instinctive drives

d. multiple influences

Answer: D

Page: 28

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.9

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

93. Whose theory is not a stage theory of human development, but rather a framework that focuses on the multiple influences that shape human development in the social environment?

a. Freud

b. Erikson

*Incorrect. Although Erikson was very interested in the social aspects of development, his theory was a stage theory. Bronfenbrenner’s theory was not.*

c. Bronfenbrenner

*Correct. Bronfenbrenner presented his theory as a reaction to what he viewed as an overemphasis in developmental psychology on the immediate environment.*

d. Piaget

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Page: 28

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.9

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

94. 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

Page: 28–29

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.9

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

95. What is Bronfenbrenner’s term for the immediate environment, the settings where people experience their daily lives?

a. microsystem

*Correct. In most cultures, the microsystem includes relationships with parents, siblings, peers, teachers, coaches, etc.*

b. mesosystem

*Incorrect. Bronfenbrenner referred to the person’s immediate environment as the microsystem.*

c. exosystem

d. macrosystem

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 28

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.9

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

96. What is Bronfenbrenner’s term for the network of interconnections between the various immediate environments that the individual experiences?

a. microsystem

b. mesosystem

*Correct. The mesosystem helps explain why a parent’s abusive behavior may result in a child having difficulty with teachers.*

c. exosystem

*Incorrect. Bronfenbrenner referred to the network of interconnections between the microsystems as the mesosystem.*

d. macrosystem

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 28

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.9

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

97. Which of the following are components of the microsystem from Bronfenbrenner’s ecological theory?

a. parents, siblings, peers and friends, and teachers

*Correct. The microsystem is made up of elements that affect the child directly and are based upon daily, immediate contact.*

b. schools, religious institutions, and the media

*Incorrect. Larger social institutions such as schools and religion are components of the exosystem; they are influential, however they have a more indirect effect than the microsystem.*

c. cultural beliefs and values, and economic and governmental systems

d. time and historical change

Answer: A

Page: 28

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.9

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

98. 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

*Incorrect. The microsystem is comprised of one’s immediate environment, including parents, teachers, and friends.*

b. exosystem

*Correct. The exosystem is comprised of social institutions and may have an indirect effect on development, as compared to the microsystem having a direct effect.*

c. macrosystem

d. mesosystem

Answer: B

Page: 29

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.9

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

99. What is Bronfenbrenner’s term for the societal institutions that have indirect but potentially important influences on development (e.g., schools, religious institutions, media)?

a. microsystem

b. mesosystem

*Incorrect. Bronfenbrenner referred to the exosystem as being comprised of the societal institutions that have indirect effects on development.*

c. exosystem

*Correct. The exosystem is comprised of social institutions and may have an indirect effect on development, as compared to the microsystem having a direct effect.*

d. macrosystem

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 29

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.9

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

100. Many developmental psychologists feel that the two biggest influences on a child’s life are their parents and their peers. According to Bronfenbrenner’s Ecological Theory, which system would therefore have the most influence?

1. microsystem

*Correct. The microsystem is comprised of the immediate environment of family, classmates, and peers.*

b. mesosystem

*Incorrect. Bronfenbrenner referred to the exosystem as the societal institutions that have indirect effects on development.*

c. exosystem

d. macrosystem

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 28

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.9

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

101. 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

*Incorrect. The exosystem is comprised of social institutions and may have an indirect effect on development.*

c. macrosystem

*Correct. For example, the macrosystem in countries such as Iran and Saudi Arabia is built on the beliefs and values of Islam.*

d. chronosystem

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 29

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.9

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

102. 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: 2

Page: 29

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.9

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

103. Many theories of development do not address culture. Why does Bronfenbrenner’s theory hold that culture is so important? He recognizes that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. cultural beliefs are the basis for many other conditions of children’s development

*Correct. Bronfenbrenner believed that other developmental psychologists over-emphasized the immediate environment.*

b. nearly everyone lives in a very similar culture

c. culture should be factored out to determine what really influences development

*Incorrect. Bronfenbrenner believed that culture was a very important aspect of development and influenced other aspects of development. Culture heavily influences the way that people develop.*

d. culture is damaging and can be devastating to a young child’s development

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Page: 29

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.9

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

104. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory emphasizes ecological and cultural aspects of the activities and settings of development.

1. social-learning
2. environmental-cultural
3. ecocultural
4. cultural-constructivist

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Page: 30

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.10

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

105. The theorist who developed the ecocultural theory is \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Bandura
2. Piaget
3. Rogoff
4. Weisner

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Page: 30

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.10

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

106. Weisner’s (1996) ecocultural theory is similar to Bronfenbrenner’s framework as it asserts \_\_\_\_\_.

1. ecological niche features exist on different levels
2. children are only affected by their parents
3. biological influences are most important to development
4. systems in the environment do not interact to affect development

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 31

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.10

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

107. Activity settings are an important element of which theory?

1. cognitive-constructivist
2. ecocultural
3. socio-cultural
4. social-learning

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 31

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.10

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

108. The textbook that you are using, *Child Development: A Cultural Approach*, divides development into \_\_\_\_.

a. major theories

b. major life stages

c. psychological paradigms

d. psychoanalytic phases

Answer: B

Page: 32

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.11

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

109. \_\_\_\_ is a life stage in which most people are not as dependent on their parents as they were in childhood and adolescence but have not yet made commitments to the stable roles in love and work that structure adult life for most people.

a. Emerging adulthood

b. Young adulthood

c. Middle adulthood

d. Late adulthood

Answer: A

Page: 32

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.11

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

110. Within the textbook, the stage of early childhood is from \_\_\_\_\_.

a. birth to 12 months

b. 12 to 36 months

c. 3 to 6 years

d. 6 to 9 years

Answer: C

Page: 32

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.11

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

111. Scholars of human development generally \_\_\_\_\_ that some aspects of development are continuous and some aspects are discontinuous.

1. agree
2. disagree
3. fail to acknowledge
4. forget

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Page: 33

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.11

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

112. 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

Page: 32

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.11

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

113. Human development can be viewed from a stage perspective, or as a gradual, \_\_\_\_\_ process.

a. continuous

*Correct. There are two major paradigms that developmentalists may hold: stage and/or continuous models.*

b. disjointed

c. sloping

d. inverted

*Incorrect. Inverted developmental patterns are not discussed in this chapter.*

Answer: A

Page: 33

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.11

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

1. James goes from crawling to walking overnight.

*Incorrect. Discontinuous development is stage-like. There is no steady progression.*

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.

*Correct. Continuous development is a gradual skill development.*

d. Jalisa takes a class and learns how to knit at the end of the hour.

Answer: C

Page: 33

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.11

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

115. 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

Page: 32

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.11

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

### Short Answer Questions

116. Describe one way that Erikson’s theory was different from Freud’s.

**Answer: Erikson placed more emphasis 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 lifespan.**

Page: 19–21

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

117. Your child screams at the top of his lungs every time he does not get his way. How can you use reinforcement to change this behavior (clarify whether the reinforcement is positive or negative). How can you use punishment to change this behavior?

**Answers will vary. Example:**

**Reinforcement (positive): reward the child when he does not scream after getting his way through praise. This point is that you are increasing the good behavior.**

**Punishment: Put the child in time-out when he screams. The point is decreasing the undesired behavior.**

Page: 21–22

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

118. Describe the methods and results of Bandura et al.’s (1961) Bobo doll experiment.

**Answer:**

**Method: Children were assigned to an experimental group who watched a video of an adult model acting aggressively toward the Bobo doll, or to a control group, who did not watch a video. The children were then led into a playroom, which had many toys to play with, including a Bobo doll.**

**Results: The children in the experimental group acted more aggressively toward Bobo than the control group.**

Page: 21–23

Learning Objective: 1.6

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

119. 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.

**Answers will vary. Example: Afghanistan has macrosystem beliefs that women are inferior to men and, therefore, should not be educated. As a female, opportunities there would be far fewer than in the U.S.**

Page: 29

Learning Objective: 1.9

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

120. 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.**

Page: 28–29

Learning Objective: 1.9

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

121. 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 their parents financially because they are pursuing an education, but they are less dependent than they were earlier, in the sense that they make more independent decisions. They have 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.**

Page: 32

Learning Objective: 1.11

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

122. Why would you expect the textbook author, Arnett, to use Bronfenbrenner’s model as a frame for his book more than Freud’s theory?

**Answer: Bronfenbrenner’s ecological theory emphasizes the need to look at how various aspects of the environment shape human development. Unlike Freud, he highlights the importance of culture as well as emphasizing that children actively shape their environments.**

Page: 28–29

Learning Objective: 1.9

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

### Essay Questions

123. Compare and contrast Freud’s theory of psychosexual development with Erikson’s theory of psychosocial development. Make sure to describe at least three similarities and two differences. Finally state which theory you personally believe is more relevant to explaining development and why,

**Answers will vary:**

**Similarities: 1) they’re both stage theories, 2) they both believe a conflict is experienced at each stage, 3) they both believe the experience of earlier stages can affect adulthood, 4) they’re both within the psychodynamic perspective.**

**Differences: 1) Freud’s theory believes the driving force is unconscious sexual conflict whereas Erikson’s theory believes social conflict is the driving force, 2) Erikson’s theory covers the entire lifespan, whereas Freud’s theory ends at adolescence.**

Page: 18–21

Learning Objective: 1.5

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Learning Objective** |  | **Remember** | **Understand** | **Apply** |
| **Learning Objective 1.12** | Multiple Choice | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 | 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20 | 4, 7, 13, 17, 26 |
| Short Answer |  |  |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |
| **Learning Objective 1.13** | Multiple Choice | 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47 | 42, 44 | 34, 41 |
| Short Answer |  | 115 |  |
| Essay |  |  | 120 |
| **Learning Objective 1.14** | Multiple Choice | 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56, 60, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 73, 74, 75, 76, 81, 84, 86, 87, 88 | 58, 61, 70, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 85, 89, 90, 91, 92 | 51, 53, 57, 59, 64, 71, 83 |
| Short Answer |  | 119 | 116, 117, 118, |
| Essay |  |  |  |
| **Learning Objective 1.15** | Multiple Choice | 93, 97, 98, 105, 110. 111, 113 | 95, 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 108, 109, 114 | 94, 106, 112 |
| Short Answer |  |  |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |

**Chapter 1-Section 3**

**How We Study Child Development**

**Total**

**Assessment**

**Guide**

# Section 3 How We Study Child Development

## Test Item File

### 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: 1

Page: 34

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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: 1

Page: 34

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

3. According to the text, what is a researcher’s idea about one possible answer to the question of interest?

a. a scientific idea

b. a hypothesis

c. a proof

d. a law

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 34

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

4. A researcher is interested in examining how well children who are good at delaying gratification do academically. The researcher would state “children who can delay gratification get better grades in school than children who cannot delay gratification.” What step of the scientific method was just accomplished?

a. identifying a question of scientific interest

*Incorrect. The researcher just generated a hypothesis to examine scientifically.*

b. forming a hypothesis

*Correct. A hypothesis is one possible answer to the question of interest.*

c. selecting a research method and a research design

d. collecting data

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 34

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

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

5. The scientific method involves five basic 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 within 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 published the findings

Answer: C

Page: 34–35

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

6. The first 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: B

Page: 34

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

7. Cameron is a graduate student who is working on her thesis and is in the process of conducting a research study on how learning phonics contributes to reading skills in 1st graders. Based upon 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

*Correct. Collecting data is the fourth step; and drawing conclusions in formulating new questions and hypotheses is the fifth and last step of the scientific method.*

b. identify a question of scientific interest

*Incorrect. This is the first step.*

c. form a hypothesis

d. choose a research method and a research design

Answer: A

Page: 35

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

8. 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

Page: 34

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

9. 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

Page: 34

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

10. 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.”

*Incorrect. This is an opinion; it is not testable based on scientific research.*

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.”

*Correct. This is a testable statement based upon a question of marital satisfaction and child rearing.*

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

Page: 34

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

11. Questionnaires and interviews are examples of \_\_\_\_.

a. ways to generate hypotheses

*Incorrect. Questionnaires and interviews are two commonly used examples of the research method.*

b. faulty research designs

c. statistical procedures used to analyze data

d. the research method

*Correct. Questionnaires and interviews are two commonly used examples of the research method.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 35

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

12. The plan for when and how to collect the data for a study is the \_\_\_\_.

a. data collection schedule

b. research design

*Correct. The research* design *is the plan for when and how to collect the data, while the research* method *is the global approach to research.*

c. scientific plan

d. research method

*Incorrect. The research* design *is the plan for when and how to collect the data, while the research* method *is the global approach to research.*

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 35

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

13. 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 when she administers the survey?

a. Step 1

*Incorrect. The first step of the scientific method is to identify a research question.*

b. Step 2

c. Step 3

*Correct. The third step in the scientific method involves collecting data to test her hypothesis.*

d. Step 4

Answer: C

Page: 35

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

14. A researcher is interested in whether toddlers who are taught to solve a puzzle can remember the strategy two weeks later. What would be the population of interest?

a. all toddlers

*Correct. Studies are designed to answer questions regarding populations, not just answer questions regarding those who are in the study.*

b. the toddlers in the study

*Incorrect. The population of interest would be all toddlers. Studies are designed to answer questions regarding populations, not just answer questions regarding those who are in the study.*

c. all children

d. only toddlers who are in preschool

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 35

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

15. How does the text define the term “population”?

a. only those individuals who are in the research study

*Incorrect. The population is defined as the entire category of people. The sample should be representative of the population so that the results can be generalized back to the population.*

b. the entire category of people the sample represents

*Correct. The sample should be representative of the population so that the results can be generalized back to the population.*

c. a smaller subset of an entire category of people

d. those individuals in the research pool

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 35

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

16. How does the text define the term “sample”?

a. only those individuals who are in the research study

*Correct. The sample is defined as the group of people who participate in a research study. The population is the entire category of people.*

b. the entire category of people

*Incorrect. The sample is defined as the group of people who participate in a research study. The population is the entire category of people.*

c. a smaller subset of an entire category of people

d. those individuals in the research pool

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 35

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

17. 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. a sample

*Correct. The sample is defined as a collection taken from the population.*

b. a population

*Incorrect. The population would be the entire bag of chips.*

c. a hypothesis

d. a generalizable scoop

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Page: 35

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

18. What is the goal when developing a sample for a research study? To generate a sample that will be \_\_\_\_\_.

a. easy to find

b. an answer to the scientific question

*Incorrect. The sample should represent the population of interest so that the results can be generalized from the sample to the population.*

c. representative of the population

*Correct. The sample should represent the population of interest so that the results can be generalized from the sample to the population.*

d. as large as possible

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 35–36

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

19. What principle defines the concept when findings from a sample can be used to draw appropriate conclusions regarding the population?

a. generalization

*Correct. If the sample represents the population, then the results from it can be generalized.*

b. representation

*Incorrect. Generalization refers to when the findings from the sample can be used to understand the population. If the sample represents the population, then the results from it can be generalized.*

c. theory formation

d. sample characterization

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Page: 36

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

20. What aspect of a study outlines the way the study was conducted and how the data were collected?

a. procedure

*Correct. The procedure is determined by the research design.*

b. method

*Incorrect. The procedure outlines the way the study was conducted.*

c. statistical analysis

d. generating conclusions

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 36

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

21. The last step of the scientific method is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. form a hypothesis

b. choose a research method and a research design

c. collect data

d. draw conclusions and form new questions and hypotheses

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 36

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

22. The third 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: D

Page: 35

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

23. The first step in the scientific method is \_\_\_\_; the third step is to \_\_\_\_.

a. identifying a question of scientific interest; choose a research method and a research design

b. forming a hypothesis; choose a research method and a research design

c. identifying a question of scientific interest; collect data to test the hypothesis

d. collecting data to test the hypothesis; choose a research method and a research design

Answer: A

Page: 34–35

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

24. A sample is \_\_\_\_.

a. a framework that presents a set of interconnected ideas in an original way and inspires further research

b. a group of people who participate in a research study

c. a statement indicating that participation in the study is voluntary, and that persons may withdraw from participation in the study at any time

d. the way the study is conducted and the data are collected

Answer: B

Page: 35

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

25. 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

Page: 35–36

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

26. 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

*Correct. Recruiting at a community clinic limits one’s subject pool and is biased.*

b. similar to the general population of adolescents

*Incorrect. The sample is only representative of individuals who use the services of the community clinic and not all adolescents in general.*

c. representative of adolescents in America, but not other developed nations

d. representative of female adolescents and not males

Answer: A

Page: 35–36

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

27. Which of the following best describes when findings from the sample 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

Page: 36

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

28. 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

Page: 36

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

29. 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: 1

Page: 36

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

30. 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: 1

Page: 36

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.12

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

31. Which of the following best describes an Institutional Review Board (IRB)?

a. 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.

b. Subjects must be told the true purpose of the study and the reason for the deception.

c. 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.

d. They are usually comprised of 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

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

32. 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: 2

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

33. The purpose of an Institutional Review Board is \_\_\_\_.

a. to prevent ethical violations and judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines

b. to design research studies, test hypothesizes, and secure funding

c. to generate theories, measure variables, and publish findings in peer-review journals

d. to supervise and monitor research that is being conducted and to support the mission of the university

Answer: A

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

34. 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

*Correct. The phrase “while judging whether or not it follows reasonable ethical guidelines” is the signifier of an IRB.*

b. a rank and tenure committee

c. a president’s board committee

d. a funding and endowment board

*Incorrect. An endowment board determines the financial appropriateness of a proposal. Its role is not discussed in the text.*

Answer: A

Page: 37

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.13

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

35. \_\_\_\_ occurs at the beginning of the research study, whereas the \_\_\_\_ occurs at the end.

a. Debriefing; confidentiality

b. Confidentiality; reliability

c. Informed consent; debriefing

d. Debriefing; informed consent

Answer: C

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

36. Participants want to feel sure that their responses will note be shared with anyone outside of the immediate research group and that the results will not identify them by name. This refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

a. informed consent

b. debriefing

c. confidentiality

d. deception

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

37. Which of the following is usually comprised of people who have research experience themselves and therefore have experience that enables them to judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines?

a. Department of Research

b. Ethical Standard Board

c. Institutional Review Board

d. University Research Sponsorship Department

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

38. What is the most important consideration in human development research in terms of ethical standards? 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: 2

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

% correct 86 a = 7 b = 0 c = 86 d = 7 r = .55

39. What typically includes information about who is conducting the study, 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?

a. IRB proposal

b. informed consent form

c. research participation advertisement

d. study proposal

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

40. Once the study has been carried out and the data collected, the participants must be \_\_\_\_\_.

a. debriefed

b. paid

c. allowed to leave

d. evaluated for psychological damage

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

41. 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

*Correct. Withholding the true intent of the research study from subjects would minimize socially desirable responses.*

b. informed consent

*Incorrect. Informed consent is a standard ethical requirement of human development research regardless of the research method.*

c. an intuitional review board

d. a debriefing

Answer: A

Page: 37

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.13

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

42. Informed consent is for \_\_\_\_, whereas a debriefing is for \_\_\_\_.

a. the beginning of a research study; the end of a study

*Correct. Informed consent is provided to subjects at the beginning of a study to provide them with enough information to decide whether or not to participate; the debriefing is provided at the end of a study, sharing results and findings.*

b. the end of a research study; the beginning of a study

*Incorrect. This is the reverse of the correct answer.*

c. animal subjects; human subjects

d. human subjects; animal subjects

Answer: A

Page: 37

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.13

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

43. Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) require researchers to show that deception in a proposed research study \_\_\_\_.

a. is a clear objective of the American Psychological Association

b. will be completely funded by endowment

c. will contribute to scientific knowledge

d. will cause no harm to subjects

Answer: D

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

44. When subjects \_\_\_\_, they must be told the true purpose of the study and the reason for any deception.

a. are randomly selected

b. are provided informed consent

c. are debriefed

*Correct. Results, findings, and major conclusions are provided to subjects during the debriefing. Also, if deception was used, the rationale and justification are explained.*

d. are dependent variables

*Incorrect. The dependent variable is the outcome that is measured to calculate the results of the experiment.*

Answer: C

Page: 37

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.13

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

45. Which of the following best describes *confidentiality* within 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. They are usually comprised of people who have research experience themselves and therefore have experience that enables them to judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines.

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

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

46. Which of the following best describes *informed consent* within 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. They are usually comprised of 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: C

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

47. Which of the following best describes a *debriefing* within 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. They are usually comprised of people who have research experience themselves and therefore have experience that enables them to judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines.

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

Page: 37

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.13

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

48. What is the most commonly used method in social science research?

a. case study

b. questionnaire

c. experiment

d. correlational study

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 38

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

49. 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: 2

Page: 38

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

50. 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: 2

Page: 38

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

51. 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: 2

Page: 38

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

52. 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: 2

Page: 38

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

53. On 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?

1. open-ended question format

*Incorrect. Open-ended questions allow you to state whatever you choose.*

b. closed-question format

*Correct. Closed-questions force you to choose from the items presented to you.*

c. stream of consciousness format

d. multiple choice format

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Page: 38

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

54. What is an example of a qualitative research design?

a. case study

b. questionnaire

c. experiment

d. interview

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 38

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

55. Which of the following best describes a questionnaire with a closed-question format?

a. observing people and recording their behavior either through filming or through written records

b. participants are allowed to state their own responses following the question

c. researchers spend a considerable amount of time among the people they wish to study, often by actually living among them

d. participants are provided with specific responses to choose from

Answer: D

Page: 38

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

56. Which of the following best describes a questionnaire with an open-ended question format?

a. observing people and recording their behavior either through filming or through written records

b. participants are allowed to state their own responses following the question

c. researchers spend a considerable amount of time among the people they wish to study, often by actually living among them

d. participants are provided with specific responses to choose from

Answer: B

Page: 38

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

a. What is the rate of alcohol use of high school students?

*Correct. High schools students are under the legal age to drink alcohol so there is no other ethical alternative research method.*

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?

*Incorrect. The effects of antidepressant drugs are best examined within an experimental design.*

Answer: A

Page: 38

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

58. 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

Page: 38

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

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

59. Professor Parks is conducting a research study where he is asking individuals to rate their satisfaction with their first year of college. His questionnaire is based upon a scale where 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

*Correct. This kind of scale allows researchers to convert closed questions from a qualitative measure to quantitative measure.*

c. qualitative data

*Incorrect. A questionnaire that asks open-ended questions or direct observations is closer to qualitative measure.*

d. reliable data

Answer: B

Page: 38

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

60. The term “habituation” refers to when an infant \_\_\_\_\_.

a. becomes used to a stimulus, indicating he/she recognizes it

b. is surprised by new stimuli

c. repeats the same behaviors over and over

d. gets used to a daily routine

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 39

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

61. Observational studies can occur \_\_\_\_\_.

a. only in the lab

b. only in a natural setting

c. in a lab or in a natural setting

d. only by video recording participants

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 39

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

62. 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: 2

Page: 39

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

63. Which of the following best describes *ethnographic research*?

a. observing people and recording their behavior either through filming or through written records

b. participants are allowed to state their own responses following the question

c. researchers spend a considerable amount of time among the people they wish to study, often by actually living among them

d. participants are provided with specific responses to choose from

Answer: C

Page: 39

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

64. 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

*Correct. Ethnographies are commonly used by anthropologists. They may live with a cultural group, describing many detailed aspects.*

b. a quasi-experiment

*Incorrect. This is an example of an ethnography, commonly used by anthropologists.*

c. a correlation

d. a survey

Answer: A

Page: 39

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

65. 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: 2

Page: 39

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

66. 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: 2

Page: 39

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

67. 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: 2

Page: 40

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

68. What is the main advantage of the ethnographic method?

a. to generalize results to all humans

b. to collect a lot of data in a short period of time

c. to learn how people behave in their daily lives

d. researchers get to travel to conduct their study

*Incorrect: Many ethnographers do travel to conduct research, but it is not required.*

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 40

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

69. 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: 2

Page: 40

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

70. What is a disadvantage of the case study method? The results are \_\_\_\_.

a. not valid

b. difficult to generalize

c. usually exaggerated by the participant

d. too difficult to analyze

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 40

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

% correct 71 a = 0 b = 71 c = 12 d = 6 r = .21

71. 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

*Incorrect. The method that examines one person or a small group of people is the case study. Surveys are generally used for large groups of people.*

b. interview

c. case study

*Correct. Case studies examine one person or a small group of people.*

d. experiment

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 40

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

72. A study measuring heart rate, body temperature, and hormone levels is taking what type of measurements?

a. biological

*Correct. Biological changes are the basis of biological measurements.*

b. ethnographic

c. case study

*Incorrect. Case studies examine one person or a small group of people.*

d. experimental

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 41

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

73. \_\_\_\_ are programs intended to change the attitudes or behaviors of the participants.

a. Interventions

b. Primary preventions

c. Experiments

d. Confounding variables

Answer: A

Page: 42

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

74. 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

Page: 42

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

75. The \_\_\_\_ variable is the variable that is different for the experimental group than for the control group.

a. quasi-experimental

b. correlational

c. dependent

d. independent

Answer: D

Page: 42

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

76. The \_\_\_\_ variable is the outcome that is measured to calculate the results of the experiment.

a. quasi-experimental

b. correlational

c. dependent

d. independent

Answer: C

Page: 42

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

a. experimental group

*Correct. The experimental group receives the treatment so that the performance of the participants in this group can be compared to the performance of the participants in the control group to determine if the treatment had an effect.*

b. comparison group

c. cohort group

d. control group

*Incorrect. The control group does not receive the treatment so that the performance of the participants in this group can be compared to the performance of the participants in the experimental group to determine if the treatment had an effect.*

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 42

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

78. In an experiment, what group does NOT receive the treatment?

a. experimental group

*Incorrect. The experimental group receives the treatment so that the performance of the participants in this group can be compared to the performance of the participants in the control group to determine if the treatment had an effect.*

b. comparison group

c. cohort group

d. control group

*Correct. The control group does not receive the treatment so that the performance of the participants in this group can be compared to the performance of the participants in the experimental group to determine if the treatment had an effect.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 42

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

79. According to the text, what variable in an experiment is different for the experimental group than for the control group?

a. extraneous variable

*Incorrect. The extraneous variables are all of the variables in an experiment that are not the independent or dependent variables.*

b. control variable

c. dependent variable

d. independent variable

*Correct. The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated in an experiment to determine if the treatment is effective.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 42

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

80. According to the text, what variable in an experiment is measured to calculate the results of the experiment?

a. extraneous variable

b. control variable

c. dependent variable

*Correct. The dependent variable is what distinguishes the experiment group from the control group.*

d. independent variable

*Incorrect. The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated in an experiment to determine if the treatment is effective.*

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 42

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

81. What is the advantage of the experimental method?

a. It can detect correlations.

b. It allows for a high degree of control over the participant’s behavior.

*Correct. Rather than monitoring behavior that occurs naturally, the researcher attempts to change the normal patterns of behavior by randomly assigning participants to an experimental or a control group.*

c. It helps to describe the behavior of a single participant.

d. It follows a group of participants over many phases of measurement.

*Incorrect. Although longitudinal designs can be experimental, the advantage of the experimental method is that it allows for the very careful control of extraneous variables.*

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 42

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

82. What is an advantage of the experimental method?

a. Researchers can conclude a cause and effect relationship between the variables.

b. There are no confounding variables.

c. Participants will always tell the truth.

d. Experimental research will always be funded.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 42

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

83. In order 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 not know that someone was observing them. What type of experiment would best fit these criteria?

a. ethnography

*Incorrect. Ethnographic research involves spending extensive time among people being observed.*

b. case study

c. experimental research strategy

d. natural experiment

*Correct. Natural experiments are conducted on situations that exist naturally.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 42

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

84. 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

Page: 42

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

85. 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

*Incorrect. The type of experiment that occurs when the researcher does not control the variables of interest are natural experiments.*

b. natural experiment

*Correct. Observing adoptive families for whom no genetic relationship exists is one example of a natural experiment.*

c. accidental experiment

d. qualitative experiment

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 42

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

86. \_\_\_\_ 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

Page: 43

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

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

87. \_\_\_\_ refers to the consistency of measurements—if a research method obtains similar results on different occasions.

a. Standardization

b. Measurability

c. Validity

d. Reliability

Answer: D

Page: 43

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

88. \_\_\_\_ refers to the truthfulness of a method—if a research method measures what it claims to measure.

a. Variance from the mean

b. Validity

c. Reliability

d. Standardization

Answer: B

Page: 43

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.14

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

89. What research term refers to the consistency of measurements?

a. validity

*Incorrect. According to the text, validity refers to the truthfulness of a method.*

b. reliability

*Correct. For example, a study where two different interviewers obtained similar results from interviewees would be considered reliable.*

c. correlation

d. generalization

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 43

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

90. According to the text, what research term refers to the truthfulness of a method?

a. validity

*Correct. Validity is more difficult to establish than reliability.*

b. reliability

*Incorrect. Reliability refers to the consistency of a measure.*

c. correlation

d. generalization

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 43

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

91. If you are diabetic, you want a glucose monitor that provides consistent results. In other words, if you tested your blood sugar five times in a row, it should show the same reading across all five measurements. A criteria for a good glucose monitor would be one that has high \_\_\_\_\_.

a. validity

*Incorrect. Validity asserts that it is measuring what it says it is measuring.*

b. reliability

*Correct. Reliability refers to the consistency of a measure.*

c. correlation

d. generalization

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 43

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

92. If you are diabetic, you want a glucose monitor that accurately tests your blood sugar. It would be dangerous if it gave you an inaccurate reading. Using this criteria, a good glucose monitor would be one that has high \_\_\_\_\_.

a. validity

*Correct. Validity asserts that it is measuring what it says it is measuring.*

b. reliability

*Incorrect. Reliability refers to the consistency of a measure.*

c. correlation

d. generalization

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 43

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

93. In \_\_\_\_ research, data is collected from a sample of people of different ages 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

Page: 44

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.15

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

94. 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

*Correct. In cross-sectional research, data are 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.*

b. a longitudinal design

*Incorrect. A longitudinal study follows the same persons over time and collects data on two or more occasions.*

c. a quasi-experimental design

d. a semi-reliable design

Answer: A

Page: 44

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.15

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

95. What type of design collects data on a sample of people of different ages on a single occasion?

a. survey method

b. longitudinal method

*Incorrect. The longitudinal method observes a group for at least two measurements and potentially many measurements.*

c. cross-sectional method

*Correct. Cross-sectional studies can be completed quickly and inexpensively, but the resulting correlations can be difficult to interpret.*

d. correlational method

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 44

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

96. What is the main strength of a cross-sectional study? It can \_\_\_\_.

a. isolate the influence of a generation

b. be completed quickly and inexpensively

*Correct. The main disadvantage is that resulting correlations can be difficult to interpret.*

c. assess the influence of time between measurements

*Incorrect. Since the cross-sectional design only assesses a group at one time of measurement, it cannot be used to evaluate the influence of time between measurements.*

d. assess the strength of a relationship

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 44

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

97. 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

Page: 44

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.15

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

98. 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

Page: 44

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.15

Difficulty: 3

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

99. Which of the following is an example of a *positive correlation*?

a. exercise and physical health

*Correct. As exercise increases, a person’s physical health would be predicted to increase.*

b. immunizations and illnesses

*Incorrect. This is a negative correlation; as immunizations increase, the rate of illnesses would be predicted to decrease.*

c. poor weather conditions and motor vehicle accidents

d. gas prices and the rate of driving

Answer: A

Page: 44

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.15

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

100. Which of the following is an example of a *negative correlation*?

a. exercise and physical health

b. study time and grades

*Incorrect. As study time increases, one would predict an increase in grades; a positive correlation.*

c. exposure to sunlight and plant growth

d. gas prices and the rate of driving

*Correct. As gas prices increase, the rate of driving would be predicted to decrease.*

Answer: D

Page: 44

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.15

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

101. 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

*Incorrect. The term* quasi-experimental *does not have a scientific meaning and is not discussed in the text.*

c. correlation does not imply causation; caused

*Correct. A basic principle of a correlation is that one cannot imply causation just because two factors are related; there are too many variables that are unaccounted for.*

d. hypotheses always support the theory; acted as a catalyst for

Answer: C

Page: 44

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.15

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

% correct 71 a = 6 b = 6 c = 71 d = 6 r = .49

102. What type of correlation occurs when both variables increase in the same direction together?

a. positive correlation

*Correct. For example, as exercise increases, a person’s physical health would be predicted to increase.*

b. negative correlation

*Incorrect. When both variables vary in the same direction, the correlation is positive.*

c. inverse correlation

d. multiple correlation

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 44

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

103. What type of correlation occurs when one variable increases while the other variable decreases?

a. positive correlation

*Incorrect. When the variables vary in opposite directions, the correlation is negative.*

b. negative correlation

*Correct. As gas prices increase, the rate of driving would be predicted to decrease.*

c. no correlation

d. multiple correlation

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 44

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

104. A basic statistical principle of scientific research is that correlation \_\_\_\_\_.

a. indicates causation

*Incorrect. Correlation does not indicate causation, it only indicates a significant relationship.*

b. does not imply causation

*Correct. This principle is nevertheless frequently overlooked in research on human development.*

c. implies causation if it is significantly positive

d. implies causation if it is significantly negative

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 44

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

105. 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

Page: 45

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.15

Difficulty: 1

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

106. 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. At periodic times 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

*Correct. The same persons are followed over time and data are collected on two or more occasions. The length of longitudinal research designs varies widely, from a few weeks or months to years or even decades.*

d. cross-sectional research

*Incorrect. Cross-sectional studies sample various subjects from smaller subpopulations of the larger desired time frame.*

Answer: C

Page: 45

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.15

Difficulty: 2

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

107. What type of design follows the same group of people over time and collects data on two or more occasions?

a. survey method

b. longitudinal method

*Correct. The length of longitudinal studies varies widely, from a few weeks or months to a few years or decades.*

c. cross-sectional method

*Incorrect. The cross-sectional design observes a group for only one measurement.*

d. correlational method

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 45

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

108. 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

*Incorrect. The effect of aging is a different course of variability than the cohort effect, even though aging is influenced by the generation in which one was born.*

d. cohort effect

*Correct. Longitudinal studies that follow one population over time can minimize the cohort effect.*

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 45

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

109. What term describes when participants drop out of a longitudinal study?

a. selective survival

b. attrition

*Correct. Attrition is highest among low-SES groups, meaning longitudinal studies can end up being less representative of the SES range of the entire population.*

c. cohort effect

*Incorrect. The cohort effect occurs because of differences in generations. Attrition is the term that describes when participants drop out of a longitudinal study.*

d. selective sampling

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Page: 45

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

### 110. Which type of research design combines the cross-sectional and longitudinal approaches?

a. cross-longitudinal

b. longitudinal-sequential

c. time consistent

d. cross-sequential

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 45

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

111. For a cross-sequential design, researchers \_\_\_\_\_.

a. study people in different age groups and follow them over time

b. study people in different age groups at one time point

c. follow one group of people over time

d. spend a considerable amount of time with the people they want to study

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 45–46

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

112. Professor Murakami administers a cognitive test to a group of kids who are age 6 and to another group of kids who are age 8. Two years later she tested these same two groups of kids again. This approach would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_ design.

a. cross-sectional

b. longitudinal

c. cross-sequential

d. natural experimental

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Page: 45

Skill: A

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

113. The main advantage of the \_\_\_\_\_design is that it allows researchers to test whether differences are related to chronological age or to cohort effects.

a. longitudinal

b. cross-sequential

c. ethnographic

d. cross-sequential

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Page: 46

Skill: F

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Remember

114. Which of the following is a disadvantage of the cross-sequential design?

a. participants often drop out of the study over time

b. traveling is required

c. participants become too old to study

d. the results are only correlational

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Page: 46

Skill: C

Learning Objective: 1.15

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

### Short Answer Questions

115. 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 others who are experts in the field, who then decide whether the work is rigorous enough to meet the standards of publication.**

Page: 36

Learning Objective: 1.13

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

116. Give an example of qualitative data. Can a researcher turn interview data into quantitative data? Explain.

**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.**

Page: 38

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

117. Questionnaires are the most commonly used research method in the social sciences. Are there any disadvantages? Explain.

**Answer: Questionnaires that provide closed-end responses cannot capture the complexity of many phenomena in the same way that open-ended interviews can.**

Page: 38

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

118. What is ethnographic research and are there any disadvantages?

**Answer: Ethnographic research is often conducted by anthropologists. It entails living among a population to get an insider’s view of a culture. The disadvantages include: a lot of time and money to spend long periods of time in often remote areas, and also, the researcher may be biased in his/her interpretations.**

Page: 40–41

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

119. Who was Doddy and how did Darwin study him?

**Answer: Doddy was Darwin’s infant son, whom Darwin studied by keeping a diary to learn how development progresses. In this case study method, Darwin documented his observations, such as how Doddy got angry when cake was taken away from him and he slapped his nurse. He concluded that this aggressive behavior must be innate because Doddy had never been hit.**

Page: 40–41

Learning Objective: 1.14

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Understand

### Essay Questions

120. In 1947, Sidney Farber injected a two-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 anyways, 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?

**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 the child would be told that they were free to stop the experiment at any time for any reason.**

Page: 37

Learning Objective: 1.13

Bloom’s Taxonomy Level: Apply

# REVEL Quiz Questions

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.1**

Cultures in developing countries tend to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whereas cultures in developed countries tend to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. innovative; traditional

b. individualistic; collectivistic

c. more wealthy; less wealthy

d. collectivistic; individualistic

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Population Growth and the Demographic Divide

Skill: Factual

LO 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and distinguish between the demographic profiles of developed countries and developing countries.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.2**

Rashmi lives in Delhi, an urban metropolis in India. Chami lives in Bihar, a rural town in India. Natalie lives in Houston, an urban metropolis in the United States. In terms of education, income, and health care, which two girls are more alike?

a. Rashmi and Chami

b. Natalie and Chami

c. Because she is in the United States, Natalie has far superior health care

d. Rashmi and Natalie

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Population Growth and the Demographic Divide

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and distinguish between the demographic profiles of developed countries and developing countries.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.3**

Which of the following is true about minority and majority cultures within countries of the world?

a. Ethnic minority cultures often have more individualistic values as a means to survive being in the minority.

b. Ethnic minority groups are almost always the final group to arrive in a country.

c. Some ethnic minority groups arise as a result of immigration.

d. Majority cultures often have higher SES than minority cultures.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.2 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.4**

Which option best describes the main reason for the rise of hunter-gatherer societies?

a. Women’s pelvises were wider so they couldn’t walk as easily and needed to stay home.

b. Human infants had a longer period of dependency on their mothers.

c. Humans could make fire, so men needed to hunt for meat to cook.

d. Humans could make simple tools so they needed a “home base” to store them.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Evolution and the Birth of Culture

Skill: Applied

LO 1.3 Trace the evolutionary origins of the human species and summarize the features of the first human cultures.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.5**

Which is the accurate order in which human cultural events happened?

a. farming and domestication of animals, art production, and trade between groups, specialization of work

b. art production and trade between groups, farming, and domestication of animals, specialization of work

c. farming and domestication of animals, specialization of work, art production, and trade between groups

d. specialization of work, art production, and trade between groups, farming, and domestication of animals

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

Topic: Evolution and the Birth of Culture

Skill: Factual

LO 1.3 Trace the evolutionary origins of the human species and summarize the features of the first human cultures.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.6**

Which of the following is NOT a cultural adaptation to the environment?

a. Inuit people are able to survive sub-zero temperatures with specialized shelters and clothing.

b. Fijian people have certain food taboos for pregnant and lactating women, which correlate with the marine toxicity of the foods.

c. Polynesian people throw a large 1st birthday party for their children because, historically, many babies died within the first year of life.

d. Tibetan highlanders are born with higher levels of oxygen in their blood to counteract the lower levels of oxygen at high elevations.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Human Evolution and Child Development Today

Skill: Applied

LO 1.4 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.7**

According to Erikson, the driving force behind human development is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. sexual desire

b. attachment to parents

c. cognitive curiosity

d. the need to become integrated into the social and cultural environment

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories

Skill: Factual

LO 1.5 Summarize Freud’s psychosexual theory and Erikson’s psychosocial theory of child development and describe the main limitations of each.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.8**

Hakim is in high school and is trying to decide whether he wants to go to college, and what career he will eventually have. What stage would Erikson say Hakim is in?

a. identity v. identity confusion

b. generativity v. stagnation

c. intimacy v. isolation

d. industry v. inferiority

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories

Skill: Factual

LO 1.5 Summarize Freud’s psychosexual theory and Erikson’s psychosocial theory of child development and describe the main limitations of each.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.9**

Which of the following is an example of *negative reinforcement*?

a. Leilani does well on her math test, so her mother takes her out for ice cream.

b. When Carter hits his baby brother, his father sends him to his room for timeout.

c. Tiffany did not eat her vegetables at dinner, so her parents took away her nightly TV privileges.

d. Owen wakes up faster in the morning now that his mother bought him a really annoying alarm clock.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

Topic: Behaviorism and Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

LO 1.6 Describe behaviorism, including the role of conditioning and the variation known as *social learning theory*.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.10**

Piaget believed the driving force behind development was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. punishment

b. the environment

c. formal schooling

d. maturation

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Constructivist Theories

Skill: Factual

LO 1.7 Summarize the constructivist theories of Piaget and Vygotsky.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.11**

Which of the following is an example of Vygotsky’s idea of scaffolding?

a. After years of watching her mother cut the grass, Emmy is able to cut it on her own when she turns 13 years old.

b. Juan is toilet training. Every time he uses the toilet, his parents give him a gummy candy. Slowly, they begin rewarding him less and less until he is able to use the toilet without expecting a candy.

c. Jesse watches his dad fold the laundry. One day, his dad asks for his help matching up the socks. A few weeks later, he shows him how to fold shirts. Six months later, Jesse is folding all the family’s laundry.

d. Lea’s teacher thinks that the best way to have children learn their multiplication tables is to do several worksheets.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Constructivist Theories

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.7 Summarize the constructivist theories of Piaget and Vygotsky.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.12**

According to information-processing theorists, which of the following is NOT a component of the thinking process?

a. attention

b. processing

c. memory

d. conservation

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: The Information-Processing Approach

Skill: Factual

LO 1.8 Describe the elements of the information-processing model of cognitive functioning.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.13**

Which of the following is an example of an *exosystem* in 10-year-old Lucy’s life, according to Bronfenbrenner’s ecological theory?

a. There are many more occupations available to women than there were a century ago.

b. Lucy lives in an apartment with her mother, grandmother, and brother.

c. Lucy’s mother recently got a better job, which means they have better health insurance now.

d. Lucy lives in America, which has a strong cultural belief in freedom.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Topic: Bronfenbrenner’s Ecological Framework

Skill: Applied

LO 1.9 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner’s ecological framework.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.14**

What is NOT one of the features of the activity setting?

a. the personnel present

b. the researcher’s own beliefs

c. tasks to be accomplished

d. normative scripts

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Weisner’s Ecocultural Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 1.10 Describe the main components of Weisner’s ecocultural theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.15**

In Weisner’s theory, the child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in development.

a. plays an active role

b. is a passive recipient

c. goes through four stages of thinking

d. has particular gains in memory skills

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Weisner’s Ecocultural Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.10 Describe the main components of Weisner’s ecocultural theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.16**

Which of the following is NOT a reason for the new life stage of “emerging adulthood” in developed countries?

a. The average age of marriage has risen.

b. People are generally in better health.

c. More people are continuing their education past high school.

d. The average age of parenthood has risen.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for this Book

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this book and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.17**

Dr. Aktar is designing a new study. She has done a thorough literature search and comes up with several hypotheses. What is her next step in the scientific process?

a. She must get approval from the ethics board.

b. She must secure funding for her project.

c. She must find participants to be in her study.

d. She must choose a research method and research design.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill: Factual

LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method and the meanings and functions of hypotheses, sampling, and procedure in scientific research.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.18**

What does the term “peer-reviewed” mean in regards to journal articles?

a. Before the author submits the manuscript, she has her peers in her department offer their reviews.

b. A journal editor provides feedback when an author submits his manuscript for publication.

c. When the author submits her manuscript, she also submits letters of recommendation from her peers who think the article should be published.

d. An editor sends out the manuscript to other experts in the field, who offer feedback.

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill: Factual

LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method and the meanings and functions of hypotheses, sampling, and procedure in scientific research.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.19**

Emily is a graduate student in developmental psychology who is interested in the ways adolescents help each other cheat in school. She designs a study in which she brings several adolescents into a room, has them sign consent forms, gives them a difficult math exam, and says, “We want to see how many problems you can solve.” She then leaves the room, but continues to monitor them through a hidden camera in the room. At the end of the study, she thanks them for their time and gives them a small gift card for their participation. What ethical guideline has she clearly violated?

a. informed consent

b. confidentiality

c. deception and debriefing

d. she has not violated any ethical guidelines

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.13 Describe some ethical standards for child development research.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.20**

When presenting his research findings at an annual conference, Dr. Niemi tells an anecdote about his favorite participant, Kari Flynn, and uses her name. What ethical guideline has he violated?

a. deception and debriefing

b. informed consent

c. confidentiality

d. generalizability

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.13 Describe some ethical standards for child development research.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.21**

Tracey has IRB approval to run her study with preschoolers and has all her materials ready to go. What should her next step be?

a. She needs the children to sign consent forms.

b. She needs the parents to sign consent forms for the children.

c. She needs the teacher to sign consent forms for the children.

d. She doesn’t need signed consent forms because the children don’t know how to write their names.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill: Factual

LO 1.13 Describe some ethical standards for child development research.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.22**

Dr. Bellanca is designing a study to measure the effect of a friendship intervention on bullying in middle school. Group A receives extra classes in an unrelated topic, Group B receives extra classes on friendship once a month, and Group C receives extra classes on friendship once a week. She hypothesizes that Group C will show the greatest reduction in bullying. What is the independent variable in this study?

a. the age of the children

b. the reduction in bullying

c. the frequency of the intervention

d. the number of students who take part in the intervention

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.14 Summarize the main methods used in research on child development.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.23**

Dr. Bellanca is designing a study to measure the effect of a friendship intervention on bullying in middle school. Group A receives extra classes in an unrelated topic, Group B receives extra classes on friendship once a month, and Group C receives extra classes on friendship once a week. She hypothesizes that Group C will show the greatest reduction in bullying. Which is the control group in this study?

a. Group A

b. Group B

c. Group C

d. There is no control group because all of the groups receive extra classes.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.14 Summarize the main methods used in research on child development.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.24**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the consistency of measures, whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the truthfulness of a measure.

a. Reliability; validity

b. Attrition; reliability

c. Validity; reliability

d. Reliability; cohort

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.14 Summarize the main methods used in research on child development.

**ArnettChild\_2e\_EOC\_Q1.25**

What is a disadvantage of longitudinal research?

a. People are likely to drop out, so the sample size can be greatly reduced.

b. It is relatively cheap, so other researchers don’t take it seriously.

c. Over time, more people want to join the study and there often end up being too many participants.

d. With so much data, it is difficult to see trends over time within participants.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Designs

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.15 Describe the major types of research designs used in child development research.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.1.1**

Between now and 2050, the increase in the population of the United States will be nearly entirely caused by what?

a. increased life expectancy

b. higher majority fertility

c. higher minority fertility

d. immigration

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Population Growth and the Demographic Divide

Skill: Factual

LO 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and distinguish between the demographic profiles of developed countries and developing countries.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.1.2**

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

b. traditional

c. archaic

d. conventional

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Population Growth and the Demographic Divide

Skill: Applied

LO 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and distinguish between the demographic profiles of developed countries and developing countries.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.1.3**

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

c. conventional

d. caste

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Population Growth and the Demographic Divide

Skill: Applied

LO 1.1 Describe how the human population has changed over the past 10,000 years and distinguish between the demographic profiles of developed countries and developing countries.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.1.4**

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, education level, and occupational status

b. income level, area of education or specialized training, and race

c. income level and reputation

d. income level and ethnicity

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.2 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.1.5**

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

c. socioeconomic status

d. microculture

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.2 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.2.1**

Unlike earlier hominids, *Homo sapiens* had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. much heavier and thicker bones

b. smaller teeth and jaws

c. a slightly smaller brain

d. a narrower pelvis among females and a larger pelvis among males

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Human Origins

Skill: Factual

LO 1.3 Trace the evolutionary origins of the human species and summarize the features of the first human cultures.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.2.2**

Which of the following statements best describes the effects of natural selection?

a. Species are eliminated, or “selected,” one-by-one over thousands of years, and no new species are developed.

b. Species change little by little with each generation, and over a long period of time they can develop into new species.

c. New species are naturally developed only every 2,000 years, and all previously existing species die out.

d. Species change over short periods of time, and this change occurs roughly every 1,000 years.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Human Evolution and Child Development Today

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.4 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.2.3**

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

b. tools were created

c. art appeared

d. jaws got larger to eat a wider variety of plants

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilization

Skill: Factual

LO 1.3 Trace the evolutionary origins of the human species and summarize the features of the first human cultures.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.2.4**

Dr. Jenks is interested in how mate selection is shaped by our evolutionary history. She most likely considers herself a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. biopsychologist

b. developmental psychologist

c. evolutionary psychologist

d. social archeologist

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Human Evolution and Child Development Today

Skill: Applied

LO 1.4 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.2.5**

Which of the following is TRUE?

a. The development of larger brains enabled our species to be capable of altering our environment.

b. Biologically, humans have changed drastically since the origin of Homo sapiens.

c. There are fewer than 10 cultures around the world today.

d. We are a species that originated in south Asia.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 3

Topic: Human Evolution and Child Development Today

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.4 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.3.1**

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

b. children experience the anal stage that leads them to want to have sexual access to their opposite-sex parents

c. everything important in development happened before adulthood

d. the oral stage lasts from about ages 3 to 6

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.5 Summarize Freud’s psychosexual theory and Erikson’s psychosocial theory of child development and describe the main limitations of each.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.3.2**

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 commitment

b. identity versus identity confusion

c. generativity versus stagnation

d. intimacy versus isolation

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

Topic: Erikson’s Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Analytical

LO 1.5 Summarize Freud’s psychosexual theory and Erikson’s psychosocial theory of child development and describe the main limitations of each.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.3.3**

A teacher takes away 1 minute of recess time when a child misbehaves in class. Taking away recess time is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. negative reinforcement

b. positive reinforcement

c. punishment

d. social learning theory

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Topic: Conditioning

Skill: Analytical

LO 1.6 Describe behaviorism, including the role of conditioning and the variation known as *social learning theory*.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.3.4**

Which of the following best describes the Piagetian term of “schemes”?

a. when new information is altered to fit existing information

b. when a person’s self-concept is changed to adapt to new information

c. cognitive structures for processing, organizing, and interpreting information

d. when a mental structure is changed to adapt to new information

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Topic: Piaget’s Cognitive Constructivist Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.7 Summarize the constructivist theories of Piaget and Vygotsky.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.3.5**

According to Vygotsky, children learn best if the instruction they are provided is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. within the zone of proximal development

b. concrete in nature

c. a good fit with their learning style

d. developed by an educational specialist

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Vygotsky’s Social Constructivist Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.7 Summarize the constructivist theories of Piaget and Vygotsky.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.4.1**

Which of the following is analogous to, and was the model for, the information processing approach?

a. the circuits of a radio

b. the computer

c. the human brain

d. the animal brain

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: The Information Processing Approach

Skill: Factual

LO 1.8 Describe the elements of the information-processing model of cognitive functioning.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.4.2**

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. microsystem

b. macrosystem

c. mesosystem

d. exosystem

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Bronfenbrenner’s Ecological Framework

Skill: Applied

LO 1.9 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner’s ecological framework.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.4.3**

In Weisner’s ecocultural theory, the focus is on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. aspects of history that affect development

b. the best ecological climate that affects development

c. aspects of the everyday interactions in settings that affect development

d. material aspects of the culture that affect development

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Weisner’s Ecocultural Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.10 Describe the main components of Weisner’s ecocultural theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.4.4**

In activity settings analysis, noticing who eats first would be focusing on which aspect of the framework?

a. tasks

b. scripts

c. values

d. personnel

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

Topic: Weisner’s Ecocultural Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.10 Describe the main components of Weisner’s ecocultural theory and explain how it differs from stage theories.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.4.5**

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 to the stable roles of love and work that structure adult life for most people.

b. Compared to emerging adults of past generations, today’s emerging adults are more dependent on their romantic partners.

c. Emerging adulthood is a period that replaces middle age.

d. It is more common in developing countries than in developed countries.

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for this Book

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this book and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.5.1**

Dr. Kim decided to conduct interviews with middle school children rather than administering questionnaires because she wanted to hear from them in their own words. Her use of interviews is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. an unbiased sample

b. confidential responses

c. a theory

d. the research method

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Applied

LO 1.14 Summarize the main methods used in research on child development.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.5.2**

Even though Dr. Hernandez is not administering drugs but merely asking adolescents questions about various drugs, she still needs to submit her proposal to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prevent potential ethical violations.

a. Grants and Standards Board

b. Institutional Review Board

c. International Standards Board

d. University Research Screening

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill: Factual

LO 1.13 Describe some ethical standards for child development research.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.5.3**

Hypotheses refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. developing a research design

b. creating unbiased questions on a questionnaire

c. forming a possible answer to a research question

d. choosing a research method

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method and the meanings and functions of hypotheses, sampling, and procedure in scientific research.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.5.4**

When Dr. McIntyre conducted her research with elementary and middle schools 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

b. informed consent

c. confidentiality

d. generalizability of the findings

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill: Applied

LO 1.13 Describe some ethical standards for child development research.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.5.5**

Shaleen is a student in an introductory psychology class and is participating in a study at her university. Which of the following is likely to happen first?

a. Her demographic data will be analyzed.

b. She will be debriefed so that she can decide whether she wants to participate.

c. She will sign a consent form.

d. She will answer questions in a questionnaire booklet.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill: Applied

LO 1.13 Describe some ethical standards for child development research.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.6.1**

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 method is he using?

a. an intervention

b. ethnographic research

c. an experiment

d. a quasi-experiment

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Applied

LO 1.14 Summarize the main methods used in research on child development.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.6.2**

Which of the following is TRUE regarding research methods?

a. The most commonly used method in social science research is the open-ended interview.

b. The main drawback of the experimental method is that the findings may not generalize in real-life settings.

c. The strength of the case study approach is the ability to generalize the findings.

d. The main advantage of gathering non-numerical data from interviews is that coding is relatively quick and inexpensive.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.14 Summarize the main methods used in research on child development.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.6.3**

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.

b. It tends to be more time-consuming than longitudinal research.

c. Differences may be due to cohort differences.

d. Because of a rigorous peer-review process, cross-sectional studies are unlikely to be accepted for publication.

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Research Designs

Skill: Applied

LO 1.15 Describe the major types of research designs used in child development research.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.6.4**

You are interested in studying the potential changes in intelligence over the lifespan. You have selected 250 people who are currently 2 years old and you plan to assess them every 5 years for 40 years. What type of study are you planning to conduct?

a. Quasi-experimental

b. Ethnographic

c. Longitudinal

d. Cross-sectional

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Designs

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.15 Describe the major types of research designs used in child development research.

**EOM Quiz Question 1.6.5**

What type of correlation describes the situation in which the more hours spent sitting or in sedentary activity on the job, the higher the person’s body mass index (BMI)?

a. a positive correlation

b. a negative correlation

c. no correlation

d. a curved correlation

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Research Designs

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.15 Describe the major types of research designs used in child development research.