

Student: _____

1. The story of Ted Kaczynski and Alice Walker is told to draw attention to the fact that
 - A. some children grow up unable to pick up the pieces of a life shattered by tragedy and become unhinged by life and stress.
 - B. children with difficult childhoods are always destined to have difficult adulthoods.
 - C. children with easygoing childhoods are always destined to have easygoing adulthoods.
 - D. None of these.
2. Why do parents and teachers study children?
 - A. Responsibility for children is or will be a part of their everyday lives.
 - B. The study will help them understand their own individual histories.
 - C. The study of child development raises some intriguing and provocative issues.
 - D. All of these.
3. In medieval times,
 - A. children and adults were punished in very different ways.
 - B. children and adults were both punished with the same intensity.
 - C. only adults were punished.
 - D. children were never punished because of their age.
4. Historian Philippe Aries concluded that children prior to 1600 were treated like little adults and dressed like them. Was this belief generally accepted?
 - A. Yes, because he did much research with all social/economic groups.
 - B. Yes, because this is still current practice today.
 - C. No, because he generally did his research with aristocratic, idealized subjects.
 - D. None of these.
5. Based on his analysis of art samples, historian Philippe Aries concluded that prior to the 1600s, European societies appeared to view children as being
 - A. innately evil.
 - B. innately good.
 - C. miniature versions of adults.
 - D. undesirable.
6. Throughout history, philosophers have speculated about the nature of children and how they should be reared. There are three influential philosophical views that portray children. Which of the following is *not* one of the views?
 - A. medieval degeneration
 - B. original sin
 - C. *tabula rasa*
 - D. innate goodness
7. Josephine was a parent in the Middle Ages during a time when the original sin view of childhood was very popular. Her interactions with her 5-year-old son Napoleon would therefore involve attempts to
 - A. encourage his physical survival.
 - B. ensure his religious salvation.
 - C. understand the nature of inheritance.
 - D. discourage his interest in science and empiricism.

8. What view of children was advocated during the Middle Ages?
 - A. original sin view
 - B. innate goodness view
 - C. *tabula rasa* view
 - D. social contract view
9. Who proposed the *tabula rasa* view of the nature of children?
 - A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - D. John Locke
10. The term *tabula rasa* is often translated to mean
 - A. wild child.
 - B. blank slate.
 - C. noble savage.
 - D. righteous thought.
11. After hearing a lecture on philosophy, June decides to treat her 10-week-old son, Timmy, in a manner consistent with the philosophy of John Locke. As a result, June now believes that Timmy
 - A. is innately good.
 - B. knows virtually nothing.
 - C. needs a great deal of physical stimulation.
 - D. has a mind and body that are as yet unable to interact with one another.
12. Who is associated with the concept of the innate goodness historical view of childhood?
 - A. John Locke
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. G. Stanley Hall
 - D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
13. Of the choices below, which is the most recent philosophic view of childhood?
 - A. original sin
 - B. *tabula rasa*
 - C. innate goodness
 - D. innate badness
14. Since 4-year-old Jesse's father believes in the philosophical perspective of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Jesse will probably be
 - A. treated like a miniature adult.
 - B. encouraged to spend a lot of time in school.
 - C. allowed the freedom to do virtually whatever he wants.
 - D. provided with an education that heavily emphasizes the notion of original sin.
15. Currently, childhood is
 - A. valued as a special time of growth and change.
 - B. no longer seen as a "waiting" period of incompetence.
 - C. ideally a time for family support.
 - D. All of these.
16. During the last century and a half, our view of children has been altered so that we now
 - A. invest resources in caring for and studying children.
 - B. analyze childhood as a "waiting" period for adulthood.
 - C. de-emphasize the role that early childhood events play on later adult development.
 - D. have laws in which children are treated more like adults than they were in the past.

17. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, a major shift took place from a strictly philosophical perspective on human psychology to a perspective that includes
 - A. opinions of professionals.
 - B. religious truths.
 - C. systematic observation and experimentation.
 - D. None of these.
18. Most of the influential early psychologists were trained in
 - A. biology.
 - B. medicine.
 - C. philosophy.
 - D. All of these.
19. Philosophers of the last quarter of the nineteenth century debated on _____ grounds as to whether methods of science were appropriate for studying people.
 - A. the intellectual
 - B. the ethical
 - C. both the intellectual and the ethical
 - D. neither the intellectual nor the ethical
20. Near the turn of the nineteenth century, French psychologist Alfred Binet invented many tasks to study
 - A. physical weaknesses.
 - B. social development.
 - C. attention and memory.
 - D. memory and school work.
21. In his attempts to devise the first modern test of intelligence, Alfred Binet studied
 - A. only mentally retarded children.
 - B. only gifted children.
 - C. only adults.
 - D. mentally retarded and gifted children, as well as adults.
22. _____ pioneered the use of questionnaires with large groups of children.
 - A. G. Stanley Hall
 - B. Jean Piaget
 - C. Erik Erikson
 - D. Arnold Gesell
23. The Society for Research in Child Development was associated with
 - A. working with disabled individuals.
 - B. the child study movement.
 - C. studying children strictly through the use of questionnaires.
 - D. working with infants and toddlers.
24. The use of the photographic dome to study children is associated with
 - A. G. Stanley Hall.
 - B. Arnold Gesell.
 - C. Erik Erikson.
 - D. Jean Piaget.
25. Which device was used in the observation of children by allowing for the direct study of children without interrupting them?
 - A. visual cliff
 - B. audio interpreter
 - C. photographic dome
 - D. None of these.

26. Arnold Gesell and G. Stanley Hall were influenced by the ideas of
- Charles Darwin.
 - John Watson.
 - both Darwin and Watson.
 - neither Darwin nor Watson.
27. _____ theorized that child development has stages with motives and capabilities.
- Charles Darwin
 - John Watson
 - G. Stanley Hall
 - John Locke
28. Parents want their children to grow up to be socially mature individuals, but they often are not sure about what to do to help their children with this goal. Why are they confused?
- They say they want the best for their children, but they don't follow through.
 - They often get conflicting information on what they should do for their child.
 - They believe in a permissive environment.
 - They believe in strict controls in the home.
29. The setting in which development occurs and that is influenced by historical, economic, social, and cultural factors defines
- culture.
 - ethnicity.
 - context.
 - gender.
30. A preschooler is growing up in an upper-middle-class home with parents who both have advanced degrees. She lives in a thriving suburb. The preschool she attends is rated the best in the state. These settings in which her development occurs are referred to as
- cultures.
 - matrixes.
 - contexts.
 - scenarios.
31. A child's development occurs in (a) _____ context(s).
- singular
 - numerous
 - strictly positive
 - strictly negative
32. Which is *not* a context for a child's development?
- culture
 - ethnicity
 - language development
 - gender
33. _____ refers to the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.
- Ethnicity
 - Context
 - Open forum
 - Culture
34. A sense of membership in an ethnic group based upon shared language, religion, customs, values, history, and race defines
- race.
 - nationality.
 - ethnicity.
 - ethnocentricity.

35. André is of Mexican American and African slave ancestry, and aligns himself with the traditions and history of Mexican Americans. This reflects his
- culture.
 - context.
 - ethnicity.
 - gender.
36. As a college student, you are studying ethnicity. Which scenario should *not* be considered?
- a 5-year-old and his bilingual abilities
 - a 10-year-old and her religious beliefs
 - a 12-year-old and his observance of Passover
 - a 4-year-old and her home located in a poverty-stricken area
37. _____ is based on cultural heritage, nationality characteristics, race, religion, and language.
- Ethnicity
 - Context
 - Open forum
 - Culture
38. The acronym SES stands for
- secondary ethnic sector.
 - solitary ethnic sector.
 - socioeconomic status.
 - social ethnic status.
39. Which statement(s) related to the meaning of the words *gender* and *sex* are true?
- Gender involves the psychological and sociocultural dimensions of being female or male.
 - Sex involves the psychological and sociocultural dimensions of being female or male.
 - Sex refers to the biological dimensions of being female or male.
 - Gender involves the psychological and sociocultural dimensions of being female or male, and sex refers to the biological dimensions of being female or male.
40. A cross-cultural concern for women includes
- inadequate educational opportunities.
 - violence.
 - mental health issues.
 - All of these.
41. Resilience in relation to children means that
- some children develop confidence in their abilities despite negative stereotypes about their gender.
 - some children develop confidence in their abilities despite negative stereotypes about their ethnic group.
 - some children triumph over poverty or other adversities.
 - All of these.
42. There are certain characteristics that make children resilient. Analysis of research shows that which of the following does *not* apply to resiliency?
- good intellectual functioning
 - close relationship with a caring parent
 - parents with outgoing personalities
 - bonds to extrafamilial people
43. What is social policy?
- an individual's way of interacting with others in his or her ecosystem
 - a global philosophy based on the premise of equity and equality for all
 - any law designed to limit the behavior of individuals within a population
 - a government's course of action to promote the welfare of its citizens

44. The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) was designed in the 1990s primarily to affect the behavior of adults. How did this affect most children whose parents were in the program?
- A. School achievement improved.
 - B. Behavior problems decreased in school.
 - C. Children improved *only* with outside treatment help in addition to the parent's additional income.
 - D. School achievement improved, and behavior problems decreased.
45. The pattern of human development is strongly related to
- A. biology.
 - B. cognition.
 - C. socioemotional development.
 - D. All of these.
46. The _____ processes produce changes in an individual's body.
- A. cognitive
 - B. biological
 - C. socioemotional
 - D. cultural
47. The _____ processes refer to changes in an individual's thought, intelligence, and language.
- A. cognitive
 - B. biological
 - C. socioemotional
 - D. cultural
48. The _____ processes involve changes in an individual's relationships with other people, changes in emotions, and changes in personality.
- A. cognitive
 - B. biology
 - C. socioemotional
 - D. cultural
49. The child who is best thought of as engaging in a cognitive process is the one who is
- A. gripping his bottle.
 - B. drooling on his bib.
 - C. learning to speak Spanish.
 - D. expressing anger that she could not be in the play.
50. When he was 6 years old, Ron could recite the Pledge of Allegiance from memory. When Ron was 9 years old, he began to understand what the terms *pledge* and *republic* meant. Finally, at age 12, Ron realized the political importance of this pledge. This illustrates the concept of
- A. cognitive development.
 - B. kinesthetic development.
 - C. biological development.
 - D. socioemotional development.
51. At the parent/teacher conference in school, Ms. Johnson wants to share information about Meredith's socioemotional development with her parents. What topic will she *not* include?
- A. her height and weight changes since the beginning of school
 - B. her relationships with peers on the playground
 - C. her ability to work collaboratively on a group project
 - D. her leadership skills within her small peer group

52. The most widely used classification of development periods describes a child's development in terms of the following sequence:
- A. infancy, prenatal, early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence, late childhood
 - B. prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle childhood, late childhood, adulthood
 - C. prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle childhood, late childhood, adolescence
 - D. infancy, prenatal, early childhood, middle childhood, late childhood, adolescence
53. What is the first developmental period?
- A. birth
 - B. infancy
 - C. prenatal
 - D. conception
54. Which activity is characteristic of infancy?
- A. beginning language
 - B. coordination of sensations and physical actions
 - C. thinking with symbols
 - D. All of these.
55. As a 3 to 5 year-old preschooler, Brittany would most accurately be described as being in what period of development?
- A. infancy
 - B. early childhood
 - C. middle childhood
 - D. late childhood
56. Early childhood is sometimes called
- A. the preschool years.
 - B. the elementary school years.
 - C. the most difficult time of development.
 - D. puberty.
57. Helen is learning to read, write, and do mathematics. She is also very interested in doing these activities well. Based on this information, which stage of development is Helen most likely in?
- A. infancy
 - B. preschool
 - C. middle childhood
 - D. adolescence
58. During what developmental period is independence and identity the central theme?
- A. early childhood
 - B. middle childhood
 - C. late childhood
 - D. adolescence
59. What do most developmental psychologists currently believe about change and growth?
- A. They do not vary across cultures.
 - B. They are *only* biologically driven.
 - C. They do not vary between the sexes.
 - D. They are lifelong processes.
60. Nurture is to experience as nature is to
- A. maturation.
 - B. edification.
 - C. learning.
 - D. the environment.

61. Basic growth tendencies are genetically wired into humans. This is referred to as
- nature.
 - experience.
 - continuity.
 - nurture
62. In the nature-nurture controversy
- nature refers to an organism's biological inheritance.
 - nurture refers to environmental experiences.
 - nature refers to an organism's biological inheritance, while nurture refers to environmental experiences.
 - None of these.
63. Experiences run the gamut from the individual's biological environment (nutrition, medical care, drugs, and physical accidents) to the social environment (family, peers, schools, community, media, and culture). This is referred to as
- nature.
 - nurture.
 - genetic epistemology.
 - None of these.
64. A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ usually describes development as a gradual, continuous process.
- nature
 - nurture
 - discontinuity
 - None of these.
65. A developmental psychologist with a strong belief in the influence of nurture on social development would most likely explain a youngster's behavioral problem by saying,
- "It's in his genes."
 - "He's just a late bloomer."
 - "He was raised by incompetent parents."
 - "He probably had a traumatic prenatal period."
66. If a pregnant woman is using drugs during her pregnancy and the baby is born with an addiction, this would be an example of
- nature.
 - nurture.
 - continuity.
 - maturation.
67. A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ often describes development as a series of distinct stages.
- nature
 - nurture
 - continuity
 - None of these.
68. Which of the following statements best characterizes the view that development is a discontinuous process?
- During adolescence, an individual moves from not being able to think abstractly about the world to being able to do so in distinct stages.
 - Puberty is a gradual process, occurring over several years.
 - Even though extreme environments can depress development, basic growth tendencies are wired into human beings.
 - If infants experience negative events in their lives, those experiences can be overcome by later, more positive experiences.

69. A developmentalist who focuses on the distinct stages in the life span emphasizes
- maturation.
 - later development.
 - the continuity of development.
 - the discontinuity of development.
70. _____ focuses on the degree to which early experiences (especially in infancy) or later experiences are the key determinants of the child's development.
- Early-later experience issue
 - Continuity of development
 - Discontinuity of development
 - Nature versus nurture approach
71. The outcome of the early-later experience issue is
- agreed upon by most developmentalists.
 - of no concern to developmentalists.
 - is a hotly debated issue among developmentalists.
 - is an issue that was a concern only in the 1950s.
72. Plato's belief that infants who are frequently rocked became better athletes provides an example of which view of development?
- nature
 - early experience
 - discontinuity
 - All of these.
73. Western culture's current emphasis on early experience can be traced to the work of
- Sigmund Freud.
 - Jerome Kagan.
 - John Watson.
 - Mary Ainsworth.
74. Freud's belief that children's relationships with their parents in the first 5 years of life are key to development relates to what developmental issue?
- stability and change
 - continuity and discontinuity
 - maturation and experience
 - early and later experience
75. Most developmentalists believe that it is unwise to take an extreme position on which of the following controversies?
- nature and nurture
 - continuity and discontinuity
 - early and later experiences
 - All of these.
76. Which discipline is *not* considered a science?
- physics
 - child development
 - biology
 - All of these disciplines are sciences.
77. Scientific research is
- objective.
 - systematic.
 - testable.
 - All of these are involved in scientific research.

78. A(n) _____ is a specific assumption or prediction that can be tested to determine accuracy.
- A. theory
 - B. hypothesis
 - C. model
 - D. paradigm
79. After observing children interacting with a department store Santa Claus, a psychologist decides to study children's beliefs in Santa. Prior to beginning the study, the psychologist predicts that 5-year-olds will believe in Santa, 10-year-olds will not be sure of their belief, and 15-year-olds will not believe at all. This prediction represents a
- A. theory.
 - B. method.
 - C. paradigm.
 - D. hypothesis.
80. After setting up a hypothesis, what is the next step in the scientific research approach?
- A. collecting data
 - B. interpreting data
 - C. revising research conclusions.
 - D. None of these.
81. _____ theory describes development as primarily unconscious and colored by emotion.
- A. Cognitive
 - B. Psychoanalytic
 - C. Biological
 - D. None of these.
82. Which of the following statements about Freud is incorrect?
- A. He worked with mental patients early in his career.
 - B. He was a medical doctor specializing in neurology.
 - C. His work stemmed from studying with Piaget.
 - D. All of these are incorrect statements.
83. A psychoanalytic theorist would likely blame antisocial personality traits exhibited by a preschooler on
- A. parents.
 - B. genetics.
 - C. teachers.
 - D. cultural factors.
84. Which of the following is *not* a Freudian stage of personality development?
- A. unconscious
 - B. oral
 - C. anal
 - D. phallic
85. Due to her knowledge of psychoanalysis, Julie is aware that her 9-month-old daughter is in the
- A. anal psychosexual stage.
 - B. oral psychosexual stage.
 - C. latency psychosexual stage.
 - D. phallic psychosexual stage.
86. Which of the following is the correct developmental sequence of Freud's psychosexual stages?
- A. oral, anal, latency, genital, phallic
 - B. oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
 - C. phallic, oral, anal, latency, genital
 - D. latency, phallic, anal, oral, genital

87. Erikson is noted for his theory of _____ stages.
- A. psychosexual
 - B. psychosocial
 - C. psychogenic
 - D. psychopathological
88. Erikson developed his theory of development because although he agreed with many of Freud's ideas, he felt that Freud placed too much emphasis on
- A. sex and childhood.
 - B. sex and adulthood.
 - C. self-esteem and childhood.
 - D. self-esteem and adulthood.
89. One of the major differences between Erikson's and Freud's approaches to human development involves Erikson's emphasis on
- A. heredity.
 - B. sex differences.
 - C. the mind-body relationship.
 - D. development across the life span.
90. As a parent with an Eriksonian orientation, Sheryl believes that the first developmental task her newborn daughter will encounter will be about
- A. trust.
 - B. autonomy.
 - C. initiative.
 - D. self-identity.
91. The _____ stage of psychosocial theory has the following characteristics: occurs in late infancy and toddler hood; infants discover that their behavior is their own; assertion of independence.
- A. trust versus mistrust
 - B. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - C. industry versus inferiority
 - D. initiative versus guilt
92. Two-year-old Benjamin asserts his independence and realizes his will. He tests his parents' boundaries. Based on Erikson's psychosocial theory, if he is restrained or punished too harshly, he is likely to develop
- A. guilt.
 - B. despair.
 - C. identity confusion.
 - D. shame and doubt.
93. Which of Erikson's psychosocial stages occurs during the later preschool years?
- A. trust versus mistrust
 - B. initiative versus guilt
 - C. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - D. industry versus inferiority
94. Erikson had a specific outlook on the initiative versus guilt stage. Which of the following statements matches his outlook?
- A. Seldom does a child reach a sense of accomplishment.
 - B. Many children in this stage reach a sense of accomplishment, but it takes a long time.
 - C. Erikson had a positive outlook on this stage when children succeed in accomplishing tasks.
 - D. This stage is one of the most difficult stages to complete successfully.

95. When teachers work with children in Erikson's industry versus inferiority stage, the fifth stage of psychosocial development, they should
- A. allow adolescents to explore many different roles and different paths within a particular role in order . for a positive identity to emerge.
 - B. help children find out that they can do things that they never thought they could do.
 - C. let the children make their own decisions even if they appear to need some direction on deciding to try something.
 - D. punish children if they are not interested in industry related to their own work.
96. As Courtney graduates from high school, she explores many roles in trying to decide what to study in college. What psychosocial stage of development is she in?
- A. industry versus inferiority
 - B. generativity versus stagnation
 - C. identity versus identity confusion
 - D. autonomy versus shame and doubt
97. In Erikson's sixth stage of psychosocial development, individuals face the developmental task of forming intimate relationships with others. This stage is called
- A. industry versus inferiority.
 - B. trust versus mistrust.
 - C. intimacy versus isolation.
 - D. intimacy versus mistrust.
98. _____ is Erikson's seventh developmental stage, which individuals experience during middle adulthood.
- A. Stagnation versus integrity
 - B. Isolation versus generativity
 - C. Integrity versus isolation
 - D. Generativity versus stagnation
99. Generativity means
- A. lazy behavior.
 - B. stagnation.
 - C. helping younger generations.
 - D. technology advancement.
100. Stagnation means
- A. a state of confusion as people move toward old age.
 - B. a slow start in trying to help others.
 - C. the desire to meet young children and teach them life lessons.
 - D. the feeling of having done nothing to help the next generation.
101. Which of the following examples is a positive resolution to Erikson's eighth stage of psychosocial development, integrity versus despair?
- A. not being able to look back on your life and feel good about it
 - B. celebrating a sixtieth wedding anniversary with happiness
 - C. a preoccupation with death
 - D. dwelling on regrets about raising a teenage child
102. Which of the following is *not* a criticism of psychoanalytical theory?
- A. The main concepts have been too difficult to test scientifically.
 - B. The sexual underpinnings are not given enough importance, especially in Freud's theory.
 - C. The theories are culture- and gender-biased.
 - D. The view is overly negative.

103. Cognitive theories of human development emphasize _____ thoughts.
- A. adaptive
 - B. maladaptive
 - C. conscious
 - D. unconscious
104. Which of the following is *not* an important cognitive theory?
- A. Watson's integration theory
 - B. Piaget's cognitive development theory
 - C. Vygotsky's sociocultural cognitive theory
 - D. Information-processing approach
105. In discussing the nature of cognitive development, Piaget would describe a child as being a(n)
- A. passive participant in the construction of thoughts.
 - B. active participant in the construction of thoughts.
 - C. passive participant whose experiences alone determine intellectual development.
 - D. active participant whose experiences alone determine intellectual development.
106. Piaget's theory of cognitive development has _____ stages.
- A. two
 - B. three
 - C. four
 - D. eight
107. According to Piaget, it is the different way of understanding the world that makes one stage of cognitive development more advanced than another. This is an example of
- A. quantitative difference of thought.
 - B. qualitative difference of thought.
 - C. psychosocial developmental stage.
 - D. psychosexual developmental stage.
108. What is the first Piagetian stage?
- A. sensorimotor stage
 - B. formal operational stage
 - C. concrete operational stage
 - D. preoperational stage
109. Three-year-old Hannah represents the world with words, images, and drawings. She still lacks internalized mental actions. What cognitive stage is she in?
- A. sensorimotor
 - B. formal operational
 - C. concrete operational
 - D. preoperational
110. According to Piaget, if 10-year-old André is in the concrete operational stage of development, he cannot engage in _____ thought.
- A. moral
 - B. abstract
 - C. symbolic
 - D. egocentric
111. Fifteen-year-old Reginald is enrolled in an algebra course and is doing very well in his assignments. According to Piaget, Reginald is in what stage of cognitive development?
- A. sensorimotor
 - B. formal operational
 - C. concrete operational
 - D. preoperational

112. Which of the following skills is *not* a part of the formal operational stage of cognitive development?
- A. abstract thinking
 - B. logical thinking
 - C. images of ideal circumstances
 - D. All of these are a part of the formal operational stage.
113. Russian Lev Vygotsky is associated with which of the following theories?
- A. sociocultural
 - B. psychoanalytic
 - C. psychosexual
 - D. cognitive
114. Vygotsky's theory emphasizes
- A. the role of language.
 - B. culture.
 - C. social relations.
 - D. All of these.
115. Vygotsky portrayed the child's development as inseparable from
- A. social activities.
 - B. cultural activities.
 - C. social and cultural activities.
 - D. None of these.
116. Which of the following is *not* a correct pairing?
- A. Pavlov and classical conditioning
 - B. Bandura and social-learning theory
 - C. Watson and information processing
 - D. Skinner and operant conditioning
117. Which of the following was one of the most important factors contributing to the information-processing theory?
- A. the computer
 - B. vacation travel
 - C. television
 - D. video games
118. Which theorist is associated with the information-processing theory?
- A. Skinner
 - B. Siegler
 - C. Piaget
 - D. Vygotsky
119. The cognitive theories present a positive view of development, emphasizing _____ thinking.
- A. unconscious
 - B. conscious
 - C. infantile
 - D. None of these.
120. Classical conditioning occurs when a neutral stimulus
- A. is replaced by a cognitive schema.
 - B. can be ignored by the respondent.
 - C. is converted into a neutral response.
 - D. acquires the ability to produce a response originally produced by another stimulus.

121. One day, while swimming in the ocean, Frank is stung by a large jellyfish. The next day, he sees a bowl of quivering clear gelatin and is startled. Frank's behavior is best explained by _____ principles.
- A. cognitive
 - B. ethological
 - C. psychoanalytic
 - D. classical-conditioning
122. What type of learning did Ivan Pavlov discover in his investigation of the way the body digests food?
- A. operant conditioning
 - B. classical conditioning
 - C. social conditioning
 - D. counter conditioning
123. Which term does *not* belong with the rest?
- A. conditioning
 - B. modeling
 - C. imitation
 - D. observational learning
124. Through his research with a little boy named Albert, which of the following did John Watson demonstrate could be classically conditioned in humans?
- A. phobias
 - B. Oedipus complex
 - C. mathematical skills
 - D. salivation in response to a ringing bell
125. In operant conditioning, a reinforcement _____ increases the probability of a behavior occurring.
- A. always
 - B. never
 - C. seldom
 - D. sometimes
126. As a Skinnerian, Dr. Brown's explanation for the aggressive behavior exhibited by ten-year-old Ben would likely involve a(n)
- A. discussion of Ben's unresolved love for his mother.
 - B. proposal that Ben's problem is due to a faulty thought pattern.
 - C. argument that although Ben's behavior is bad, human behavior is basically good.
 - D. description of how Ben's father has often rewarded his child's aggressive behavior.
127. Who would most likely argue that the consequences that follow a behavior determine whether that behavior is exhibited again?
- A. a Skinnerian
 - B. a humanist
 - C. an ethologist
 - D. a Freudian
128. Which of the following factors is *not* key to the social cognitive theory?
- A. behavior
 - B. environment
 - C. classical conditioning
 - D. cognition
129. Bandura argues that a child's
- A. environment can influence her behavior.
 - B. behavior can influence her cognitive abilities.
 - C. cognitive ability can influence her environment.
 - D. All of these.

130. Behavioral and social cognitive theories have much to say about socioemotional processes in development, and social cognitive theory deals with cognitive processes, but these approaches have little to say about _____ processes.
- A. friendship
 - B. biological
 - C. educational
 - D. modeling
131. A developmental psychologist with an ethological orientation would be least likely to
- A. believe in the theory of evolution.
 - B. utilize the concept of a critical period.
 - C. view behavior as being influenced by biology.
 - D. focus on the impact of punishment on behavior.
132. Ethology emerged as an important theoretical view of development because of the work of
- A. Konrad Lorenz.
 - B. Albert Bandura.
 - C. B. F. Skinner.
 - D. Urie Bronfenbrenner.
133. Lorenz demonstrated the importance of experience during critical periods by imprinting goslings to
- A. adoptive mothers.
 - B. himself.
 - C. each other.
 - D. surrogate mothers.
134. The person who is least likely to be an ethologist is one who observes
- A. monkeys in the jungles of Africa.
 - B. infant-parent attachment.
 - C. ducklings as they develop on farms.
 - D. rats in a well-controlled research lab.
135. _____ is the rapid, innate learning within a limited critical period of time that involves attachment to the first moving object seen.
- A. Evolution
 - B. Classical conditioning
 - C. Imprinting
 - D. Cultural matching
136. Which of the following is missing from classical ethological theory?
- A. the imprinting process
 - B. the nature of social relationships
 - C. the biological basis
 - D. both the imprinting process and the biological process
137. _____ argued that attachment to a caregiver over the first year of life has important consequences throughout the life span.
- A. Jean Piaget
 - B. John Watson
 - C. Karen Horney
 - D. John Bowlby
138. One criticism of the ethological theory is that
- A. the concept of the critical period is overdrawn.
 - B. the concept of the critical period is underplayed.
 - C. the critical period emphasizes the early years, as it should.
 - D. there is an overemphasis on human relationships.

139. A contribution of the _____ theory is that it increases the focus on the biological and evolutionary basis of development.
- A. imprinting
 - B. ecological
 - C. ethological
 - D. immersion
140. The _____ theory emphasizes environmental factors.
- A. ecological
 - B. ethological
 - C. biological
 - D. critical-period
141. The major theorist connected to the ecological theory is
- A. John Bowlby.
 - B. Konrad Lorenz.
 - C. Urie Bronfenbrenner.
 - D. John Piaget.
142. The setting in which an individual lives is called the
- A. macrosystem.
 - B. exosystem.
 - C. microsystem.
 - D. chronosystem.
143. Bronfenbrenner's environmental system does *not* include a
- A. megasystem.
 - B. microsystem.
 - C. exosystem.
 - D. chronosystem.
144. Since Jerome has always been the center of attention in his family, he has some difficulty in his preschool because he insists on total attention from his peers and teachers. According to Bronfenbrenner, Jerome's developmental problems are taking place in the
- A. microsystem.
 - B. mesosystem.
 - C. exosystem.
 - D. macrosystem.
145. Lana, who is the mayor of Lockport, decides that the city library is too expensive to maintain so she sells it to a private company that charges children \$.50 to check out a book. This ecological change in the community involves the
- A. chronosystem.
 - B. macrosystem.
 - C. microsystem.
 - D. exosystem.
146. The fact that growing up in Australia has influenced Matilda's life provides an example of the impact of the _____ on human development.
- A. macrosystem
 - B. chronosystem
 - C. exosystem
 - D. microsystem

147. The _____ is the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances.
- A. exosystem
 - B. chronosystem
 - C. macrosystem
 - D. microsystem
148. Why does the text favor an eclectic approach?
- A. It is the simplest approach.
 - B. It is the newest theoretical approach.
 - C. It recognizes the strengths of very different approaches.
 - D. All of these.
149. Casual watching is very different than observation as used in scientific studies. A major difference is that scientific observation is
- A. highly systematic.
 - B. done over a very long period of time.
 - C. sometimes biased.
 - D. None of these.
150. Scientific observation requires that
- A. the observer needs to know what he or she is looking for.
 - B. the observer needs to remain unbiased.
 - C. recording and categorizing is essential.
 - D. All of these.
151. An advantage of laboratory observation over naturalistic observation is that when observations are made in the lab, researchers can
- A. assess cause in a natural setting.
 - B. employ longitudinal designs.
 - C. utilize inferential statistical analyses.
 - D. control factors that might influence behavior.
152. Which of the following locations would *not* be considered for a naturalistic observation?
- A. a home
 - B. a day-care center
 - C. a child study lab at the university
 - D. a sporting event
153. A child-care director is trying to find out information about the parents in her center. She decides to have them fill out surveys. What method of research is this approach?
- A. correlational
 - B. observational
 - C. descriptive
 - D. experimental
154. A local school board wants to know whether parents approve of teachers using physical punishment to control children. The most efficient way to answer this issue would be to
- A. conduct a cross-cultural study.
 - B. conduct a laboratory-based experiment.
 - C. develop and distribute a questionnaire.
 - D. use a naturalistic, observation-based technique.
155. The main difference between a questionnaire and an interview is that the questionnaire requires subjects to
- A. provide personal opinions.
 - B. record their own answers.
 - C. respond to a lot of different items.
 - D. spend more time formulating their answers.

156. _____ are commercially prepared tests that assess children's performance in different domains. These tests often allow a child's performance to be compared with those of other children at the same age, in many cases on the national level.
- A. Standardized tests
 - B. Physical development tests
 - C. Chapter tests in classroom textbooks
 - D. All of these.
157. Prior to applying to college, Andrea is told she will have to take the ACT exam. This situation provides an example of how psychologists answer application problems using
- A. cross-sectional testing.
 - B. projective testing.
 - C. standardized testing.
 - D. naturalistic observation.
158. To determine why Jeffrey Dahmer became a mass murderer, a researcher spent a great deal of time talking with both Dahmer and people who knew him both as a child and as an adult. The personal in-depth approach the researcher used is called a(n)
- A. case study.
 - B. archival study.
 - C. correlational study.
 - D. naturalistic observation.
159. In order to assess the brain and spinal cord (the central nervous system) with a psychophysiological measure, which of the following can be used?
- A. neuroimaging techniques
 - B. electroencephalograph
 - C. both neuroimaging and electroencephalograph techniques
 - D. None of these.
160. Measuring _____ can provide information about many aspects of a person's emotional and physical state, such as stress levels and pubertal changes.
- A. hormones
 - B. weight
 - C. digestion
 - D. facial expressions
161. What is the purpose of correlational research?
- A. to determine the cause of a behavior
 - B. to describe the strength of the relationship between two events
 - C. to compare the responses of an individual with that of a group
 - D. to compare groups from at least two different cultures or geographic areas
162. What is the purpose of experimental research?
- A. to determine the cause of a behavior
 - B. to describe the strength of the relationship between two events
 - C. to compare the responses of an individual with that of a group
 - D. to compare groups from at least two different cultures or geographic areas
163. To determine the effects of a new memory-enhancing pill, a researcher randomly assigns 30 women to one of two conditions. In the first condition, each subject is given a pill and then told to try to memorize a list of 20 nonsense words. In the second condition, subjects are simply asked to try to memorize the word list. Results indicated that subjects who received the pill got an average of 12 items correct, whereas the no-pill group recalled only 6 items. In this experiment, the independent variable is the
- A. sex of the subjects.
 - B. number of words recalled.
 - C. pill versus no-pill condition.
 - D. use of nonsense words.

164. A drug company believes that it has discovered a pill that may improve a person's reaction speed. To test the drug, 10 men are given no drug, 10 men are given one pill, and 10 men are given two pills. One week later, each subject is presented with a task in which they hit a button after hearing a tone. The speed of their reaction is recorded to the hundredth of a second. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?
- A. pill dosage
 - B. sex of the subjects in the study
 - C. time it takes a subject to push the button
 - D. one-week delay
165. As a high-school principal, Dr. Ilka is interested in whether the fifth-grade students have better math skills than the third and first graders. To answer her question she presents children in each of the three grades with the same math test and then compares the scores. Dr. Ilka's study utilized a _____ design.
- A. cross-sectional
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. time-lag
 - D. correlational
166. A psychologist is interested in how early childhood nutrition affects height. To research this subject he tracks the nutritional consumption and growth of the same group of infants from age 1 through age 6. This research technique is utilizing a _____ design.
- A. time-lag
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. correlational
 - D. cross-sectional
167. The main disadvantage of a longitudinal design is
- A. too much expense.
 - B. too much time involvement.
 - C. both too much time and expense.
 - D. None of these.
168. Which ethical precaution is *not* required by the American Psychological Association for researchers using children as subjects?
- A. Informed consent must be obtained from either a parent or legal guardian.
 - B. Children must be allowed to withdraw from the research at any point if they so desire.
 - C. Experimenters must strive to make the research encounter a positive and supportive experience.
 - D. Researchers must avoid the use of deception.
169. The key goal of the American Psychological Association's ethical guidelines is to
- A. ensure precise and accurate findings.
 - B. eliminate the use of deception in research.
 - C. help ensure that subjects will not leave a study.
 - D. protect subjects from mental and physical harm.
170. _____ is using an ethnic label such as *African American* or *Latino* in a superficial way that portrays an ethnic group as being more homogeneous than it really is.
- A. Ethnic value-free
 - B. Ethnicity interpretation
 - C. Ethnic gloss
 - D. None of these.
171. In the early 2000s, which of the following is true about ethnic minority research?
- A. There is an abundance of research.
 - B. There is about equal treatment of research between minority and non-minority children.
 - C. More children from ethnic minority backgrounds need to be included in research.
 - D. None of these.

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

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

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

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

176. List the five stages of childhood development.

1 Key

1. The story of Ted Kaczynski and Alice Walker is told to draw attention to the fact that **A.** some children grow up unable to pick up the pieces of a life shattered by tragedy and become unhinged by life and stress.
- B. children with difficult childhoods are always destined to have difficult adulthoods.
- C. children with easygoing childhoods are always destined to have easygoing adulthoods.
- D. None of these.

Refer to page 5

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #1*

2. Why do parents and teachers study children?
- A. Responsibility for children is or will be a part of their everyday lives.
- B. The study will help them understand their own individual histories.
- C. The study of child development raises some intriguing and provocative issues.
- D.** All of these.

Refer to page 6

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #2*

3. In medieval times,
- A. children and adults were punished in very different ways.
- B.** children and adults were both punished with the same intensity.
- C. only adults were punished.
- D. children were never punished because of their age.

Refer to page 6

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #3*

4. Historian Philippe Aries concluded that children prior to 1600 were treated like little adults and dressed like them. Was this belief generally accepted?
- A. Yes, because he did much research with all social/economic groups.
- B. Yes, because this is still current practice today.
- C.** No, because he generally did his research with aristocratic, idealized subjects.
- D. None of these.

Refer to page 6

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #4*

5. Based on his analysis of art samples, historian Philippe Aries concluded that prior to the 1600s, European societies appeared to view children as being
- A. innately evil.
 - B. innately good.
 - C.** miniature versions of adults.
 - D. undesirable.

Refer to page 6

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #5*

6. Throughout history, philosophers have speculated about the nature of children and how they should be reared. There are three influential philosophical views that portray children. Which of the following is *not* one of the views?
- A.** medieval degeneration
 - B. original sin
 - C. *tabula rasa*
 - D. innate goodness

Refer to page 6

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #6*

7. Josephine was a parent in the Middle Ages during a time when the original sin view of childhood was very popular. Her interactions with her 5-year-old son Napoleon would therefore involve attempts to
- A. encourage his physical survival.
 - B.** ensure his religious salvation.
 - C. understand the nature of inheritance.
 - D. discourage his interest in science and empiricism.

Refer to page 6

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #7*

8. What view of children was advocated during the Middle Ages?
- A.** original sin view
 - B. innate goodness view
 - C. *tabula rasa* view
 - D. social contract view

Refer to page 6

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #8*

9. Who proposed the *tabula rasa* view of the nature of children?
- A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - D. John Locke**

Refer to page 6

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #9

10. The term *tabula rasa* is often translated to mean
- A. wild child.
 - B. blank slate.**
 - C. noble savage.
 - D. righteous thought.

Refer to page 6

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #10

11. After hearing a lecture on philosophy, June decides to treat her 10-week-old son, Timmy, in a manner consistent with the philosophy of John Locke. As a result, June now believes that Timmy
- A. is innately good.
 - B. knows virtually nothing.**
 - C. needs a great deal of physical stimulation.
 - D. has a mind and body that are as yet unable to interact with one another.

Refer to page 6

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #11

12. Who is associated with the concept of the innate goodness historical view of childhood?
- A. John Locke
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. G. Stanley Hall
 - D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau**

Refer to page 6

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #12

13. Of the choices below, which is the most recent philosophic view of childhood?
- A. original sin
 - B. *tabula rasa*
 - C.** innate goodness
 - D. innate badness

Refer to pages 6-7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #13*

14. Since 4-year-old Jesse's father believes in the philosophical perspective of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Jesse will probably be
- A. treated like a miniature adult.
 - B. encouraged to spend a lot of time in school.
 - C.** allowed the freedom to do virtually whatever he wants.
 - D. provided with an education that heavily emphasizes the notion of original sin.

Refer to pages 6-7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #14*

15. Currently, childhood is
- A. valued as a special time of growth and change.
 - B. no longer seen as a "waiting" period of incompetence.
 - C. ideally a time for family support.
 - D.** All of these.

Refer to page 7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #15*

16. During the last century and a half, our view of children has been altered so that we now
- A.** invest resources in caring for and studying children.
 - B. analyze childhood as a "waiting" period for adulthood.
 - C. de-emphasize the role that early childhood events play on later adult development.
 - D. have laws in which children are treated more like adults than they were in the past.

Refer to page 7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #16*

17. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, a major shift took place from a strictly philosophical perspective on human psychology to a perspective that includes
- A. opinions of professionals.
 - B. religious truths.
 - C.** systematic observation and experimentation.
 - D. None of these.

Refer to page 7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #17*

18. Most of the influential early psychologists were trained in
- A. biology.
 - B. medicine.
 - C. philosophy.
 - D.** All of these.

Refer to page 7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #18*

19. Philosophers of the last quarter of the nineteenth century debated on _____ grounds as to whether methods of science were appropriate for studying people.
- A. the intellectual
 - B. the ethical
 - C.** both the intellectual and the ethical
 - D. neither the intellectual nor the ethical

Refer to page 7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #19*

20. Near the turn of the nineteenth century, French psychologist Alfred Binet invented many tasks to study
- A. physical weaknesses.
 - B. social development.
 - C.** attention and memory.
 - D. memory and school work.

Refer to page 7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #20*

21. In his attempts to devise the first modern test of intelligence, Alfred Binet studied
- A. only mentally retarded children.
 - B. only gifted children.
 - C. only adults.
 - D.** mentally retarded and gifted children, as well as adults.

Refer to page 7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #21*

22. _____ pioneered the use of questionnaires with large groups of children.
- A.** G. Stanley Hall
 - B. Jean Piaget
 - C. Erik Erikson
 - D. Arnold Gesell

Refer to page 7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #22*

23. The Society for Research in Child Development was associated with
- A. working with disabled individuals.
 - B.** the child study movement.
 - C. studying children strictly through the use of questionnaires.
 - D. working with infants and toddlers.

Refer to page 7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #23*

24. The use of the photographic dome to study children is associated with
- A. G. Stanley Hall.
 - B.** Arnold Gesell.
 - C. Erik Erikson.
 - D. Jean Piaget.

Refer to page 7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #24*

25. Which device was used in the observation of children by allowing for the direct study of children without interrupting them?
- A. visual cliff
 - B. audio interpreter
 - C.** photographic dome
 - D. None of these.

Refer to page 7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #25*

26. Arnold Gesell and G. Stanley Hall were influenced by the ideas of
- A.** Charles Darwin.
 - B. John Watson.
 - C. both Darwin and Watson.
 - D. neither Darwin nor Watson.

Refer to page 7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #26*

27. _____ theorized that child development has stages with motives and capabilities.
- A. Charles Darwin
 - B. John Watson
 - C.** G. Stanley Hall
 - D. John Locke

Refer to page 8

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #27*

28. Parents want their children to grow up to be socially mature individuals, but they often are not sure about what to do to help their children with this goal. Why are they confused?
- A. They say they want the best for their children, but they don't follow through.
 - B.** They often get conflicting information on what they should do for their child.
 - C. They believe in a permissive environment.
 - D. They believe in strict controls in the home.

Refer to pages 8-9

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #28*

29. The setting in which development occurs and that is influenced by historical, economic, social, and cultural factors defines
- A. culture.
 - B. ethnicity.
 - C. context.**
 - D. gender.

Refer to pages 8-9

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #29*

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

Refer to page 11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #30*

31. A child's development occurs in (a) _____ context(s).
- A. singular
 - B. numerous**
 - C. strictly positive
 - D. strictly negative

Refer to page 11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #31*

32. Which is *not* a context for a child's development?
- A. culture
 - B. ethnicity
 - C. language development**
 - D. gender

Refer to page 11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #32*

33. _____ refers to the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.
- A. Ethnicity
 - B. Context
 - C. Open forum
 - D. Culture**

Refer to page 11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #33*

34. A sense of membership in an ethnic group based upon shared language, religion, customs, values, history, and race defines
- A. race.
 - B. nationality.
 - C. ethnicity.**
 - D. ethnocentricity.

Refer to page 11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #34*

35. André is of Mexican American and African slave ancestry, and aligns himself with the traditions and history of Mexican Americans. This reflects his
- A. culture.
 - B. context.
 - C. ethnicity.**
 - D. gender.

Refer to page 11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #35*

36. As a college student, you are studying ethnicity. Which scenario should *not* be considered?
- A. a 5-year-old and his bilingual abilities
 - B. a 10-year-old and her religious beliefs
 - C. a 12-year-old and his observance of Passover
 - D. a 4-year-old and her home located in a poverty-stricken area**

Refer to page 11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #36*

37. _____ is based on cultural heritage, nationality characteristics, race, religion, and language.
- A.** Ethnicity
 - B. Context
 - C. Open forum
 - D. Culture

Refer to page 11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #37*

38. The acronym SES stands for
- A. secondary ethnic sector.
 - B. solitary ethnic sector.
 - C. socioeconomic status.
 - D.** social ethnic status.

Refer to page 11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #38*

39. Which statement(s) related to the meaning of the words *gender* and *sex* are true?
- A. Gender involves the psychological and sociocultural dimensions of being female or male.
 - B. Sex involves the psychological and sociocultural dimensions of being female or male.
 - C. Sex refers to the biological dimensions of being female or male.
 - D.** Gender involves the psychological and sociocultural dimensions of being female or male, and sex refers to the biological dimensions of being female or male.

Refer to page 11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #39*

40. A cross-cultural concern for women includes
- A. inadequate educational opportunities.
 - B. violence.
 - C. mental health issues.
 - D.** All of these.

Refer to page 11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #40*

41. Resilience in relation to children means that
- A. some children develop confidence in their abilities despite negative stereotypes about their gender.
 - B. some children develop confidence in their abilities despite negative stereotypes about their ethnic group.
 - C. some children triumph over poverty or other adversities.
 - D.** All of these.

Refer to page 11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #41*

42. There are certain characteristics that make children resilient. Analysis of research shows that which of the following does *not* apply to resiliency?
- A. good intellectual functioning
 - B. close relationship with a caring parent
 - C. parents with outgoing personalities
 - D.** bonds to extrafamilial people

Refer to page 14

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #42*

43. What is social policy?
- A. an individual's way of interacting with others in his or her ecosystem
 - B. a global philosophy based on the premise of equity and equality for all
 - C. any law designed to limit the behavior of individuals within a population
 - D.** a government's course of action to promote the welfare of its citizens

Refer to page 13

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #43*

44. The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) was designed in the 1990s primarily to affect the behavior of adults. How did this affect most children whose parents were in the program?
- A. School achievement improved.
 - B. Behavior problems decreased in school.
 - C. Children improved *only* with outside treatment help in addition to the parent's additional income.
 - D.** School achievement improved, and behavior problems decreased.

Refer to page 14

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #44*

45. The pattern of human development is strongly related to
A. biology.
B. cognition.
C. socioemotional development.
D. All of these.

Refer to page 15

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #45*

46. The _____ processes produce changes in an individual's body.
A. cognitive
B. biological
C. socioemotional
D. cultural

Refer to page 15

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #46*

47. The _____ processes refer to changes in an individual's thought, intelligence, and language.
A. cognitive
B. biological
C. socioemotional
D. cultural

Refer to page 15

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #47*

48. The _____ processes involve changes in an individual's relationships with other people, changes in emotions, and changes in personality.
A. cognitive
B. biology
C. socioemotional
D. cultural

Refer to page 15

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #48*

49. The child who is best thought of as engaging in a cognitive process is the one who is
- A. gripping his bottle.
 - B. drooling on his bib.
 - C.** learning to speak Spanish.
 - D. expressing anger that she could not be in the play.

Refer to page 15

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #49

50. When he was 6 years old, Ron could recite the Pledge of Allegiance from memory. When Ron was 9 years old, he began to understand what the terms *pledge* and *republic* meant. Finally, at age 12, Ron realized the political importance of this pledge. This illustrates the concept of
- A.** cognitive development.
 - B. kinesthetic development.
 - C. biological development.
 - D. socioemotional development.

Refer to page 15

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #50

51. At the parent/teacher conference in school, Ms. Johnson wants to share information about Meredith's socioemotional development with her parents. What topic will she *not* include?
- A.** her height and weight changes since the beginning of school
 - B. her relationships with peers on the playground
 - C. her ability to work collaboratively on a group project
 - D. her leadership skills within her small peer group

Refer to page 15

Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #51

52. The most widely used classification of development periods describes a child's development in terms of the following sequence:
- A. infancy, prenatal, early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence, late childhood
 - B. prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle childhood, late childhood, adulthood
 - C.** prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle childhood, late childhood, adolescence
 - D. infancy, prenatal, early childhood, middle childhood, late childhood, adolescence

Refer to page 16

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension 1
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #52

53. What is the first developmental period?
A. birth
B. infancy
C. prenatal
D. conception

Refer to page 16

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #53*

54. Which activity is characteristic of infancy?
A. beginning language
B. coordination of sensations and physical actions
C. thinking with symbols
D. All of these.

Refer to page 16

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #54*

55. As a 3 to 5 year-old preschooler, Brittany would most accurately be described as being in what period of development?
A. infancy
B. early childhood
C. middle childhood
D. late childhood

Refer to page 16

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #55*

56. Early childhood is sometimes called
A. the preschool years.
B. the elementary school years.
C. the most difficult time of development.
D. puberty.

Refer to page 16

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #56*

57. Helen is learning to read, write, and do mathematics. She is also very interested in doing these activities well. Based on this information, which stage of development is Helen most likely in?
- A. infancy
 - B. preschool
 - C. middle childhood**
 - D. adolescence

Refer to page 16

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #57*

58. During what developmental period is independence and identity the central theme?
- A. early childhood
 - B. middle childhood
 - C. late childhood
 - D. adolescence**

Refer to page 16

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #58*

59. What do most developmental psychologists currently believe about change and growth?
- A. They do not vary across cultures.
 - B. They are *only* biologically driven.
 - C. They do not vary between the sexes.
 - D. They are lifelong processes.**

Refer to page 16

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #59*

60. Nurture is to experience as nature is to
- A. maturation.**
 - B. edification.
 - C. learning.
 - D. the environment.

Refer to page 17

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #60*

61. Basic growth tendencies are genetically wired into humans. This is referred to as
A. nature.
B. experience.
C. continuity.
D. nurture

Refer to page 17

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #61*

62. In the nature-nurture controversy
A. nature refers to an organism's biological inheritance.
B. nurture refers to environmental experiences.
C. nature refers to an organism's biological inheritance, while nurture refers to environmental experiences.
D. None of these.

Refer to page 17-18

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #62*

63. Experiences run the gamut from the individual's biological environment (nutrition, medical care, drugs, and physical accidents) to the social environment (family, peers, schools, community, media, and culture). This is referred to as
A. nature.
B. nurture.
C. genetic epistemology.
D. None of these.

Refer to page 18

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #63*

64. A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ usually describes development as a gradual, continuous process.
A. nature
B. nurture
C. discontinuity
D. None of these.

Refer to page 18

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #64*

65. A developmental psychologist with a strong belief in the influence of nurture on social development would most likely explain a youngster's behavioral problem by saying,
- A. "It's in his genes."
 - B. "He's just a late bloomer."
 - C.** "He was raised by incompetent parents."
 - D. "He probably had a traumatic prenatal period."

Refer to pages 17-18

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #65*

66. If a pregnant woman is using drugs during her pregnancy and the baby is born with an addiction, this would be an example of
- A. nature.
 - B.** nurture.
 - C. continuity.
 - D. maturation.

Refer to page 18

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #66*

67. A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ often describes development as a series of distinct stages.
- A.** nature
 - B. nurture
 - C. continuity
 - D. None of these.

Refer to page 17-18

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #67*

68. Which of the following statements best characterizes the view that development is a discontinuous process?
- A. During adolescence, an individual moves from not being able to think abstractly about the world to being able to do so in distinct stages.
 - B. Puberty is a gradual process, occurring over several years.
 - C. Even though extreme environments can depress development, basic growth tendencies are wired into human beings.
 - D.** If infants experience negative events in their lives, those experiences can be overcome by later, more positive experiences.

Refer to page 18

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #68*

69. A developmentalist who focuses on the distinct stages in the life span emphasizes
- A. maturation.
 - B. later development.
 - C. the continuity of development.
 - D.** the discontinuity of development.

Refer to page 18

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #69*

70. _____ focuses on the degree to which early experiences (especially in infancy) or later experiences are the key determinants of the child's development.
- A.** Early-later experience issue
 - B. Continuity of development
 - C. Discontinuity of development
 - D. Nature versus nurture approach

Refer to page 18

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #70*

71. The outcome of the early-later experience issue is
- A. agreed upon by most developmentalists.
 - B. of no concern to developmentalists.
 - C.** is a hotly debated issue among developmentalists.
 - D. is an issue that was a concern only in the 1950s.

Refer to page 19

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #71*

72. Plato's belief that infants who are frequently rocked became better athletes provides an example of which view of development?
- A. nature
 - B.** early experience
 - C. discontinuity
 - D. All of these.

Refer to page 18

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #72*

73. Western culture's current emphasis on early experience can be traced to the work of
A. Sigmund Freud.
B. Jerome Kagan.
C. John Watson.
D. Mary Ainsworth.

Refer to page 19

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #73*

74. Freud's belief that children's relationships with their parents in the first 5 years of life are key to development relates to what developmental issue?
A. stability and change
B. continuity and discontinuity
C. maturation and experience
D. early and later experience

Refer to pages 18-19

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #74*

75. Most developmentalists believe that it is unwise to take an extreme position on which of the following controversies?
A. nature and nurture
B. continuity and discontinuity
C. early and later experiences
D. All of these.

Refer to page 19

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #75*

76. Which discipline is *not* considered a science?
A. physics
B. child development
C. biology
D. All of these disciplines are sciences.

Refer to pages 19-20

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #76*

77. Scientific research is
- A. objective.
 - B. systematic.
 - C. testable.
 - D.** All of these are involved in scientific research.

Refer to page 20

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #77*

78. A(n) _____ is a specific assumption or prediction that can be tested to determine accuracy.
- A.** theory
 - B. hypothesis
 - C. model
 - D. paradigm

Refer to page 20

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #78*

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

Refer to page 20

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #79*

80. After setting up a hypothesis, what is the next step in the scientific research approach?
- A.** collecting data
 - B. interpreting data
 - C. revising research conclusions.
 - D. None of these.

Refer to page 20

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #80*

81. _____ theory describes development as primarily unconscious and colored by emotion.
- A. Cognitive
 - B. Psychoanalytic**
 - C. Biological
 - D. None of these.

Refer to page 21

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #81*

82. Which of the following statements about Freud is incorrect?
- A. He worked with mental patients early in his career.
 - B. He was a medical doctor specializing in neurology.
 - C. His work stemmed from studying with Piaget.**
 - D. All of these are incorrect statements.

Refer to page 21

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #82*

83. A psychoanalytic theorist would likely blame antisocial personality traits exhibited by a preschooler on
- A. parents.**
 - B. genetics.
 - C. teachers.
 - D. cultural factors.

Refer to page 21

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #83*

84. Which of the following is *not* a Freudian stage of personality development?
- A. unconscious**
 - B. oral
 - C. anal
 - D. phallic

Refer to page 21

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #84*

85. Due to her knowledge of psychoanalysis, Julie is aware that her 9-month-old daughter is in the
- A. anal psychosexual stage.
 - B.** oral psychosexual stage.
 - C. latency psychosexual stage.
 - D. phallic psychosexual stage.

Refer to page 21

Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #85

86. Which of the following is the correct developmental sequence of Freud's psychosexual stages?
- A. oral, anal, latency, genital, phallic
 - B.** oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
 - C. phallic, oral, anal, latency, genital
 - D. latency, phallic, anal, oral, genital

Refer to page 21

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #86

87. Erikson is noted for his theory of _____ stages.
- A. psychosexual
 - B.** psychosocial
 - C. psychogenic
 - D. psychopathological

Refer to page 21

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #87

88. Erikson developed his theory of development because although he agreed with many of Freud's ideas, he felt that Freud placed too much emphasis on
- A.** sex and childhood.
 - B. sex and adulthood.
 - C. self-esteem and childhood.
 - D. self-esteem and adulthood.

Refer to page 21

Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #88

89. One of the major differences between Erikson's and Freud's approaches to human development involves Erikson's emphasis on
- A. heredity.
 - B. sex differences.
 - C. the mind-body relationship.
 - D.** development across the life span.

Refer to page 21

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #89*

90. As a parent with an Eriksonian orientation, Sheryl believes that the first developmental task her newborn daughter will encounter will be about
- A.** trust.
 - B. autonomy.
 - C. initiative.
 - D. self-identity.

Refer to page 22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #90*

91. The _____ stage of psychosocial theory has the following characteristics: occurs in late infancy and toddler hood; infants discover that their behavior is their own; assertion of independence.
- A. trust versus mistrust
 - B.** autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - C. industry versus inferiority
 - D. initiative versus guilt

Refer to page 22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #91*

92. Two-year-old Benjamin asserts his independence and realizes his will. He tests his parents' boundaries. Based on Erikson's psychosocial theory, if he is restrained or punished too harshly, he is likely to develop
- A. guilt.
 - B. despair.
 - C. identity confusion.
 - D.** shame and doubt.

Refer to page 22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #92*

93. Which of Erikson's psychosocial stages occurs during the later preschool years?
- A. trust versus mistrust
 - B. initiative versus guilt**
 - C. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - D. industry versus inferiority

Refer to page 22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #93*

94. Erikson had a specific outlook on the initiative versus guilt stage. Which of the following statements matches his outlook?
- A. Seldom does a child reach a sense of accomplishment.
 - B. Many children in this stage reach a sense of accomplishment, but it takes a long time.
 - C. Erikson had a positive outlook on this stage when children succeed in accomplishing tasks.**
 - D. This stage is one of the most difficult stages to complete successfully.

Refer to page 22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #94*

95. When teachers work with children in Erikson's industry versus inferiority stage, the fifth stage of psychosocial development, they should
- A. allow adolescents to explore many different roles and different paths within a particular role in order for a positive identity to emerge.
 - B. help children find out that they can do things that they never thought they could do.**
 - C. let the children make their own decisions even if they appear to need some direction on deciding to try something.
 - D. punish children if they are not interested in industry related to their own work.

Refer to page 22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #95*

96. As Courtney graduates from high school, she explores many roles in trying to decide what to study in college. What psychosocial stage of development is she in?
- A. industry versus inferiority
 - B. generativity versus stagnation
 - C. identity versus identity confusion**
 - D. autonomy versus shame and doubt

Refer to page 22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #96*

97. In Erikson's sixth stage of psychosocial development, individuals face the developmental task of forming intimate relationships with others. This stage is called
- A. industry versus inferiority.
 - B. trust versus mistrust.
 - C.** intimacy versus isolation.
 - D. intimacy versus mistrust.

Refer to page 22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #97*

98. _____ is Erikson's seventh developmental stage, which individuals experience during middle adulthood.
- A. Stagnation versus integrity
 - B. Isolation versus generativity
 - C. Integrity versus isolation
 - D.** Generativity versus stagnation

Refer to page 22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #98*

99. Generativity means
- A. lazy behavior.
 - B. stagnation.
 - C.** helping younger generations.
 - D. technology advancement.

Refer to page 22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #99*

100. Stagnation means
- A. a state of confusion as people move toward old age.
 - B. a slow start in trying to help others.
 - C. the desire to meet young children and teach them life lessons.
 - D.** the feeling of having done nothing to help the next generation.

Refer to page 22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #100*

101. Which of the following examples is a positive resolution to Erikson's eighth stage of psychosocial development, integrity versus despair?
- A. not being able to look back on your life and feel good about it
 - B.** celebrating a sixtieth wedding anniversary with happiness
 - C. a preoccupation with death
 - D. dwelling on regrets about raising a teenage child

Refer to page 22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #101*

102. Which of the following is *not* a criticism of psychoanalytical theory?
- A. The main concepts have been too difficult to test scientifically.
 - B.** The sexual underpinnings are not given enough importance, especially in Freud's theory.
 - C. The theories are culture- and gender-biased.
 - D. The view is overly negative.

Refer to pages 22-23

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #102*

103. Cognitive theories of human development emphasize _____ thoughts.
- A. adaptive
 - B. maladaptive
 - C.** conscious
 - D. unconscious

Refer to page 24

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #103*

104. Which of the following is *not* an important cognitive theory?
- A.** Watson's integration theory
 - B. Piaget's cognitive development theory
 - C. Vygotsky's sociocultural cognitive theory
 - D. Information-processing approach

Refer to pages 24-25

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #104*

105. In discussing the nature of cognitive development, Piaget would describe a child as being a(n)
- A. passive participant in the construction of thoughts.
 - B.** active participant in the construction of thoughts.
 - C. passive participant whose experiences alone determine intellectual development.
 - D. active participant whose experiences alone determine intellectual development.

Refer to page 24

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #105*

106. Piaget's theory of cognitive development has _____ stages.
- A. two
 - B. three
 - C.** four
 - D. eight

Refer to page 24

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #106*

107. According to Piaget, it is the different way of understanding the world that makes one stage of cognitive development more advanced than another. This is an example of
- A. quantitative difference of thought.
 - B.** qualitative difference of thought.
 - C. psychosocial developmental stage.
 - D. psychosexual developmental stage.

Refer to page 24

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #107*

108. What is the first Piagetian stage?
- A.** sensorimotor stage
 - B. formal operational stage
 - C. concrete operational stage
 - D. preoperational stage

Refer to page 24

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #108*

109. Three-year-old Hannah represents the world with words, images, and drawings. She still lacks internalized mental actions. What cognitive stage is she in?
- A. sensorimotor
 - B. formal operational
 - C. concrete operational
 - D. preoperational**

Refer to page 25

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #109*

110. According to Piaget, if 10-year-old André is in the concrete operational stage of development, he cannot engage in _____ thought.
- A. moral
 - B. abstract**
 - C. symbolic
 - D. egocentric

Refer to page 25

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #110*

111. Fifteen-year-old Reginald is enrolled in an algebra course and is doing very well in his assignments. According to Piaget, Reginald is in what stage of cognitive development?
- A. sensorimotor
 - B. formal operational**
 - C. concrete operational
 - D. preoperational

Refer to page 25

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #111*

112. Which of the following skills is *not* a part of the formal operational stage of cognitive development?
- A. abstract thinking
 - B. logical thinking
 - C. images of ideal circumstances
 - D. All of these are a part of the formal operational stage.**

Refer to page 25

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #112*

113. Russian Lev Vygotsky is associated with which of the following theories?
- A.** sociocultural
 - B. psychoanalytic
 - C. psychosexual
 - D. cognitive

Refer to page 25

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #113*

114. Vygotsky's theory emphasizes
- A. the role of language.
 - B. culture.
 - C. social relations.
 - D.** All of these.

Refer to page 25

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #114*

115. Vygotsky portrayed the child's development as inseparable from
- A. social activities.
 - B. cultural activities.
 - C.** social and cultural activities.
 - D. None of these.

Refer to page 25

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #115*

116. Which of the following is *not* a correct pairing?
- A. Pavlov and classical conditioning
 - B. Bandura and social-learning theory
 - C.** Watson and information processing
 - D. Skinner and operant conditioning

Refer to pages 26-27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #116*

117. Which of the following was one of the most important factors contributing to the information-processing theory?
A. the computer
B. vacation travel
C. television
D. video games

Refer to page 26

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #117*

118. Which theorist is associated with the information-processing theory?
A. Skinner
B. Siegler
C. Piaget
D. Vygotsky

Refer to page 26

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #118*

119. The cognitive theories present a positive view of development, emphasizing _____ thinking.
A. unconscious
B. conscious
C. infantile
D. None of these.

Refer to page 26

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #119*

120. Classical conditioning occurs when a neutral stimulus
A. is replaced by a cognitive schema.
B. can be ignored by the respondent.
C. is converted into a neutral response.
D. acquires the ability to produce a response originally produced by another stimulus.

Refer to page 26

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #120*

121. One day, while swimming in the ocean, Frank is stung by a large jellyfish. The next day, he sees a bowl of quivering clear gelatin and is startled. Frank's behavior is best explained by _____ principles.
- A. cognitive
 - B. ethological
 - C. psychoanalytic
 - D. classical-conditioning**

Refer to page 26

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #121*

122. What type of learning did Ivan Pavlov discover in his investigation of the way the body digests food?
- A. operant conditioning
 - B. classical conditioning**
 - C. social conditioning
 - D. counter conditioning

Refer to page 26

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #122*

123. Which term does *not* belong with the rest?
- A. conditioning**
 - B. modeling
 - C. imitation
 - D. observational learning

Refer to pages 26-27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #123*

124. Through his research with a little boy named Albert, which of the following did John Watson demonstrate could be classically conditioned in humans?
- A. phobias**
 - B. Oedipus complex
 - C. mathematical skills
 - D. salivation in response to a ringing bell

Refer to page 27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #124*

125. In operant conditioning, a reinforcement _____ increases the probability of a behavior occurring.
- A.** always
 - B. never
 - C. seldom
 - D. sometimes

Refer to page 27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal
Santrock - Chapter 01 #125*

126. As a Skinnerian, Dr. Brown's explanation for the aggressive behavior exhibited by ten-year-old Ben would likely involve a(n)
- A. discussion of Ben's unresolved love for his mother.
 - B. proposal that Ben's problem is due to a faulty thought pattern.
 - C. argument that although Ben's behavior is bad, human behavior is basically good.
 - D.** description of how Ben's father has often rewarded his child's aggressive behavior.

Refer to page 27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #126*

127. Who would most likely argue that the consequences that follow a behavior determine whether that behavior is exhibited again?
- A.** a Skinnerian
 - B. a humanist
 - C. an ethologist
 - D. a Freudian

Refer to page 27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #127*

128. Which of the following factors is *not* key to the social cognitive theory?
- A. behavior
 - B. environment
 - C.** classical conditioning
 - D. cognition

Refer to page 27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #128*

129. Bandura argues that a child's
- A. environment can influence her behavior.
 - B. behavior can influence her cognitive abilities.
 - C. cognitive ability can influence her environment.
 - D.** All of these.

Refer to page 27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #129*

130. Behavioral and social cognitive theories have much to say about socioemotional processes in development, and social cognitive theory deals with cognitive processes, but these approaches have little to say about _____ processes.
- A. friendship
 - B.** biological
 - C. educational
 - D. modeling

Refer to page 28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #130*

131. A developmental psychologist with an ethological orientation would be least likely to
- A. believe in the theory of evolution.
 - B.** utilize the concept of a critical period.
 - C. view behavior as being influenced by biology.
 - D. focus on the impact of punishment on behavior.

Refer to page 28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Application
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #131*

132. Ethology emerged as an important theoretical view of development because of the work of
- A.** Konrad Lorenz.
 - B. Albert Bandura.
 - C. B. F. Skinner.
 - D. Urie Bronfenbrenner.

Refer to page 28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #132*

133. Lorenz demonstrated the importance of experience during critical periods by imprinting goslings to
- A. adoptive mothers.
 - B.** himself.
 - C. each other.
 - D. surrogate mothers.

Refer to page 28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #133*

134. The person who is least likely to be an ethologist is one who observes
- A. monkeys in the jungles of Africa.
 - B. infant-parent attachment.
 - C. ducklings as they develop on farms.
 - D.** rats in a well-controlled research lab.

Refer to page 28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #134*

135. _____ is the rapid, innate learning within a limited critical period of time that involves attachment to the first moving object seen.
- A. Evolution
 - B. Classical conditioning
 - C.** Imprinting
 - D. Cultural matching

Refer to page 28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #135*

136. Which of the following is missing from classical ethological theory?
- A. the imprinting process
 - B.** the nature of social relationships
 - C. the biological basis
 - D. both the imprinting process and the biological process

Refer to page 28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #136*

137. _____ argued that attachment to a caregiver over the first year of life has important consequences throughout the life span.
- A. Jean Piaget
 - B. John Watson
 - C. Karen Horney
 - D. John Bowlby**

Refer to page 28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #137*

138. One criticism of the ethological theory is that
- A.** the concept of the critical period is overdrawn.
 - B. the concept of the critical period is underplayed.
 - C. the critical period emphasizes the early years, as it should.
 - D. there is an overemphasis on human relationships.

Refer to page 28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #138*

139. A contribution of the _____ theory is that it increases the focus on the biological and evolutionary basis of development.
- A. imprinting
 - B. ecological
 - C.** ethological
 - D. immersion

Refer to page 28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #139*

140. The _____ theory emphasizes environmental factors.
- A.** ecological
 - B. ethological
 - C. biological
 - D. critical-period

Refer to page 29

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #140*

141. The major theorist connected to the ecological theory is
- A. John Bowlby.
 - B. Konrad Lorenz.
 - C.** Urie Bronfenbrenner.
 - D. John Piaget.

Refer to page 29

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #141*

142. The setting in which an individual lives is called the
- A. macrosystem.
 - B. exosystem.
 - C.** microsystem.
 - D. chronosystem.

Refer to page 30

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #142*

143. Bronfenbrenner's environmental system does *not* include a
- A.** megasystem.
 - B. microsystem.
 - C. exosystem.
 - D. chronosystem.

Refer to page 30

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #143*

144. Since Jerome has always been the center of attention in his family, he has some difficulty in his preschool because he insists on total attention from his peers and teachers. According to Bronfenbrenner, Jerome's developmental problems are taking place in the
- A. microsystem.
 - B.** mesosystem.
 - C. exosystem.
 - D. macrosystem.

Refer to page 30

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #144*

145. Lana, who is the mayor of Lockport, decides that the city library is too expensive to maintain so she sells it to a private company that charges children \$.50 to check out a book. This ecological change in the community involves the
- A. chronosystem.
 - B. macrosystem.
 - C. microsystem.
 - D. exosystem.**

Refer to page 30

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #145*

146. The fact that growing up in Australia has influenced Matilda's life provides an example of the impact of the _____ on human development.
- A. macrosystem**
 - B. chronosystem
 - C. exosystem
 - D. microsystem

Refer to page 30

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #146*

147. The _____ is the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances.
- A. exosystem
 - B. chronosystem**
 - C. macrosystem
 - D. microsystem

Refer to page 30

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #147*

148. Why does the text favor an eclectic approach?
- A. It is the simplest approach.
 - B. It is the newest theoretical approach.
 - C. It recognizes the strengths of very different approaches.**
 - D. All of these.

Refer to page 30

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #148*

149. Casual watching is very different than observation as used in scientific studies. A major difference is that scientific observation is
- A.** highly systematic.
 - B. done over a very long period of time.
 - C. sometimes biased.
 - D. None of these.

Refer to page 31

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #149*

150. Scientific observation requires that
- A. the observer needs to know what he or she is looking for.
 - B. the observer needs to remain unbiased.
 - C. recording and categorizing is essential.
 - D.** All of these.

Refer to page

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #150*

151. An advantage of laboratory observation over naturalistic observation is that when observations are made in the lab, researchers can
- A. assess cause in a natural setting.
 - B. employ longitudinal designs.
 - C. utilize inferential statistical analyses.
 - D.** control factors that might influence behavior.

Refer to page 31

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #151*

152. Which of the following locations would *not* be considered for a naturalistic observation?
- A. a home
 - B. a day-care center
 - C.** a child study lab at the university
 - D. a sporting event

Refer to page 32

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #152*

153. A child-care director is trying to find out information about the parents in her center. She decides to have them fill out surveys. What method of research is this approach?
- A. correlational
 - B. observational
 - C. descriptive**
 - D. experimental

Refer to page 33

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #153*

154. A local school board wants to know whether parents approve of teachers using physical punishment to control children. The most efficient way to answer this issue would be to
- A. conduct a cross-cultural study.
 - B. conduct a laboratory-based experiment.
 - C. develop and distribute a questionnaire.**
 - D. use a naturalistic, observation-based technique.

Refer to page 32

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #154*

155. The main difference between a questionnaire and an interview is that the questionnaire requires subjects to
- A. provide personal opinions.
 - B. record their own answers.**
 - C. respond to a lot of different items.
 - D. spend more time formulating their answers.

Refer to page 32

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #155*

156. _____ are commercially prepared tests that assess children's performance in different domains. These tests often allow a child's performance to be compared with those of other children at the same age, in many cases on the national level.
- A. Standardized tests**
 - B. Physical development tests
 - C. Chapter tests in classroom textbooks
 - D. All of these.

Refer to page 32

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #156*

157. Prior to applying to college, Andrea is told she will have to take the ACT exam. This situation provides an example of how psychologists answer application problems using
- A. cross-sectional testing.
 - B. projective testing.
 - C.** standardized testing.
 - D. naturalistic observation.

Refer to pages 32-33

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #157*

158. To determine why Jeffrey Dahmer became a mass murderer, a researcher spent a great deal of time talking with both Dahmer and people who knew him both as a child and as an adult. The personal in-depth approach the researcher used is called a(n)
- A.** case study.
 - B. archival study.
 - C. correlational study.
 - D. naturalistic observation.

Refer to page 33

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #158*

159. In order to assess the brain and spinal cord (the central nervous system) with a psychophysiological measure, which of the following can be used?
- A. neuroimaging techniques
 - B. electroencephalograph
 - C.** both neuroimaging and electroencephalograph techniques
 - D. None of these.

Refer to page 33

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #159*

160. Measuring _____ can provide information about many aspects of a person's emotional and physical state, such as stress levels and pubertal changes.
- A.** hormones
 - B. weight
 - C. digestion
 - D. facial expressions

Refer to page 33

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #160*

161. What is the purpose of correlational research?
- A. to determine the cause of a behavior
 - B.** to describe the strength of the relationship between two events
 - C. to compare the responses of an individual with that of a group
 - D. to compare groups from at least two different cultures or geographic areas

Refer to page 34

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #161*

162. What is the purpose of experimental research?
- A.** to determine the cause of a behavior
 - B. to describe the strength of the relationship between two events
 - C. to compare the responses of an individual with that of a group
 - D. to compare groups from at least two different cultures or geographic areas

Refer to pages 34-35

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #162*

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

Refer to page 35

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #163*

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

Refer to page 35

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #164*

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

- A.** cross-sectional
- B. longitudinal
- C. time-lag
- D. correlational

Refer to page 35

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #165*

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

- A. time-lag
- B.** longitudinal
- C. correlational
- D. cross-sectional

Refer to page 36

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #166*

167. The main disadvantage of a longitudinal design is

- A. too much expense.
- B. too much time involvement.
- C.** both too much time and expense.
- D. None of these.

Refer to page 36

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #167*

168. Which ethical precaution is *not* required by the American Psychological Association for researchers using children as subjects?

- A. Informed consent must be obtained from either a parent or legal guardian.
- B. Children must be allowed to withdraw from the research at any point if they so desire.
- C. Experimenters must strive to make the research encounter a positive and supportive experience.
- D.** Researchers must avoid the use of deception.

Refer to page 38

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #168*

169. The key goal of the American Psychological Association's ethical guidelines is to
- A. ensure precise and accurate findings.
 - B. eliminate the use of deception in research.
 - C. help ensure that subjects will not leave a study.
 - D.** protect subjects from mental and physical harm.

Refer to page

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #169*

170. _____ is using an ethnic label such as *African American* or *Latino* in a superficial way that portrays an ethnic group as being more homogeneous than it really is.
- A. Ethnic value-free
 - B. Ethnicity interpretation
 - C.** Ethnic gloss
 - D. None of these.

Refer to page 38

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #170*

171. In the early 2000s, which of the following is true about ethnic minority research?
- A. There is an abundance of research.
 - B. There is about equal treatment of research between minority and non-minority children.
 - C.** More children from ethnic minority backgrounds need to be included in research.
 - D. None of these.

Refer to pages 39-40

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #171*

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

Student answers may vary

*Blooms Taxonomy: Evaluation
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #172*

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

Student answers may vary

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #173*

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

Student answers may vary

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application and Analysis
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #174*

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

Student answers may vary

*Blooms Taxonomy: Evaluation
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #175*

176. List the five stages of childhood development.

prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle and late childhood, adolescence

*Blooms Taxonomy: Evaluation
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #176*

1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis	74
Blooms Taxonomy: Application	28
Blooms Taxonomy: Application and Analysis	1
Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension	69
Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension 1	1
Blooms Taxonomy: Evaluation	3
Difficulty Level: Application	1
Difficulty Level: Basic	111
Difficulty Level: Moderate	64
Learning Goal: Learning Goal	1
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 1	28
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 2	19
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 3	32
Learning Goal: Learning Goal 4	96
Santrock - Chapter 01	176