

c1

Student: _____

1. The stories of Karla Homolka and Lincoln Alexander are 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. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. A child's development occurs in (a) _____ context(s).

A. singular

B. numerous

C. strictly positive

D. strictly negative

7. Which is *not* a context for a child's development?

- A. culture
- B. ethnicity
- C. language development
- D. gender

8. _____ refers to the behaviour 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

9. 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.

10. Michel is of French ancestry and aligns himself with the traditions and history of French Canadians. This reflects his

- A. culture.
- B. context.
- C. ethnicity.
- D. gender.

11. 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

12. _____ is based on cultural heritage, nationality characteristics, race, religion, and language.

- A. Ethnicity
- B. Context
- C. Open forum
- D. Culture

13. The acronym SES stands for

- A. secondary ethnic sector.
- B. solitary ethnic sector.
- C. socioeconomic status.
- D. social ethnic status.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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
17. Cross-cultural concerns for women include
- A. inadequate educational opportunities.
 - B. violence.
 - C. mental health issues.
 - D. All of these.
18. The pattern of human development is strongly related to
- A. biology.
 - B. cognition.
 - C. socioemotional development.
 - D. All of these.
19. The _____ processes produce changes in an individual's body.
- A. cognitive
 - B. biological
 - C. socioemotional
 - D. cultural

20. The _____ processes refer to changes in an individual's thinking, intelligence, and language.

- A. cognitive
- B. biological
- C. socioemotional
- D. cultural

21. 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

22. 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.

23. When he was 6 years old, Ron could recite *O Canada* from memory. When Ron was 9 years old, he began to understand what the words in the song meant. Finally, at age 12, Ron realized the political importance of our national anthem. This illustrates the concept of

- A. cognitive development.
- B. kinesthetic development.
- C. biological development.
- D. socioemotional development.

24. 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

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

- A. infancy, prenatal, early and middle childhood, adolescence, late childhood
- B. prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle and late childhood, adulthood
- C. prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle and late childhood, adolescence
- D. infancy, prenatal, early and middle childhood, late childhood, adolescence

26. What is the first developmental period?

- A. birth
- B. infancy
- C. prenatal
- D. conception

27. Which activity is characteristic of infancy?

- A. beginning language
- B. coordination of sensations and physical actions
- C. thinking with symbols
- D. All of these.

28. 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

29. Early childhood is sometimes called

- A. the preschool years.
- B. the elementary school years.
- C. the most difficult time of development.
- D. puberty.

30. 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
31. During what developmental period is independence and identity the central theme?
- A. early childhood
 - B. middle childhood
 - C. late childhood
 - D. adolescence
32. 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.

33. In research, a _____ is a group of people who are born at a similar point in history and share similar experiences as a result.

A. trajectory

B. cohort

C. variable

D. Millennial

34. Millennials—the generation born after 1980—are history's first "always connected" generation. This is an example of a(n)

A. dependent variable

B. correlation effect

C. cohort effect

D. independent variable

35. Nurture is to experience as nature is to

A. maturation.

B. edification.

C. learning.

D. the environment.

36. Basic growth tendencies are genetically wired into humans. This is referred to as

- A. nature.
- B. experience.
- C. continuity.
- D. nurture

37. Experiences run the gamut from the individual's biological environment (e.g., nutrition, medical care, drugs, physical accidents) to the social environment (e.g., family, peers, schools, community, media, culture). This is referred to as

- A. nature.
- B. nurture.
- C. genetic epistemology.
- D. None of these.

38. A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ usually describes development as a gradual, continuous process.

- A. nature
- B. nurture
- C. discontinuity
- D. None of these.

39. A developmental psychologist with a strong belief in the influence of nurture on social development would most likely explain a youngster's behavioural 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."
40. 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.
41. A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ often describes development as a series of distinct stages.
- A. nature
 - B. nurture
 - C. continuity
 - D. None of these.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. _____ 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

45. The outcome of the early-later experience issue is

- A. agreed upon by most developmentalists.
- B. of no concern to developmentalists.
- C. a hotly debated issue among developmentalists.
- D. an issue that was a concern only in the 1950s.

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. 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

49. 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.

50. Scientific research is

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

51. A _____ is a specific assumption or prediction that can be tested to determine accuracy.

- A. theory
- B. hypothesis
- C. model
- D. paradigm

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. _____ theory describes development as primarily unconscious and coloured by emotion.

- A. Cognitive
- B. Psychoanalytic
- C. Biological
- D. None of these.

55. Many of today's psychoanalytic theorists maintain that Freud overemphasized _____.

- A. conscious thought
- B. cultural experiences
- C. sexual instincts
- D. All of these are incorrect statements.

56. A psychoanalytic theorist would likely blame antisocial personality traits exhibited by a preschooler on

- A. parents.
- B. genetics.
- C. teachers.
- D. cultural factors.

57. Which of the following is *not* a Freudian stage of personality development?

- A. unconscious
- B. oral
- C. anal
- D. phallic

58. 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.

59. 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

60. Erikson is noted for his theory of _____ stages.

- A. psychosexual
- B. psychosocial
- C. psychogenic
- D. psychopathological

61. 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.
62. 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.
63. 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.

64. The _____ stage of psychosocial theory has the following characteristics:
occurs in late infancy and toddlerhood; infants discover that their behaviour is their own; and
assertion of independence.
- A. trust versus mistrust
 - B. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - C. industry versus inferiority
 - D. initiative versus guilt
65. 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.
66. 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

67. 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.
68. 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.
69. 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

70. 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.

71. _____ 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

72. Generativity means

- A. lazy behaviour.
- B. stagnation.
- C. helping younger generations.
- D. technology advancement.

73. 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.

74. 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

75. Which of the following is *not* a criticism of psychoanalytic 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. Too much credit has been given to the unconscious mind.
- D. The view is overly negative.

76. Cognitive theories of human development emphasize _____ thoughts.

- A. adaptive
- B. maladaptive
- C. conscious
- D. unconscious

77. 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 theory

78. 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.

79. Piaget's theory of cognitive development has _____ stages.

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. eight

80. What is the first Piagetian stage?

- A. sensorimotor stage
- B. formal operational stage
- C. concrete operational stage
- D. preoperational stage

81. 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
82. 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
83. 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

84. 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.
85. Russian developmentalist Lev Vygotsky is associated with which of the following theories?
- A. sociocultural
 - B. psychoanalytic
 - C. psychosexual
 - D. cognitive
86. Vygotsky's theory emphasizes
- A. the role of language.
 - B. culture.
 - C. social relations.
 - D. All of these.
87. Vygotsky portrayed the child's development as inseparable from
- A. social activities.
 - B. cultural activities.
 - C. social and cultural activities.
 - D. None of these.

88. 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

89. 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

90. Which theorist is associated with the information-processing theory?

- A. Skinner
- B. Siegler
- C. Piaget
- D. Vygotsky

91. The cognitive theories present a positive view of development, emphasizing _____ thinking.

- A. unconscious
- B. conscious
- C. infantile
- D. None of these.

92. 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.

93. 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 behaviour is best explained by _____ principles.

- A. cognitive
- B. ethological
- C. psychoanalytic
- D. classical conditioning

94. 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

95. 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

96. In operant conditioning, a reinforcement _____ increases the probability of a behaviour occurring.

- A. always
- B. never
- C. seldom
- D. sometimes

97. As a Skinnerian, Dr. Brown's explanation for the aggressive behaviour exhibited by 10-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 behaviour is bad, human behaviour is basically good.
 - D. description of how Ben's father has often rewarded his child's aggressive behaviour.
98. Who would most likely argue that the consequences that follow a behaviour determine whether that behaviour is exhibited again?
- A. a Skinnerian
 - B. a humanist
 - C. an ethologist
 - D. a Freudian
99. Which of the following factors is *not* key to the social cognitive theory?
- A. behaviour
 - B. environment
 - C. classical conditioning
 - D. cognition

100. Which term does *not* belong with the rest?

- A. conditioning
- B. modeling
- C. imitation
- D. observational learning

101. Bandura argues that a child's

- A. environment can influence her behaviour.
- B. behaviour can influence her cognitive abilities.
- C. cognitive ability can influence her environment.
- D. All of these.

102. Behavioural 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

103. 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 behaviour as being influenced by biology.
- D. focus on the impact of punishment on behaviour.

104. 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.

105. Lorenz demonstrated the importance of experience during critical periods by imprinting goslings to

- A. adoptive mothers.
- B. himself.
- C. each other.
- D. surrogate mothers.

106. 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.

107. _____ 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

108. 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

109. _____ 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

110. 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.

111. 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

112. The _____ theory emphasizes environmental factors.

- A. ecological
- B. ethological
- C. biological
- D. critical-period

113. The major theorist connected to the ecological theory is

- A. John Bowlby.
- B. Konrad Lorenz.
- C. Urie Bronfenbrenner.
- D. John Piaget.

114.The setting in which an individual lives is called the

- A. macrosystem.
- B. exosystem.
- C. microsystem.
- D. chronosystem.

115.Bronfenbrenner's environmental system does *not* include a

- A. megasystem.
- B. microsystem.
- C. exosystem.
- D. chronosystem.

116.Since Jerome has always been the centre 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.

117. Lana, who is the mayor of Brantford, 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.

118. The fact that growing up in Newfoundland has influenced Corey's life provides an example of the impact of the _____ on human development.

- A. macrosystem
- B. chronosystem
- C. exosystem
- D. microsystem

119. 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

120. Why does the textbook favour 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.

121. 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.

122. 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.

123. 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 behaviour.

124. Which of the following locations would *not* be considered for a naturalistic observation?

- A. a home
- B. a day-care centre
- C. a child study lab at the university
- D. a sporting event

125. A child-care director is trying to find out information about the parents in her centre. She decides to have them fill out surveys. What method of research is this approach?

- A. correlational
- B. observational
- C. descriptive
- D. experimental

126. 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.

127. 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.

128. _____ 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.

129. 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 applied problems using

- A. cross-sectional testing.
- B. projective testing.
- C. standardized testing.
- D. naturalistic observation.

130. 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.

131. 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.

132.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

133.What is the purpose of correlational research?

- A. to determine the cause of a behaviour
- 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

134.What is the purpose of experimental research?

- A. to determine the cause of a behaviour
- 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

135. 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.

136. 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

137. 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

138. 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 children from age 1 through age 6. This research technique is utilizing a _____ design.

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

139. 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.

140. The underlying value on which the Canadian government's *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans* ethical principles are built is

- A. precision and accuracy of findings.
- B. elimination of the use of deception in research.
- C. helping ensure that subjects will not leave a study.
- D. respect for human dignity.

141. _____ 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.

142. In the early 21st century, 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.

143.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.

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

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

146. List the five stages of childhood development.

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

c1 Key

1. The stories of Karla Homolka and Lincoln Alexander are 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #2

3. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #3

4. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #4

5. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #5

6. A child's development occurs in (a) _____ context(s).

- A. singular
- B. numerous
- C. strictly positive
- D. strictly negative

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #6

7. Which is *not* a context for a child's development?

- A. culture
- B. ethnicity
- C. language development
- D. gender

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #7

8. _____ refers to the behaviour 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #8

9. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #9

10. Michel is of French ancestry and aligns himself with the traditions and history of French Canadians. This reflects his

A. culture.
B. context.
C. ethnicity.
D. gender.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #10

11. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #11

12. _____ is based on cultural heritage, nationality characteristics, race, religion, and language.

- A. Ethnicity
- B. Context
- C. Open forum
- D. Culture

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #12

13. The acronym SES stands for

- A. secondary ethnic sector.
- B. solitary ethnic sector.
- C. socioeconomic status.
- D. social ethnic status.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #13

14. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #14

15. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #15

16. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #16

17. Cross-cultural concerns for women include

- A. inadequate educational opportunities.
- B. violence.
- C. mental health issues.
- D. All of these.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #17

18. The pattern of human development is strongly related to

- A. biology.
- B. cognition.
- C. socioemotional development.
- D. All of these.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #18

19. The _____ processes produce changes in an individual's body.

- A. cognitive
- B. biological
- C. socioemotional
- D. cultural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

20. The _____ processes refer to changes in an individual's thinking, intelligence, and language.

- A. cognitive
- B. biological
- C. socioemotional
- D. cultural

21. 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

22. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #22

23. When he was 6 years old, Ron could recite *O Canada* from memory. When Ron was 9 years old, he began to understand what the words in the song meant. Finally, at age 12, Ron realized the political importance of our national anthem. This illustrates the concept of
- A. cognitive development.
 - B. kinesthetic development.
 - C. biological development.
 - D. socioemotional development.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #23

24. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #24

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

- A. infancy, prenatal, early and middle childhood, adolescence, late childhood
- B. prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle and late childhood, adulthood
- C. prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle and late childhood, adolescence
- D. infancy, prenatal, early and middle childhood, late childhood, adolescence

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #25

26. What is the first developmental period?

- A. birth
- B. infancy
- C. prenatal
- D. conception

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #26

27. Which activity is characteristic of infancy?

- A. beginning language
- B. coordination of sensations and physical actions
- C. thinking with symbols
- D. All of these.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #27

28. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #28

29. Early childhood is sometimes called

- A. the preschool years.**
- B. the elementary school years.
- C. the most difficult time of development.
- D. puberty.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #29

30. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #30

31. During what developmental period is independence and identity the central theme?

- A. early childhood
- B. middle childhood
- C. late childhood
- D. adolescence

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #31

32. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #32

33. In research, a _____ is a group of people who are born at a similar point in history and share similar experiences as a result.

- A. trajectory
- B. cohort
- C. variable
- D. Millennial

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #33

34. Millennials—the generation born after 1980—are history's first "always connected" generation. This is an example of a(n)

- A. dependent variable
- B. correlation effect
- C. cohort effect
- D. independent variable

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #34

35. Nurture is to experience as nature is to

- A. maturation.
- B. edification.
- C. learning.
- D. the environment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #35

36. Basic growth tendencies are genetically wired into humans. This is referred to as

- A. nature.
- B. experience.
- C. continuity.
- D. nurture

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #36

37. Experiences run the gamut from the individual's biological environment (e.g., nutrition, medical care, drugs, physical accidents) to the social environment (e.g., family, peers, schools, community, media, culture). This is referred to as

- A. nature.
- B. nurture.
- C. genetic epistemology.
- D. None of these.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #37

38. A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ usually describes development as a gradual, continuous process.

- A. nature
- B. nurture
- C. discontinuity
- D. None of these.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #38

39. A developmental psychologist with a strong belief in the influence of nurture on social development would most likely explain a youngster's behavioural 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."

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #39

40. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #40

41. A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ often describes development as a series of distinct stages.

- A. nature**
- B. nurture
- C. continuity
- D. None of these.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #41

42. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #42

43. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #43

44. _____ 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #44

45. The outcome of the early-later experience issue is

- A. agreed upon by most developmentalists.
- B. of no concern to developmentalists.
- C. a hotly debated issue among developmentalists.
- D. an issue that was a concern only in the 1950s.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #45

46. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #46

47. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #47

48. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #48

49. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #49

50. Scientific research is

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #50

51. A _____ is a specific assumption or prediction that can be tested to determine accuracy.

- A. theory
- B. hypothesis
- C. model
- D. paradigm

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #51

52. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #52

53. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #53

54. _____ theory describes development as primarily unconscious and coloured by emotion.

- A. Cognitive
- B. Psychoanalytic
- C. Biological
- D. None of these.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #54

55. Many of today's psychoanalytic theorists maintain that Freud overemphasized _____.

- A. conscious thought
- B. cultural experiences
- C. sexual instincts
- D. All of these are incorrect statements.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #55

56. A psychoanalytic theorist would likely blame antisocial personality traits exhibited by a preschooler on

- A. parents.
- B. genetics.
- C. teachers.
- D. cultural factors.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #56

57. Which of the following is *not* a Freudian stage of personality development?

- A. unconscious
- B. oral
- C. anal
- D. phallic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #57

58. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #58

59. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #59

60. Erikson is noted for his theory of _____ stages.

- A. psychosexual
- B. psychosocial
- C. psychogenic
- D. psychopathological

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #60

61. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #61

62. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #62

63. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #63

64. The _____ stage of psychosocial theory has the following characteristics: occurs in late infancy and toddlerhood; infants discover that their behaviour is their own; and assertion of independence.

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #64

65. 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.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #65

66. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #66

67. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #67

68. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #68

69. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #69

70. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #70

71. _____ 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #71

72. Generativity means

- A. lazy behaviour.
- B. stagnation.
- C. helping younger generations.
- D. technology advancement.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #72

73. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #73

74. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #74

75. Which of the following is *not* a criticism of psychoanalytic 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. Too much credit has been given to the unconscious mind.
 - D. The view is overly negative.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #75

76. Cognitive theories of human development emphasize _____ thoughts.

- A. adaptive
- B. maladaptive
- C. conscious
- D. unconscious

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #76

77. 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 theory

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #77

78. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #78

79. Piaget's theory of cognitive development has _____ stages.

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. eight

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #79

80. What is the first Piagetian stage?

- A. sensorimotor stage
- B. formal operational stage
- C. concrete operational stage
- D. preoperational stage

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #80

81. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #81

82. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #82

83. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #83

84. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #84

85. Russian developmentalist Lev Vygotsky is associated with which of the following theories?

- A. sociocultural
- B. psychoanalytic
- C. psychosexual
- D. cognitive

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #85

86. Vygotsky's theory emphasizes

- A. the role of language.
- B. culture.
- C. social relations.
- D. All of these.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #86

87. Vygotsky portrayed the child's development as inseparable from

- A. social activities.
- B. cultural activities.
- C. social and cultural activities.
- D. None of these.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #87

88. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #88

89. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #89

90. Which theorist is associated with the information-processing theory?

- A. Skinner
- B. Siegler**
- C. Piaget
- D. Vygotsky

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #90

91. The cognitive theories present a positive view of development, emphasizing _____ thinking.

- A. unconscious
- B. conscious**
- C. infantile
- D. None of these.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #91

92. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #92

93. 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 behaviour is best explained by _____ principles.

- A. cognitive
- B. ethological
- C. psychoanalytic
- D. classical conditioning

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #93

94. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #94

95. 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

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Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #95

96. In operant conditioning, a reinforcement _____ increases the probability of a behaviour occurring.

- A. always
- B. never
- C. seldom
- D. sometimes

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #96

97. As a Skinnerian, Dr. Brown's explanation for the aggressive behaviour exhibited by 10-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 behaviour is bad, human behaviour is basically good.
- D. description of how Ben's father has often rewarded his child's aggressive behaviour.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #97

98. Who would most likely argue that the consequences that follow a behaviour determine whether that behaviour is exhibited again?

- A. a Skinnerian
- B. a humanist
- C. an ethologist
- D. a Freudian

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Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #98

99. Which of the following factors is *not* key to the social cognitive theory?

- A. behaviour
- B. environment
- C. classical conditioning
- D. cognition

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #99

100. Which term does *not* belong with the rest?

- A. conditioning
- B. modeling
- C. imitation
- D. observational learning

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #100

101. Bandura argues that a child's

- A. environment can influence her behaviour.
- B. behaviour can influence her cognitive abilities.
- C. cognitive ability can influence her environment.
- D. All of these.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #101

102. Behavioural 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #102

103. 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 behaviour as being influenced by biology.
- D. focus on the impact of punishment on behaviour.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #103

104. 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.

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Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #104

105. Lorenz demonstrated the importance of experience during critical periods by imprinting goslings to

- A. adoptive mothers.
- B. himself.
- C. each other.
- D. surrogate mothers.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #105

106. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #106

107. _____ 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #107

108. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #108

109. _____ 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

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Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #109

110. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #110

111. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #111

112. The _____ theory emphasizes environmental factors.

- A. ecological
- B. ethological
- C. biological
- D. critical-period

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #112

113. The major theorist connected to the ecological theory is

- A. John Bowlby.
- B. Konrad Lorenz.
- C. Urie Bronfenbrenner.
- D. John Piaget.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #113

114. The setting in which an individual lives is called the

- A. macrosystem.
- B. exosystem.
- C. microsystem.
- D. chronosystem.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #114

115. Bronfenbrenner's environmental system does *not* include a

- A. megasystem.
- B. microsystem.
- C. exosystem.
- D. chronosystem.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #115

116. Since Jerome has always been the centre 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #116

117. Lana, who is the mayor of Brantford, 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.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #117

118. The fact that growing up in Newfoundland has influenced Corey's life provides an example of the impact of the _____ on human development.

- A. macrosystem
- B. chronosystem
- C. exosystem
- D. microsystem

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #118

119. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #119

120. Why does the textbook favour 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #120

121. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Application

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #121

122. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #122

123. 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 behaviour.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #123

124. Which of the following locations would *not* be considered for a naturalistic observation?

- A. a home
- B. a day-care centre
- C. a child study lab at the university
- D. a sporting event

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #124

125. A child-care director is trying to find out information about the parents in her centre. She decides to have them fill out surveys. What method of research is this approach?

- A. correlational
- B. observational
- C. descriptive
- D. experimental

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #125

126. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #126

127. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #127

128. _____ 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #128

129. 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 applied problems using

- A. cross-sectional testing.
- B. projective testing.
- C. standardized testing.
- D. naturalistic observation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #129

130. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #130

131. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #131

132. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #132

133. What is the purpose of correlational research?

- A. to determine the cause of a behaviour
- 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #133

134. What is the purpose of experimental research?

- A. to determine the cause of a behaviour
- 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #134

135. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #135

136. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #136

137. 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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #137

138. 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 children from age 1 through age 6. This research technique is utilizing a _____ design.

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #138

139. 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #139

140. The underlying value on which the Canadian government's *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans* ethical principles are built is
- A. precision and accuracy of findings.
 - B. elimination of the use of deception in research.
 - C. helping ensure that subjects will not leave a study.
 - D. respect for human dignity.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #140

141. _____ 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #141

142. In the early 21st century, 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.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Comprehension

Difficulty: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #142

143. 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: Evaluation

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #143

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

Student answers may vary.

Blooms: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

145. 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: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved; and explain the role of resilience in childrens development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #145

146. List the five stages of childhood development.

Prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle and late childhood, adolescence.

Blooms: Evaluation

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the most important processes; periods; and issues in development.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #146

147. 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: Evaluation

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories in child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.

Santrock - Chapter 01 #147

c1 Summary

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