

Student: _____

1. Which of the following statements about development is accurate?
 - A. The process of development ends during early adulthood.
 - B. The process of development starts during early childhood.
 - C. Most development involves growth, although it also includes decline.
 - D. Most of the physical development happens during late adulthood.
2. A researcher who wants to study the effect of parenting styles on development would need to take into consideration the socioeconomic status and cultural settings of the families being studied. These aspects are a part of the " _____ " of development.
 - A. goals
 - B. environment
 - C. domain
 - D. context
3. Which of the following terms refers to the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a specific group of people that are passed on from generation to generation?
 - A. Associative context
 - B. Culture
 - C. Primary background
 - D. Social class
4. Madison grew up in a single-parent, poor, urban home with her mother and three siblings. This represents the _____ of Madison's development.
 - A. context
 - B. reference
 - C. environment
 - D. domain
5. Miyako considers herself to be a member of the Ainu tribe because she speaks their language, follows their customs, practices their religion, and knows a lot about their history. Miyako's membership in the Ainu tribe is an example of her:
 - A. collective efficacy.
 - B. ethnicity.
 - C. dominant association.
 - D. primary conditioning.
6. Which of the following represents a government's course of action designed to promote the welfare of its citizens?
 - A. Socialized equity program
 - B. Welfare policy
 - C. Public advancement program
 - D. Social policy
7. Heredity reflects the role of _____ processes in development.
 - A. biological
 - B. cognitive
 - C. socioemotional
 - D. individualistic

8. The development of the brain, height and weight gains, motor skills, and the hormonal changes of puberty all reflect the role of _____ processes in development.
- A. biological
 - B. cognitive
 - C. assimilative
 - D. socioemotional
9. Which of the following examples best reflects the role of cognitive processes in development?
- A. Developing assertiveness
 - B. Height and weight gains
 - C. Development of the brain
 - D. Memorizing a poem
10. When Tamika solves a simple math problem involving additions and subtractions, she has shown development in the _____ processes.
- A. biological
 - B. cognitive
 - C. socioemotional
 - D. integrative
11. Which process of development involves interactions with other people?
- A. Integrative process
 - B. Biological process
 - C. Cognitive process
 - D. Socioemotional process
12. Kwame became angry because Harry took his toy without asking, and he punched Harry in the arm. Kwame's response reflects the role of _____ processes in his development.
- A. biological
 - B. cognitive
 - C. socioemotional
 - D. assimilative
13. Imagining what it would be like to be a movie star is an example of a(n) _____ process of development.
- A. biological
 - B. socioemotional
 - C. cognitive
 - D. integrative
14. The developmental period of roughly nine months during which a single cell grows into an organism is known as the:
- A. prenatal period.
 - B. infancy period.
 - C. early childhood period.
 - D. adolescent period.
15. The prenatal period extends from:
- A. birth to 3rd month.
 - B. infancy to early childhood.
 - C. birth to 1 year.
 - D. conception to birth.
16. The developmental period characterized by extreme dependence on adults is the:
- A. infancy period.
 - B. early childhood period.
 - C. middle and late childhood period.
 - D. adolescent period.

17. The period extending from birth to about 18 to 24 months of age is called:
- A. the neonatal period.
 - B. early childhood.
 - C. youth.
 - D. infancy.
18. _____ is the developmental period that extends from the end of infancy to about 5 or 6 years of age
- A. Early childhood
 - B. Infancy
 - C. The prenatal period
 - D. Adolescence
19. The middle and late childhood period is sometimes referred to as:
- A. adolescence.
 - B. the elementary school years.
 - C. the play years.
 - D. the transition years.
20. During which of the following developmental periods does achievement become a more central theme?
- A. Adulthood
 - B. Early childhood
 - C. Middle and late childhood
 - D. Adolescence
21. The pursuit of independence and an identity are prominent features of:
- A. adulthood.
 - B. early childhood.
 - C. middle and late childhood.
 - D. adolescence.
22. Which of the following periods of development starts at approximately 10 to 12 years of age and ends at 18 to 22 years of age?
- A. Middle childhood
 - B. Adolescence
 - C. Adulthood
 - D. Late childhood
23. The pursuit of independence and an identity are prominent features of the "_____" period of development. During this period, thought becomes more abstract, idealistic, and logical.
- A. infancy
 - B. adolescence
 - C. early childhood
 - D. late childhood
24. Which of the following periods of development is sometimes referred to as the preschool years?
- A. Infancy
 - B. Middle childhood
 - C. Early childhood
 - D. Prenatal period
25. Dr. Perry believes that who we are is mostly a result of who our parents are rather than how they brought us up. Dr. Perry would be considered a proponent of the:
- A. nature position.
 - B. nurture position.
 - C. continuity position.
 - D. discontinuity position.

26. Psychologists who emphasize the importance of "nature" in development would typically focus on which of the following to explain development?
- Good prenatal care
 - Genetic strengths and defects
 - Access to nutritious foods
 - Educational experiences
27. Nature proponents argue that the most important influence on development of a child is its:
- access to nutrition.
 - education.
 - parent's social status.
 - genetic makeup.
28. "It's no use putting her in a special educational program", Misha's dad explained patiently. "She just can't understand things very well. Her grandpa was the same way. We might as well get used to it now". Misha's dad seems to:
- view development as a discontinuous process.
 - hold a nurture view of development.
 - view development as a continuous process.
 - hold a nature view of development.
29. Which of the following statements is most likely to be made by a nurture proponent?
- No amount of teaching can make one write before one learns to speak.
 - One grows rapidly in infancy and less so in early childhood.
 - Individuals reach the peak of their physical strength in late adolescence.
 - A child's diet affects how tall the child grows.
30. "The ability to engage in thoughtful reflection seems to happen all of a sudden. But if one carefully examines it, this ability is actually based on an accumulation of experiences across many years". This statement supports a _____ view of development.
- nature-influenced
 - nurture-influenced
 - continuous
 - discontinuous
31. A tadpole becoming a frog is an example of:
- cohesiveness in development.
 - nurture's role in development.
 - discontinuity in development.
 - developmental stability.
32. According to the "_____" view of development, each person is described as passing through a sequence of stages in which change is qualitatively rather than quantitatively different.
- nurture
 - discontinuity
 - sequential
 - nature
33. How would a developmentalist who emphasizes continuity describe puberty?
- It is an abrupt transition phase.
 - It is a gradual process occurring over several years.
 - It is a period of intense emotional stress.
 - It is an extended phase of psychosocial change.

34. Insects go through egg, larval, and adult stages of development. These stages best illustrate the " _____ " of development.
- A. nature view
 - B. later stages
 - C. nurture view
 - D. discontinuity
35. José was abused as a young boy but did not grow up to become an abuser himself. Instead, he led a fulfilling family life. Which of the following views of development is illustrated in this example?
- A. Later-experience view of development
 - B. Early-experience view of development
 - C. Discontinuity view of development
 - D. Continuity view of development
36. Shawn is a psychologist from the U.S. Lee is a psychologist from China. Which of the following statements is most likely to be correct about them?
- A. Shawn is a proponent of early experiences, while Lee is a proponent of later experiences.
 - B. Shawn is a proponent of later experiences, while Lee is a proponent of early experiences.
 - C. Shawn believes in continuity in development, while Lee believes in discontinuity in development.
 - D. Shawn believes in discontinuity in development, while Lee believes in continuity in development.
37. The first step in the scientific method is:
- A. collecting relevant data.
 - B. revising the working theory.
 - C. conceptualizing a problem.
 - D. using statistics to draw conclusions.
38. A researcher observes how a teacher's leadership style affects classroom control. Which of the following steps of a scientific method is being carried out by the researcher?
- A. Revising a theory
 - B. Drawing a conclusion
 - C. Conceptualizing the problem
 - D. Collecting the data
39. A(n) _____ is an interrelated, coherent set of ideas that helps to explain and to make predictions.
- A. theory
 - B. doctrine
 - C. explanation
 - D. observation
40. A scientific hypothesis is most like a(n):
- A. test.
 - B. prediction.
 - C. explanation.
 - D. observation.
41. If children from impoverished backgrounds are given individual attention by mentors, the children will spend more time studying and make higher grades. This statement is an example of a(n):
- A. test.
 - B. doctrine.
 - C. explanation.
 - D. hypothesis.
42. A hypothesis should be:
- A. simple.
 - B. testable.
 - C. accurate.
 - D. predictable.

43. A researcher conducts an experiment to see which type of therapy is most successful in identifying marital problems. In this situation, the experiment is a part of the _____ step of the scientific method.
- problem identification
 - theory revision
 - information collection
 - statistical analysis
44. After receiving feedback from colleagues on the results of her experiment, Dr. Chen determines that she must make some changes in her ideas about video games and their effects on children. Her decision reflects which step in the scientific method?
- Revising a theory
 - Drawing a conclusion
 - Conceptualizing the problem
 - Collecting the data
45. Which of the following theoretical perspectives of development describes development as primarily unconscious and heavily colored by emotion?
- Psychoanalytic
 - Cognitive
 - Ethological
 - Ecological
46. The _____ is the Freudian structure of personality that consists of instincts and is totally unconscious.
- superego
 - ego
 - id
 - subconscious
47. Freud claimed that:
- genetics is far more important to a child's development than are social and parental influences.
 - the primary motivation of human development reflects a desire to affiliate with other people.
 - early childhood experiences are important determinants of later personality development.
 - children move through a series of increasingly important stages of cognitive development.
48. Ben watches his mother make chocolate-chip cookies and knows she does not want him to eat any of the cookies before dinner. He is seriously tempted to help himself to a cookie or two once his mother leaves the room but decides not to since it is not right to do so. Identify Ben's Freudian structure of personality at work in this situation.
- Superego
 - Ego
 - Id
 - Subconscious
49. According to Freud's theory, as children experience the demands and constraints of reality, a new structure of personality emerges. It deals with the demands of reality and uses reasoning to make decisions. This structure of personality is known as the _____.
- id
 - ego
 - subconscious
 - superego
50. Which psychoanalytic theorist believed that our adult personality is determined by the way we resolve conflicts between sources of pleasure and the demands of reality at different stages of life?
- Erik Erikson
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Jean Piaget
 - John B. Watson

51. Which of the following is true about Erikson's psychosocial theory?
- A. It states that our basic personality is shaped in the first five years of life.
 - B. It analyzes personality in terms of three structures, id, ego, and superego.
 - C. It places heavy emphasis on sexual instincts.
 - D. It emphasizes both early and later experiences.
52. Billy has begun to assert his independence by wanting to do things by himself. He is most likely in Erikson's _____ stage of psychosocial development.
- A. trust versus mistrust
 - B. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - C. initiative versus guilt
 - D. industry versus inferiority
53. According to Erikson's theory, during the _____ stage of psychosocial development, children are asked to assume responsibility for their bodies.
- A. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - B. initiative versus guilt
 - C. intimacy versus isolation
 - D. trust versus mistrust
54. Third-grader Beth is very enthusiastic about learning how to use the computer to find things on the Internet. According to Erikson's theory, she is in the _____ stage of development.
- A. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - B. initiative versus guilt
 - C. industry versus inferiority
 - D. identity versus identity confusion
55. According to Erik Erikson, during adolescence, people are in the _____ stage of development.
- A. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - B. initiative versus guilt
 - C. industry versus inferiority
 - D. identity versus identity confusion
56. _____ is Erikson's eighth and final stage of development, which individuals experience in late adulthood.
- A. Autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - B. Initiative versus guilt
 - C. Industry versus inferiority
 - D. Integrity versus despair
57. Which of the following is a criticism of the psychoanalytic theories?
- A. The conscious mind is given too much credit for influencing development.
 - B. These theories present an image of humans that is too positive.
 - C. The sexual underpinnings of development are not given adequate importance
 - D. They treat western culture and males as the measure for evaluating everyone.
58. _____ theories emphasize the importance of conscious thought.
- A. Sociocultural
 - B. Psychoanalytic
 - C. Cognitive
 - D. Ethological
59. Because Dr. Simon is a cognitive theorist, we know that she emphasizes the importance of _____ in development.
- A. conscious thoughts
 - B. repressed memories
 - C. associative interactions
 - D. biologically determined critical periods

60. According to _____, we go through four stages in understanding the world. Each stage is age-related and consists of a distinct way of thinking, a different way of understanding the world.
- James Mark Baldwin
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Jean Piaget
 - John B. Watson
61. According to Piaget, the _____ stage lasts from approximately 2 to 7 years of age and in this stage, children begin to go beyond simply connecting sensory information with physical action and represent the world with words, images, and drawings.
- preoperational
 - concrete operational
 - sensorimotor
 - formal operational
62. Mark, who is 14 years old, spends a lot of time thinking about the world as it currently is and the world as it could be if everyone took a greater degree of personal responsibility for environmental and social conditions. According to Piaget theory, Mark is in the _____ stage of development.
- sensorimotor
 - preoperational
 - concrete operational
 - formal operational
63. Lev Vygotsky contended that cognitive skills are:
- not affected by language.
 - developed subconsciously.
 - based on one's genetic makeup.
 - affected by social interaction and culture.
64. _____ theory gave rise to the idea that knowledge is situated and collaborative.
- Erikson's
 - Freud's
 - Vygotsky's
 - Piaget's
65. Dr. Baker-Finch considers early computers as the "founding fathers" of the developmental theory he supports. He is trying to draw analogies between a computer's hardware and the brain and between computer software and cognition. Dr. Baker-Finch would be considered a(n):
- psychoanalytic theorist.
 - psychosocial theorist.
 - sociocultural theorist
 - information-processing theorist.
66. The work of Ivan Pavlov and _____ provided the foundations of behaviorism, which essentially holds that we can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured.
- James Mark Baldwin
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Jean Piaget
 - John B. Watson
67. _____ theorists believe that scientifically we can study only what can be directly observed and measured.
- Behavioral
 - Psychoanalytic
 - Cognitive
 - Information-processing

68. "Sit down, shut up, and respect your brother"! Mom shouted to Timmy. "Learn to talk, instead of fighting"! According to Bandura, Timmy is likely to:
- A. sit down, shut up, and learn to respect his brother.
 - B. learn to yell in order to solve his problems.
 - C. learn to talk for resolving the conflicts he faces.
 - D. sit down and shut up, but never respect his brother.
69. Pavlov discovered the principle of _____, in which a neutral stimulus acquires the ability to produce a response originally produced by another stimulus.
- A. sociocultural modification
 - B. cognitive development
 - C. classical conditioning
 - D. social cognition
70. _____ stresses that behavior is strongly influenced by biology, is tied to evolution, and is characterized by critical or sensitive periods.
- A. Ethology
 - B. Sociology
 - C. Necrology
 - D. Entomology
71. John Bowlby's view that the first year of human life is a sensitive period for the development of social relationships is an application of _____ theory to human development.
- A. ethological
 - B. observational learning
 - C. behavioral
 - D. sociocultural
72. In Urie Bronfenbrenner's theory, the term " _____ " refers to the setting in which the individual lives.
- A. microsystem
 - B. mesosystem
 - C. exosystem
 - D. macrosystem
73. According to Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, when a wife's or a child's experience at home is influenced by the husband's experiences at work, this situation serves as an example of the:
- A. microsystem.
 - B. mesosystem.
 - C. macrosystem.
 - D. exosystem.
74. According to the ecological theory, the term macrosystem represents:
- A. the setting in which an individual lives.
 - B. indirect experiences that individuals have in their environment.
 - C. relationships between microsystems.
 - D. the culture in which individuals live.
75. A social worker is trying to help Tina put her life back together, find housing and work, and finish her technical degree. The social worker uses Skinner's theory to understand how to reward Tina for her efforts; uses Erikson's theory to understand the identity and intimacy crisis Tina is now facing; and uses Bronfenbrenner's theory to understand how the relations between family, school, and work will affect Tina's development. The social worker is using a(n) _____ approach to developmental theory.
- A. ethological
 - B. ecological
 - C. eclectic
 - D. ethnographic

76. A researcher uses a video camera to record videos of children as they play on a school playground. The researcher plans to watch the videotape carefully to understand the children's helping behaviors. Which of the following research methods is being used by the researcher for collecting data?
- Case study
 - Observation
 - Standardized test
 - Multifactorial study
77. Which of the following statements is true regarding laboratory observations?
- It allows a researcher to control most factors that influence behavior.
 - It permits a researcher to see behavior in a natural setting.
 - Virtually any aspect of development can be observed in such a setting.
 - People who are willing to come to a university laboratory fairly represent groups from diverse cultural backgrounds.
78. Cause-and-effect relationships can best be determined by:
- longitudinal studies.
 - cross-sectional studies.
 - correlational studies.
 - experimental studies.
79. Dr. Martin, a psychologist interested in studying children's memory, gave a memory test to a group of six-year-olds in 1995 and repeated the tests with the same children in 1998 when they were nine-year-olds. The research strategy used here was the _____ approach.
- sequential
 - longitudinal
 - correlational
 - cross-sectional
80. The term "ethnic _____" refers to the use of 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.
- homogenization
 - cover
 - gloss
 - standardization
81. Suggest three ways that children's lives can be made better.
82. Define context, culture, and ethnicity and then explain why cross-cultural studies are necessary for a broader understanding of the development of children within a specific context.

83. Explain how differences in socioeconomic status lead to unequal opportunities.
84. For the purposes of organization and understanding, a child's development is commonly described in terms of periods, which are given approximate age ranges. What are the various periods of a child's development? List out a few characteristics of each period.
85. What sets apart specific groups of people like "Millennials" from others? What are such groups of people termed as?
86. The nature versus nurture controversy has been a longstanding issue in child development. Describe the main ideas of the nature versus nurture controversy.
87. In the following scenario, consider the early and later experience of Ginny. Which will influence her more as she moves into early adulthood, and why? What variables in her life are key factors?

Scenario: Ginny was born to two warm, loving parents who were killed in an auto accident when she was four. At that time she was placed in the care of an aunt, who was inconvenienced by her presence there. Her aunt left her at a local day care for most of the day. When Ginny entered school she was a quiet, withdrawn child, with poor motor skills, further hindered by an inability to read in the early grades.

100. James is planning to study the effect of violent images and videos on preschoolers. What are the four ethical issues he must take into account before and during this study?

1 Key

1. Which of the following statements about development is accurate?
(p. 8)
- A. The process of development ends during early adulthood.
 - B. The process of development starts during early childhood.
 - C.** Most development involves growth, although it also includes decline.
 - D. Most of the physical development happens during late adulthood.

Development is the pattern of change that begins at conception and continues through the life span. Most development involves growth, although it also includes decline.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-01 Explain why it is important to study childrens development; and identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #1
Topic: Preview*

2. A researcher who wants to study the effect of parenting styles on development would need to take into consideration the socioeconomic status and cultural settings of the families being studied. These aspects are a part of the " _____ " of development.
(p. 10)
- A. goals
 - B. environment
 - C. domain
 - D.** context

By taking into consideration the socioeconomic status and cultural settings of the families being studied, the researcher is showing his concern with the context of development. The term context refers to the settings in which development occurs. These settings are influenced by historical, economic, social, and cultural factors.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Goal: 01-01 Explain why it is important to study childrens development; and identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #2
Topic: Improving the Lives of Children*

3. Which of the following terms refers to the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a specific group of people that are passed on from generation to generation?
(p. 10)
- A. Associative context
 - B.** Culture
 - C. Primary background
 - D. Social class

Culture encompasses the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a specific group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.

*AACSB: Diversity
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-01 Explain why it is important to study childrens development; and identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #3
Topic: Improving the Lives of Children*

4. Madison grew up in a single-parent, poor, urban home with her mother and three siblings. This represents the _____ of Madison's development.
- (p. 10)
- A.** context
 - B. reference
 - C. environment
 - D. domain

The term context refers to the settings in which development occurs. The fact that Madison grew up in a single-parent, poor, urban home with her mother and three siblings reflects her developmental context in terms of her socioeconomic status.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Goal: 01-01 Explain why it is important to study childrens development; and identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #4*

Topic: Improving the Lives of Children

5. Miyako considers herself to be a member of the Ainu tribe because she speaks their language, follows their customs, practices their religion, and knows a lot about their history. Miyako's membership in the Ainu tribe is an example of her:
- (p. 10)
- A. collective efficacy.
 - B.** ethnicity.
 - C. dominant association.
 - D. primary conditioning.

Miyako's membership in the Ainu tribe is an example of her ethnicity because her membership in the tribe is rooted in her following the tribe's customs, practicing their religion and familiarity with its history.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Goal: 01-01 Explain why it is important to study childrens development; and identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #5*

Topic: Improving the Lives of Children

6. Which of the following represents a government's course of action designed to promote the welfare of its citizens?
- (p. 12)
- A. Socialized equity program
 - B. Welfare policy
 - C. Public advancement program
 - D.** Social policy

Social policy is a government's course of action designed to promote the welfare of its citizens.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-01 Explain why it is important to study childrens development; and identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #6*

Topic: Improving the Lives of Children

7. Heredity reflects the role of _____ processes in development.

(p. 15)

- A.** biological
- B. cognitive
- C. socioemotional
- D. individualistic

Biological processes produce changes in an individual's body. Heredity, among others, reflects the role of biological processes in development.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #7

Topic: Biological, Cognitive, and Socioemotional Processes

8. The development of the brain, height and weight gains, motor skills, and the hormonal changes of puberty all reflect the role of _____ processes in development.

(p. 15)

- A.** biological
- B. cognitive
- C. assimilative
- D. socioemotional

This psychologist is primarily interested in biological process involved in development because the reaching behavior of young infants requires a certain level of visual and motor development.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #8

Topic: Biological, Cognitive, and Socioemotional Processes

9. Which of the following examples best reflects the role of cognitive processes in development?

(p. 15)

- A. Developing assertiveness
- B. Height and weight gains
- C. Development of the brain
- D.** Memorizing a poem

The task of memorizing a poem reflects the role of cognitive processes in development.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #9

Topic: Biological, Cognitive, and Socioemotional Processes

10. When Tamika solves a simple math problem involving additions and subtractions, she has shown development in the _____ processes.

(p. 15)

- A. biological
- B.** cognitive
- C. socioemotional
- D. integrative

By solving a simple math problem, Tamika has shown development in the cognitive process.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #10

Topic: Biological, Cognitive, and Socioemotional Processes

11. Which process of development involves interactions with other people?
(p. 15)
- A. Integrative process
 - B. Biological process
 - C. Cognitive process
 - D. Socioemotional process**

Interactions with other people are part of socioemotional process of development.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #11*

Topic: Biological, Cognitive, and Socioemotional Processes

12. Kwame became angry because Harry took his toy without asking, and he punched Harry in the arm.
(p. 15)
- Kwame's response reflects the role of _____ processes in his development.
- A. biological
 - B. cognitive
 - C. socioemotional**
 - D. assimilative

Kwame's attack on his playmate Harry reflects the role of socioemotional processes in his development.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #12*

Topic: Biological, Cognitive, and Socioemotional Processes

13. Imagining what it would be like to be a movie star is an example of a(n) _____ process of
(p. 15)
- development.
- A. biological
 - B. socioemotional
 - C. cognitive**
 - D. integrative

Imagining what it would be like to be a movie star is an example of a cognitive process of development.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #13*

Topic: Biological, Cognitive, and Socioemotional Processes

14. The developmental period of roughly nine months during which a single cell grows into an organism is known as the:
(p. 16)
- A.** prenatal period.
 - B. infancy period.
 - C. early childhood period.
 - D. adolescent period.

The prenatal period is the time from conception to birth, roughly a nine-month period. During this amazing time, a single cell grows into an organism with a brain and behavioral capabilities.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #14
Topic: Periods of Development*

15. The prenatal period extends from:
(p. 16)
- A. birth to 3rd month.
 - B. infancy to early childhood.
 - C. birth to 1 year.
 - D.** conception to birth.

The prenatal period extends from conception to birth.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #15
Topic: Periods of Development*

16. The developmental period characterized by extreme dependence on adults is the:
(p. 16)
- A.** infancy period.
 - B. early childhood period.
 - C. middle and late childhood period.
 - D. adolescent period.

Infancy is a time of extreme dependence on adults.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #16
Topic: Periods of Development*

17. The period extending from birth to about 18 to 24 months of age is called:
(p. 16)
- A. the neonatal period.
 - B. early childhood.
 - C. youth.
 - D.** infancy.

Infancy is the developmental period that extends from birth to about 18 to 24 months of age.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #17
Topic: Periods of Development*

18. _____ is the developmental period that extends from the end of infancy to about 5 or 6 years of age
(p. 16)
- A.** Early childhood
 - B. Infancy
 - C. The prenatal period
 - D. Adolescence

Early childhood is the developmental period that extends from the end of infancy to about 5 or 6 years of age; sometimes this period is called the preschool years.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #18
Topic: Periods of Development*

19. The middle and late childhood period is sometimes referred to as:
(p. 16)
- A. adolescence.
 - B.** the elementary school years.
 - C. the play years.
 - D. the transition years.

The middle and late childhood period is sometimes referred to as the elementary school years.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #19
Topic: Periods of Development*

20. During which of the following developmental periods does achievement become a more central theme?
(p. 16)
- A. Adulthood
 - B. Early childhood
 - C.** Middle and late childhood
 - D. Adolescence

During middle and late childhood, achievement becomes a more central theme of the child's world, and self-control increases.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #20
Topic: Periods of Development*

21. The pursuit of independence and an identity are prominent features of:
(p. 16)
- A. adulthood.
 - B. early childhood.
 - C. middle and late childhood.
 - D.** adolescence.

The pursuit of independence and an identity are prominent features of adolescence.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Santrock - Chapter 01 #21
Topic: Periods of Development*

22. Which of the following periods of development starts at approximately 10 to 12 years of age and ends at 18 to 22 years of age?
(p. 16)
- A. Middle childhood
 - B. Adolescence**
 - C. Adulthood
 - D. Late childhood

Adolescence is the developmental period of transition from childhood to early adulthood, entered at approximately 10 to 12 years of age and ending at 18 to 22 years of age.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #22
Topic: Periods of Development*

23. The pursuit of independence and an identity are prominent features of the " _____ " period of development. During this period, thought becomes more abstract, idealistic, and logical.
(p. 16)
- A. infancy
 - B. adolescence**
 - C. early childhood
 - D. late childhood

The pursuit of independence and an identity are prominent features of adolescence. More and more time is spent outside the family. Thought becomes more abstract, idealistic, and logical.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #23
Topic: Periods of Development*

24. Which of the following periods of development is sometimes referred to as the preschool years?
(p. 16)
- A. Infancy
 - B. Middle childhood
 - C. Early childhood**
 - D. Prenatal period

Early childhood is the developmental period that extends from the end of infancy to about 5 or 6 years of age; sometimes this period is called the preschool years.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #24
Topic: Periods of Development*

25. Dr. Perry believes that who we are is mostly a result of who our parents are rather than how they brought us up. Dr. Perry would be considered a proponent of the:
- A. nature position.
 - B. nurture position.
 - C. continuity position.
 - D. discontinuity position.

Dr. Perry would be considered a proponent of the nature position because "nature" proponents claim that the more important influence on development is biological inheritance (who our parents are) rather than environmental experiences (how our parents brought us up).

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Santrrock - Chapter 01 #25

Topic: Issues in Development

26. Psychologists who emphasize the importance of "nature" in development would typically focus on which of the following to explain development?
- A. Good prenatal care
 - B. Genetic strengths and defects
 - C. Access to nutritious foods
 - D. Educational experiences

"Nature" proponents claim that the more important influence on development is biological inheritance. As such, psychologists who emphasize the importance of "nature" in development would typically focus on genetic strengths and defects.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Santrrock - Chapter 01 #26

Topic: Issues in Development

27. Nature proponents argue that the most important influence on development of a child is its:
- A. access to nutrition.
 - B. education.
 - C. parent's social status.
 - D. genetic makeup.

"Nature" proponents claim that the more important influence on development is biological inheritance.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Santrrock - Chapter 01 #27

Topic: Issues in Development

28. (p. 18) "It's no use putting her in a special educational program", Misha's dad explained patiently. "She just can't understand things very well. Her grandpa was the same way. We might as well get used to it now". Misha's dad seems to:
- A. view development as a discontinuous process.
 - B. hold a nurture view of development.
 - C. view development as a continuous process.
 - D.** hold a nature view of development.

Misha's dad seems to hold a nature view of development because he thinks Misha has inherited her inability to understand things well from her grandfather and a special educational program (environmental experiences) is not going to make much of a difference to her.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #28

Topic: Issues in Development

29. (p. 18) Which of the following statements is most likely to be made by a nurture proponent?
- A. No amount of teaching can make one write before one learns to speak.
 - B. One grows rapidly in infancy and less so in early childhood.
 - C. Individuals reach the peak of their physical strength in late adolescence.
 - D.** A child's diet affects how tall the child grows.

"Nurture" proponents claim that environmental experiences are the more important influence on development. Thus, to strengthen his position a nurture proponent might argue that a child's diet affects how tall the child grows.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #29

Topic: Issues in Development

30. (p. 18) "The ability to engage in thoughtful reflection seems to happen all of a sudden. But if one carefully examines it, this ability is actually based on an accumulation of experiences across many years". This statement supports a _____ view of development.
- A. nature-influenced
 - B. nurture-influenced
 - C.** continuous
 - D. discontinuous

The statement that "though the ability to engage in thoughtful reflection seems to happen suddenly, is actually a result of experiences accumulated over the years" is an example of view of development involving gradual, cumulative changes. Thus, it supports a continuous view of development.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #30

Topic: Issues in Development

31. A tadpole becoming a frog is an example of:
(p. 18)
A. cohesiveness in development.
B. nurture's role in development.
C. discontinuity in development.
D. developmental stability.

A tadpole becoming a frog is an example of discontinuity in development.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #31
Topic: Issues in Development*

32. According to the "_____" view of development, each person is described as passing through a sequence of stages in which change is qualitatively rather than quantitatively different.
(p. 18)
A. nurture
B. discontinuity
C. sequential
D. nature

Viewed in terms of discontinuity, each person is described as passing through a sequence of stages in which change is qualitatively rather than quantitatively different.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #32
Topic: Issues in Development*

33. How would a developmentalist who emphasizes continuity describe puberty?
(p. 18)
A. It is an abrupt transition phase.
B. It is a gradual process occurring over several years.
C. It is a period of intense emotional stress.
D. It is an extended phase of psychosocial change.

A developmentalist who emphasizes continuity will describe puberty as a gradual process occurring over several years.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #33
Topic: Issues in Development*

34. Insects go through egg, larval, and adult stages of development. These stages best illustrate the "_____" of development.
(p. 18)
A. nature view
B. later stages
C. nurture view
D. discontinuity

The egg, larval, and adult stages of insect development illustrate the characteristic of discontinuity in development.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #34
Topic: Issues in Development*

35. José was abused as a young boy but did not grow up to become an abuser himself. Instead, he led a fulfilling family life. Which of the following views of development is illustrated in this example?
(p. 19)
- A.** Later-experience view of development
 - B. Early-experience view of development
 - C. Discontinuity view of development
 - D. Continuity view of development

José life is an example of the later-experience view of development because his early experiences (being abused as a young boy) did not lead him to become an abuser himself neither did they prevent him from leading a fulfilling family life.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #35

Topic: Issues in Development

36. Shawn is a psychologist from the U.S. Lee is a psychologist from China. Which of the following statements is most likely to be correct about them?
(p. 19)
- A.** Shawn is a proponent of early experiences, while Lee is a proponent of later experiences.
 - B. Shawn is a proponent of later experiences, while Lee is a proponent of early experiences.
 - C. Shawn believes in continuity in development, while Lee believes in discontinuity in development.
 - D. Shawn believes in discontinuity in development, while Lee believes in continuity in development.

People in Western cultures, especially those influenced by Freudian theory, have tended to support the idea that early experiences are more important than later experiences. The majority of people in the world do not share this belief. As Lee is from China, he is most likely to be a proponent of later experiences shaping development. Shawn, being from the U.S., is more likely to be a proponent of early experiences.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #36

Topic: Issues in Development

37. The first step in the scientific method is:
(p. 20)
- A. collecting relevant data.
 - B. revising the working theory.
 - C.** conceptualizing a problem.
 - D. using statistics to draw conclusions.

The three steps included in a scientific method are: conceptualize the problem, collect data, draw conclusions, and revise research conclusions and theory. The first step, conceptualizing a problem, involves identifying the problem.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #37

Topic: The Importance of Research

38. A researcher observes how a teacher's leadership style affects classroom control. Which of the following steps of a scientific method is being carried out by the researcher?
(p. 21)
- A. Revising a theory
 - B. Drawing a conclusion
 - C. Conceptualizing the problem
 - D. Collecting the data**

The researcher is collecting the data by observing how a teacher's leadership style affects classroom control.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #38

Topic: The Importance of Research

39. A(n) _____ is an interrelated, coherent set of ideas that helps to explain and to make predictions.
(p. 21)
- A. theory**
 - B. doctrine
 - C. explanation
 - D. observation

A theory is an interrelated, coherent set of ideas that helps to explain and to make predictions.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #39

Topic: The Importance of Research

40. A scientific hypothesis is most like a(n):
(p. 21)
- A. test.
 - B. prediction.**
 - C. explanation.
 - D. observation.

A hypothesis is a specific testable assumption or prediction. Thus, a hypothesis is most like a prediction.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #40

Topic: The Importance of Research

41. (p. 21) If children from impoverished backgrounds are given individual attention by mentors, the children will spend more time studying and make higher grades. This statement is an example of a(n):
- A. test.
 - B. doctrine.
 - C. explanation.
 - D. hypothesis.**

The statement, "If children from impoverished backgrounds are given individual attention by mentors, the children will spend more time studying and make higher grades", is an example of a hypothesis.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium*

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

*Sanrock - Chapter 01 #41
Topic: The Importance of Research*

42. (p. 21) A hypothesis should be:
- A. simple.
 - B. testable.**
 - C. accurate.
 - D. predictable.

A hypothesis is a specific testable assumption or prediction.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium*

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

*Sanrock - Chapter 01 #42
Topic: The Importance of Research*

43. (p. 21) A researcher conducts an experiment to see which type of therapy is most successful in identifying marital problems. In this situation, the experiment is a part of the _____ step of the scientific method.
- A. problem identification
 - B. theory revision
 - C. information collection**
 - D. statistical analysis

By conducting an experiment to see which type of marriage therapy is most successful in identifying marital problems, the researcher is collecting information and as such, the experiment is a part of the information collection step of the scientific method.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy*

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

*Sanrock - Chapter 01 #43
Topic: The Importance of Research*

44. (p. 21) After receiving feedback from colleagues on the results of her experiment, Dr. Chen determines that she must make some changes in her ideas about video games and their effects on children. Her decision reflects which step in the scientific method?
- A. Revising a theory
 - B. Drawing a conclusion
 - C. Conceptualizing the problem
 - D. Collecting the data

The results of her experiments and the feedback of her colleagues on these results have made Dr. Chen change some of her ideas about children and video games. Thus, her decision reflects the "theory revision" step in the scientific method.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Blooms: Apply*

Difficulty: Medium

challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #44

Topic: The Importance of Research

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

45. (p. 21) Which of the following theoretical perspectives of development describes development as primarily unconscious and heavily colored by emotion?
- A. Psychoanalytic
 - B. Cognitive
 - C. Ethological
 - D. Ecological

Psychoanalytic theories describe development as primarily unconscious (beyond awareness) and heavily colored by emotion.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember*

Difficulty: Easy

challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #45

Topic: Theories of Child Development

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

46. (p. 22) The _____ is the Freudian structure of personality that consists of instincts and is totally unconscious.
- A. superego
 - B. ego
 - C. id
 - D. subconscious

The id is the Freudian structure of personality that consists of instincts, which are an individual's reservoir of psychic energy. In Freud's view, the id is totally unconscious; it has no contact with reality.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember*

Difficulty: Easy

challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #46

Topic: Theories of Child Development

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

47. Freud claimed that:
- (p. 22)
- A. genetics is far more important to a child's development than are social and parental influences.
 - B. the primary motivation of human development reflects a desire to affiliate with other people.
 - C.** early childhood experiences are important determinants of later personality development.
 - D. children move through a series of increasingly important stages of cognitive development.

Freud argued that our basic personality is shaped in the first five years of life. According to Freud, early experience is far more important for development than later experiences.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #47

Topic: Theories of Child Development

48. Ben watches his mother make chocolate-chip cookies and knows she does not want him to eat any of the cookies before dinner. He is seriously tempted to help himself to a cookie or two once his mother leaves the room but decides not to since it is not right to do so. Identify Ben's Freudian structure of personality at work in this situation.
- (p. 22)
- A.** Superego
 - B. Ego
 - C. Id
 - D. Subconscious

Even though Ben is tempted to help himself to a cookie or two once his mother is out of sight, he does not give in to the temptation because it is not right to do so. This situation displays Ben's superego at work because according to the Freudian structure of personality, superego is the moral branch of personality, the part that considers whether something is right or wrong.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #48

Topic: Theories of Child Development

49. According to Freud's theory, as children experience the demands and constraints of reality, a new structure of personality emerges. It deals with the demands of reality and uses reasoning to make decisions. This structure of personality is known as the _____.
- (p. 22)
- A. id
 - B.** ego
 - C. subconscious
 - D. superego

As children experience the demands and constraints of reality, a new structure of personality emerges—the ego. It deals with the demands of reality and is called the "executive branch" of personality because it uses reasoning to make decisions.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #49

Topic: Theories of Child Development

50. Which psychoanalytic theorist believed that our adult personality is determined by the way we resolve conflicts between sources of pleasure and the demands of reality at different stages of life?
(p. 22)
- A. Erik Erikson
 - B. Sigmund Freud**
 - C. Jean Piaget
 - D. John B. Watson

Sigmund Freud believed that our adult personality is determined by the way we resolve conflicts between sources of pleasure and the demands of reality at different stages of life.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #50

Topic: Theories of Child Development

51. Which of the following is true about Erikson's psychosocial theory?
(p. 22)
- A. It states that our basic personality is shaped in the first five years of life.
 - B. It analyzes personality in terms of three structures, id, ego, and superego.
 - C. It places heavy emphasis on sexual instincts.
 - D. It emphasizes both early and later experiences.**

According to Erikson, developmental change occurs throughout the life span and both early and later experiences are important in development.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #51

Topic: Theories of Child Development

52. Billy has begun to assert his independence by wanting to do things by himself. He is most likely in Erikson's _____ stage of psychosocial development.
(p. 23)
- A. trust versus mistrust
 - B. autonomy versus shame and doubt**
 - C. initiative versus guilt
 - D. industry versus inferiority

The fact that Billy has begun to assert his independence by wanting to do things by himself shows that he is in Erikson's autonomy versus shame and doubt stage of psychosocial development.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #52

Topic: Theories of Child Development

53. According to Erikson's theory, during the _____ stage of psychosocial development, children are asked to assume responsibility for their bodies.
- (p. 23)
- A. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - B. initiative versus guilt**
 - C. intimacy versus isolation
 - D. trust versus mistrust

During Erikson's initiative versus guilt stage of psychosocial development, children are asked to assume responsibility for their bodies, their behavior, their toys, and their pets—and they take initiative.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #53

Topic: Theories of Child Development

54. Third-grader Beth is very enthusiastic about learning how to use the computer to find things on the Internet. According to Erikson's theory, she is in the _____ stage of development.
- (p. 23)
- A. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - B. initiative versus guilt
 - C. industry versus inferiority**
 - D. identity versus identity confusion

Beth, a third-grader and an enthusiastic learner, is in Erikson's industry versus inferiority stage: the third stage of psychosocial development.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #54

Topic: Theories of Child Development

55. According to Erik Erikson, during adolescence, people are in the _____ stage of development.
- (p. 23)
- A. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - B. initiative versus guilt
 - C. industry versus inferiority
 - D. identity versus identity confusion**

During the adolescent years, individuals are faced with finding out who they are, what they are all about, and where they are going in life. This is Erikson's fifth developmental stage, identity versus identity confusion.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #55

Topic: Theories of Child Development

56. _____ is Erikson's eighth and final stage of development, which individuals experience in late adulthood.
(p. 24)
- A. Autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - B. Initiative versus guilt
 - C. Industry versus inferiority
 - D. Integrity versus despair**

Integrity versus despair is Erikson's eighth and final stage of development, which individuals experience in late adulthood. During this stage, a person reflects on the past.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember*

Difficulty: Easy

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #56

Topic: Theories of Child Development

57. Which of the following is a criticism of the psychoanalytic theories?
(p. 25)
- A. The conscious mind is given too much credit for influencing development.
 - B. These theories present an image of humans that is too positive.
 - C. The sexual underpinnings of development are not given adequate importance
 - D. They treat western culture and males as the measure for evaluating everyone.**

One of the criticisms of psychoanalytic theories (especially in Freud's theory) is that they present an image of humans that is too negative and these theories are culture- and gender-biased, treating Western culture and males as the measure for evaluating everyone.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand*

Difficulty: Medium

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #57

Topic: Theories of Child Development

58. _____ theories emphasize the importance of conscious thought.
(p. 25)
- A. Sociocultural
 - B. Psychoanalytic
 - C. Cognitive**
 - D. Ethological

Whereas psychoanalytic theories stress the importance of the unconscious, cognitive theories emphasize conscious thoughts.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember*

Difficulty: Easy

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #58

Topic: Theories of Child Development

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

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

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

59. Because Dr. Simon is a cognitive theorist, we know that she emphasizes the importance of _____ in development.
(p. 25)
- A.** conscious thoughts
 - B. repressed memories
 - C. associative interactions
 - D. biologically determined critical periods

As Dr. Simon is a cognitive theorist, she is likely to emphasize the importance of conscious thought processes for understanding development because cognitive theories emphasize conscious thoughts.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #59

Topic: Theories of Child Development

60. According to _____, we go through four stages in understanding the world. Each stage is age-related and consists of a distinct way of thinking, a different way of understanding the world.
(p. 25)
- A. James Mark Baldwin
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C.** Jean Piaget
 - D. John B. Watson

Piaget proposed that we go through four stages in understanding the world. Each stage is age-related and consists of a distinct way of thinking, a different way of understanding the world.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #60

Topic: Theories of Child Development

61. According to Piaget, the _____ stage lasts from approximately 2 to 7 years of age and in this stage, children begin to go beyond simply connecting sensory information with physical action and represent the world with words, images, and drawings.
(p. 26)
- A. preoperational
 - B. concrete operational
 - C. sensorimotor
 - D.** formal operational

According to Piaget, the formal operational stage lasts from approximately 2 to 7 years of age and in this stage, children begin to go beyond simply connecting sensory information with physical action and represent the world with words, images, and drawings.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #61

Topic: Theories of Child Development

62. Mark, who is 14 years old, spends a lot of time thinking about the world as it currently is and the world as it could be if everyone took a greater degree of personal responsibility for environmental and social conditions. According to Piaget theory, Mark is in the _____ stage of development.
- A. sensorimotor
 - B. preoperational
 - C. concrete operational
 - D. formal operational**

Marks thoughts about the ideal world are abstract in nature and show that he is in Piaget's formal operational stage. In this stage, individuals move beyond concrete experiences and think in abstract and more logical terms.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #62

Topic: Theories of Child Development

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

63. Lev Vygotsky contended that cognitive skills are:
- A. not affected by language.
 - B. developed subconsciously.
 - C. based on one's genetic makeup.
 - D. affected by social interaction and culture.**

Vygotsky's theory is a sociocultural cognitive theory that emphasizes how culture and social interaction guide cognitive development.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #63

Topic: Theories of Child Development

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

64. _____ theory gave rise to the idea that knowledge is situated and collaborative.
- A. Erikson's
 - B. Freud's
 - C. Vygotsky's**
 - D. Piaget's

Vygotsky's theory has stimulated considerable interest in the view that knowledge is situated and collaborative. In this view, knowledge is not generated from within the individual but rather is constructed through interaction with other people and objects in the culture, such as books.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #64

Topic: Theories of Child Development

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

65. Dr. Baker-Finch considers early computers as the "founding fathers" of the developmental theory he supports. He is trying to draw analogies between a computer's hardware and the brain and between computer software and cognition. Dr. Baker-Finch would be considered a(n):
(p. 27)
- A. psychoanalytic theorist.
 - B. psychosocial theorist.
 - C. sociocultural theorist
 - D. information-processing theorist.**

Psychologists began to wonder if the logical operations carried out by computers might tell us something about how the human mind works. They drew analogies between a computer's hardware and the brain and between computer software and cognition. This line of thinking helped to generate information-processing theory, which emphasizes that individuals manipulate information, monitor it, and strategize about it.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #65

Topic: Theories of Child Development

66. The work of Ivan Pavlov and _____ provided the foundations of behaviorism, which essentially holds that we can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured.
(p. 27)
- A. James Mark Baldwin
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. Jean Piaget
 - D. John B. Watson**

The work of Ivan Pavlov and John B. Watson provided the foundations of behaviorism, which essentially holds that we can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #66

Topic: Theories of Child Development

67. _____ theorists believe that scientifically we can study only what can be directly observed and measured.
(p. 27)
- A. Behavioral**
 - B. Psychoanalytic
 - C. Cognitive
 - D. Information-processing

The work of behavioral theorists provided the foundations of behaviorism, which essentially holds that we can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #67

Topic: Theories of Child Development

68. "Sit down, shut up, and respect your brother"! Mom shouted to Timmy. "Learn to talk, instead of fighting"! According to Bandura, Timmy is likely to:
- A. sit down, shut up, and learn to respect his brother.
 - B. learn to yell in order to solve his problems.**
 - C. learn to talk for resolving the conflicts he faces.
 - D. sit down and shut up, but never respect his brother.

Bandura's early research program focused heavily on observational learning (also called imitation, or modeling), which is learning that occurs through observing what others do. In the given situation, Timmy is more likely to imitate his mother's yelling and shouting when resolving conflicts rather than follow her advice (learn to talk and not fight when solving problems with others).

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #68

Topic: Theories of Child Development

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

69. Pavlov discovered the principle of _____, in which a neutral stimulus acquires the ability to produce a response originally produced by another stimulus.
- A. sociocultural modification
 - B. cognitive development
 - C. classical conditioning**
 - D. social cognition

Pavlov discovered the principle of classical conditioning, in which a neutral stimulus acquires the ability to produce a response originally produced by another stimulus.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #69

Topic: Theories of Child Development

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

70. _____ stresses that behavior is strongly influenced by biology, is tied to evolution, and is characterized by critical or sensitive periods.
- A. Ethology**
 - B. Sociology
 - C. Necrology
 - D. Entomology

Ethology stresses that behavior is strongly influenced by biology, is tied to evolution, and is characterized by critical or sensitive periods.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #70

Topic: Theories of Child Development

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

71. John Bowlby's view that the first year of human life is a sensitive period for the development of social relationships is an application of _____ theory to human development.
(p. 30)
- A.** ethological
 - B. observational learning
 - C. behavioral
 - D. sociocultural

John Bowlby's view that the first year of human life is a sensitive period for the development of social relationships is an application of ethological theory to human development. He argued that attachment to a caregiver over the first year of life has important consequences throughout the life span. In his view, if this attachment is positive and secure, the individual will likely develop positively in childhood and adulthood. If the attachment is negative and insecure, life-span development will likely not be optimal.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #71

Topic: Theories of Child Development

72. In Urie Bronfenbrenner's theory, the term " _____ " refers to the setting in which the individual lives.
(p. 30)
- A.** microsystem
 - B. mesosystem
 - C. exosystem
 - D. macrosystem

In Urie Bronfenbrenner's theory, the microsystem refers to the setting in which the individual lives.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #72

Topic: Theories of Child Development

73. According to Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, when a wife's or a child's experience at home is influenced by the husband's experiences at work, this situation serves as an example of the:
(p. 30, 31)
- A. microsystem.
 - B. mesosystem.
 - C. macrosystem.
 - D.** exosystem.

Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory identifies exosystem as the links between a social setting in which the individual does not have an active role and the individual's immediate context. For the wife and the child, the husband represents the link between husband's work setting and their home setting and any change in husband's work setting will lead to changes in their home experience.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #73

Topic: Theories of Child Development

74. According to the ecological theory, the term macrosystem represents:
(p. 31) A. the setting in which an individual lives.
B. indirect experiences that individuals have in their environment.
C. relationships between microsystems.
D. the culture in which individuals live.

A macrosystem involves the culture in which individuals live.

AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #74

Topic: Theories of Child Development

75. A social worker is trying to help Tina put her life back together, find housing and work, and finish her technical degree. The social worker uses Skinner's theory to understand how to reward Tina for her efforts; uses Erikson's theory to understand the identity and intimacy crisis Tina is now facing; and uses Bronfenbrenner's theory to understand how the relations between family, school, and work will affect Tina's development. The social worker is using a(n) _____ approach to developmental theory.
(p. 31) A. ethological
B. ecological
C. eclectic
D. ethnographic

In the given situation, the sociologist is not following any one theoretical approach but rather has selected from each theory whatever is considered its best features. By doing so, the sociologist is taking an eclectic theoretical orientation (taking an eclectic approach to developmental theory).

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #75

Topic: Theories of Child Development

76. A researcher uses a video camera to record videos of children as they play on a school playground. The researcher plans to watch the videotape carefully to understand the children's helping behaviors. Which of the following research methods is being used by the researcher for collecting data?
(p. 33) A. Case study
B. Observation
C. Standardized test
D. Multifactorial study

The researcher's use of a video camera to record videos of children as they play on a school playground and his plan of using the videos later to understand the children's helping behaviors reflects his use of the "observation" method for collecting data.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #76

Topic: Research Method for Collecting Data

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

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

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

77. Which of the following statements is true regarding laboratory observations?
(p. 33)
- A.** It allows a researcher to control most factors that influence behavior.
 - B. It permits a researcher to see behavior in a natural setting.
 - C. Virtually any aspect of development can be observed in such a setting.
 - D. People who are willing to come to a university laboratory fairly represent groups from diverse cultural backgrounds.

A laboratory setting allows a researcher to control most factors that influence behavior. As such, the researcher has more confidence about how to interpret the observations.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #77

Topic: Research Method for Collecting Data

78. Cause-and-effect relationships can best be determined by:
(p. 36)
- A. longitudinal studies.
 - B. cross-sectional studies.
 - C. correlational studies.
 - D.** experimental studies.

To study causality (cause-and-effect relationships), researchers turn to experimental research. Experimental research can establish cause and effect because it involves manipulating factors in a controlled way.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #78

Topic: Research Designs

79. Dr. Martin, a psychologist interested in studying children's memory, gave a memory test to a group of six-year-olds in 1995 and repeated the tests with the same children in 1998 when they were nine-year-olds. The research strategy used here was the _____ approach.
(p. 38)
- A. sequential
 - B.** longitudinal
 - C. correlational
 - D. cross-sectional

The longitudinal approach is a research strategy in which the same individuals are studied over a period of time, usually several years or more. By subjecting the same set of children to two memory tests at a gap three years, Dr. Martin used the longitudinal approach research strategy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #79

Topic: Research Designs

80. The term "ethnic _____" refers to the use of 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.
(p. 41)
- A. homogenization
 - B. cover
 - C. gloss**
 - D. standardization

Ethnic gloss is the use of 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. Ethnic gloss can cause researchers to obtain samples of ethnic groups that are not representative of the group's diversity, which can lead to overgeneralization and stereotyping.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember*

Difficulty: Easy

challenges.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #80

Topic: Research Challenges

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

81. Suggest three ways that children's lives can be made better.

(p. 9, 10,
11, 12)

Students' answers may vary. Following are a few ways of making children's lives better.

- Educate parents about the nature of children's development.
- Improve the education of children.
- Improve the health and well-being of children.
- Increase mentoring opportunities.
- Provide nutritious food to children.
- Reduce poverty for children throughout childhood, not just at young ages.
- Improve social policy that affects children.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand*

Difficulty: Easy

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #81

Topic: Improving the Lives of Children

Learning Goal: 01-01 Explain why it is important to study children's development; and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

82. Define context, culture, and ethnicity and then explain why cross-cultural studies are necessary for a broader understanding of the development of children within a specific context.

(p. 10)

Students' answers may vary.

- Context: The setting in which development occurs.
- Culture: Behavior patterns, beliefs and other products of a specific group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.
- Ethnicity: Cultural heritage, nationality, race, religion, and language.
- Cross-cultural studies compare aspects of two or more cultures. These studies are important for a broader understanding of children's development because they delineate the degree to which a child's development is universal across cultures or is specific to a particular culture.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand*

Difficulty: Medium

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #82

Topic: Improving the Lives of Children

Learning Goal: 01-01 Explain why it is important to study children's development; and identify five areas in which children's lives need to be improved.

83. Explain how differences in socioeconomic status lead to unequal opportunities.
(p. 15)

Socioeconomic status (SES) refers to a person's position within society based on occupational, educational, and economic characteristics. Socioeconomic status implies certain inequalities. Generally, members of a society have (1) occupations that vary in prestige, with some individuals having more access than others to higher-status occupations; (2) different levels of educational attainment, with some individuals having more access than others to better education; (3) different economic resources; and (4) different levels of power to influence a community's institutions. These differences in people's ability to control resources and to participate in society's rewards produce unequal opportunities

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Goal: 01-01 Explain why it is important to study childrens development; and identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved.
Santrrock - Chapter 01 #83*

Topic: Improving the Lives of Children

84. For the purposes of organization and understanding, a child's development is commonly described in terms of periods, which are given approximate age ranges. What are the various periods of a child's development? List out a few characteristics of each period.
(p. 16)

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

- The prenatal period: It is the time from conception to birth, roughly a nine month period. During this amazing time, a single cell grows into an organism with a brain and behavioral capabilities.
- Infancy: It is the developmental period that extends from birth to about 18 to 24 months of age. Infancy is a time of extreme dependence on adults.
- Early childhood: It is the developmental period that extends from the end of infancy to about 5 or 6 years of age. During this period, young children learn to become more self-sufficient, develop school readiness and spend many hours playing with peers.
- Middle and late childhood: It is the developmental period that extends from about 6 to 11 years of age. During this period, children master the fundamental skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic.
- Adolescence: It is the developmental period of transition from childhood to early adulthood, entered at approximately 10 to 12 years of age and ending at 18 to 22 years of age. Adolescence begins with rapid physical changes. The pursuit of independence and an identity are prominent features of this period of development.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Santrrock - Chapter 01 #84*

Topic: Periods of Development

85. What sets apart specific groups of people like "Millenials" from others? What are such groups of people termed as?
(p. 16)

Specific groups of people like "Millenials" were born at a similar point in history and share similar experiences as a result. These shared experiences may produce a range of differences among different such groups. For example, Millenials stand out primarily for their ethnic diversity and exposure to technology. Such groups of people are termed as cohorts and in research on development, cohort effects are due to a person's time of birth, era, or generation but not due to actual age.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.
Santrrock - Chapter 01 #85*

Topic: Age and Cohort Effects

86. The nature versus nurture controversy has been a longstanding issue in child development. Describe the main ideas of the nature versus nurture controversy.
(p. 18)

Nature proponents claim that biological inheritance is the most important influence on development, while nurture proponents claim that environmental experiences are the most important. The reality is somewhere in between. An excellent genetic disposition of a child can be defeated by extreme environments (violence, lack of resources or psychologically barren or hostile environments). On the other hand, best possible resources and facilities might not be able to help a child master a skill for which the child lacks the innate ability. Both nature and nurture components are equally important in a child's development.

AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #86

Topic: Issues in Development

87. In the following scenario, consider the early and later experience of Ginny. Which will influence her more as she moves into early adulthood, and why? What variables in her life are key factors?
(p. 19)

Scenario: Ginny was born to two warm, loving parents who were killed in an auto accident when she was four. At that time she was placed in the care of an aunt, who was inconvenienced by her presence there. Her aunt left her at a local day care for most of the day. When Ginny entered school she was a quiet, withdrawn child, with poor motor skills, further hindered by an inability to read in the early grades.

Students' answers may vary.

In addition to considering her first years of life and their importance, the answer should evaluate the role of the extended family, the day care, and the quality of the school as to Ginny's later childhood experiences. It is likely that both early experiences and later experiences will be important in Ginny's development. If her teachers show extra care toward Ginny, that might be able to make up for the lack of care and support at her Aunt's home.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Hard

Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #87

Topic: Issues in Development

88. Harry wants to study whether watching TV for several hours is linked with being overweight in children aged 9-13. "You think this is science? It most definitely is not", ridicules his friend, who is majoring in Physics. Do you agree with his friend? Why? Why not?
(p. 20)

Students' answers will vary.

Harry's friend is wrong. Child development is a science like any other because science is defined not by what it investigates, but by how it investigates. As long as Harry's research is based on the scientific method, it will be deemed scientific research.

AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #88

Topic: The Importance of Research

89. Pete wants to study the effect of differences in parental nurturing styles on child development. What are the steps he must follow in order to base his study on the scientific method?
(p. 20, 21)

Scientific research is based on the scientific method, an approach that can be used to discover accurate information. In order to base his study on the scientific method, Pete must follow these steps:

Conceptualize the problem: It involves identifying the problem and then narrowing it down further to identify the specific aspects that the researcher wants to focus on.

Collect information: This might involve conducting experiments and collecting the results or observing behaviors in naturalized settings.

Draw conclusions: This involves first analyzing the collected data by for example, subjecting it to statistical procedures. Then, the researchers try to draw conclusions based on this analysis.

Revise research conclusion and theories: This involves comparing findings with those of other researchers working on the same topic.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Goal: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories of child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #89
Topic: The Importance of Research*

90. Evaluate the psychoanalytic theories in terms of their contributions and criticisms.
(p. 24, 25)

The contributions of psychoanalytic theories include these ideas:

- Early experiences play an important part in development.
- Family relationships are a central aspect of development.
- Personality can be better understood if it is examined developmentally.
- Activities of the mind are not entirely conscious—unconscious aspects need to be considered.
- In Erikson's theory, changes take place in adulthood as well as in childhood.

Criticisms of psychoanalytic theories include:

- The main concepts of psychoanalytic theories are difficult to test scientifically.
- Much of the data used to support psychoanalytic theories come from individuals' reconstruction of the past, often the distant past, and are of unknown accuracy
- The sexual underpinnings of development are given too much importance (especially in Freud's theory), and the unconscious mind is given too much credit for influencing development.
- Psychoanalytic theories (especially in Freud's theory) present an image of humans that is too negative and are culture- and gender-biased.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Goal: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories of child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #90
Topic: Theories of Child Development*

91. Describe Piaget's cognitive developmental theory.

(p. 25, 26)

Piaget's theory states that children actively construct their understanding of the world and go through four stages of cognitive development. Two processes underlie the four stages of development in Piaget's theory: organization and adaptation. To make sense of our world, we organize our experiences. For example, we separate important ideas from less important ideas, and we connect one idea to another. In addition to organizing our observations and experiences, we adapt, adjusting to new environmental demands. Piaget also proposed that we go through four stages in understanding the world. These stages are:

- The sensorimotor stage, which lasts from birth to about 2 years of age, is the first Piagetian stage. In this stage, infants construct an understanding of the world by coordinating sensory experiences.
- The preoperational stage, which lasts from approximately 2 to 7 years of age, is Piaget's second stage. In this stage, children begin to go beyond simply connecting sensory information with physical action and represent the world with words, images, and drawings.
- The concrete operational stage, which lasts from approximately 7 to 11 years of age, is the third Piagetian stage. In this stage, children can perform operations that involve objects, and they can reason logically as long as reasoning can be applied to specific or concrete examples.
- The formal operational stage, which appears between the ages of 11 and 15 and continues through adulthood, is Piaget's fourth and final stage. In this stage, individuals move beyond concrete experiences and think in abstract and more logical terms.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #91

Topic: Theories of Child Development

92. Discuss Vygotsky's Sociocultural Cognitive Theory.

(p. 26)

Vygotsky's theory is a sociocultural cognitive theory that emphasizes how culture and social interaction guide cognitive development. Vygotsky portrayed the child's development as inseparable from social and cultural activities. He argued that development of memory, attention, and reasoning involves learning to use the inventions of society, such as language, mathematical systems, and memory strategies. According to Vygotsky, children's social interaction with more-skilled adults and peers is indispensable to their cognitive development. Through this interaction, they learn to use the tools that will help them adapt and be successful in their culture. Vygotsky's theory has stimulated considerable interest in the view that knowledge is situated and collaborative.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #92

Topic: Theories of Child Development

93. Describe the salient features of the information-processing theory.
(p. 27)

Early computers can be considered "founding fathers" of the information-processing theory of child development. Psychologists drew analogies between a computer's hardware and the brain and between computer software and cognition. This line of thinking helped to generate information-processing theory, which emphasizes that individuals manipulate information, monitor it, and strategize about it. Unlike Piaget's theory, but like Vygotsky's theory, information-processing theory does not describe development as stage-like. Instead, according to this theory, individuals develop a gradually increasing capacity for processing information, which allows them to acquire increasingly complex knowledge and skills.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #93

Topic: Theories of Child Development

94. What is behaviorism? What is stand of behavioral and cognitive theories of child development in terms of the continuity-discontinuity issue?
(p. 27)

Behaviorism essentially holds that we can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured. Out of the behavioral tradition grew the belief that development is observable behavior that can be learned through experience with the environment. In terms of the continuity-discontinuity issue, the behavioral and social cognitive theories emphasize continuity in development and argue that development does not occur in stage-like fashion.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #94

Topic: Theories of Child Development

95. Carol is a counselor for parents of toddlers and young children. She wants to base her advice on Bandura's social cognitive theory. What advice is she likely to give parents for teaching young children good manners?
(p. 28)

Since Carol wants to base her advice on Bandura's social cognitive theory, she is most likely to focus heavily her advice on observational learning (also called imitation, or modeling), which is learning that occurs through observing what others do. More specifically, she is likely to advice parents to model their behavior in such a way that their children are able to learn good manners by following their behavior and not merely their words.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #95

Topic: Theories of Child Development

96. Evaluate behavioral and social cognitive theories of child development in terms of their contributions and criticisms.
(p. 29)

Contributions of the behavioral and social cognitive theories include:

- Their emphasis on the importance of scientific research.
- Their focus on environmental determinants of behavior.
- The identification and explanation of observational learning (by Bandura).
- The inclusion of person/cognitive factors (in social cognitive theory).

Criticisms of the behavioral and social cognitive theories include:

- They give too little emphasis to cognition (in Pavlov's and Skinner's theories).
- They give too much emphasis to environmental determinants.
- They give inadequate attention to developmental changes.
- They give inadequate recognition to human spontaneity and creativity.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #96

Topic: Theories of Child Development

97. Describe the five environmental systems discussed in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory.
(p. 30, 31)

The five environmental systems discussed in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory are:

- **Microsystem** —the setting in which the individual lives. These contexts include the person's family, peers, school, neighborhood, and work.
- **Mesosystem** —relations between microsystems or connections between contexts.
- **Exosystem** —links between a social setting in which the individual does not have an active role and the individual's immediate context.
- **Macrosystem** —the culture in which individuals live.
- **Chronosystem** —the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #97

Topic: Theories of Child Development

98. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of two of the following methods for collecting data: observation, surveys and interviews, standardized tests, and case study.
(p. 33, 34, 35)

Students' answers may vary.

Observation:

- Advantages: Involves a natural setting, can take place anywhere
- Disadvantages: Unnatural if conducted in a lab, needs trained observers, must be systematic, have little or no control, difficulty getting representative sample to come to lab.

Surveys and interviews:

- Advantages: Can study a wide range of topics, can collect information in a short period
- Disadvantages: Socially acceptable answers, difficult to write good questions, reading ability affects outcome

Standardized tests:

- Advantages: Can compare one child to group averages, can provide information about individual differences
- Disadvantages: Assumes that a person's behavior will be consistent; sometimes biased in favor of Western cultures

Case study:

- Advantages: Can provide depth about one case or individual
- Disadvantages: Cannot be generalized to a large group; must be cautious due to the unknown reliability of the observer

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Hard*

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

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #98

Topic: Research Designs

Topic: Research Method for Collecting Data

99. Describe the three main types of research designs. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these research designs?
(p. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37)

The three main types of research designs are:

- **Descriptive research:** The aim of descriptive research is to observe and record behavior. By itself, descriptive research cannot prove what causes some phenomenon, but it can reveal important information about people's behavior.
- **Correlational research:** The goal of correlational research is to describe the strength of the relationship between two or more events or characteristics. The advantage of this type of research design is that the more strongly two events are correlated (or related or associated), the more effectively a researcher can predict one event from the other. The main disadvantage lies in the risk that correlation can be mistaken for causation.
- **Experimental research:** To study causality, researchers turn to experimental research. Nonexperimental research methods (descriptive and correlational research) cannot establish cause and effect because they do not involve manipulating factors in a controlled way. The main disadvantage of experimental research is that not all behavioral aspects are amenable to experimentation in humans. Ethical issues might prevent such research. If experiments are conducted in artificial settings, that might affect participants' behavior. Also, it might be difficult to get access to a representative group of participants who are willing to take part in the experiments.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Hard*

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

*Sanrock - Chapter 01 #99
Topic: Research Designs*

100. James is planning to study the effect of violent images and videos on preschoolers. What are the four ethical issues he must take into account before and during this study?
(p. 39, 40)

James must protect the preschoolers who will participate in his study from physical and mental harm and keep their best interests foremost in his mind.

According to the ethics guidelines developed by the American Psychological Association (APA) for its members, James must take into account the following four ethical issues before and during this study:

- **Informed consent.** All participating and/or their parents must know what their participation will involve and what risks might develop. Even after informed consent is given, participants must retain the right to withdraw from the study at any time and for any reason.
- **Confidentiality.** Researchers are responsible for keeping all of the data they gather on individuals completely confidential and, when possible, completely anonymous.
- **Debriefing.** After the study has been completed, participants should be informed of its purpose and the methods that were used.
- **Deception:** In some cases, it might be necessary to withhold the real purpose of the study from its participants so as to not alter their behavior so much that the researcher's data gets invalidated. However, the psychologist must ensure that the deception will not harm the participants and that the participants will be told the complete nature of the study (debriefed) as soon as possible after the study is completed.

*AACSB: Analytic
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium*

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

*Sanrock - Chapter 01 #100
Topic: Research Challenges*

1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
AACSB: Analytic	82
AACSB: Diversity	1
AACSB: Reflective Thinking	17
Blooms: Apply	17
Blooms: Remember	45
Blooms: Understand	38
Difficulty: Easy	37
Difficulty: Hard	10
Difficulty: Medium	53
Learning Goal: 01-01 Explain why it is important to study childrens development; and identify five areas in which childrens lives need to be improved.	9
Learning Goal: 01-02 Discuss processes; periods; cohort effects; and issues in development.	34
Learning Goal: 01-03 Summarize why research is important in child development; the main theories of child development; and research methods; designs; and challenges.	57
Santrock - Chapter 01	100
Topic: Age and Cohort Effects	1
Topic: Biological, Cognitive, and Socioemotional Processes	7
Topic: Improving the Lives of Children	8
Topic: Issues in Development	14
Topic: Periods of Development	12
Topic: Preview	1
Topic: Research Challenges	2
Topic: Research Designs	4
Topic: Research Method for Collecting Data	3
Topic: The Importance of Research	10
Topic: Theories of Child Development	39