Human Development - A Cultural Approach 4th edition Arnett Test Bank

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TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE		**Chapter 1, Section 1** **Human Development Today and Its Origins**			
Learning Objective		**Remember the Facts**	**Understand the Concepts**	**Apply What You Know**	**Analyze It**
Learning Objective 1.1	Multiple Choice	1, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 30	2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 16, 17, 18, 23, 27, 29	19, 22	7, 14, 15, 28
	Short Answer		75		
	Essay		80		
Learning Objective 1.2	Multiple Choice	33, 34, 35, 38, 39		31, 32, 36	37
	Short Answer				
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.3	Multiple Choice	41, 44	40, 45	42, 43, 46	
	Short Answer	76			
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.4	Multiple Choice	51, 53, 55, 56	47, 48, 52, 54, 57	49, 58	50
	Short Answer		77		
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.5	Multiple Choice	59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68	65, 69, 70, 71		
	Short Answer		78		
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.6	Multiple Choice		71, 73, 74	72	
	Short Answer			79	
	Essay				

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Section 1 Human Development Today and Its Origins

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The ways in which people grow and change biologically, cognitively, psychologically, and socially across the life span are collectively referred to as _____.
a. human development
b. evolution
c. change
d. maturation
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: A Demographic Profile of Humanity
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

2. The total pattern of a group's customs, beliefs, art, and technology is referred to as _____.
a. clan
b. society
c. culture
d. beliefs
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: A Demographic Profile of Humanity
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

3. For most of history, the total human population was under _____ people.
a. 800,000
b. 1 million
c. 5 million
d. 10 million
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: Population Growth and Change
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4. Throughout most of human history, how many children did women typically have?
a. 1 to 2
b. 4 to 8
c. 7 to 10
d. 10 to 12
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: Population Growth and Change
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5. The human population began to increase noticeably around 10,000 years ago, due primarily to _____.
a. the discovery of medicine
b. the development of agriculture and the domestication of animals
c. people's greater understanding of the mechanics of conception and childbirth
d. construction techniques that allowed for stronger homes that were better heated
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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6. When did the world population reach 500 million people?
a. 400 years ago
b. 1,000 years ago
c. 4,000 years ago
d. 10,000 years ago
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: Population Growth and Change
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

7. Compared to the others, which event most contributed to the large increase in world population that occurred around the 1800s to 1900s?
a. The average number of children per household increased from one to three children.
b. Fewer women were dying during childbirth because they waited longer to have children.
c. The domestication of animals finally provided a larger food supply.
d. Medical advances that eliminated or sharply reduced deadly diseases were introduced.
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Difficult

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Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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8. Between 1930 and 1999, the human population _____, from _____ to about _____.
a. doubled; 4 billion; 8 billion
b. doubled; 1 billion; 2 billion
c. tripled; 2 billion; 6 billion
d. tripled; 1 billion; 3 billion
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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9. The total human population in 2024 was _____.
a. about 5 billion
b. 6.3 billion
c. close to 7 billion
d. over 7 billion
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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10. Based on statistics presented by the United Nations, how high is the human population projected to be by the year 2100?
a. 8 billion
b. 9.3 billion
c. 10.4 billion
d. 13 billion
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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11. The total fertility rate (TFR) is defined as the number of _____.
a. births per woman
b. conceptions per woman
c. fetuses that were spontaneously aborted
d. women taking fertility drugs
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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12. What is the current total fertility rate (TFR) worldwide?
a. 1.4
b. 2.3
c. 4.2
d. 5.6
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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13. At what point does the total fertility rate (TFR) become the replacement rate of a stable population?
a. 1.4
b. 2.1
c. 2.8
d. 3.2
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult

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Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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14. If current trends continue, in what year will the worldwide total fertility rate (TFR) reach the replacement rate of a stable population?
a. 2020
b. 2050
c. 2080
d. 3010
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: Population Growth and Change
APA Learning Objective: 1.4 Apply psychological content to solve practical problems.

15. Which statement accurately describes the trend in the worldwide total fertility rate (TFR) that has been occurring over the past decade?
a. The TFR has increased sharply.
b. The TFR has decreased sharply.
c. The TFR has held steady.
d. The TFR has increased gradually.
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: Population Growth and Change
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16. Based on the most compelling statistical estimates, where will nearly all of the population growth from now until the year 2100 take place?
a. industrialized developed countries
b. economically developing countries
c. globally emerging countries
d. South American countries
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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17. Which term is used to refer to the most affluent countries in the world?
a. affluent countries
b. developed countries
c. developing countries
d. population-rich countries
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: Population Growth and Change
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

18. The United States, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Chile, and nearly all the countries of Europe are examples of _____.
a. developed countries
b. developing countries
c. collective cultures
d. individualistic cultures
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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19. Your best friend Anaya lives in India, which is described as a country that has less wealth but is experiencing rapid economic growth. Anaya lives in one of the world's _____.
a. impoverished countries
b. developed countries
c. developing countries
d. low-income countries
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: Population Growth and Change
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

20. Most of the people living in India live on an income of_____ a day.
a. less than fifty cents
b. about one dollar
c. less than seven dollars
d. about four dollars
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: Population Growth and Change
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

21. Which statement accurately describes an aspect of the Indian population?
a. Three-fourths of Indian children are underweight and malnourished.
b. Only one-quarter of Indians survive until adolescence.
c. About half of Indian adolescents complete secondary school.
d. Two-thirds of the Indian population lives in urban areas.
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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22. Boris received a sizable amount of cash from his generous grandparents, and he wants to invest it wisely. Being particularly interested in investing in countries that are leaders in telecommunications and manufacturing, Boris is considering investing in _____, because he knows that it is projected to have one of the world's largest economies by the year 2075.
a. Canada
b. Brazil
c. Scotland
d. India

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Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
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23. Which outcome is projected to happen to the populations of developed countries, other than the United States, between now and the year 2050?
a. Their populations will increase more than the populations in developing countries.
b. Their population growth will remain stable.
c. Their populations will decline.
d. Their populations will increase slowly between 2030 and 2040, then stabilize until 2050.
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: Population Growth and Change
APA Learning Objective: 1.4 Apply psychological content to solve practical problems.

24. The United States population is projected to be _____ by 2050.
a. 280 million
b. 370 million
c. 520 million
d. 730 million
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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25. Developed countries make up roughly _____ of the world's population, whereas developing countries make up _____.
a. 20 percent, 80 percent
b. 27 percent, 73 percent
c. 40 percent, 60 percent
d. 47 percent, 57 percent
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: Population Growth and Change
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26. Compared to the others, which developed country is projected to have the steepest decline in population between now and 2050?
a. the United States
b. Germany
c. Japan
d. Sweden
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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27. Which statement is true regarding population changes by country?
a. Japan is projected to drop in population due to a low fertility rate and virtually no immigration.
b. Denmark is projected to grow in population due to a significant increase in total fertility rate (TFR)
c. Italy is projected to increase in population due to high rates of immigration.
d. The United States is projected to drop in population due to limits placed on immigration.
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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28. Which statement identifies the most significant contributing factor for the projected increase in population in the United States between now and 2050?
a. The United States allows more legal immigration than most other developed countries do.
b. The overall fertility rate among Americans is expected to increase significantly.
c. Attractive incentives will allow more people to adopt children from other countries with fewer restrictions.
d. Older adults will experience an exponential increase in fertility rates due to modern medical treatments.
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

29. Susanne, Ping Li, and Corrado are having a discussion about global population rates after their sociology class one afternoon. They all disagree on where most births take place today. However, Ivan knows that, statistically speaking, a child born today will most likely be born in _____.
a. a developing country
b. a developed country
c. an economically wealthy country
d. a high social economic status culture
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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30. The population of which ethnic group in the United States is projected to increase from 16 percent in 2010 to 30 percent by 2050?
a. African American
b. White
c. Asian American
d. Latino
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
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31. Solange was born in a country where her parents make less than $2 a day, and she is expected to attend grade school but not college. Solange statistically was most likely born in a _____.
a. developed country
b. developing country
c. collective culture
d. individualistic culture
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
Topic: Variations Across Countries
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

32. Compared to others, in which country would a child statistically be most likely to attain both secondary and tertiary education?
a. Côte d'Ivoire
b. Afghanistan
c. Bolivia
d. Canada
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
Topic: Variations Across Countries
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

33. Most of the countries with the lowest incomes in the world are in _____.
a. Africa
b. South America
c. Southeast Asia
d. Europe
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
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34. _____ percent of individuals in developed countries attend college or other post-secondary training, whereas _____ of children in developing countries complete primary school.
a. Thirty; 90 percent
b. Fifty; 80 percent
c. Sixty; 70 percent
d. Seventy; 60 percent
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
Topic: Variations Across Countries
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35. _____ cultures emphasize independence and self-expression, whereas _____ cultures emphasize obedience and group harmony.
a. Individualistic; collectivistic
b. Collectivistic; individualistic
c. Developed; developing
d. Developing; developed
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
Topic: Variations Across Countries
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

36. Rumi attends a university in India. Which statement is true of Rumi and his peers who attend college, university, or post-secondary education in developing countries?
a. He is likely a member of the wealthy elite.
b. He is similar in socioeconomic status to most of the population.
c. He represents about half of the middle class.
d. He represents about one-fourth of the middle class.
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
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37. Which statement presents an accurate comparison of collectivistic and individualistic values?
a. Developed countries tend to place a higher value on collectivistic values, such as obedience and group harmony.
b. Developing countries tend to place a higher value on individualistic values, such as obedience and group harmony.
c. Developed countries tend to place a higher value on individualistic values, such as independence and self-expression.
d. Developing countries tend to place a higher value on collectivistic values, such as independence and self-expression.
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
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APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

38. Which term is used to refer to people in the rural areas of developing countries, who tend to adhere more closely to the historical aspects of their culture compared to people in urban areas?
a. agrarian cultures
b. conventional cultures
c. traditional cultures
d. rural cultures
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
Topic: Variations Across Countries
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

39. _____ is a term that refers to the increasing connections between different parts of the world in trade, travel, migration, and communication.
a. Globalization
b. Social media
c. The internet
d. Small-world syndrome
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
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40. Which entity sets most of the norms and standards in many countries and holds most of the positions of political, economic, intellectual, and media power?
a. power culture
b. controlling culture
c. minority culture
d. majority culture
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
Topic: Variations Within Countries
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

41. Also referred to as a person's *social class*, a person's _____ includes level of education, income, and occupational status.
a. socioeconomic status
b. ethnicity
c. culture
d. sociohistorical index
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
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42. In American culture, a physician spends 12 years in college and training, generally has a high income, and possesses a strong occupational status. In terms of socioeconomic status (SES), a physician would most likely be _____.
a. low SES
b. middle SES
c. moderate SES
d. high SES
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
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43. LaWanda has a high school diploma and is currently working as a server at a restaurant, but she is attending school in hopes of becoming a pediatrician. Her current socioeconomic status is likely _____; however, when she becomes an established pediatrician, her socioeconomic status will be _____.
a. low; high

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b. high; moderate
c. high; low
d. moderate; low
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
Topic: Variations Within Countries
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

44. The expectations that cultures have for girls and boys are different from the time they are born and assigned a specific sex. The degree of the difference in these expectations depends on _____.
a. culture
b. age
c. gender
d. socioeconomic status
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
Topic: Variations Within Countries
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

45. Which term describes a variety of aspects of a group that includes cultural origin, cultural traditions, religion, and language?
a. gender
b. race
c. ethnicity
d. age
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
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46. Ronnie is a 23-year-old Black man who was reared in New York but is currently living in Alabama. When asked about his political and religious beliefs, he describes himself as more similar to people who live in the northeastern United States than people who live in the southern part of the country. At times, his friends amuse themselves at Ronnie's expense by joking about his Bronx accent. This glimpse into Ronnie's life focuses on his _____.
a. nationality
b. majority culture
c. ethnicity

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d. mainstream cultural group
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
Topic: Variations Within Countries
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

47. The environmental conditions for which a given species has evolved are called a(n) _____.
a. ecology
b. ecological niche
c. environmental niche
d. evolutionary cohort
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of Cultural and Global Species
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

48. _____ development refers to the development of the individual in a species, and _____ development refers to the development of a species.
a. Ontogenetic; phylogenetic
b. Phylogenetic; ontogenetic
c. Polygenetic; autogenetic
d. Autogenetic; polygenetic
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of Cultural and Global Species
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

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49. Compared to the others, which statement best highlights phylogenetic development?
a. Evie's wisdom teeth erupt in late adolescence.
b. Manolo gets married after he finishes college and soon has two children.
c. Lucinda currently is the top reader in her class. Last year, she struggled in this area.
d. Madge has red hair. Her entire family has red hair because of a genetic mutation that has been passed along for centuries.
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of Cultural and Global Species
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

50. In the process of _____, the young of any species are born with variations on a wide range of characteristics. Among the young, those who will be _____ until they can reproduce will be the ones whose variations are best adapted to their environment.
a. social Darwinism; able to gain financial resources
b. the theory of psychoanalysis; controlled by their unconscious
c. natural selection; most likely to survive
d. humanistic development; congruent between their different "selves"
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

51. In his book *On the Origin of Species,* Charles Darwin first proposed the theory of _____.
a. evolution
b. social Darwinism
c. psychosocial reproduction
d. the unconscious id
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

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52. Which statement best describes the principle of natural selection?
a. Over time, the amino acids producing defective traits are destroyed by the body.
b. A species constantly improves as parents pass along their best traits to their offspring.
c. If a trait or characteristic is no longer adaptive, then the environment will create better, more adaptive traits.
d. Individuals with genetically influenced traits that are adaptive in a particular environment tend to survive and reproduce.
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

53. The principle of natural selection was first formulated in general terms by the British naturalist _____.
a. Francis Crick
b. Gregor Mendel
c. Philippa Foote
d. Charles Darwin
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

54. Evolutionary biologists posit that humans, chimpanzees, and gorillas had a common primate ancestor that split into three paths, leading to the development of humans, chimpanzees, and gorillas. The evolutionary line that eventually led to humans is known as the _____.
a. hominin line
b. Neolithic line
c. Upper Paleolithic line
d. Maginot line
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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55. By 200,000 years ago, the early hominin species had evolved into our species, _____.
a. *Homo sapiens*
b. *Australopithecus*
c. *Poly sapiens*
d. *Onto sapiens*
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

56. How much larger was the size of early *Homo*'s brain compared to the brains of early hominins?
a. 100 percent
b. 200 percent
c. 55 percent
d. 70 percent
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

57. Evolutionary biologists believe that the larger brains of early *Homo* babies were also less mature than in earlier hominins, resulting in _____.
a. a greater likelihood of death at birth
b. a longer time before the rest of the body could support the head in infancy
c. a longer period of dependency of infants on their caregivers
d. a greater likelihood that a newborn's head would get stuck in the pelvic opening
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings
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58. Basil is working on a project for his class on human development. He is investigating a period of time in which females cared for the young and were charged with gathering edible plants while males spent their days scavenging and hunting. Which social and economic system is Basil describing?
a. hunter-gatherer
b. maternals-paternals
c. Mexico in the 1950s
d. Nigeria in the 2010s
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

59. Compared to *Homo sapiens* of 200,000 years ago, present day *Homo sapiens* _____.
a. are, on average, much shorter
b. have changed little in terms of physical characteristics
c. eat a diet primarily composed of red meat and some grains
d. have changed significantly in terms of physical characteristics
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

60. The Upper Paleolithic period occurred from _____.
a. 5,000 to about 1,000 years ago
b. 50,000 to about 10,000 years ago
c. 60,000 to about 6,000 years ago
d. 300,000 to about 60,000 years ago
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
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61. Human art first appeared during the _____ period.
a. Upper Paleolithic
b. Lower Mesozoic
c. Middle Cenozoic
d. Lower Jurassic
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

62. It is clear that during the _____ humans began to use boats and trade with others.
a. Upper Paleolithic period
b. Lower Mesozoic period
c. Middle Cenozoic period
d. Lower Jurassic period
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

63. Which tools were developed by human beings during the Upper Paleolithic period?
a. the bow and arrow and the spear thrower
b. the gun and cannon
c. the folding-blade knife and shovel
d. the pistol and shotgun
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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64. When was the Neolithic Period?
a. 100,000 to 70,000 years ago
b. 80,000 to 60,000 years ago
c. 40,000 to 10,000 years ago
d. 10,000 to 5,000 years ago
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

65. Which period in human history experienced global temperatures that resemble the temperatures of today?
a. Neolithic period
b. Upper Paleolithic period
c. Early Civilization period
d. Monolithic period
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

66. The cultivation of plants and the domestication of animals occurred during the _____ period of human history.
a. Neolithic
b. Jurassic
c. Paleolithic
d. Monolithic
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.
67. The Upper Paleolithic was the time of the last _____.
a. Ice Age
b. period of global warming
c. devastating tsunami
d. volcanic eruptions in Tierra del Fuego
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

68. The final major historical change that provided the basis for how we live today began around 5,000 years ago with the development of _____.
a. agriculture and animal husbandry
b. roadways
c. family units
d. civilization
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

69. _____ is characterized by cities, written language, specialization of work, and differences among people in wealth and status.
a. A civilization
b. The ethnicity of a group
c. Nationality
d. An ecological niche
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.
70. Which term is used to describe a centralized political system that is an essential feature of a civilization?
a. township
b. government
c. nationality
d. state
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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71. Which statement describes a characteristic of human evolutionary history and a similarity that we have with our hominin relatives and ancestors?
a. Humans have especially long arms to allow them to move in trees.
b. Humans have small skulls to make the birthing process easier.
c. Humans have a relatively short time span during which they depend on adults.
d. Humans have a relatively long period of childhood dependence on adults before reaching maturity.
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
Topic: Human Evolution and Human Development Today
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

72. Compared to the others, which hypothesis would an evolutionary psychologist be most likely to propose?
a. Humans dislike bitter food because it indicates that the flavoring is artificial.
b. Humans are often scared of loud sirens because they are associated with the presence of police.
c. Humans are often scared of snakes because this trait protected our ancestors from deadly bites.
d. Humans like sweet food because it is associated with special treats, such as ice cream or cake.
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
Topic: Human Evolution and Human Development Today
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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73. Although human females are capable of giving birth to at least eight children in the course of their reproductive lives, how many children do most women have today?
a. 0 to 3
b. 4
c. 5
d. 6 or more
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
Topic: Human Evolution and Human Development Today
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

74. From an evolutionary perspective, it is believed that the human species originated in _____.
a. the forests and plateaus of South America
b. the plains and lowlands of North America
c. the grasslands and forests of Africa
d. the tundra and deciduous forests of the Arctic
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
Topic: Human Evolution and Human Development Today
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

Short Answer Questions

75. Compare and contrast features that are generally characteristic of developed and developing countries.
Answer: Developed countries are economically developed, affluent, and have high median levels of income and education. Developing countries have lower levels of income and education but may be experiencing economic growth.
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: Population Growth and Change
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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76. What are the components of socioeconomic status (SES)?
Answer: education level, income level, and occupational status
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES) and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
Topic: Variations Within Countries
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

77. Describe two ways in which *Homo sapiens* is different from earlier hominins and other primates.
Answer: *Homo sapiens* females have a wider pelvis and, on average, the *Homo sapiens'* brain is two times as large as that of its predecessors.
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Our Evolutionary Beginnings
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

78. What are two characteristics of civilization, the final historical change that began around 5,000 years ago?
Answer:
1. cities
2. writing
3. specialized kinds of work
4. differences in wealth/status
5. a centralized political system
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: The Origin of Cultures and Civilizations
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

79. Describe a research question an evolutionary psychologist might investigate.
Answer: Answers will vary. An evolutionary psychologist might explore the evolutionary basis of why males rate attractiveness as more important in mate selection and females rate earning potential higher than attractiveness.
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
Topic: Human Evolution and Human Development Today
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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Essay Question

80. Describe three aspects of India's people and/or culture, noting how they relate to concepts such as the total fertility rate (TFR), the distinction between developed and developing countries, and estimated population growth over time.
Answer: India is a developing country, and most of its people live on an income of less than $7 a day. About one-third of Indian children under the age of 5 are underweight and malnourished. Only about half of Indian adolescents complete secondary school. About one-third of adults have less than 7 years of education. About 65 percent of India's population lives in rural villages, although there is a massive migration occurring from rural to urban areas, led mostly by young people. However, India's economy has been booming for the past 2 decades, lifting hundreds of millions of Indians out of poverty. India is now a world leader in manufacturing, telecommunications, and services. If the economy continues to grow at its present pace, India is forecast to have the world's second largest economy by 2075—just behind China and just ahead of the United States. The TFR in India has declined from 5.9 in 1960 to 2.1 in 2022. Life is changing rapidly for Indians, and children born today are likely to experience much different economic and cultural contexts than their parents or grandparents have known.
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: Population Growth and Change
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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

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Section 2 Theories of Human Development

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is likely the oldest known conception of the life course, first written about 3,000 years ago?
a. the *Dharmashastras*
b. the Bible
c. the Koran
d. the Talmud
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

2. The *Dharmashastras*, the sacred law books of the Hindu religion, divide the life span into _____.
a. two stages, each of which lasts 50 years
b. three stages, each of which lasts 25 years
c. four stages, each of which lasts 25 years
d. six stages, each of which lasts 30 years
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

3. Which is the correct order for a man's life stages as described by the *Dharmashastras*?
a. forest dweller, apprentice, householder, and renunciant
b. householder, apprentice, renunciant, and forest dweller
c. renunciant, forest dweller, householder, and apprentice
d. apprentice, householder, forest dweller, and renunciant
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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4. Varun is in his early teens and is dependent on his parents. As he grows up, however, he is learning the skills necessary for adult life. According to the *Dharmashastras,* the sacred law books of the Hindu religion, Varun is in the _____ stage.
a. apprentice
b. householder
c. forest dweller
d. renunciant
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

5. From the *Dharmashastras,* at which stages are people supposed to begin to withdraw from worldly attachments, such as an end to sexual life, a decline in work responsibilities, and the beginning of a transfer of household responsibilities?
a. apprentice stage
b. householder stage
c. forest dweller stage
d. renunciant stage
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

6. Dinesh is 42 years old, married, and the father of three children. He is considered the head of the household and has many responsibilities. Beyond taking care of his own children, he is also responsible for taking care of his aging parents. According to the *Dharmashastras,* the sacred law books of the Hindu religion, Dinesh is in the _____ stage.
a. apprentice
b. householder
c. forest dweller
d. renunciant
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.
7. According to the *Dharmashastras,* the sacred law books of the Hindu religion, an individual who is 45 years old is in the _____ stage.
a. apprentice

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b. householder
c. forest dweller
d. renunciant
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

8. Ravi just celebrated his 75th birthday. According to the sacred law books of the Hindu religion, what is the purpose of life for a person who is 75 years old or older and in the renunciant stage?
a. to withdraw from the world
b. to prepare for the end of life and entry into the next
c. to embrace the world and gain material possessions to pass to the next generation
d. to reach the highest level of spirituality
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

9. According to Solon, a Greek philosopher who lived 2,500 years ago, each segment of the life span lasted _____ years and covered a total of _____ years.
a. 5; 60
b. 7; 70
c. 9; 80
d. 11; 90
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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10. Which synopsis best describes a life stage proposed by the ancient Greek philosopher Solon?
a. ages 28–35, the ages of marriage and parenthood, which a man thinks of as the season for courting
b. age 13, the age of moral responsibility, when a boy has his bar mitzvah, signifying that he is responsible for keeping the religious commandments, rather than his parents being responsible for him
c. ages 56–63, when a man is to withdraw from the world and literally live in the forest, devoting himself to prayer and religious study, living only on alms and cultivating patience and compassion
d. ages 75–100, when the renunciant goes even further in rejecting worldly attachments; the purpose of life in this stage is simply to prepare for the end of this life and entry into the next
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

11. The Jewish holy book, the Talmud, describes the life span as consisting of _____ segments.
a. 10
b. 14
c. 20
d. 25
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

12. Like the Hindu *Dharmashastras,* the life course described in the Talmud stops at age _____.
a. 70
b. 80
c. 90
d. 100
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
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13. Which statement describes a life stage from the Talmud, the Jewish holy book?
a. ages 35–42, a stage of maturity of mind and morals when a man's mind, ever open to virtue, broadens, and never inspires him to profitless deeds
b. age 13, the age of moral responsibility, when a boy has his bar mitzvah, signifying that he is responsible for keeping the religious commandments, rather than his parents being responsible for him
c. age 60, when a man is to withdraw from the world and literally live in the forest, devoting himself to prayer and religious study, living only on alms and cultivating patience and compassion
d. ages 42–56, when the renunciant goes even further than the forest dweller in rejecting worldly attachments; the purpose of life in this stage is simply to prepare for the end of this life and entry into the next
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

14. Shlomo is ready to accept the moral responsibilities of his Jewish religion and has chosen to have a ceremony signifying his change from parental responsibility to self-responsibility. According to the Jewish holy book, the Talmud, at what age can Shlomo take this on?
a. 10
b. 13
c. 15
d. 18
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
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15. What common theme is shared by three ancient conceptions of the life span: the *Dharmashastras,* the Talmud, and the writings of the philosopher Solon?
a. Preparation for life is made in youth, skills and expertise are gained in adulthood, and wisdom and peace are the fruits of old age.
b. The life span has a maximum of 120 years, and those years can be divided into six substages.
c. Youth is a time for maturity, adulthood is a time of social responsibility, and the final stage is a time for psychological regression and self-absorption.
d. All of these perspectives assume that individuals will have a short life span and not live long enough to reach the final stages of the life cycle.
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

16. After examining three ancient conceptions of life—the *Dharmashastras*, the Talmud, and the writings of the philosopher Solon—it becomes clear that _____.
a. the life span is not really divided into clear and definite biologically based stages but is partly socially driven
b. the stages of the life span are consistent across cultures and therefore must be genetically based
c. the life span is determined by one's genetic inheritance and social factors do not play a role in longevity
d. the life span is divided into clear and definite biologically based stages and is not influenced by social factors
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

17. One important difference among the three ancient conceptions of human development—the *Dharmashastras,* the Talmud, and the philosopher Solon—is that they have very different ways of _____.
a. dividing the life span into segments or stages
b. defining the afterlife
c. developing a sense of the life span based on their religious thoughts
d. expressing their theories regarding development
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
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18. Sigmund Freud concluded that a consistent theme that emerged across the patients he was seeing in therapy was that they seemed to have experienced some kind of _____.
a. incongruent self-concept that was interfering with daily functioning
b. momentous event that classically conditioned a fear in them
c. traumatic event in childhood now buried in their unconscious
d. biological unfolding of the genetic code that was interfering with daily life
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

19. According to Sigmund Freud, traumatic events during childhood that are buried in the unconscious mind are also known as _____ memories.
a. repressed
b. expressed
c. conscious
d. conditioned
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

20. What was the goal of Sigmund Freud's psychotherapeutic approach?
a. to bring repressed memories into conscious awareness
b. to transfer repressed memories permanently to the superego
c. to have the client express their sexuality without reprimands or judgment
d. to re-establish early child–parent relationship patterns in adulthood
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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21. Sigmund Freud developed the first method of psychotherapy, which he called _____.
a. psychosexual therapy
b. psychoactive theory
c. dream analysis
d. psychoanalysis
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

22. The earliest scientific theory of human development was developed by _____.
a. Urie Bronfenbrenner
b. Solon, in ancient Greece
c. Margaret Mead
d. Sigmund Freud
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

23. Sigmund Freud's theory of personality consisted of the _____.
a. id, ego, and the superego
b. conscious, collective unconscious, and the subcortical unconscious
c. the self, the shadow, and the anima
d. real self, fear self, and future self
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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24. "If it feels good, do it" best describes which part of Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory?
a. the ego
b. the id
c. the superego
d. the preconscious
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

25. Sam and Ella were reviewing their notes for Introductory Psychology. "Let's see; operates on the pleasure principle, seeks immediate gratification, pays no attention to societal expectations, untamed passions…that sounds just like our friend Reggie!" Sam remarked. "Yup," agreed Ella. "He's nothing but pure _____."
a. id
b. ego
c. superego
d. Oedipus
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

26. Lucia becomes furious when her favorite hockey player is intentionally hurt by an opponent. According to Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory, Lucia's id would unconsciously say:
a. "Thou shalt not kill!"
b. "What, me angry? I never get angry!"
c. "I'm so angry I could kill that player!"
d. "I'm going to tear this program in half!"
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.4 Apply psychological content to solve practical problems.

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27. In Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory, the id is to "fun" as the superego is to _____.
a. freedom
b. pride
c. guilt
d. rule
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

28. According to Sigmund Freud, the job of the _____ is to find practical ways for the _____ to get its pleasure needs met without offending the morality of the _____.
a. superego; id; ego
b. ego; id; superego
c. id; superego; ego
d. superego; ego; id
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

29. Eero effused, "Man, I'm all ego! I do what I want whenever I want to." Ignatz intoned, "Me, I'm pure id. I know right from wrong, and I always tread the moral path." Sol shrieked, "I am the definition of superego. Straight and steady through the world, trying to be sensible about it all." Despite their best intentions, these three Freudian fellows are a bit mixed up. Can you assign the correct attributes to each person?
a. Eero is id, Ignatz is superego, Sol is ego
b. Eero is superego, Ignatz is ego, Sol is id
c. Eero is ego, Ignatz is id, Sol is superego
d. Eero is ego, Ignatz is superego, Sol is id
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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30. What did Sigmund Freud believe is the force that drives human development throughout life?
a. biology
b. culture
c. sexual desire
d. family life
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

31. Kaori wanted to remember the correct order of Sigmund Freud's psychosexual stages of development, so she challenged herself with a grocery game. She remembered Phallic (Peaches), Anal (Apples), Oral (Oranges), Genital (Grapes), and Latency (Lemons). Which fruit-based shopping list has the stages in the correct order?
a. oranges, apples, peaches, lemons, grapes
b. lemons, peaches, grapes, oranges, apples
c. peaches, lemons, grapes, oranges, apples
d. oranges, grapes, lemons, peaches, apples
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

32. Sienna is 2½ years old, and grappling with toilet training. Assuming she will eventually get the hang of it, which stage of psychosexual development is Sienna in?
a. anal
b. phallic
c. oral
d. latency
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.
33. Pietro plays the trumpet, is on the debate team, bites his nails, and chews gum. Sigmund Freud might say that Pietro had a particular fascination with the _____ stage of psychosexual development.
a. phallic
b. anal
c. genital

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d. oral
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

34. Daquon, who is 4 years old, notices that it feels good when he touches his penis and is fascinated by this activity. According to Sigmund Freud, Daquon is in the _____ stage of psychosexual development.
a. oral
b. anal
c. phallic
d. fixation
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

35. Freud proposed that all children experience a(n) _____ in which they desire to displace their _____ parent and enjoy sexual access to the _____ parent.
a. Thanatos drive; other-sex; same-sex
b. Oedipus complex; same-sex; other-sex
c. catharsis; same-sex; other-sex
d. Freudian slip; other-sex; same-sex
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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36. Four-year-old Hidalgo squeezes between his Mommy and Daddy as they sit together on the couch. He cuddles with Mommy and pushes Daddy away. Hidalgo's behavior illustrates which Freudian concept?
a. genital complex
b. incest complex
c. parental complex
d. Oedipus complex
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

37. How old would a person likely be who was experiencing a period of repressed sexual desires, with no particular focus on any bodily zone, according to Sigmund Freud's theory of psychosexual development?
a. 3 years old
b. 9 years old
c. 18 years old
d. 25 years old
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

38. During which stage did Sigmund Freud believe that a person's sexual drive reemerges, but this time in a way approved by the superego and directed toward people outside the family?
a. anal
b. phallic
c. latency
d. genital
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.
39. Which statement describes a major criticism of Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory of human development?
a. He focused too much on sexuality, and it is unreasonable to reduce human development to a single motive.
b. He studied children excessively and spent too much time relying on experimental methods.

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c. He underemphasized the significance of childhood and overemphasized later time periods of the life span.
d. He spent too much time studying a diversity of subjects and people from varying ages.
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

40. Compared to the others, which criticism of Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory would be most compelling to a layperson; that is, someone intelligent hearing about the theory but lacking any specialized or formal training in psychology?
a. "You've got this focus on the importance of childhood…but you never studied any children. You *did* interview upper-class Viennese women, but your theory is extraordinarily male-centric."
b. "From what I've read of Erik Erikson's work, it's pretty clear to me that you poached virtually all of his ideas, changed a few words here and there, and presented them as your own."
c. "You collected all this data – reams and reams of numbers, statistics, and analyses – but you never published any of it; why the big secret?"
d. "There's no such thing as an unconscious mind; people always know what they're doing and why they're doing it. Humans are immanently rational and level-headed in their actions."
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

41. Currently, what is the status of Sigmund Freud's stages of psychosexual stages in explaining human development?
a. Few people who study human development adhere to the theory.
b. It is the accepted theory of how people's personalities develop.
c. There are some arguments regarding the theory, but overall it has stood the test of time.
d. It is incomplete because it only emphasized girls' development and ignored boys' development.
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.
42. Which person developed a psychosocial theory of development, in which the driving force is not sexuality but the need to become integrated into the social and cultural environment?
a. Sigmund Freud
b. Erik Erikson

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c. Urie Bronfenbrenner
d. Margaret Mead
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

43. How did Erik Erikson's ideas differ from those of Sigmund Freud?
a. Erikson thought sexual development during childhood was even more crucial than Freud did.
b. Freud thought personality was set at birth, whereas Erikson thought that it was completed by age 6.
c. Erikson believed development continued throughout the life span, and Freud believed that only the early years were important.
d. Freud believed that culture was more important, and Erikson believed biological factors were more important, in terms of development.
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

44. Erik Erikson's theory of development comprises _____ stages.
a. four cognitive
b. five psychosexual
c. eight psychosocial
d. three moral
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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45. Erik Erikson's theory of social development viewed the period of early childhood as characterized by the major challenge of _____.
a. initiative versus guilt
b. identity versus role diffusion
c. autonomy versus shame and doubt
d. industry versus inferiority
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

46. Which sequence presents the correct order of Erik Erikson's third, fourth, and fifth stages of psychosocial development?
a. initiative vs. guilt, identity vs. identity confusion, generativity vs. stagnation
b. ego integrity vs. despair, intimacy vs. isolation, identity vs. identity confusion
c. trust vs. mistrust, industry vs. inferiority, autonomy vs. shame and doubt
d. initiative vs. guilt, industry vs. inferiority, identity vs. identity confusion
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

47. Erik Erikson believed that each stage of development presented a distinctive challenge, which he referred to as a _____.
a. fixation
b. sensitivity
c. critical period
d. crisis
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
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APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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48. Ashok is in the third grade and is enthusiastic about learning in school. Other than recess, he enjoys reading books, completing his math homework, and learning new spelling words. He is also confident in his ability to accomplish goals that he has set for himself. Ashok would be in Erik Erikson's _____ stage of psychosocial development.
a. trust vs. mistrust
b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt
c. initiative vs. guilt
d. industry vs. inferiority
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

49. Erik Erikson's eighth and final stage of psychosocial development is called _____.
a. trust vs. mistrust
b. generativity vs. stagnation
c. ego integrity vs. despair
d. industry vs. inferiority
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

50. John just had his first grandchild. He loves this child very much and wants to make sure she thrives. Although he is retired, he has decided to stay home with his grandchild and help the family. Which of Erik Erikson's psychosocial stages is John in?
a. intimacy vs. isolation
b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt
c. generativity vs. stagnation
d. integrity vs. despair
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
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51. According to Erik Erikson's ideas, when a person who has had difficulty with the developmental challenge in one stage enters the next stage, that person is _____.
a. equally likely to do well with the new stage as someone who achieved the developmental challenge at the earlier stage
b. at high risk for being unsuccessful at the next stage as well
c. advised to regress to the earlier stage and successfully complete the developmental challenge before moving on
d. more likely to do well since he or she experienced the difficulty in the previous stage
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

52. According to Erik Erikson, which developmental challenge do people face during infancy?
a. trust vs. mistrust
b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt
c. initiative vs. guilt
d. industry vs. inferiority
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

53. According to Erik Erikson, the developmental challenge during toddlerhood is _____ and the developmental challenge during early childhood is _____.
a. trust vs. mistrust; autonomy vs. shame and doubt
b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt; initiative vs. guilt
c. initiative vs. guilt; industry vs. inferiority
d. industry vs. inferiority; trust vs. mistrust
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
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54. According to Erik Erikson's views, 3-year-old Winston is developing a sense of self distinct from others, and is therefore in the _____ stage of psychosocial development.
a. trust vs. mistrust
b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt
c. initiative vs. guilt
d. industry vs. inferiority
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

55. According to Erik Erikson, what is the developmental challenge people face during middle childhood?
a. trust vs. mistrust
b. autonomy vs. shame and doubt
c. initiative vs. guilt
d. industry vs. inferiority
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

56. Tatiana is a 15-year-old sophomore in high school and is the captain of her volleyball team. According to Erik Erikson, Tatiana's developmental challenge would be centered on _____.
a. identity vs. identity confusion
b. intimacy vs. isolation
c. generativity vs. stagnation
d. ego integrity vs. despair
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
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APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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57. According to Erik Erikson, which developmental challenge characterizes early adulthood?
a. identity vs. identity confusion
b. intimacy vs. isolation
c. generativity vs. stagnation
d. ego integrity vs. despair
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

58. According to Erik Erikson's theory, what is the developmental challenge people encounter during middle adulthood?
a. identity vs. identity confusion
b. intimacy vs. isolation
c. generativity vs. stagnation
d. ego integrity vs. despair
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

59. According to Erik Erikson, what is the developmental challenge that confronts people during late adulthood?
a. identity vs. identity confusion
b. intimacy vs. isolation
c. generativity vs. stagnation
d. ego integrity vs. despair
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

60. Urie Bronfenbrenner's _____ theory focuses on _____ that shape human development in the social environment.
a. environmental; biological factors
b. psychodynamic; genetic inputs
c. evolutionary; instinctive drives
d. ecological; multiple influences
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate

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Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

61. Which theoretical approach to development argues that there are five levels of the environment that simultaneously influence individuals?
a. Jean Piaget's cognitive approach
b. Urie Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach
c. B. F. Skinner's behavioral approach
d. Sigmund Freud's psychosexual approach
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

62. Urie Bronfenbrenner's term for the immediate environment, the settings where people experience their daily lives, is called the _____.
a. microsystem
b. mesosystem
c. exosystem
d. macrosystem
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

63. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner, which system would explain why the verbal abuse Jaslyn experiences from her mother is reflected in Jaslyn's difficult relationship with her 6th-grade teacher?
a. microsystem
b. mesosystem
c. exosystem
d. macrosystem
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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64. Which components would be part of the microsystem in Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory?
a. parents, siblings, peers and friends, and teachers
b. schools, religious institutions, and the media
c. cultural beliefs and values, and economic and governmental systems
d. time and historical change
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

65. Chad and Jeremy are preparing for the arrival of their first child and are considering moving from their small rural town to a larger city to gain greater access to social services, better schools, and a variety of entertainment options. Their plan represents the influence of the _____ level of Urie Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach.
a. microsystem
b. exosystem
c. macrosystem
d. mesosystem
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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66. Urie Bronfenbrenner's term for the societal institutions that have indirect but potentially important influences on development, such as schools, religious institutions, or the media, is the _____.
a. microsystem
b. mesosystem
c. exosystem
d. macrosystem
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

67. Some developmental psychologists argue that the two biggest influences on a child's life are parents and peers. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, which system would therefore have the most influence?
a. microsystem
b. mesosystem
c. exosystem
d. macrosystem
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

68. What was Urie Bronfenbrenner's term for the broad system of cultural beliefs and values and the economic and governmental systems that are built on those beliefs and values?
a. mesosystem
b. exosystem
c. macrosystem
d. chronosystem
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

69. Within Urie Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach, which system underlies each other system, involving the way the passage of time affects development?
a. mesosystem
b. exosystem
c. macrosystem

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d. chronosystem
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

70. In his theorizing, Urie Bronfenbrenner recognized that _____.
a. children and adolescents are active participants in their development rather than just passive recipients of external influences
b. historical contexts have little bearing on human development
c. culture should be held constant in order to determine what really influences development
d. culture is damaging and can be devastating to a young child's development
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

71. Which statement describes one of the essential features of the cultural-developmental model of human development?
a. Humans always develop within a community.
b. It is not necessary to study development in diverse cultures.
c. Most cultures are slow to change.
d. Cultural identities are becoming more complex for many people.
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

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72. The stage of middle childhood encompasses the period of _____ of age.
a. birth to 12 months
b. 12 to 36 months
c. 3 to 6 years
d. 6 to 9 years
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

73. Which event signifies the onset of adolescence?
a. puberty
b. a deepening voice
c. widening of the hips
d. hormonal fluctuations
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

74. Which of the following characterizes emerging adulthood?
a. It exists in some cultures but not others
b. It starts when a person has taken on stable work
c. It lasts from ages 18 to 22
d. It only exists in developing countries
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text
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75. Barrett is not as dependent on his parents as he was during childhood and adolescence, but he has not yet made commitments to a partner or a career. Barrett is likely in _____ adulthood.
a. emerging
b. young
c. middle
d. late
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

76. Human development can be viewed from a stage perspective, or as a gradual, _____ process.
a. continuous
b. disjointed
c. sloping
d. inverted
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

77. Phoebe believes her daughter is going through very distinct stages of development and is suddenly, upon turning 2 years old, able to do far more than she could at 1 year. Phoebe's intuitions are consistent with which approach to development?
a. continuous change
b. discontinuous change
c. sensitive periods
d. nurture
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text
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Short Answer Questions

78. Describe one way that Erik Erikson's ideas about development differed from those of Sigmund Freud.
Answer: Erikson placed more emphasis than Freud did on the social and cultural basis of development and did not believe that the events and influences of early childhood were primary determinants of later development. He believed that development happened throughout the life span.
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

79. Give an example of a country with a macrosystem that is different from the one where you grew up. Explain how that difference would likely impact your development.
Answer: Answers will vary. Example: Afghanistan has macrosystem beliefs that women are inferior to men and, therefore, should not be educated. Women there would have far fewer opportunities than in the United States.
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

80. Define two of the systems in Urie Bronfenbrenner's theory, and give a concrete example of each.
Answer: Microsystem: the immediate setting; a child's home is an example. Mesosystem: the connections between microsystems; an example would be a parent going to a school conference.
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory
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81. Why is emerging adulthood considered to be a phenomenon of developed countries rather than developing countries? Is this view changing?
Answer: Emerging adulthood is a stage of life between adolescence and young adulthood that has appeared in recent decades. The rise of this life stage reflects the fact that most people in developed countries now continue their education into their 20s and enter marriage and parenthood in their late 20s or early 30s, rather than in their late teens or early 20s as was true half a century ago. Emerging adulthood is a life stage in which most people are not as dependent on their parents as they were in childhood and adolescence but have not yet made commitments to the stable roles in love and work that structure adult life for most people. This life stage exists mainly in developed countries, because for most people in developing countries, education still ends in adolescence and marriage and parenthood begin in the late teens or early 20s. However, emerging adulthood is becoming steadily more common in developing countries.
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

Essay Questions

82. Describe one similarity and one difference in the way that the conception of the life course is outlined in the *Dharmashastras*, in the view of the ancient Greek philosopher Solon, and in the Talmud.
Answer: They are similar in that all include a time of learning early in life and a time of responsibility in mid-life, followed by a time of preparation for death at the end of life. They all exclude women in their stages. One difference is that the number of stages differs.
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Conceptions of Development in Three Traditions
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

83. Briefly explain how culture influences the concept of developmental stages.
Answer: Rather than being universal and biologically based, developmental stages are cultural inventions and are varied within and between cultures. There are no sharp breaks between stages. In this regard, human development is viewed as continuous rather than discontinuous.
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
Topic: A Cultural-Developmental Model for This Text
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

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TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE		**Chapter 1, Section 3** **Human Development Today and Its Origins**			
Learning Objective		**Remember the Facts**	**Understand the Concepts**	**Apply What You Know**	**Analyze It**
Learning Objective 1.12	Multiple Choice	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22	9, 10, 12	3, 5, 11, 13, 14, 16, 23	8, 17
	Short Answer	81			
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.13	Multiple Choice	26, 28, 31, 32, 33	30,	24, 27, 29	25
	Short Answer				82
	Essay				85
Learning Objective 1.14	Multiple Choice	34, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45		35, 37, 40, 44	41
	Short Answer		84	83	
	Essay				
Learning Objective 1.15	Multiple Choice	46, 47, 53, 55, 59, 62, 65, 66, 76	48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 56, 57, 58, 69, 70, 71, 72, 78, 79, 80	60, 61, 64, 67, 68, 74, 77	52, 63, 73, 75
	Short Answer				
	Essay				

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Section 3 How We Study Human Development

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In its classic form, the scientific method involves how many steps?
a. 3
b. 4
c. 5
d. 6
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

2. What is the first step in the scientific method?
a. Identify a question of scientific interest.
b. Form a hypothesis.
c. Choose a research method and a research design.
d. Collect data.
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

3. "Children who watch violent cartoons will become more aggressive themselves." According to the scientific method, this statement is most likely a(n) _____.
a. result
b. hypothesis
c. fact
d. conclusion
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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4. The scientific method involves five basic steps. What is the correct order of steps?
a. observe the environment; generate a theory of the phenomenon to be studied; generate possible hypotheses; systematically vary variables; and conduct an experiment
b. collect data to test a theory; manipulate variables in a laboratory setting; conduct a statistical analysis of the data; synthesize the results; and publish the findings
c. identify a question to be investigated; form a hypothesis; choose a research method and a research design; collect data to test the hypothesis; and draw conclusions that lead to new questions and hypotheses
d. generate a conclusion; isolate variables; determine how variables are related to the conclusion; conduct the research study; and publish the findings
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

5. Cameron is a graduate student who is working on her doctoral thesis and is in the process of conducting a research study on how learning phonics contributes to reading skills in first graders. Based on the scientific method, after collecting data to test her hypothesis, Cameron's next task is to _____.
a. draw conclusions and form new questions and hypotheses
b. identify a question of scientific interest
c. form a hypothesis
d. choose a research method and a research design
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

6. The second step in the scientific method is to _____.
a. collect data to test the hypothesis
b. identify a question of scientific interest
c. form a hypothesis
d. choose a research method and a research design
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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

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d. world view
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

8. Which is an example of a scientific hypothesis?
a. "Space exploration benefits our world, and the United States needs to increase funding for NASA."
b. "Marital satisfaction tends to improve when the youngest child is grown and leaves the home, because parents now have more time and energy for the marital relationship."
c. "HIV causes AIDS, and AIDS is a disease and will never be cured."
d. "If a tree falls in the forest, and no one is there to hear it, does it make a sound?"
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

9. Questionnaires, interviews, and observations are examples of _____.
a. ways to generate hypotheses
b. faulty research designs
c. statistical procedures used to analyze data
d. research measurements
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

10. The plan for when and how to collect the data for a study is the _____.
a. data collection schedule
b. research design
c. scientific plan
d. research method
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
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11. Serena administered a survey to her psychology class to poll them on their stress levels in college. She hypothesized that students would report higher stress levels toward the end of the semester. Which step of the scientific method is she employing?
a. Step 1
b. Step 2
c. Step 3
d. Step 4
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

12. How does the text define the term *population*?
a. only those individuals who are in the research study
b. the entire category of people represented by a sample
c. a smaller subset of an entire category of people
d. those individuals in the research pool
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

13. The magazine *Extraordinarily Traditional House and Home* publishes a survey of its female readers called "The 24/7 Job." It reports that 87 percent of all women who work outside the home feel too tired to cook and clean for their families. The critical flaw in this research would be the fact that _____.
a. the sample is not representative of all American women
b. a psychological test, rather than a survey, should have been given
c. *work* has not been operationally defined
d. not all women have families
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

14. Your professor hands you a sealed bag of potato chips and asks you to open the bag and take out two handfuls of chips. The handfuls of chips are analogous to a _____ and the bag of chips is analogous to the _____.
a. sample; population
b. population; sample
c. hypothesis; population
d. generalizable scoop; sample scoop

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Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

15. A sample should represent the _____, which is the entire category of people the sample represents.
a. theory
b. population
c. variable
d. hypothesis
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

16. Dr. Garcia wants to know about the coffee consumption patterns among high school seniors in the United States. He should _____.
a. draw a representative sample among high school seniors
b. administer a survey to every high school senior in the country
c. remember that generating favorable results is the most critical factor in survey research
d. require students' names on each survey to avoid the tendency to lie
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

17. Which term characterizes findings from the sample that make it possible to draw conclusions about the larger population than the sample is intended to represent?
a. generalizability
b. validity
c. reliability
d. standardization
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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

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a. drawing conclusions and forming new questions and hypotheses
b. choosing a research method and a research design
c. identifying a question of scientific interest
d. collecting data to test the hypothesis
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

19. The _____ of the study refers to the way it is conducted and the method by which data are collected.
a. validity
b. procedure
c. reliability
d. sample
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

20. After a researcher writes a manuscript describing the methods used, the results of the statistical analyses, and the interpretation of the results, the researcher typically _____.
a. submits the manuscript for publication in a scientific journal
b. posts the manuscript to a website or discussion board accessed by the general public
c. sends the manuscript to other researchers to marshal support for any potential disagreements
d. files the manuscript away so that no one else can duplicate the study or steal the ideas
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

21. What is the process by which an editor of a journal sends a manuscript to other researchers to evaluate for potential publication in a journal?
a. editorial evaluation
b. editor's choice
c. publication priority
d. peer review
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

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APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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22. Which summary best describes a theory?
a. a framework that presents a set of interconnected ideas in an original way and inspires further research
b. the way the study is conducted and the data are collected
c. a group of people who participate in a research study
d. the researcher's idea about one possible answer to the question of interest
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

23. A scientific theory can be thought of as a(n) _____.
a. form of personal opinion
b. system of conjectures and guesses
c. framework of ideas
d. empirical proof of a concept
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

24. What is the function of an institutional review board (IRB)?
a. to review proposals for psychological research, and judge the safety and consideration that will be given to the participants
b. to represent scientists who have been charged with ethical violations, should the matter come to a hearing or some other legal forum
c. to defend the rights of scientists to conduct whatever research projects the scientists deem important
d. to defend the rights of research participants who have been subjected to ethical violations, should the matter come to a hearing or some other legal forum
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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25. Which statement best describes the people serving on an Institutional Review Board (IRB)?
a. They are randomly selected employees of the institution.
b. They are exclusively tenured faculty members.
c. They are made up of representatives from the community, corporations, faculty members, administrators, and students.
d. They usually comprise people who have research experience themselves and therefore have experience that enables them to judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines.
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
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26. To prevent ethical violations, most institutions that sponsor research, such as universities and research institutes, require a proposal for research to be approved by a(n) _____.
a. Ethical Standard Board (ESB)
b. Institutional Review Board (IRB)
c. Department of Research (DoR)
d. University Research Sponsorship Department (URSD)
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research
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27. Frank is a researcher at a large university and is nervous about an important meeting with a group who will scrutinize his research proposal while judging whether it follows reasonable ethical guidelines. Frank is meeting with _____.
a. an Institutional Review Board
b. a Rank and Tenure Committee
c. a President's Board Committee
d. a Funding and Endowment Board
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
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28. The most important consideration in human development research in terms of ethical standards is that the participants will _____.
a. gain knowledge about themselves
b. have fun participating
c. not be harmed
d. learn something from the study
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
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29. Professor Gomez is conducting a research study on discrimination; however, she is afraid that if she tells participants the true nature of her research, they might provide a socially desirable response and skew the results. To minimize collecting socially desirable responses and skewed results, Professor Gomez may use _____ during her procedure.
a. deception
b. informed consent
c. prebriefing
d. a debriefing
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

30. Informed consent is for _____, whereas debriefing is for _____.
a. the beginning of a research study; the end of a study
b. the end of a research study; the beginning of a study
c. animal subjects; human subjects
d. human subjects; animal subjects
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
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31. Which consideration is a common ethical guideline for conducting research with human participants?
a. Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.
b. Participants must be allowed to make an informed decision about whether or not they want to participate in the study.
c. Participants cannot be subjected to potentially disturbing material of any kind.
d. Participants may not withdraw from a research study after it has begun.
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
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32. Which statement best describes informed consent in scientific research?
a. Research participants must be told the true purpose of the study and the reason for any deception that may have been part of the study.
b. Personal information will not be shared with anyone outside the immediate research group and any results from the research will not identify any of the participants by name.
c. Research participants are told what the purposes of the study are, what participation in the study involves, what risks (if any) are involved in participating, and what the person can expect to receive in return for participation.
d. Research participants are protected from any form of potential physical and psychological harm.
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

33. Which summary best describes a debriefing in scientific research?
a. Research participants must be told the true purpose of the study and the reason for any deception that may have been part of the study.
b. Personal information will not be shared with anyone outside the immediate research group and any results from the research will not identify any of the participants by name.
c. Research participants are protected from all potential physical and psychological harm.
d. Research participants are told what the purposes of the study are, what participation in the study involves, what risks (if any) are involved in participating, and what the person can expect to receive in return for participation.
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
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34. When participants are provided with specific responses to choose from on a questionnaire, which format is being used?
a. open-ended question format
b. closed-question format
c. stream of consciousness format
d. multiple choice format
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

35. In a survey of beverages consumed during the past week, you are presented with the following choices: water, milk, coffee, tea, and soda. Which format is being used to collect responses?
a. open-ended question format
b. closed-question format
c. stream of consciousness format
d. multiple choice format
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

36. When participants are allowed to state their responses following the questions, what type of format is being used?
a. open-ended question format
b. closed-question format
c. stream of consciousness format
d. multiple choice format
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
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37. Your professor gives you a writing assignment that asks you to describe a dream you had this week. What type of format is being used by this project?
a. open-ended question format
b. closed-question format
c. stream of consciousness format
d. multiple choice format
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

38. Which research method allows a researcher to hear people describe their lives in their own words?
a. correlational design
b. survey
c. experiment
d. interview
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

39. Professor Kippington wants to describe the differences in cognitive development in students attending a charter school compared to students attending a traditional school. She plans to interview students about their courses, homework, and student-teacher relations. This is an example of which type of research?
a. quantitative
b. survey
c. naturalistic observation
d. qualitative
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.
40. Professor Ishii is conducting a research study in which he is asking individuals to rate their satisfaction with their first year of college. His questionnaire is based on a scale on which students respond to questions by choosing one descriptor: “5-very satisfied; 4-somewhat satisfied; 3-neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 2-not very satisfied; 1-not at all satisfied.” Professor Ishii is gathering _____.

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a. valid data
b. quantitative data
c. qualitative data
d. reliable data
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

41. Both Connie and Stephanie are interested in developmental psychology, specifically the types of play 5-year-olds engage in. Connie visits a local park and makes notes about the children she sees. Stephanie invites parents and their children to a specially designed room in a psychology building and watches the children through a one-way mirror. Both approaches are sensible, but the difference is that Connie is using _____ whereas Stephanie is using _____.
a. a field experiment; a laboratory experiment
b. naturalistic observation; structured observation
c. the case study method; naturalistic observation
d. laboratory observation; the case study method
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

42. A study measuring heart rate, body temperature, and hormone levels is taking _____ measurements.
a. biological
b. ethnographic
c. case study
d. experimental
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
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43. _____ refers to the consistency of measures, whereas _____ refers to the truthfulness of a measurement.
a. Reliability; validity
b. Validity; reliability
c. Variance from the mean; standardization
d. Standardization; variance from the mean
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

44. Minoru takes the same intelligence test four times over the span of two months. Each time his score is within the same three-point range. Which conclusion about these data can be reached, based on Minoru's scores alone?
a. The data are skewed.
b. The intelligence test is accurate.
c. The intelligence test is reliable.
d. The intelligence test is valid.
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

45. _____ refers to the truthfulness of a method; that is, the extent to which a research method measures what it claims to measure.
a. Variance from the mean
b. Validity
c. Reliability
d. Standardization
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
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46. Ideally in an experimental situation, everything is held constant except for the _____ variable, which is manipulated by the researchers.
a. control
b. dependent
c. independent
d. extraneous
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

47. What is the advantage of the experimental method?
a. It can detect correlations.
b. It allows for a high degree of control over participants' behavior.
c. It helps to define the behavior of a single participant.
d. It follows a group of participants over many phases of measurement.
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

48. In an experiment, which group receives the treatment?
a. experimental group
b. comparison group
c. cohort group
d. control group
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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49. In an experiment, which group receives no treatment?
a. experimental group
b. comparison group
c. cohort group
d. control group
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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50. Dr. Marita asks individuals to run on a treadmill for 0, 15, or 30 minutes and then measures their self-reported mood. In this study, the independent variable is _____.
a. the number of minutes individuals run on the treadmill
b. the self-reported mood
c. the individuals who run for 15 or 30 minutes
d. the individuals who run for 0 minutes
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

51. Dr. San Felipe asks individuals to cycle on stationary bikes for 0, 10, 20, or 30 minutes, after which she measures their self-reported mood. In this hypothetical study, the dependent variable is the:
a. self-reported mood.
b. number of minutes individuals ride the bike.
c. riding of bikes.
d. individuals who do not ride on the stationary bike.
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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52. The _____ variable is the variable that is different for the experimental group than for the control group. The _____ variable is the outcome that is measured to calculate the results of the experiment.
a. quasi-experimental; correlational
b. correlational; quasi-experimental
c. dependent; independent
d. independent; dependent
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

53. _____ are programs intended to change the attitudes or behaviors of the participants.
a. Interventions
b. Primary preventions
c. Experiments
d. Confounding variables
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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54. To measure aggressiveness in toddlers, a researcher sat on a park bench for an afternoon and observed children playing on the slides and climbing equipment. To get meaningful results, it was very important that the toddlers be unaware that someone was observing them. Which type of research design would best characterize these criteria?
a. ethnography
b. case study
c. experimental research strategy
d. natural experiment
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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55. A _____ is a situation that exists naturally but that provides interesting scientific information to the perceptive observer.

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a. holistic experiment
b. natural experiment
c. random experiment
d. quasi-experiment
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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56. Which type of experiment occurs when the researcher does not control the variables in a particular environment but provides interesting scientific information to the perceptive observer?
a. developmental experiment
b. natural experiment
c. accidental experiment
d. qualitative experiment
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

57. Beppo is investigating factors related to alcohol use among college students, so he lives in a college dormitory for a semester to observe students and conduct in-depth interviews with them. This approach is an example of which type of research?
a. ethnographic research
b. on-site research
c. group-processing research
d. survey research
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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58. Which summary best describes ethnographic research?
a. observing people and recording their behavior either through filming or through written records
b. allowing participants to state their own responses following a series of questions
c. researchers spending a considerable amount of time among the people they wish to study, often by actually living among them
d. providing participants with specific responses from which to choose
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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59. A book that presents an anthropologist's observations of what life is like in a particular culture is known as a(n) _____.
a. biography
b. ethnography
c. groupography
d. anthrography
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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60. What is the main disadvantage of the ethnographic method?
a. It is, in principle, a flawed methodology to apply to humans.
b. Most groups usually will not allow researchers to study them.
c. Researchers do not place any validity on the design.
d. It requires a great deal of time and sacrifice on the part of the researcher.
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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61. You overhear a group of developmental psychology students preparing for a test. They note that one of the research methods often "fails to generalize." Which method is the MOST likely topic of their discussion?
a. correlation
b. case study
c. experiment
d. questionnaires
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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62. Which research method entails the detailed examination of the life of one person or a small number of people?
a. survey
b. interview
c. case study
d. experiment
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
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63. In the 1970s, a 13-year-old girl (called "Genie") was found locked in a room, strapped to a potty chair, where she had been confined since birth. Because she had grown up in a world without human speech, researchers studied "Genie's" ability to acquire words, grammar, and pronunciation. This type of research is an example of a _____.
a. case study
b. representative sample
c. laboratory observation
d. single-blind study
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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64. Jean Piaget in part based his ideas about infants' cognitive development on his detailed observations of his own three children. This is an example of which research method?
a. survey
b. interview
c. case study
d. experiment
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

65. A(n) _____ is a statistical relationship between two variables, such that knowing one of the variables makes it possible to predict the other.
a. correlation
b. theory
c. experiment
d. quasi-experiment
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

66. A(n) _____ means that when one variable increases, the other increases as well; a(n) _____ means that when one variable increases, the other decreases.
a. positive correlation; negative correlation
b. negative correlation; positive correlation
c. additive correlation; subtractive correlation
d. subtractive correlation; additive correlation
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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67. Which statement is an example of a positive correlation?
a. As the amount of daily exercise increases, a person's physical health improves.
b. As immunizations increase, the rate of illnesses decreases.
c. As poor weather conditions decrease, the number of motorcycles on the highway increases.
d. As gas prices decrease, the number of people driving cars increases.
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Analyze It
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
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68. Which statement is an example of a negative correlation?
a. As exercise increases, a person's physical health increases.
b. As study time increases, grades improve.
c. As exposure to sunlight decreases, the rate of plant growth decreases.
d. As gas prices increase, the number of people driving cars decreases.
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Analyze It
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
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69. You notice an association between job satisfaction and income levels. What can you accurately conclude about this association?
a. Having a higher salary causes people to be more satisfied on the job.
b. Being more satisfied leads to working harder, which in turn leads to higher salaries.
c. Seniority causes both greater satisfaction and higher income.
d. There is a positive correlation between income and job satisfaction.
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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70. A basic statistical principle of scientific research is that correlation _____.
a. indicates causation
b. does not imply causation
c. implies causation if it is significantly positive
d. implies causation if it is significantly negative
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

71. D'Shonda finds that the number of hours she sleeps each night is related to the scores she receives on quizzes the next day. As her sleep approaches 8 hours, her quiz scores improve; as her sleep drops to 5 hours, her quiz scores show a similar decline. D'Shonda realizes that _____.
a. there is a positive correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades
b. there is a negative correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades
c. her low quiz scores are caused by sleep deprivation the night before a quiz
d. she should sleep about 10 hours a night to ensure 100 percent quiz grades
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

72. What type of correlation occurs when one variable increases while the other variable decreases?
a. positive correlation
b. negative correlation
c. no correlation
d. multiple correlation
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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73. What type of research design is used when people of different ages are compared at the same point in time?
a. semi-reliable
b. quasi-lateral
c. longitudinal
d. cross-sectional
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Apply psychological content to solve practical problems.

74. Professor Peña is interested in studying the development of a sense of humor. She collects data on joke-telling from groups of 6-year-olds, 16-year-olds, 26-year-olds, and 46-year-olds. Which type of research design is Professor Peña using?
a. a cross-sectional design
b. a longitudinal design
c. a quasi-experimental design
d. a semi-reliable design
Answer: a
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

75. The main strength of a cross-sectional study is that it can _____.
a. isolate the influence of a generation
b. be completed quickly and inexpensively
c. assess the influence of time between measurements
d. assess the strength of a relationship
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.
76. A(n) _____ design is one in which the same persons are followed over time and data are collected on two or more occasions.
a. ethnographic research
b. quasi-experimental research
c. longitudinal research

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d. cross-sectional research
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

77. Which example illustrates a longitudinal research design?
a. Dr. Encino simultaneously studied four groups of children aged 4, 6, 9, and 11 to determine how the presence of a pet helps children cope with their parents' bickering.
b. To determine how alcohol affects the retention of information, researchers monitored young adults' ingestion of alcohol while they were learning to play a complicated video game.
c. Dr. Stagg initially studied a group of recently-divorced 35-year-olds to evaluate their interpersonal skills, and continued to measure their relationship satisfaction for a subsequent 20 years.
d. In October 2023, researchers surveyed shoppers at local malls to assess their attitudes about retirement and their plans for post-retirement activities.
Answer: c
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

78. More often than not, the length of longitudinal designs follows participants over a _____.
a. lifetime
b. year or less
c. decade
d. few weeks
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.
79. What effect occurs when the performance of people of different ages varies because they grew up in different generations?
a. gender effect
b. time of measurement effect
c. age effect

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d. cohort effect
Answer: d
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

80. Which term describes a situation in which participants drop out of a longitudinal study?
a. selective survival
b. attrition
c. cohort effect
d. selective sampling
Answer: b
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Designs
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

Short Answer Questions

81. Your professor assigns a research presentation and requires that all sources come from peer-reviewed journals. What does *peer-reviewed* mean?
Answer: This means that the editor of the journal sends the manuscript to experts in the field, who then decide whether the work is rigorous enough to meet the standards of publication.
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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82. Questionnaires are the most commonly used research method in the social sciences. Are there any disadvantages to using questionnaires? Explain.
Answer: Questionnaires that provide closed-end responses cannot capture the complexity of many phenomena in the same way that open-ended interviews can.
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's major subfields.

83. Give an example of qualitative data. Can a researcher turn interview data into quantitative data? Explain.
Answer: Answers will vary. Example: A researcher could ask students about their hoped-for self and feared self in an interview. Responses could then be coded into categories, such as health, education, and family.
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
APA Learning Objective: 1.4 Apply psychological content to solve practical problems.

84. Briefly describe the concept of ecological validity.
Answer: Ecological validity is the extent to which there is a fit between the measurement approach and the everyday life of the people being studied. For example, some cultures may accept a one-on-one interview by an unfamiliar person, but this approach may not be acceptable to members of a more closed culture.
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and theories in psychological science.

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Essay Question

85. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of conducting longitudinal or cross-sectional research. Is there a "correct" approach for addressing a research question in developmental psychology? Why or why not?
Answer: Two major types of research designs in human development are cross-sectional and longitudinal designs. A cross-sectional design is a specific type of correlational design, with age as the key independent variable. In cross-sectional research, data with people of different ages are collected at a single point in time. Then, the researcher examines the relation between age and the dependent variable. The main strength is that these studies can be completed in a relatively affordable and timely manner. A key disadvantage is that the design can only show a correlation between age and the dependent variable, but it cannot establish causation. The limitations of cross-sectional research have led some researchers to use a *longitudinal design*, in which the same persons are followed over time and data are collected on two or more occasions. Most longitudinal studies take place over a relatively short period, typically a year or less. The great advantage of the longitudinal research design is that it allows researchers to examine the question that is at the heart of the study of human development: "How do people change over time?" In addition, the longitudinal research design allows researchers to gain more insight into the question of correlation versus causation. Longitudinal research designs have disadvantages; for example, they take a great deal more time, money, and patience than a cross-sectional research design does. Moreover, it is inevitable that some people will drop out of a longitudinal study over time in a process called *attrition*. Consequently, the sample the researcher has at Time 1 is likely to be different than the sample that remains at Time 2, 3, or 4, which limits the conclusions that can be drawn. There's really not a "correct" answer to selecting one approach or the other. Rather, the researcher's goals, theoretical orientation, hypotheses, resources, and so on, should help guide the decision.
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze it
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
Topic: Ethics in Human Development Research
APA Learning Objective: 1.4 Apply psychological content to solve practical problems.

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REVEL QUIZZES

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for* Human Development, *Fourth Edition.

End of Module Quiz 1.1: Human Development Today and Its Origins: A Demographic Profile of Humanity

EOM Q1.1.1
Which statement is true about developing countries?

a) Developing countries include India, Japan, and South Korea.
Consider This: Developing countries have lower levels of income and education compared to developed countries. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
b) India is a developing country and 80% of children living there are well-nourished.
Consider This: Developing countries have lower levels of income and education compared to developed countries. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
c) Developing countries have experienced slow economic growth as they join the globalized economy.
Consider This: Developing countries have lower levels of income and education compared to developed countries. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
d) Developing countries are experiencing rapid economic growth.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: A Demographic Profile of Humanity
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.1.2
Anima is a young girl who lives in a rural area of a developing country. Her family adheres strongly to the historical traditions of their culture. Based on the definitions and descriptions in this chapter, Anima lives in a(n) _____ culture.

a) conservative
Consider This: Members of this type of culture tend to have close ties with one another due to economic necessity. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
b) traditional
c) archaic
Consider This: Members of this type of culture tend to have close ties with one another due to economic necessity. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
d) conventional

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Consider This: Members of this type of culture tend to have close ties with one another due to economic necessity. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
Topic: A Demographic Profile of Humanity
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.1.3
Compared to the others, which statement would most likely be uttered by someone living in a collectivistic culture?

a) "Others before myself."
b) "I got mine, baby!"
Consider This: This type of culture values group harmony and interdependence. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values
c) "I'm looking out for #1."
Consider This: This type of culture values group harmony and interdependence. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values
d) "The cheese stands alone."
Consider This: This type of culture values group harmony and interdependence. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
Topic: A Demographic Profile of Humanity
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.1.4
Dr. Wu is conducting research and plans to measure the socioeconomic status (SES) of his participants. His measure of SES will most likely include which attribute?

a) income level, educational level, and occupational status
b) income level, area of education or specialized training, and racial identity
Consider This: SES often refers to a person's social class and in most countries is highly important in shaping human development. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES), and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
c) income level and reputation within a person's community
Consider This: SES often refers to a person's social class and in most countries is highly important in shaping human development. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES), and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
d) level of education and ethnicity
Consider This: SES often refers to a person's social class and in most countries is highly important in shaping human development. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic*

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status (SES), and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES), and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
Topic: A Demographic Profile of Humanity
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.1.5
Phoebe is very proud of her ability to speak Japanese, her parents' native language, and she has taught herself a number of traditional Japanese dances and songs. Phoebe is proud of her _____.

a) ethnicity
b) majority culture
Consider This: This attribute may include a variety of components, such as cultural origin, cultural traditions, religion, and language. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES), and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
c) socioeconomic status
Consider This: This attribute may include a variety of components, such as cultural origin, cultural traditions, religion, and language. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES), and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
d) niche
Consider This: This attribute may include a variety of components, such as cultural origin, cultural traditions, religion, and language. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES), and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES), and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
Topic: A Demographic Profile of Humanity
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

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End of Module Quiz 1.2: Human Development Today and Its Origins: Human Origins: The Rise of a Cultural and Global Species

EOM Q1.2.1
Which statement best describes the concept of natural selection?

a) Natural selection pertains to ontogenetic development.
Consider This: In natural selection, the offspring best adapted to their environment survive to produce offspring of their own. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
b) In natural selection, the young of any species are born with variations on a wide range of characteristics.
c) Natural selection especially applies to a hunter-gatherer way of life.
Consider This: In natural selection, the offspring best adapted to their environment survive to produce offspring of their own. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
d) In natural selection, the young of any species evolve to fit outside of their ecological niche.
Consider This: In natural selection, the offspring best adapted to their environment survive to produce offspring of their own. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of a Cultural and Global Species
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.2.2
Unlike earlier hominins, *Homo sapiens* had _____.

a) much heavier and thicker bones
Consider This: *Homo sapiens* had a longer period of infant and childhood dependency. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
b) brains that were less mature at birth
c) a slightly smaller brain
Consider This: *Homo sapiens* had a longer period of infant and childhood dependency. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
d) a narrower pelvis among females and a larger pelvis among males
Consider This: *Homo sapiens* had a longer period of infant and childhood dependency. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of a Cultural and Global Species
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.2.3

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One important change in the development of the human species that took place during the Upper Paleolithic period was that, for the first time, _____.

a) brains got larger
Consider This: During this time, humans began to bury their dead, sometimes including objects in the graves. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
b) the development of tools ceased
Consider This: During this time, humans began to bury their dead, sometimes including objects in the graves. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
c) art appeared
d) jaws got larger to eat a wider variety of plants
Consider This: During this time, humans began to bury their dead, sometimes including objects in the graves. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of a Cultural and Global Species
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.2.4
Dr. Perriloux is interested in how mate selection is shaped by environmental forces stretching back over the course of human history. She most likely considers herself to be a(n) _____.

a) biopsychologist
Consider This: These psychologists are interested in how humans change in ways that make them better adapted to their environments. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
b) developmental psychologist
Consider This: These psychologists are interested in how humans change in ways that make them better adapted to their environments. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
c) evolutionary psychologist
d) social archeologist
Consider This: These psychologists are interested in how humans change in ways that make them better adapted to their environments. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of a Cultural and Global Species
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.2.5
Which statement regarding humans and culture is true?

a) Culture makes humans unique as a species.
b) Biologically, humans have changed drastically since the origin of *Homo sapiens*.

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Consider This: This feature is considered the most striking and important change that made us distinct from earlier hominins and from other primates. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
c) There are fewer than 10 cultures existing in the world today.
Consider This: This feature is considered the most striking and important change that made us distinct from earlier hominins and from other primates. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
d) Human cultures first appeared during the Mesozoic Era.
Consider This: This feature is considered the most striking and important change that made us distinct from earlier hominins and from other primates. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
Topic: Human Origins: The Rise of a Cultural and Global Species
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

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End of Module Quiz 1.3: Theories of Human Development: Ancient Conceptions

EOM Q1.3.1
The *Dharmashastras* are the sacred law books of the _____ religion that describe four stages of a man's life.

a) Christian
Consider This: In the third stage described in the *Dharmashastras*, forest dweller, the religious ideal is for a man to withdraw from the world and literally live in the forest. Although few people who follow this religion actually withdraw to the forest, they are supposed to begin to withdraw from worldly attachments. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
b) Hindu
c) Jewish
Consider This: In the third stage described in the *Dharmashastras*, forest dweller, the religious ideal is for a man to withdraw from the world and literally live in the forest. Although few people who follow this religion actually withdraw to the forest, they are supposed to begin to withdraw from worldly attachments. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
d) Buddhist
Consider This: In the third stage described in the *Dharmashastras*, forest dweller, the religious ideal is for a man to withdraw from the world and literally live in the forest. Although few people who follow this religion actually withdraw to the forest, they are supposed to begin to withdraw from worldly attachments. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Ancient Conceptions
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.3.2
According to the Jewish holy book the Talmud, _____ is the age of moral responsibility.

a) 8 years old
Consider This: At this age of moral responsibility, a boy (according to this book) has already begun to learn the religious laws of the Jewish people but is not able to discuss the Talmud. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
b) 10 years old
Consider This: At this age of moral responsibility, a boy (according to this book) has already begun to learn the religious laws of the Jewish people but is not able to discuss the Talmud. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
c) 13 years old
d) 18 years old
Consider This: At this age of moral responsibility, a boy (according to this book) has already begun to learn the religious laws of the Jewish people but is not able to discuss the Talmud. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Answer: c

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Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Ancient Conceptions
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.3.3
The *Dharmashastras*, the Talmud, and the conception of life proposed by the Greek philosopher Solon _____.

a) were written within 1 or 2 years of one another
Consider This: Preparation for life is made in youth, skills and expertise are gained in adulthood, and the peak of influence and status is reached in midlife. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
b) see the final stages of life as a time of withdrawal and decline
c) each divide the life span into 5-year periods
Consider This: Preparation for life is made in youth, skills and expertise are gained in adulthood, and the peak of influence and status is reached in midlife. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
d) are all sacred law books adopted by the Zoroastrian religion
Consider This: Preparation for life is made in youth, skills and expertise are gained in adulthood, and the peak of influence and status is reached in midlife. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: Ancient Conceptions
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

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End of Module Quiz 1.4: Theories of Human Development: Scientific Conceptions

EOM Q1.4.1
According to Sigmund Freud, _____.

a) the root of mental health problems is some type of trauma experienced during the transition from adolescence to young adulthood
Consider This: For Freud, just making repressed memories of earlier experiences conscious would be enough to heal a patient. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
b) children during the anal stage of psychosexual development express sexual desire for their other-sex parent
Consider This: For Freud, just making repressed memories of earlier experiences conscious would be enough to heal a patient. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
c) everything important in development happens before adulthood
d) the oral stage of psychosexual development lasts from about ages 3 to 6
Consider This: For Freud, just making repressed memories of earlier experiences conscious would be enough to heal a patient. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Scientific Conceptions
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

EOM Q1.4.2
One critique of Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory is that _____.

a) it reduced human behavior to only one motive: the need to be integrated into the social environment
Consider This: Freud's psychosexual theory was based on his patients' retrospective accounts. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
b) Freud never studied children, despite his emphasis on the importance of childhood events
c) it was derived from studying his own patients, most of whom were working-class men from Salzburg, Austria
Consider This: Freud's psychosexual theory was based on his patients' retrospective accounts. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
d) Freud focused on culture much more than on other aspects of development
Consider This: Freud's psychosexual theory was based on his patients' retrospective accounts. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: Scientific Conceptions
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

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EOM Q1.4.3
Horace does not ever want to get married. The idea of a lifetime commitment makes him anxious and uncomfortable, and any time a dating partner brings up the subject of marriage, he breaks up with that person. According to Erik Erikson's views, Horace will not successfully resolve the _____ crisis.

a) autonomy versus shame and doubt
Consider This: According to Erikson, the challenge for young adults is to risk their newly formed identity by entering a committed relationship, usually marriage. LO 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
b) identity versus identity confusion
Consider This: According to Erikson, the challenge for young adults is to risk their newly formed identity by entering a committed relationship, usually marriage. LO 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
c) generativity versus stagnation
Consider This: According to Erikson, the challenge for young adults is to risk their newly formed identity by entering a committed relationship, usually marriage. LO 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
d) intimacy versus isolation

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Topic: Scientific Conceptions
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.4.4
Casey's parents are divorced, but they work together to be sure that they have open lines of communication with their daughter's teacher and attend as many school functions as possible. The strong interconnection between Casey's parents and the various aspects of her school is an example of the _____ in Urie Bronfenbrenner's theoretical conceptualization.

a) chronosystem
Consider This: This term refers to the network of interconnections between the various microsystems—in this case, parents and teacher. LO 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
b) macrosystem
Consider This: This term refers to the network of interconnections between the various microsystems—in this case, parents and teacher. LO 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
c) mesosystem
d) exosystem
Consider This: This term refers to the network of interconnections between the various microsystems—in this case, parents and teacher. LO 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: Scientific Conceptions
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

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EOM Q1.4.5
Which statement concerning the developmental period known as *emerging adulthood* is most accurate?

a) It is a life stage in which most people have not yet made commitments in love and work.
b) Compared to emerging adults during the 1940s, today's emerging adults are more dependent upon their romantic partners financially and emotionally.
Consider This: Emerging adulthood is a new stage that reflects the fact that most people in developed countries are spending a longer time in school and entering marriage and parenthood later than their counterparts in previous cohorts. LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
c) Emerging adulthood is a period that replaces middle age in developing countries.
Consider This: Emerging adulthood is a new stage that reflects the fact that most people in developed countries are spending a longer time in school and entering marriage and parenthood later than their counterparts in previous cohorts. LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
d) It is more common in traditional cultures than in individualistic cultures.
Consider This: Emerging adulthood is a new stage that reflects the fact that most people in developed countries are spending a longer time in school and entering marriage and parenthood later than their counterparts in previous cohorts. LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
Topic: Scientific Conceptions
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

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End of Module Quiz 1.5: How We Study Human Development: The Scientific Method and Research Ethics

EOM Q1.5.1
Hypotheses refer to the _____.
a) process of developing a research design
Consider This: Forming a hypothesis is the second step of the scientific method. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
b) creation of unbiased questions on a questionnaire or interview schedule
Consider This: Forming a hypothesis is the second step of the scientific method. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
c) formation of a possible answer to a research question
d) choice of an appropriate research method
Consider This: Forming a hypothesis is the second step of the scientific method. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Scientific Method and Research Ethics
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.5.2
Dr. Rasmussen decided to conduct interviews with middle school children because she wanted to hear from them in their own words. Her use of interviews is an example of _____.
a) collecting an unbiased sample
Consider This: This is an approach to investigating the hypothesis. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
b) maintaining confidential responses
Consider This: This is an approach to investigating the hypothesis. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
c) constructing a theory
Consider This: This is an approach to investigating the hypothesis. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
d) choosing a research measurement
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Scientific Method and Research Ethics
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.5.3
The _____ includes when, where, and with whom the data for the study will be collected.
a) research design
b) research measurement
Consider This: This element is considered to be the master plan for the study. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
c) theory
Consider This: This element is considered to be the master plan for the study. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
d) scientific method

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Consider This: This element is considered to be the master plan for the study. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Scientific Method and Research Ethics
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.5.4
The people who participate in a research study are known as the _____.

a) population
Consider This: The attributes of this group should be both representative and generalizable. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
b) research measurement
Consider This: The attributes of this group should be both representative and generalizable. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
c) community
Consider This: The attributes of this group should be both representative and generalizable. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
d) sample

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: The Scientific Method and Research Ethics
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.5.5
When Dr. McGillicuddy conducted her research with elementary and middle school students, rather than having a space for a name, students were asked to think of a password and write it on the top of their questionnaire packet. This request was made to ensure _____.

a) proper debriefing of the participants
Consider This: Researchers must ensure that data do not contain any identifying information. LO 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research
b) that informed consent was obtained
Consider This: Researchers must ensure that data do not contain any identifying information. LO 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research
c) confidentiality was maintained
d) the generalizability of the findings
Consider This: Researchers must ensure that data do not contain any identifying information. LO 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
Topic: The Scientific Method and Research Ethics
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

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End of Module Quiz 1.6: How We Study Human Development: Research Measurements and Designs

EOM Q1.6.1
When data are collected in nonnumerical form, it is referred to as _____ measurements.

a) quantitative
Consider This: Data from interviews fall into this category. LO 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

b) structured
Consider This: Data from interviews fall into this category. LO 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

c) reliable
Consider This: Data from interviews fall into this category. LO 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

d) qualitative

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements and Designs
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.6.2
_____ include measures of genetic, hormonal, and brain activity.

a) Interviews
Consider This: Research on brain functioning often involves measuring brain activity during different kinds of behavior. LO 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

b) Biological measurements

c) Observations
Consider This: Research on brain functioning often involves measuring brain activity during different kinds of behavior. LO 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

d) Questionnaires
Consider This: Research on brain functioning often involves measuring brain activity during different kinds of behavior. LO 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: Research Measurements and Designs
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.6.3
A researcher is investigating the effects of exercise on weight. Which are the independent and dependent variables in this experiment?

a) The independent variable is calories consumed; the dependent variable is diet.
Consider This: The amount of exercise is controlled by the experimenter, whereas the participants' weight is expected to be dependent on the amount of exercise. LO 1.15

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Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
b) The independent variable is weight; the dependent variable is calories consumed.
Consider This: The amount of exercise is controlled by the experimenter, whereas the participants' weight is expected to be dependent on the amount of exercise. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
c) The dependent variable is weight; the independent variable is exercise.
d) The dependent variable is amount of exercise; the independent variable is calories consumed.
Consider This: The amount of exercise is controlled by the experimenter, whereas the participants' weight is expected to be dependent on the amount of exercise. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age .
Topic: Research Measurements and Designs
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

EOM Q1.6.4
_____ is a program intended to change the attitudes or behavior of the participants.
a) An intervention
b) A correlational design
Consider This: For example, various programs have been developed to prevent adolescents from starting to smoke cigarettes. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age .
c) A natural experiment
Consider This: For example, various programs have been developed to prevent adolescents from starting to smoke cigarettes. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age .
d) An experimental design
Consider This: For example, various programs have been developed to prevent adolescents from starting to smoke cigarettes. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age .
Topic: Research Measurements and Designs
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.6.5
For his post-doctorate research, Ingo plans to study human development among Indigenous cultures in the mountains of Peru. He plans to move to Peru to integrate with the people he will be

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observing, make social connections with them, and experience their daily life up close. Which type of research design is Ingo using?

a) a natural experiment
Consider This: This research method is also used by anthropologists. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
b) ethnographic research
c) a correlational design
Consider This: This research method is also used by anthropologists. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
d) a longitudinal design
Consider This: This research method is also used by anthropologists. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Measurements and Designs
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.6.6
Bertille is planning to conduct a cross-sectional study for her dissertation. Which limitation of this approach should she and her advisor discuss before she begins to collect data?

a) Participants are likely to drop out of the study.
Consider This: With cross-sectional studies, differences between groups may be due to the fact that participants grew up in different historical periods rather than age. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
b) It tends to be more time-consuming than longitudinal research.
Consider This: With cross-sectional studies, differences between groups may be due to the fact that participants grew up in different historical periods rather than age. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
c) Age differences may be due to a cohort effect.
d) Although the study will be able to show causation between age and the dependent variable, it will not be able to show correlation.
Consider This: With cross-sectional studies, differences between groups may be due to the fact that participants grew up in different historical periods rather than age. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: Research Measurements, Designs, and Ethics
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

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End of Chapter Quiz: A Cultural Approach to Human Development

EOC Q1.1
The United States _____.

a) is the developed country expected to experience the steepest decline in population between now and 2050
Consider This: By 2050 the proportion of the U.S. population that is Latino is projected to rise from 19% to 26%, and Asian Americans will increase from 6% to 8%. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
b) is one of the few developed countries that will experience an increase in population, due largely to immigration
c) is expected to meet the global definition of a "developing nation" by the year 2050
Consider This: By 2050 the proportion of the U.S. population that is Latino is projected to rise from 19% to 26%, and Asian Americans will increase from 6% to 8%. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
d) has a total fertility rate that is lower than that found in most developed countries
Consider This: By 2050 the proportion of the U.S. population that is Latino is projected to rise from 19% to 26%, and Asian Americans will increase from 6% to 8%. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the "global demographic divide," and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path than other developed countries.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.2
About _____ of the world's population lives in developing countries.

a) 55%
Consider This: The demographic contrast between developed countries and the rest of the world is striking. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
b) 60%
Consider This: The demographic contrast between developed countries and the rest of the world is striking. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
c) 80%
d) 95%
Consider This: The demographic contrast between developed countries and the rest of the world is striking. LO 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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EOC Q1.3
If a researcher wanted to measure the socioeconomic status (SES) of a group of adult participants, which attribute should be assessed?

a) educational level
b) number of children
Consider This: Differences in SES are especially pronounced in developing countries. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES), and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
c) religion
Consider This: Differences in SES are especially pronounced in developing countries. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES), and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
d) ethnicity
Consider This: Differences in SES are especially pronounced in developing countries. LO 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES), and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.3 Define the term *socioeconomic status* (SES), and explain why SES, gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of human development within countries.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.4
Unlike early hominins, *Homo sapiens* had _____.

a) a narrower pelvis
Consider This: Cooked food is used more efficiently by the body. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
b) a shorter period of dependency
Consider This: Cooked food is used more efficiently by the body. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
c) a slightly smaller brain
Consider This: Cooked food is used more efficiently by the body. LO 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
d) controlled use of fire

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the process of natural selection, and trace the evolutionary origins of the human species.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.5
Which event occurred during the Neolithic period?

a) The climate got much colder.
Consider This: Larger, sturdier dwellings were built (and furniture such as beds and tables) because people stayed in settled communities longer. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
b) Humans began to bury their dead for the first time.

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Consider This: Larger, sturdier dwellings were built (and furniture such as beds and tables) because people stayed in settled communities longer. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
c) Animals were first domesticated.
d) Humans reached Australia for the first time.
Consider This: Larger, sturdier dwellings were built (and furniture such as beds and tables) because people stayed in settled communities longer. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q1.6
Which observation best represents the impact of evolution on human development?
a) Biologically, humans have changed drastically since the origin of *Homo sapiens.*
Consider This: It was no longer natural selection alone that would determine how we would live. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
b) Our development of bipedal locomotion is the most distinctive characteristic of our species.
Consider This: It was no longer natural selection alone that would determine how we would live. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
c) After we developed the large brain that is the most distinctive characteristic of our species, we became capable of altering our environments.
d) Instincts reduce humans' capacity for cultural learning more than they reduce animals' capacity for cultural learning.
Consider This: It was no longer natural selection alone that would determine how we would live. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how human development takes place today.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q1.7
The three traditional conceptions of life (in the *Dharmashastras,* the Talmud, and as proposed by Solon) differ _____.
a) in that only one is a view of how we develop if all goes well for an extended period of time
Consider This: The human life span is not really divided into clear and definite biological stages. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
b) in the way that they divide the life span
c) in the level of maturity they attribute to youth

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Consider This: The human life span is not really divided into clear and definite biological stages. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
d) in the stage of life when wisdom is evident
Consider This: The human life span is not really divided into clear and definite biological stages. LO 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast three ancient conceptions of development through the life span.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q1.8
According to Sigmund Freud, _____ is the driving force behind human development.
a) attachment to a primary caregiver
Consider This: Freud's theory is known as a psychosexual theory. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
b) sexual desire
c) cognitive development
Consider This: Freud's theory is known as a psychosexual theory. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
d) trust
Consider This: Freud's theory is known as a psychosexual theory. LO 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize Freud's psychosexual theory of human development, and describe its main limitations.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.9
Although Shanamae earns a good salary in sales, she is questioning whether her work in the retail industry is making a meaningful contribution to society. She is thinking of going back to school to train to be a nurse so that she can give back to society by helping others. According to Erik Erikson, Shanamae is in the stage of _____.
a) ego integrity versus despair
Consider This: This stage is focused on providing for and caring for others. LO 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
b) industry versus inferiority
Consider This: This stage is focused on providing for and caring for others. LO 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
c) generativity versus stagnation
d) industry versus stagnation
Consider This: This stage is focused on providing for and caring for others. LO 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.9 Describe the eight stages of Erikson's psychosocial theory of human development.

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Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOC Q1.10
The U.S. belief in the value of individual freedom, as demonstrated in its capitalist economic system and its governmental system of representative democracy, reflects which system of Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory?

a) exosystem
Consider This: This system reflects a broad system of cultural beliefs and values. LO 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
b) chronosystem
Consider This: This system reflects a broad system of cultural beliefs and values. LO 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
c) microsystem
Consider This: This system reflects a broad system of cultural beliefs and values. LO 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
d) macrosystem

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.10 Define the five systems of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and explain how it differs from stage theories.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.11
Where has the developmental life stage of *emerging adulthood* typically appeared?

a) in developed countries
b) in traditional cultures
Consider This: Emerging adulthood is a proposed new stage of life between adolescence and young adulthood that has appeared in recent decades. LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
c) in collectivistic cultures
Consider This: Emerging adulthood is a proposed new stage of life between adolescence and young adulthood that has appeared in recent decades. LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
d) in developing countries
Consider This: Emerging adulthood is a proposed new stage of life between adolescence and young adulthood that has appeared in recent decades. LO 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.11 Outline the cultural-developmental model that will be the structure of this text, and describe the new life stage of emerging adulthood.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate

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Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.12
_____ generates hypotheses that can be tested in research.
a) An unbiased sample
Consider This: This is a framework that presents a set of interconnected ideas in an original way and inspires further research. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
b) A theory
c) The research design
Consider This: This is a framework that presents a set of interconnected ideas in an original way and inspires further research. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
d) The research method
Consider This: This is a framework that presents a set of interconnected ideas in an original way and inspires further research. LO 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.12 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.13
In the famous case of Henrietta Lacks, a Black woman's cancer cells were removed from her cervix without her knowledge by a surgeon right before her death in 1951. Researchers wanted to study these cells to learn about the genes that cause cancer and those that suppress it. The ethical requirement of _____ would protect against this happening today.
a) informed consent
b) deception
Consider This: Research protocols today include a statement that participating in the study is voluntary. LO 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
c) confidentiality
Consider This: Research protocols today include a statement that participating in the study is voluntary. LO 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
d) generalizability of the findings
Consider This: Research protocols today include a statement that participating in the study is voluntary. LO 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.13 Identify some key ethical standards for human development research.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOC Q1.14
An approach to measurement is said to have _____ if there is a fit between the measurement approach and the everyday life of the people being studied.
a) experimental design

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Consider This: If a measurement approach does not have reasonably similar familiarity and meaning to participants from two different cultures, it is unlikely that it is measuring the same variable for those participants. LO 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

b) inter-rater reliability

Consider This: If a measurement approach does not have reasonably similar familiarity and meaning to participants from two different cultures, it is unlikely that it is measuring the same variable for those participants. LO 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

c) test-retest reliability

Consider This: If a measurement approach does not have reasonably similar familiarity and meaning to participants from two different cultures, it is unlikely that it is measuring the same variable for those participants. LO 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.

d) ecological validity

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.14 Summarize the main measurements used in research on human development.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.15
Which statement regarding research methods is true?

a) Qualitative data are considered unscientific among most researchers in the field of developmental psychology.

Consider This: This type of research is generally used by anthropologists in studying non-Western cultures. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.

b) The strength of the case study approach is the ability to generalize the findings to a wider group.

Consider This: This type of research is generally used by anthropologists in studying non-Western cultures. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.

c) The ethnographic method allows a researcher to learn how people behave in their daily lives.

d) The most commonly used method in social science research is the open-ended interview.

Consider This: This type of research is generally used by anthropologists in studying non-Western cultures. LO 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.15 Distinguish between different types of research designs, including the two major types used in human development research that specifically examine how we change with age.
Topic: A Cultural Approach to Human Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

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