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Chapter 01 Test Bank

CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC.

1) The pattern of change that begins at conception and continues throughout the life span is
   A) context.
   B) comprehension.
   C) development.
   D) determination.

2) Why is research on the impact of parenting on child development important?
   A) It reveals the simplest methods of providing basic care to children.
   B) It addresses historical impacts of adverse child development outcomes to inform disability policy.
   C) It helps guide child-rearing and parenting practices.
   D) It helps explain common knowledge about child rearing.

3) The term _____ refers to studies in which _____ are compared.
   A) cross-developmental studies; multiple ages
   B) cross-cultural studies; multiple cultures
   C) cross-genetic studies; multiple family members
   D) cross-linking; genetic karyotypes

4) Ethnicity involves:
   A) Genetics, heritage, nationality, race, religion, and language.
   B) Heritage, nationality, race, religion, and language.
   C) Heritage, nationality, race, religion, language, and art.
   D) The culture in which one self-identifies as belonging to.

5) Socioeconomic status includes consideration of a person's standing in society based on their
   A) income meeting their basic needs.
   B) occupational, educational, and economic characteristics.
   C) income and education meeting their basic needs.
   D) occupational, educational, economic, and historic characteristics.

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6) Which term refers to individuals who share experiences based on living during the same time period?
   A) Developmental history
   B) Cross-section
   C) Context
   D) Cohort

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

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

9) A sense of membership in a group rooted in cultural heritage, nationality, race, religion, and language defines
   A) race.
   B) nationality.
   C) ethnicity.
   D) ethnocentricity.

10) Willow is of Indigenous ancestry, and she aligns herself with the traditions and history of the Nehiyawak (Cree) people. This reflects her
   A) culture.
   B) context.
   C) ethnicity.
   D) gender.

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

12) _____ is based on cultural heritage, nationality, race, religion, and language.
A) Ethnicity
B) Context
C) Open forum
D) Culture

13) The acronym SES stands for
A) secondary ethnic sector.
B) solitary ethnic sector.
C) socioeconomic status.
D) social ethnic status.

14) Resilience in relation to children involves how some children
A) develop confidence in their abilities despite negative stereotypes about their gender.
B) develop confidence in their academic abilities regardless of their dislike for school.
C) experience many adverse events across development.
D) succeed academically but not socially.

15) What factor is a concern for women from a cross-cultural perspective?
A) The experience of violence and mental health issues.
B) Access to clean water and healthcare.
C) Impact of social distancing on receiving material support.
D) The experience of poverty and food instability.

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16) What is common among children who show developmental resilience?
- A) Lower IQ scores compared to others their age in childhood.
- B) They overcome poverty or other adversities.
- C) A significant improvement in IQ scores towards typical levels as they age.
- D) Strong social success but weak academic success.

17) Rose is the only Indigenous child in her school. She has been called very resilient by her school counsellor. What factor is likely to have led the counsellor to this conclusion?
- A) The racism Rose experiences in school.
- B) Rose's significant improvement in her academic achievement.
- C) Her social success in school regardless of her academic struggles.
- D) Rose has confidence in her abilities despite experiencing negative stereotypes about her ethnic group.

18) Certain characteristics make children resilient. Analysis of research shows that all of the following positively influence resiliency, EXCEPT
- A) good intellectual functioning.
- B) a close relationship with a caring parent.
- C) authoritative parenting.
- D) unstructured education.

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

20) In Canada, the following groups are more likely to have to live and raise their children in poverty.
- A) Racialized groups, recent immigrants, and Indigenous people.
- B) Recent immigrants and Indigenous people living on reserve.
- C) Poverty is spread across all Canadian groups relatively equally.
- D) Indigenous people only

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21) Why should we study children?
- A) To better understand how to support children's healthy development
- B) To maximize profits from child-friendly products
- C) To create health policy from an adult-centred view of society
- D) To learn how to control children

22) Sociocultural context refers to which settings?
- A) History, economy, education, parenting
- B) Society, economy, education, genetics
- C) Culture, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender identity
- D) Society, culture, government, education

23) A preschooler is growing up in a wealthy neighbourhood with parents who both have advanced degrees and prestigious jobs. The preschool she attends is rated the best in the state. This child is growing up in which socioeconomic status?
- A) Low
- B) Middle
- C) High
- D) Impossible to tell

24) Around the world, girls experience which of the following?
- A) Less poverty, inequities in education, and violence than boys
- B) More poverty, inequities in education, violence, and mental health issues than boys
- C) More inequities in education but less violence and mental health issues than boys
- D) Less poverty and violence, but more inequities in education than boys

25) Which of the following is an environmental source that supports children's resilience?
- A) Warm weather
- B) Temperament
- C) Authoritative parenting
- D) Safe neighbourhoods

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26) A higher percentage of low-income children experience all of the following, except:
A) Family turmoil
B) Quiet homes
C) Violence
D) Separation from a parent

27) The pattern of human development is strongly related to
A) History, public policy, and contemporary research findings.
B) Access to healthcare, poverty, and food security.
C) Thought processes, genetics, and culture.
D) Biology, cognitive processes and socioemotional development.

28) Of the key processes in human development, the _____ processes produce changes in an individual's body.
A) cognitive
B) biological
C) socioemotional
D) cultural

29) Of the key processes in human development, the _____ processes involve changes in an individual's thought, intelligence, and language.
A) cognitive
B) biological
C) socioemotional
D) cultural

30) Of the key processes in human development, the _____ processes involve changes in an individual's relationships with other people, changes in emotions, and changes in personality.
A) cognitive
B) biology
C) socioemotional
D) cultural

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31) The toddler who is best thought of as engaging in a cognitive process is the one who is
A) gripping their bottle.
B) drooling on their bib.
C) learning to speak Michif.
D) expressing anger.

32) When she was 6 years old, Tenelle could recite the *Oh*, *Canada* from memory. When Tenelle was 9 years old, she began to understand what the terms *patriot* and *nation* meant. Finally, at age 12, Tenelle realized the political importance of this anthem. This illustrates the concept of
A) cognitive development.
B) kinesthetic development.
C) biological development.
D) socioemotional development.

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

34) Ty is laying on his cradleboard and reaching for the beautifully decorated hoop above his head while he kicks the footrest at the bottom of the cradleboard. Ty's attention and interest is driving his reaching and kicking, which pleases him; he giggles and grabs his Kokum's attention. This strongly illustrates
A) How biological, cognitive, and socioemotional processes interact to influence each other and child development.
B) How important motivation is to propel development forward.
C) How individuals develop differently depending on their cultural context.
D) The influence of biology and culture on development.

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35) The most widely used classification of development periods describes a child's development in terms of which sequence?
A) infancy, prenatal, early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence, late childhood
B) prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle and late childhood, adulthood
C) prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle and late childhood, adolescence
D) infancy, prenatal, early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence, late childhood

36) What is the first developmental period?
A) Birth
B) Infancy
C) Prenatal
D) Conception

37) As a 3- to 5-year-old preschooler, Brittany would most accurately be described as being in what period of development?
A) Infancy
B) Early childhood
C) Middle childhood
D) Late childhood

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

39) Dakota is learning to read, write, and do mathematics. He is also very interested in doing these activities well. Based on this information, which stage of development is Dakota most likely in?
A) Infancy
B) Preschool
C) Middle and late childhood
D) Adolescence

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40) During what developmental period are independence and identity prominent features?
- A) early childhood
- B) middle and late childhood
- C) adulthood
- D) adolescence

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

42) A group of people who are born at a similar point in history and share similar experiences is a description of a
- A) clique.
- B) crowd.
- C) cohort.
- D) company.

43) Nurture is to experience as nature is to
- A) inheritance.
- B) edification.
- C) learning.
- D) the environment.

44) Basic growth tendencies are genetically wired into humans. This perspective is referred to as
- A) nature.
- B) stability.
- C) continuity.
- D) nurture.

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45) In the nature-nurture debate,
A) *nurture* refers to an organism's biological inheritance.
B) *nature* refers to environmental experiences.
C) *nurture* refers to environmental experiences.
D) *nature* refers to an organism's natural environment while *nurture* refers to the actual environment experienced during development.

46) Which statement most accurately reflects *nature* in the *nature- nurture* debate?
A) *Nature* refers to an organism's natural environment.
B) *Nature* refers to an organism's biological inheritance.
C) *Nature* refers to an organism's expression of genetic information.
D) *Nature* refers to the interaction of an organism's biological inheritance and their environment.

47) Experiences run the gamut from the individual's biological environment (nutrition, medical care, drugs, and physical accidents) to the social environment (family, peers, schools, community, media, and culture). This perspective is referred to as
A) nature.
B) nurture.
C) genetic epistemology.
D) dynamic systems

48) A developmentalist who emphasizes _____ usually describes development as a gradual, continuous process.
A) nature
B) continuity
C) discontinuity
D) fluidity

49) A developmental psychologist with a strong belief in the influence of nurture on social development would most likely explain a youngster's behavioural problem by saying,
A) "It's in their genes."
B) "They're just a late bloomer."
C) "They were raised by incompetent parents."
D) "They probably had a traumatic prenatal period."

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50) If a pregnant woman is using drugs during her pregnancy and the baby is born with an addiction, this would be an example of
A) nature.
B) Nurture.
C) Continuity.
D) Maturation.

51) Developmentalists who emphasize _____ often describe development as a series of distinct stages.
A) discontinuity
B) stability
C) continuity
D) change

52) A developmentalist who focuses on the distinct stages in the life span is emphasizing
A) maturation.
B) Later development.
C) The continuity of development.
D) The discontinuity of development.

53) What statement is true about brain development in infancy?
A) The brain is most responsive to experience in the first 2 years of life.
B) Cognitive abilities that will develop later in life are wired in the brain in the first year of life.
C) Healthy emotional development and learning are founded in the first year of life.
D) Stress does not shape neural density.

54) How many new neural connections form during the first few years of life?
A) Several hundred per second
B) Several thousand per second
C) More than 1 million per second
D) More than 10 million per second

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55) Adversity experienced during which developmental period has the most impact on later relational health and brain functioning?
A) Prenatal period
B) First 2 months of life
C) First 2 years of life
D) Puberty

56) The finding that inadequate stimulation in the early years impacts learning capacity and the ability to form emotional attachments later reveals the interplay between what brain processes?
A) Cognitive and Emotional
B) Prenatal and Socioemotional
C) Biological and Social
D) Nature and Nurture

57) The interconnection between cognitive and emotional brain processes are likely mediated by which factors?
A) Education
B) Socioeconomic status
C) Neurotransmitters
D) Culture

58) Western culture's current emphasis on early experience can be traced to
A) Freudian theory.
B) Kagan's inhibited temperament theory.
C) Plato.
D) Mary Ainsworth.

59) Most people in the world do not share the perspective that early experiences are more important than later experiences. What statement most accurately reflects why?
A) Piaget's theory did not influence them.
B) Most people around the world naturally place more emphasis on development of the self in young and middle adulthood.
C) They have very different levels of child rearing than in the West.
D) Freud's theory did not influence them.

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60) _____ examines links between development, cognitive processes, and the brain while ____ examines links between development, socioemotional processes, and the brain.
A) *Developmental neuroscience*; *developmental emotional neuroscience*
B) *Developmental cognitive neuroscience*; *developmental social neuroscience*
C) *Developmental cognitive neuroscience*; *developmental neuroscience*
D) *Cognitive neuroscience*; *social neuroscience*

61) Which field examines associations between cognitive processes and the brain?
A) *Information processing*
B) *Cognitive development*
C) *Developmental cognitive neuroscience*
D) *Sociocognitive developmental neuroscience*

62) A researcher is interested in examining the impact of *adverse childhood events* on children's brain development across time. The approach this research is most likely to use is
A) neuroscience.
B) developmental social neuroscience.
C) cross-sectional.
D) developmental neuroscience.

63) Scientific research is
A) parsimonious, observable, provable.
B) systematic, objective, testable.
C) controlled, experimental, arguable.
D) repetitive, clinical, experimental.

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

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

66) After conceptualizing a problem to be studied, what is the next step in the scientific method?
A) Collecting data
B) Analyzing data
C) Drawing conclusions.
D) Getting ethics approval.

67) _____ theory describes development as primarily unconscious and colored by emotion.
A) Cognitive
B) Psychoanalytic
C) Biological
D) Socioemotional

68) Which of the following statements about Freud is NOT correct?
A) He is considered the creator of psychoanalytic theory.
B) He believed that as children grow up, their focus of pleasure shifts from one physical area to another.
C) His work stemmed from studying with Erikson.
D) His work considered the influence of unconscious thought.

69) A psychoanalytic theorist would most likely blame antisocial personality traits exhibited by a pre-schooler on
A) parents.
B) genetics.
C) teachers.
D) cultural factors.

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70) Which of the following is NOT a Freudian stage of personality development?
A) Unconscious
B) Oral
C) Anal
D) Phallic

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

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

73) Erikson is noted for his theory of _____ stages.
A) psychosexual
B) psychosocial
C) psychogenic
D) psychopathological

74) Although Erikson agreed with many of Freud's ideas, he felt that Freud placed too much emphasis on
A) sex and childhood.
B) sex and adulthood.
C) self-esteem and childhood.
D) self-esteem and adulthood.

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

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

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

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

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

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80) In Erikson's initiative versus guilt stage, which of the following produces the negative outcome of guilt?
A) too much exposure to strangers
B) too much restraint by parents
C) irresponsibility and anxious feelings
D) lack of productivity

81) When teachers work with children in Erikson's industry versus inferiority stage, the fifth stage of psychosocial development, they should
A) allow adolescents to explore many different roles and different paths within a particular role in order for a positive identity to emerge.
B) help children direct their energy toward mastering knowledge and intellectual skills.
C) let the children make their own decisions even if they appear to need some direction on deciding to try something.
D) punish children if they are not interested in industry related to their own work.

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

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

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

85) *Generativity* means
A) lazy behaviour.
B) stagnation.
C) helping younger generations.
D) technology advancement.

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

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

88) Cognitive theories of human development emphasize _____ thoughts.
A) adaptive
B) maladaptive
C) conscious
D) unconscious

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89) Which of the following is an important cognitive theory?
- A) Watson's integration theory
- B) ethological theory
- C) Vygotsky's sociocultural cognitive theory
- D) Neural-processing theory

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

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

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

93) What is the first Piagetian stage?
- A) sensorimotor stage
- B) formal operational stage
- C) concrete operational stage
- D) preoperational stage

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94) Three-year-old Constance represents the world with words, images, and drawings. She still lacks internalized mental actions. What cognitive stage is she in?
A) Sensorimotor
B) Formal operational
C) Concrete operational
D) Preoperational

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

96) Fifteen-year-old Reginald is enrolled in an algebra course and is doing very well in his assignments. According to Piaget, Reginald is in what stage of cognitive development?
A) Sensorimotor
B) Formal operational
C) Concrete operational
D) Preoperational

97) Which of the following skills is a part of the formal operational stage of cognitive development?
A) Centration and reasoning
B) Logical and abstract thinking, images of ideal circumstances
C) Egocentrism, achievement of conservation
D) Attentional control, perspective taking

98) Russian Lev Vygotsky is associated with which of the following theories?
A) Sociocultural cognitive
B) Psychoanalytic
C) Psychosexual
D) Cognitive

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99) What list most accurately reflects Vygotsky's theory of development?
A) Use of the inventions of society, culture, and social relations.
B) Impact of internal dialogue, language, and cognition.
C) Use of social relationships for development.
D) Formal stages of development, influence of others, and language.

100) Vygotsky portrayed the child's development as inseparable from
A) social activities.
B) cultural activities.
C) social and cultural activities.
D) thought.

101) Which of the following is NOT a correct pairing?
A) Pavlov and classical conditioning
B) Bandura and social cognitive theory
C) Watson and information processing
D) Skinner and operant conditioning

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

103) Which theorist is associated with children's information-processing theory?
A) Skinner
B) Siegler
C) Piaget
D) Vygotsky

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

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

106) What type of learning did Ivan Pavlov discover in his investigation of the way the body responds to the presence or taste of food?
A) operant conditioning
B) classical conditioning
C) social conditioning
D) counter conditioning

107) Which term does NOT belong with the rest?
A) Conditioning
B) Modelling
C) Imitation
D) Observational learning

108) Through his research with a little boy named Albert, which of the following did John Wastson classically condition?
A) phobias
B) Oedipus complex
C) mathematical skills
D) salivation in response to a ringing bell

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109) In operant conditioning, a reinforcement after a behaviour _____ the probability of the behaviour occurring again.
A) increases
B) decreases
C) has no effect on
D) sometimes improves

110) As a Skinnerian, Dr. Brown's explanation for the aggressive behaviour exhibited by 10-year-old Ben would likely involve a(n)
A) discussion of Ben's unresolved love for his mother.
B) proposal that Ben's problem is due to a faulty thought pattern.
C) argument that although Ben's behaviour is bad, human behaviour is basically good.
D) description of how Ben's father has often rewarded his child's aggressive behaviour.

111) Who would most likely argue that the consequences that follow a behaviour determine whether that behaviour is exhibited again?
A) A Skinnerian
B) A humanist
C) An ethologist
D) A Freudian

112) Which of the following factors is NOT key to social cognitive theory?
A) Behaviour
B) Environment
C) Classical conditioning
D) Cognition

113) Bandura argues that a child's
A) environment and cognitive ability can influence their behaviour.
B) behaviour can influence their cognitive abilities.
C) cognitive ability, behaviour, and environment all interact to influence their development.
D) environment is influenced by cognitive ability and behaviour.

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114) Behavioural and social cognitive theories have much to say about environmental causes in development, and social cognitive theory deals with cognitive processes, but these approaches have little to say about _____.

A) cultural influences
B) biological foundations
C) behavioural changes
D) reciprocal links between influences

115) A developmental psychologist with an ethological orientation would be likely to

A) criticize the theory of evolution.
B) utilize the concept of a critical period.
C) view behaviour as being influenced by culture.
D) focus on the impact of punishment on behaviour.

116) Ethology emerged as an important theoretical view of development because of the work of

A) Konrad Lorenz.
B) Albert Bandura.
C) B. F. Skinner.
D) Urie Bronfenbrenner.

117) Lorenz demonstrated the importance of experience during critical periods by imprinting goslings to

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

118) The person who is LEAST likely to be an ethologist is one who observes

A) baby monkeys in the jungles of Africa.
B) infant-parent attachment.
C) ducklings as they develop on farms.
D) rats in a well-controlled research lab.

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

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

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

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

123) _____ theory emphasizes environmental factors.
A) Ecological
B) Ethological
C) Biological
D) Critical-period

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124) The major theorist connected to ecological theory is
A) John Bowlby.
B) Konrad Lorenz.
C) Urie Bronfenbrenner.
D) John Piaget.

125) The setting in which an individual lives is called the
A) macrosystem.
B) exosystem.
C) microsystem.
D) chronosystem.

126) Bronfenbrenner's environmental system does NOT include a
A) megasystem.
B) microsystem.
C) exosystem.
D) chronosystem.

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

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

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

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

131) A cognitive developmentalist is interested in learning how traditional Cree child-rearing practices affect neural development in infants. This research is most likely to use which approach?
A) Developmental neuroscience
B) Cognitive neuroscience
C) Social neuroscience
D) Socioemotional neuroscience

132) Dr. Brokenleg's research is linking neural circuitry and particular social behaviours in a sample of Canadian infants. The research will employ
A) Social neuroscience methods
B) Cognitive neuroscience methods
C) Socioemotional neuroscience methods
D) The scientific method

133) Why does the textbook favour an eclectic approach?
A) It is the simplest approach.
B) It is the newest theoretical approach.
C) It recognizes the strengths of very different approaches.
D) It combines all possible approaches

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134) Casual watching is very different than observation as used in scientific studies. A major difference is that scientific observation is
A) highly systematic.
B) done over a very long period of time.
C) sometimes biased.
D) overly reliant on core researchers.

135) Scientific observation requires that
A) the observer be systematic.
B) the observer does not know how observations will be recorded.
C) observations be naturalistic.
D) observations be in a lab setting.

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

137) Which of the following locations would NOT be considered for a naturalistic observation?
A) A home
B) A day-care centre
C) A child-study lab at the university
D) A sporting event

138) A child-care director is trying to find out information about the parents in her centre. She decides to have them fill out surveys. What method of research is this approach?
A) Correlational
B) Observational
C) Descriptive
D) Experimental

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

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

141) _____ have uniform procedures for administration and scoring; many allow a person's performance to be compared with the performance of other individuals to provide information about individual differences among people.
A) Standardized tests
B) Physical development tests
C) Chapter tests in classroom textbooks
D) Writing games

142) Prior to applying to graduate school, Raven is told she will have to take the GRE exam. This situation provides an example of how psychologists judge performance levels using
A) cross-sectional testing.
B) projective testing.
C) standardized testing.
D) naturalistic observation.

143) In order to assess the brain and spinal cord (the central nervous system) with a psychophysiological measure, which of the following can be used?
A) Neuroimaging techniques
B) Blood sample tests
C) Neuroimaging and blood sample tests
D) Karyotyping of neuroimages.

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144) Measuring _____ through blood samples can provide information about many aspects of a person's development and pubertal changes.
A) hormones
B) weight
C) digestion
D) facial expressions

145) What is the purpose of correlational research?
A) To determine the cause of a behaviour
B) To describe the strength of the relationship between two events
C) To compare the responses of an individual with that of a group
D) To compare groups from at least two different cultures or geographic areas

146) What is the purpose of experimental research?
A) To determine the cause of a behaviour
B) To describe the strength of the relationship between two events
C) To compare the responses of an individual with that of a group
D) To compare groups from at least two different cultures or geographic areas

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

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148) A drug company believes that it has discovered a pill that may improve a person's reaction speed. To test the drug, 10 men are given no drug, 10 men are given one pill, and 10 men are given two pills. One week later, each participant is presented with a task in which they hit a button after hearing a tone. The speed of their reaction is recorded to the hundredth of a second. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?

A) pill dosage
B) sex of the participant in the study
C) time it takes a participant to push the button
D) one-week delay

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

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

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

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

151) The main disadvantage of a longitudinal design is

A) the number of scientists involved.
B) the amount of planning involved and drop-out rate.
C) too much time and expense.
D) the number of participants required.

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152) Which ethical precaution is NOT required by the American Psychological Association for researchers using children as participants?
A) Informed consent must be obtained from either a parent or legal guardian.
B) Children must be allowed to withdraw from the research at any point if they so desire.
C) Experimenters must ensure the confidentiality of participants.
D) Researchers must avoid the use of deception.

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

154) _____ refers to using an ethnic label such as *African American* or *Latino* in a superficial way that portrays an ethnic group as being more homogeneous than it really is.
A) Value-free ethnicity
B) Ethnic interpretation
C) Ethnic gloss
D) Ethnic magnifying

155) Historically, which of the following has been true about ethnic minority research?
A) There has been an abundance of research.
B) There has been roughly equal treatment of research between minority and nonminority children.
C) Until recently, ethnic minority families were often combined in the category "minority."
D) There is proportionally adequate research regarding ethnic minorities.

156) A study was conducted examining play behaviour among boys and girls on the playground. Five girls participated while 45 boys did. The researcher claims that play behaviours between boys and girls are the same. This conclusion illustrates
A) Hypothesis testing
B) Gender bias
C) Sex differences
D) Gender development

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157) Which of the following is not a learning strategy that is inspired by Erikson's theory?
A) Nurture infants and develop their trust
B) Discourage initiative in young children
C) Promote industry in elementary school children
D) Stimulate identity exploration in adolescence

158) Which of the following is not a part of the Indigenous theory of development?
A) Spiritual
B) Genetic
C) Intellectual
D) Socioemotional

159) Based on the "Connecting to Practice" section, which of the following analogies best describes the various developmental theories?
A) Tools in a toolbox
B) A floral bouquet
C) Galileo among Greek philosophers
D) Hypothesis testing in the scientific method

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

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

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

163) Describe the early-later experience issue and how it fits into the study of developmental psychology.

164) Forms of research data collection include survey and interview, standardized test, case study, and physiological measurement. What are the pros and cons of each approach?

165) Discuss how bias can impact child development research and findings.

166) Compare and contrast Vygotsky's sociocultural perspective with Piaget's cognitive developmental perspective of child development.

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Chapter 01 Test Bank

Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 01 Test Bank

1) C
2) C
3) B
4) B
5) B
6) D
7) B
8) D
9) C
10) C
11) D
12) A
13) C
14) A
15) A
16) B
17) D
18) D
19) D
20) A
21) A
22) C
23) C
24) B
25) D
26) B
27) D
28) B
29) A
30) C
31) D
32) A
33) A
34) A
35) C
36) C
37) B

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38) A
39) C
40) D
41) D
42) C
43) A
44) A
45) C
46) C
47) B
48) B
49) C
50) B
51) A
52) D
53) A
54) C
55) B
56) A
57) C
58) A
59) D
60) B
61) C
62) D
63) B
64) B
65) D
66) A
67) B
68) C
69) A
70) A
71) B
72) B
73) B
74) A
75) D
76) A
77) B

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78) D
79) B
80) C
81) B
82) C
83) C
84) D
85) C
86) D
87) B
88) C
89) C
90) B
91) C
92) B
93) A
94) D
95) B
96) B
97) B
98) A
99) A
100) C
101) C
102) A
103) B
104) D
105) D
106) B
107) A
108) A
109) A
110) D
111) A
112) C
113) C
114) B
115) B
116) A
117) B

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118) D
119) C
120) D
121) A
122) C
123) A
124) C
125) C
126) A
127) B
128) D
129) A
130) B
131) B
132) A
133) C
134) A
135) A
136) D
137) C
138) C
139) C
140) B
141) A
142) C
143) A
144) A
145) B
146) A
147) C
148) C
149) A
150) B
151) C
152) D
153) D
154) C
155) C
156) B
157) B

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158) B
159) A
160) Short Answer
161) Short Answer
162) Short Answer
163) Short Answer
164) Short Answer
165) Short Answer
166) Short Answer

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