Child and Adolescent Development in Your Classroom Chronological Approach 1st edition Bergin Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01

1. A researcher randomly assigns 50 students to 2 groups of 25. Group 1 is given computers and educational software to take home and use, while Group 2 is given educational workbooks to take home. Two months later, the researcher gives each group standardized achievement tests. What is the research design?

a. Nonexperimental correlational
b. Qualitative
c. Experimental
d. Clinical

ANSWER: c

2. A researcher wants to find out whether increased hand washing causes a decreased number of illnesses among staff and children in child care. Which research design should the researcher use?

a. Observational
b. Nonexperimental correlational
c. Experimental
d. Behavioral

ANSWER: c

3. A researcher wants to understand the effect of parental drug use on children. Which research design should she use?

a. Qualitative
b. Nonexperimental correlational
c. Experimental
d. Clinical

ANSWER: b

4. A researcher wants to know whether successful school principals tend to be extroverted. Which research design does this imply?

a. Longitudinal
b. Nonexperimental correlational
c. Experimental
d. Behavioral

ANSWER: b

5. A researcher wishes to investigate how students of different ages view their parents, so he has students in grades 6, 9, and 12 fill out questionnaires. This type of research is

a. experimental.
b. cross-sectional.
c. longitudinal.
d. laboratory based.

ANSWER: b

6. The reason researchers prefer to do experiments whenever possible is that experiments

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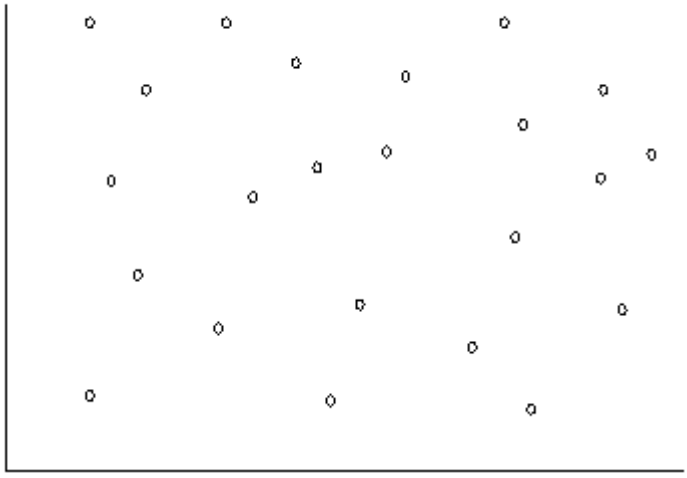
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a. are inexpensive and easy to conduct.
b. provide detailed descriptions of behavior.
c. demonstrate that one thing likely causes another.
d. demonstrate formal operational thought.

ANSWER: c

7. The plot shown below most likely represents a correlation of about



a. +1.00.
b. +0.80.
c. 0.00.
d. −0.80.

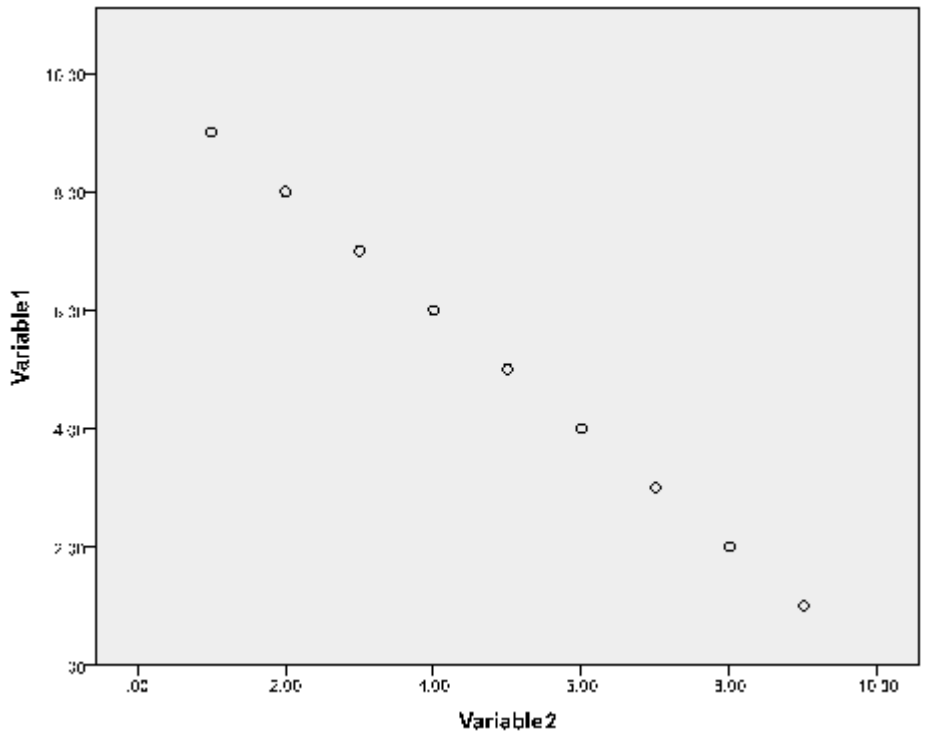
ANSWER: c

8. The plot shown below represents a correlation of

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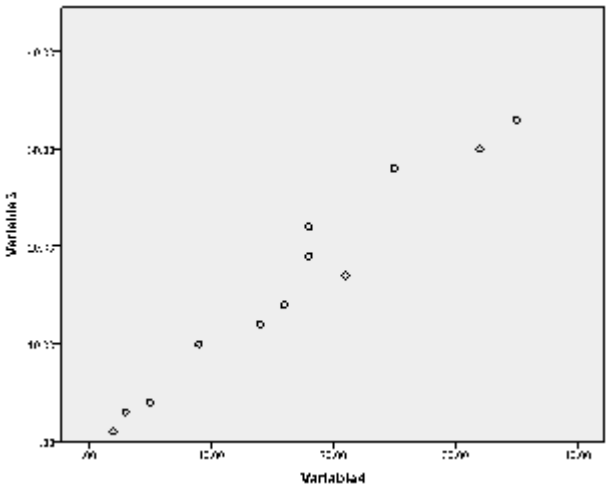
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a. +1.00.
b. +0.80.
c. −0.80.
d. −1.00.

ANSWER: d

9. The plot shown below represents a correlation that is



a. strong and positive
b. weak and positive.

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c. weak and negative.
d. strong and negative.

ANSWER: a

10. Experts find a strong relationship between reading test scores and math test scores. Students who are high on one tend to be high on the other. This correlation would best be represented by which of the following correlation coefficients?
a. +0.60
b. +0.10
c. −0.10
d. −0.60

ANSWER: a

11. A counselor observed a strong tendency for students who drink a lot of alcohol to have lower test scores. This correlation would best be represented by which of the following correlation coefficients?
a. +0.50
b. +0.10
c. −0.10
d. −0.50

ANSWER: d

12. If you want to investigate how a small number of 10-year olds think and feel about divorce and you want to report the results in the children's own words, which of the following research approaches would you most likely use?
a. Cross-sectional
b. Experimental
c. Qualitative
d. Longitudinal

ANSWER: c

13. When two things, orks and lopas, are positively correlated,
a. orks may cause lopas, lopas may cause orks, or both may be caused by something else.
b. it is almost certain that either orks cause lopas or lopas cause orks.
c. it is almost certain that orks and lopas are not causally related.
d. it means that one cannot be predicted from the other.

ANSWER: a

14. Which of the following is commonly considered a medium effect size?
a. 0.60
b. 0.35
c. 0.50

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d. 0.20

ANSWER: b

15. By the time a well-designed longitudinal study has been going for 20 years and has something relevant to tell us about adolescence, the findings may not be relevant to today's youth because of
    a. problems with validity.
    b. problems with reliability.
    c. the stability of aggression.
    d. the cohort effect.

ANSWER: d

16. A test that measures what it claims to measure for some specific purpose is a test that has
    a. experimental design.
    b. effect size.
    c. reliability.
    d. validity.

ANSWER: d

17. According to Table 1.2 in the text, which of the following has a negative effect size?
    a. Parent involvement in education
    b. Retention in grade
    c. Inquiry-based teaching
    d. Study skills and strategies

ANSWER: b

18. In Urie Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, the most influential processes tend to occur in the
    a. microsystem.
    b. mesosystem.
    c. exosystem.
    d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: a

19. In Urie Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, processes that occur in the microsystem are likely to involve
    a. face-to-face activity.
    b. issues of social and cultural values.
    c. people who make important decisions, like school boards and government officials.
    d. change across time.

ANSWER: a

20. A heritability estimate for having two ears would likely be about
    a. zero.

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b. 0.25.
c. 0.50.
d. 0.75.

ANSWER: a

21. Which of the following refers to observable characteristics?
a. Genotype
b. Phenotype
c. Gene–environment correlation
d. Heritability

ANSWER: b

22. When scientists say that siblings share 50% of their genes, the scientists are referring to
a. segregating genes.
b. phenotype.
c. shared environment.
d. gene–environment correlation.

ANSWER: a

23. Why do Japanese schools prefer large classes?
a. Large classes acclimate Japanese children to overcrowding.
b. Large classes encourage students to learn to function as part of a large group.
c. Large classes free up some teachers to be special education teachers.
d. The buildings left over from World War II have large rooms.

ANSWER: b

24. Calvin Murphy is on a swim team. When his parents take him to out-of-town swim meets, they try to visit the local museums and historical sites. This might affect his achievement because of
a. metacognitive growth.
b. cultural mismatch.
c. cultural capital.
d. authoritative parenting.

ANSWER: c

25. Cultural capital refers to
a. knowledge that helps a child “get ahead.”
b. money that a family earns.
c. the city that is the cultural center of a region.
d. knowledge of facts that might be considered trivia.

ANSWER: a

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26. Rachel, who is 12, lives with both of her parents, who work in local fast-food restaurants. Their neighbors are mostly unemployed or work in low level, nonunion jobs in the automobile industry. Her parents did not graduate from high school and don't know much about college or how to apply to college. Which of the following is Rachel likely experiencing?

a. A nonshared environment
b. Low cultural capital
c. A cohort effect
d. Canalization

ANSWER: b

27. Research shows that different ethnic groups have different styles of storytelling. This fact can affect academic achievement and is an example of

a. multiple intelligences.
b. cultural mismatch.
c. cohort effect.
d. halo effect.

ANSWER: b

28. Consider the story of Olly Neal, who stole books from the school library as a youth and later became a judge. As presented in the textbook, his story focused on

a. the effects of discrimination across Olly's youth.
b. a school librarian serving as a protective factor.
c. the effects of supplementary education.
d. the effects of crime on youth development.

ANSWER: b

29. A key risk factor for children is

a. maternal employment.
b. lack of access to television.
c. religious involvement.
d. maternal depression.

ANSWER: d

30. One explanation for the negative effects of poverty is that families in poverty experience conditions that can lead to depression, marital conflict, and other problems, which then lead to diminished quality of parenting. Which model does this represent?

a. Family investment model
b. De-identification model
c. Family stress model
d. Heritability model

ANSWER: c

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31. Which of the following is true of readiness tests?
    a. They provide accurate information about who should start school and who should not.
    b. Many have poor reliability and validity.
    c. They measure response to stressful situations.
    d. Typical intelligence tests are often used as readiness tests.

ANSWER: b

32. Regarding starting school, an environmentalist is likely to believe that
    a. young children who are not "ready" for school should wait to start school until they mature.
    b. preschool has little effect on children's school readiness.
    c. children's readiness for school depends primarily on inherited abilities.
    d. young children should start school even if readiness tests show lack of readiness because school causes children to learn.

ANSWER: d

33. Compared to control groups, longitudinal studies of the effectiveness of Head Start have shown that Head Start students
    a. showed more learning disabilities.
    b. showed modest cognitive gains.
    c. showed large cognitive gains.
    d. had lowered occupational aspirations while in high school.

ANSWER: b

34. A probable reason why the Abecedarian Project had stronger positive effects than Head Start is that it had
    a. many years as a federally funded project, which gave time for improvement.
    b. an intensive design with many hours of intervention combined with home visits.
    c. a curriculum that emphasized standardized tests.
    d. more teachers of color involved.

ANSWER: b

35. Which of the following is most clearly a component of a child's nurture?
    a. Child's hair color
    b. Father's foot size
    c. Child's school curriculum
    d. Mother's hair color

ANSWER: c

36. Which theory emphasizes the notion that humans are influenced by concentric circles of influence, from immediate influences to distant influences?

ANSWER: Bioecological model or Bronfenbrenner's theory

37. In their studies of heritability, whom do behavioral geneticists tend to study?

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ANSWER: Identical and fraternal twins, twins and nontwins, or twins and adopted siblings

38. What is a possible explanation for why some U.S. ethnic groups have lower achievement levels than others?
ANSWER: Cultural capital or cultural mismatch

39. What tends to happen to the positive effects of preschool for at risk children after the children leave the program?
ANSWER: Positive effects tend to decline.

40. Which is more important, nature or nurture?
ANSWER: Neither is more important. They interact to create human characteristics (although environment typically makes a greater contribution in behavior and social development).

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