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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 Essay

1. Azucena is 8 years old, living with her parents. Recently, due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, she had to attend school online. Furthermore, one of her parents lost their job and their house was on the verge of being foreclosed. Azucena did not meet her peers or friends for almost two years and to make matters worse, her grandparent passed away without getting to visit the family, leaving Azucena feeling lonely. Despite these situations, Azucena showed resilience. Please describe what resilience is and provide an example of how Azucena could be resilient despite her adverse circumstances.

ANSWER: Resilience is the ability to bounce back and recover despite difficult life circumstances. Azucena can show resilience in several ways. One way she can show resilience is to perform well in school and to adapt to her new learning environment. Another way she can show resilience is to maintain her friendships. The third way she can show resilience is to avoid feeling depressed or lonely despite her grandparent's unfortunate passing. Overall, the ways Azucena can show resilience is her ability to bounce back after the pandemic and not let those challenging circumstances have such a negative and lasting impact on her life.

2. While developmental researchers are diverse, they do have several commonalities. List and briefly describe three ways that developmental researchers are alike.

ANSWER: Acceptable responses should include at least three of these points. Developmental researchers agree on some basic facts about development. They share a common vocabulary used to communicate about development. They use common established scientific research methods to investigate development. They share a commitment to accurate and ethical science. They share an appreciation and empathy for all human beings.

3. There are many individual physical aspects to human development, such as biological milestones. However, even the development of these milestones can be influenced by the culture in which the individual develops. Identify and briefly explain at least two ways that culture can influence the development of milestones.

ANSWER: Culture defines which biological markers are important. For example, menarche, menopause, and physical changes related to getting older are viewed and responded to differently in different cultures. Culture can influence when certain biological milestones are met due to diet, activity, and other factors. Cultural norms regarding age of schooling, work, and family influence definitions of developmental stages and expectations for these stages.

4. Developmental science is "interdisciplinary" and "international." Explain the meaning of each of these characteristics of developmental science and give one explanation of the importance of each.

ANSWER: Developmental science is "interdisciplinary" because researchers from many different fields contribute to the knowledge of developmental science. Some of these disciplines include psychology, anthropology, neuroscience, pediatrics, sociology, economics, nursing, and education. It is important that developmental science is interdisciplinary because scientists from various disciplines collaborate, check each other's work, and hold each other accountable. Developmental science is "international" because developmental researchers work in all parts of the world, including all seven continents. The international nature of developmental science is important because it helps one to differentiate universal versus cultural aspects of development. It also helps one to appreciate the diversity of development.

5. Describe the various ways in which life was more difficult for many children historically.

ANSWER: Throughout history, life was difficult for many children. There were many health conditions and illnesses that were not treatable, causing many children to die before their fifth birthday.

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Furthermore, there was widespread inequality and a lack of resources where many children experienced starvation. Also, unlike today, due to a lack of prenatal care and women's health resources, many children and mothers experience complications of birth itself. Up until 1900s, about one in three children in the United States would die before their fifth birthday due to those reasons. Today, newborn babies are twice as likely to live into adulthood compared to 30 years ago.

6. Contrast early developmental science and modern developmental science. Provide at least three changes in modern developmental science compared to early developmental science.

ANSWER: Modern developmental science has turned away from the racist, sexist, ableist, and ageist views of early developmental scientists. Technological breakthroughs have made possible the use of methods such as brain scans and genetic analysis. Understanding of "epigenetics" has changed how people view the role of experience in genetic expression. Modern developmental science has a greater understanding and recognition of the important influences of culture and community on individual development.

7. Noam is a college student studying developmental science. As Noam researches developmental topics for class assignments, they keep noticing that the findings of developmental studies often don't agree with one another. Noam is beginning to feel discouraged and wonders if science can be trusted at all. Formulate an argument that would encourage Noam that disagreement among developmental scientists can make developmental science more trustworthy. Use at least three points in your argument.

ANSWER: Acceptable answers should contain at least three of these points. Popular media claims about science are not always accurate, and therefore more scientific agreement may exist than is portrayed in popular media. Disagreement over research findings leads to critical thinking and more careful evaluation of methodology and claims. Critical thinking is the basis of scientific inquiry, and it makes science better and more trustworthy. Even when unanimous scientific agreement does not exist, people can still trust the establishment of "scientific consensus" in which a wide majority agree. Appropriate evaluation of disagreements can ultimately help build scientific consensus.

8. List and briefly explain the four major themes pervading developmental science.

ANSWER: 1. Each person's development is a complex interaction between them and the world. People develop as individuals, but that development is both influenced by and influences their environment. 2. The process of development is not only universal but also unique to each person. People can generalize universal trends and concepts in human development, but each individual person's development will be different from every other person's. 3. Culture and community context are critical. Because culture and community influence and define meaning of development, people cannot truly understand development without understanding its cultural context. 4. Change is constant, but some elements of individuals remain the same. While an individual changes throughout the lifespan, some aspects of the person change little throughout their life.

9. As Hosea grew up, he had several life experiences considered to be risk factors for developmental difficulties. His father went to prison, and his parents divorced when Hosea was 5 years old. His mother had to work hard to provide for the family and was seldom home to supervise Hosea and his siblings. The family never seemed to have enough money to make ends meet. In spite of these difficulties, at age 20, Hosea is finishing his associate's degree, has a positive group of friends, and holds a steady job. Using the developmental concepts of "nature" and "nurture," give at least three possible explanations for Hosea's resilience.

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ANSWER: Hosea's resilience probably results from the interaction of a number of nature and nurture influences. Hosea may have been born with a flexible and resilient nature that helps him roll with the punches that life has thrown at him. These "nature" tendencies may have been inherited as part of his genetic makeup. Hosea may have been raised to be determined and resilient even in the face of hardship. His mother's example of working hard to support her family may have been an important "nurture" influence. Resilience is often formed from close, positive social relationships: Hosea may have had an adult, like a grandparent or a teacher, who he felt connected to. Additionally, he may have grown up in a community and culture that values and encourages determination and resilience. It is likely that all of these factors came into play and interacted with one another to shape Hosea's development.

10. List and briefly describe the five levels of social context in Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model of human development.

ANSWER: The five levels of social context in Bronfenbrenner's model include the individual, the microsystem, the mesosystem, the exosystem, and the macrosystem. The individual refers to the personal characteristics of the individual (such as age, health, and genetics), as well as the choices that the individual makes. The microsystem includes the individual's domains of direct interaction, such as family, friends, school, and work. The mesosystem is made up of the interactions between the people/organizations in the microsystem. The exosystem includes community and governmental influences, such as media and laws. The macrosystem includes the value, ideas, and customs of the culture in which the individual lives.

11. Analyze the social context of your own development according to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model of human development. Identify at least one specific way that the individual, microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, and macrosystem levels of context EACH influence your development.

ANSWER: Acceptable student answers will include at least one specific application for each of Bronfenbrenner's levels. Example might include health, genes, or personal choices for the individual; the influence of family, friends, work, or school for the microsystem; interactions such as family–school relationships for the mesosystem; media messages or public policy decisions for the exosystem; and cultural beliefs or practices (such as norms or prejudices) for the macrosystem.

12. Define what birth cohorts are. Describe the cohort differences between Millennials and Generation Z.

ANSWER: Birth cohorts are the categories that experts use to group people from different generations. How they divide groups often depends on communities' differing significant historical events. In the cohort of Millennials, younger adults remember the terrorist attacks of 9/11 first hand and were shaped by the Great Recession of 2008. For Generation Z, children grew up after smartphones became nearly universal.

13. Family or individual income is the simplest, but not always the most helpful, way to measure monetary well-being. Identify and briefly describe two other ways that researchers measure this variable. Additionally, identify two ways that money can influence development.

ANSWER: Two other ways that scientists can measure financial well-being include evaluating whether material needs are being met and evaluating socioeconomic status. Adequacy of material needs is measured by whether an individual or family has enough food, a safe and stable place to live, and access to affordable health care. Socioeconomic status is a measure that combines income level with social status (job position, education level) and social capital (social connectedness leading to help getting

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needs met). Researchers have found financial well-being to be correlated with many developmental outcomes, including lifelong health, lifelong happiness, and life expectancy.

14. List and describe the six forms of cultural strengths proposed by the Community Cultural Wealth model. Explain one benefit of using this model to understand communities that may be marginalized.

ANSWER: Aspirational capital is the ability to maintain hopes and dreams even in the face of challenges; linguistic capital refers to communication skills, including family stories and bilingual communication; familial capital refers to a sense of connection, caring, and support from the community; social capital refers to networks of people who provide support for navigating society; navigational capital refers to the skills needed to maneuver through social institutions that are not designed for diversity; resistant capital refers to knowledge and skill for challenging inequality. This model is helpful for understanding and working with marginalized communities because it emphasizes strengths rather than viewing marginalized communities as a collection of problems. This emphasis on strengths helps support positive developmental outcomes.

15. Explain three reasons why understanding culture is important to developmental science. Explain the term cultural humility and why it is important to developmental science.

ANSWER: Understanding culture is critical to developmental science for a number of reasons. Culture is a critical way that people learn from each other and get along. Culture influences all aspects of development, so people cannot adequately understand development apart from understanding the cultural context of development. Understanding culture helps one identify when people may experience cultural discrimination, and therefore helps protect them from discrimination. Cultural humility refers to an openness to cultural diversity and a self-awareness of one's own cultural background. This allows one to develop respectful, equitable, and supportive relationships with others. It is also a core competency for many professional fields, including health care, education, and law enforcement.

16. Describe what cultural humility is and what the views and challenges are.

ANSWER: Cultural humility is an openness to cultural diversity and a self-awareness of your own cultural background, which helps to create respectful relationships where everyone learns from each other and no one feels superior. Many people feel awkward when talking about culture and cultural differences and many avoid talking about religion, ethnicity, and race, beginning in childhood. People often feel it is impolite to talk directly about differences.

17. Compare and contrast individualistic communities and collectivist communities, using at least one point of similarity and at least two points of contrast. Include correct use of the terms "independence" and "interdependence" in your response.

ANSWER: Individualistic communities value "independence" of the individual, meaning that the individual's right to make their own life choices is prioritized. In contrast, collectivist communities value "interdependence," meaning that relationships within the group and the needs of the group are valued more highly than individual rights. Individualistic communities may be comprised of smaller family units, allowing more emphasis on the achievements and opportunities of the individuals. Collectivist communities may tend to have larger families that can contribute to the needs of the group. Individualistic communities may encourage more personal uniqueness, while collective communities may expect more conformity to the community. Both types of communities share the goal of raising children who are healthy, happy adults.

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Chapter 1 Essay

18. Six-year-old Jubal has his eyesight tested for the first time when he goes to kindergarten. The nurse discovers a major discrepancy between the visual acuity of Jubal's right and left eyes, and Jubal is ultimately diagnosed with a lazy eye. The eye doctor expresses concern that Jubal's brain has not been using the weaker eye, and therefore, Jubal has not developed binocular depth perception. The eye doctor warns the family that treatment of the lazy eye must begin immediately; and Jubal might be too old to develop binocular depth perception even with the treatment, as depth perception usually must develop before age 6. To the doctor's surprise, and Jubal's family's delight, Jubal does develop binocular depth perception after several months of treatment. Explain how Jubal's case relates to the plasticity of development. Explain and apply the term "sensitive period" in your response.

ANSWER: The "sensitive period," or time that development is most responsive to environmental stimuli, for binocular depth perception typically occurs before age 6. Jubal's doctor is concerned about Jubal's potential for developing binocular depth perception; because, at age 6, Jubal may have missed the developmental sensitive period for this ability. Plasticity of development refers to the idea that development can be molded, like plastic, by experiences. Fortunately, the plasticity of development allows Jubal's perception of depth to be molded by his new visual experiences after treatment of the lazy eye, despite the potential limits of the sensitive period.

19. Eight-year-old Ariahna's thinking has developed over the past few years. She has steadily added to the number of words and concepts that she knows. She recently developed the ability to reason logically about objects in her environment, and she can understand that other people have their own thoughts which are different from hers, both abilities that she did not have four years ago. Evaluate these examples of Ariahna's cognitive development in terms of continuous growth and discontinuous growth. In your response, include definitions and correct usage of the terms continuous growth, discontinuous growth, and stages.

ANSWER: Continuous growth is change that is relatively constant and stable. Discontinuous growth is change that is more irregular and unstable, often progressing in "stages" (periods in which development changes dramatically). Ariahna's cognitive development shows evidence of both continuous and discontinuous growth. Her steady addition of more words and concepts has progressed in continuous pattern. Her development of new types of thought, such as logical thought and understanding of another's perspective, is a discontinuous qualitative change of thinking that would appear in stagelike development.

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

1. Science is the process of gathering and organizing knowledge about the world in a way that is:
   a. ambiguous and questionable.
   b. subjective and bias.
   c. testable and reliable.
   d. factual and nonempirical.

ANSWER: c

2. All of these are characteristics of scientific thinking EXCEPT for a(n):
   a. focus on universal, objective truths.
   b. commitment to a set of absolute facts.
   c. examination of empirical evidence.
   d. rigorous questioning of discoveries.

ANSWER: b

3. Science is BEST defined as a:
   a. set of indisputable and unchanging facts about the world.
   b. philosophy of how the world works that is consistent with one's world view.
   c. process of gathering and organizing knowledge about the world in a way that is testable and reliable.
   d. large sample size of similar personal experiences that help one understand the world.

ANSWER: c

4. Through the COVID-19 pandemic, many children around the world experienced difficulties and challenges with learning virtually. Which of these children would MOST likely be resilient due to environmental and relational support systems?
   a. Dmitri's natural ability to navigate new circumstances allowed him to excel in online learning.
   b. Juanita enjoyed learning online because she got to watch other TV shows during class.
   c. Raisa refused to learn online and complained to her parents and teachers about the learning environment.
   d. Luca's parents and teachers guided them through online learning, resulting in high academic performance.

ANSWER: d

5. _____ is the ability to bounce back and recover despite difficult life circumstances.
   a. Resilience
   b. Intelligence
   c. Scientific thinking
   d. Empirical thinking

ANSWER: a

6. Science that is studied *empirically* means the information is:
   a. based on subjective information.
   b. verified by systematic study.

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

c. applicable to only select individuals.
d. based off of general assumptions.

ANSWER: b

7. Which of these is the BEST example of scientific thinking?
a. Jeevan knows how adolescents think because he remembers how he was as an adolescent.
b. Jeevan learns about how adolescents think by reading articles about adolescent thinking in popular magazines.
c. Jeevan uses his personal experiences to understand how adolescents think.
d. Jeevan tests his hypothesis by interviewing a large group of adolescents in order to understand how they think.

ANSWER: d

8. Development refers to the _____ as we grow and develop.
a. similarities among individuals
b. love humans acquire
c. changes that happen
d. environmental impacts

ANSWER: c

9. Which of these developmental characteristics is unique to humans, as compared to other animal species?
a. taking approximately two decades to mature to adulthood
b. being inherently social beings who live in communities
c. changing as one grows
d. nurturing one's young and members of their community

ANSWER: a

10. All of these are examples of ways that culture impacts biological development EXCEPT for which?
a. Culture can help determine which biological milestones are important.
b. Culture can impact the timing of biological milestones.
c. Culture can determine the existence of biological milestones.
d. Culture can encourage lifestyle practices that affect outcomes of biological development.

ANSWER: c

11. When examining human development, _____ is an essential part to consider, as growth can be unique to each individual.
a. diversity
b. universality
c. categories
d. standards

ANSWER: a

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

12. While developmental researchers are diverse, they can be expected to share all of these EXCEPT:
    a. a common vocabulary to describe developmental concepts.
    b. an agreement on basic facts about development.
    c. scientific methods of studying development.
    d. personal beliefs about how people should develop.

ANSWER: d

13. _____ is the systematic study of how humans grow and the underlying processes that create change and stability over time.
    a. Anthropology
    b. Neonatology
    c. Developmental science
    d. Developmental philosophy

ANSWER: c

14. Dr. Sanchez is a developmental scientist. Dr. Sanchez's goals for his work probably include all of these EXCEPT:
    a. explaining people's lives.
    b. improving people's lives.
    c. prescribing ways that people should develop.
    d. appreciating all different kinds of lives.

ANSWER: c

15. Broad areas of study in developmental science which overlap and interact with one another are known as:
    a. domains of development.
    b. developmental periods.
    c. developmental specialties.
    d. categories of development.

ANSWER: a

16. In child development, developmental scientists often divide development into various domains, which usually include:
    a. physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development.
    b. economic, cultural, financial, and historical development.
    c. typical, abnormal, and atypical development.
    d. current and modern development.

ANSWER: a

17. Which of these areas represents part of the physical domain of developmental science?
    a. anxiety disorder
    b. brain development

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

c. social development
d. behavioral issues

ANSWER: b

18. Because developmental scientists come from a wide variety of fields such as psychology, education, neuroscience, and economics, one can say that developmental science is:
a. interdisciplinary.
b. multicultural.
c. psychological.
d. international.

ANSWER: a

19. Developmental scientists are _____, by trying to understand how human development is unique to one community and what is universal amongst communities.
a. interdisciplinary
b. international
c. psychological
d. philosophical

ANSWER: b

20. Sasha is a developmental scientist. Based on what you know about developmental scientists, which of these is MOST likely to be true of Sasha?
a. Sasha spends most of their time with books and theories, and little time working with people.
b. Sasha's highest educational level is a bachelor's degree.
c. Sasha tests ideas about development by conducting empirical research.
d. Sasha develops their own personal standard and techniques for contributing to the knowledge of developmental science.

ANSWER: c

21. The fact that developmental science is "international" is important for all of these reasons EXCEPT for which?
a. Developmental scientists in different parts of the world collaborate with each other to better understand development.
b. Developmental scientists around the world hold each other accountable by reviewing each other's work.
c. Developmental scientists in different parts of the world work in isolation from one another, so it is necessary to have them in many places.
d. Developmental scientists around the world help people understand which developmental processes are universal and which are culture specific.

ANSWER: c

22. Lab experiments, brain scans, and naturalistic observations are all examples of:

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

a. domains of development.
b. inappropriate approaches to studying child and adolescent development.
c. methods used by developmental scientists to study child and adolescent development.
d. specializations of developmental scientists.

ANSWER: c

23. Evidence suggests that human interest in nurturing development began:
a. during the COVID-19 pandemic.
b. in the early 1900s.
c. about 2,000 years ago.
d. at the beginning of human life.

ANSWER: d

24. Throughout history and in the present, the lives of many children have been:
a. difficult.
b. easy.
c. simple.
d. uncomplicated.

ANSWER: a

25. Compared to development in earlier historical periods, which of these is MOST likely today?
a. A baby born today will die before reaching adulthood.
b. A person will die in childbirth.
c. A person will experience early death due to harsh work conditions.
d. A person will live until later life.

ANSWER: d

26. Vartika was born in 2000, and her great grandparent, Anandi, was born in 1898. Which of these is more likely for Vartika than for Anandi?
a. Vartika's baby will die in childhood.
b. Vartika will die before late adulthood due to disease or harsh living conditions.
c. Vartika will die in childbirth.
d. Vartika will live into late adulthood.

ANSWER: d

27. Which of these statements comparing ancient humanity and modern-day humanity is TRUE?
a. The rates of childhood mortality are about the same.
b. Interest in understanding human development is evident in both.
c. The rates of death due to disease and hard living conditions are about the same.
d. The rates of people living into late adulthood are about the same.

ANSWER: b

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

28. John Locke's idea that children are born as "blank slates" to be shaped by life experiences is not considered developmental science because:
    a. it has been proven false.
    b. it is not a logical idea.
    c. John Locke was not a developmental scientist.
    d. his idea was based on philosophy rather than empirical study.

ANSWER: d

29. Swiss philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau argued that children were born:
    a. good.
    b. evil.
    c. with a blank slate.
    d. with a moral conscious.

ANSWER: a

30. The scientific method involves all of these EXCEPT:
    a. using personal judgments.
    b. making observation.
    c. developing theories.
    d. testing ideas.

ANSWER: a

31. The _____ is a way of learning about the world that involves making observations, developing theories or hypotheses about those observations, and then testing them.
    a. philosophy of John Locke
    b. scientific method
    c. domain of development
    d. psychological method

ANSWER: b

32. Researchers owe a debt of gratitude to Ibn al-Haytham, an Iraqi neuroscientist who pioneered and emphasized that:
    a. knowledge required rigorous experimental studies.
    b. research should be limited to personal experience.
    c. knowledge and testing should be different in each field of science.
    d. research should only be conducted by specific individuals.

ANSWER: a

33. Dr. Wan is a developmental scientist who is studying aggression in preschool children. All of these are ways Dr. Wan might use the scientific method in his research EXCEPT for which?
    a. Dr. Wan observes children through a one-way mirror in his laboratory playroom and records the

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

number of aggressive behaviors he observes.

b. Dr. Wan has ideas about types of aggressive behaviors he expects to find in his study, and he specifically looks for and records the kinds of behavior that will support his ideas.

c. Dr. Wan makes a prediction that taller children will engage in a greater number of aggressive acts than younger children.

d. Dr. Wan tests his prediction about the aggression of taller children to see whether or not it is right.

ANSWER: b

34. In the 1900s, although many cities offered services such as hospitals and schools, many institutions were:

a. barely functioning.

b. run by immigrants.

c. not equally open to all.

d. scarce.

ANSWER: c

35. Which of these statements describing social services (such as schools, hospitals, and homes for aging citizens) in the early 1900s is MOST accurate?

a. These services were equally open to all citizens.

b. These services embraced all cultures and ways of life.

c. These services were often supported by women, immigrants, and people of color.

d. These services often imposed rigid ideas about "right" behavior.

ANSWER: d

36. Which of these statements accurately describes a difference between early and modern developmental science?

a. Early developmental scientists cared more about advancing social justice and equality across the lifespan than modern developmental scientists.

b. Modern developmental scientists worked more to end routine separations between children and their caregivers than early developmental scientists.

c. Early developmental scientists were more likely than modern developmental scientists to hold racist, inhumane, or sexist views.

d. Modern developmental scientists are more likely than early developmental scientists to hold racist, ageist, or sexist views.

ANSWER: c

37. What influence did the genocide of World War II have on developmental science?

a. It led to more emphasis on the role of genetics in behavior and personality.

b. It led to more racist attitudes among developmental scientists.

c. It led to the publication of more books on the "science" of parenting.

d. It led to many developmental scientists rejecting racism and an overemphasis on genetic explanation of behavior.

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

38. _____ is the role of experience in activating genetic information in human growth.
    a. Epigenetics
    b. Learning
    c. Genetics
    d. Epistemology

ANSWER: a

39. Which of these statements LEAST supports the ideas of epigenetics?
    a. Inherited genes are the only determinants of an individual's genetic expression.
    b. Adverse fetal experiences can physically alter or damage the brain's chemistry.
    c. Genes inherited from one's parents do not set a child's future development in stone.
    d. Environmental influences can modify a person's genetic expression.

ANSWER: a

40. Which of these statements about disagreement between developmental scientists is TRUE?
    a. If scientists follow the scientific method correctly, they should never disagree about the findings of developmental studies.
    b. The more the diversity of opinion between scientists, the less the science can be trusted.
    c. Scientific findings about which scientists disagree should be disregarded.
    d. Diversity of opinion and viewpoint makes for better and more trustworthy science.

ANSWER: d

41. Dr. Han and Dr. Sanchez each conduct a study to determine whether playing violent video games is associated with increased aggression in children. Both scientists hypothesize that playing these games will be correlated with more aggressive behavior. At the completion of the studies, Dr. Han's findings support the hypothesis, but Dr. Sanchez's findings do not support the hypothesis. Which of these statements about this scenario is MOST accurate?
    a. The discrepancy between findings in the two studies should cause both scientists to think critically and evaluate their work.
    b. These results clearly indicate that poor science methodology was implemented by one or both of the scientists.
    c. Only Dr. Han's study is scientifically useful because it supported the hypothesis.
    d. The scientists' results clearly indicate that a scientific consensus has been reached.

ANSWER: a

42. Which of these statements regarding scientific consensus is FALSE?
    a. A wide majority of researchers agree on a given research finding.
    b. Every researcher in the field agrees on a given research finding.
    c. All researchers agree to follow ethical research guidelines.
    d. Researchers from a variety of backgrounds agree on given research finding.

ANSWER: b

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

43. Scientific consensus is when researchers from a variety of backgrounds:
    a. disagree on a set of facts or observations.
    b. agree on a set of facts or observations.
    c. are confused about a set of facts or observations.
    d. discover different findings on a specific fact or observation.

ANSWER: b

44. Dr. Shine is a developmental scientist researching factors contributing to kindergarten readiness. Dr. Shine's findings do not support her hypothesis, and they seem to contradict the findings of other recently published studies. What should Dr. Shine do?
    a. Dr. Shine should discard her results and start over, as her findings are clearly not scientifically valid.
    b. Dr. Shine should recognize that science cannot reliably contribute to the knowledge about this issue.
    c. Dr. Shine should redesign her study in a way that is more likely to support her hypothesis.
    d. Dr. Shine should think critically about and carefully evaluate both her own study and other recently published studies.

ANSWER: d

45. When researchers from different backgrounds agree on a set of facts or observations, it is called:
    a. critical thinking.
    b. epigenetics.
    c. scientific consensus.
    d. diversity.

ANSWER: c

46. When there is a diversity of ideas and points of view in developmental science, it makes science:
    a. unreliable.
    b. better.
    c. confusing.
    d. narrowminded.

ANSWER: b

47. Which of these practices BEST facilitates scientific consensus?
    a. Researchers from a variety of backgrounds disagree on the findings of the research and do not support the researcher's claims.
    b. Researchers evaluate their peers' work and provide constructive feedback to improve the study's design and methods.
    c. Researchers trust that their peers have completed a valid study and do not check for any errors.
    d. Researchers only seek feedback from colleagues who are in a related field and similar background.

ANSWER: b

48. Critical thinking is BEST described as the:

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

a. ability to find effective ways to refute competing beliefs.
b. freedom to disagree with the findings of others.
c. ability to question what you believe and what others believe.
d. tendency to think in ways that are harshly critical of others.

ANSWER: c

49. The ability to question what you believe or what other people believe is known as:
a. criticism.
b. critical thinking.
c. scientific consensus.
d. diversity of ideas.

ANSWER: b

50. Which statement regarding critical thinking is FALSE?
a. It is a hindrance to achieving scientific consensus.
b. It helps build scientific consensus.
c. It is an appropriate response to diversity of ideas in science.
d. It is the ability to question what you believe and what others believe.

ANSWER: a

51. Which of these is NOT a major theme in developmental science?
a. Development involves a complex interaction between an individual and the world.
b. Developmental processes are universal, but also unique to each individual.
c. Community and cultural context are critical to development.
d. Development is a process of continual change, with no aspects of the individual remaining the same.

ANSWER: d

52. Which of these is a major theme that pervades developmental science?
a. Development is a very simple interaction of the individual and the world.
b. The developmental process is universal and individuals develop the same way.
c. Culture and community context are critical.
d. Change does not happen in developmental science.

ANSWER: c

53. Which of these BEST describes the field of developmental science?
a. The field of study is narrow in scope.
b. The field of study comprises three concrete themes.
c. The field of study is too broad in scope to have any concrete goals.
d. A major concrete goal of the field is to improve the lives of people.

ANSWER: d

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54. Shamika is a developmental scientist at a university who conducts developmental research and teaches developmental psychology courses. Which is MOST likely true of Shamika's work?

a. Her options for research topics are limited, due to the narrow scope of the field of developmental science.
b. She teaches her students that there are two major themes pervading developmental science.
c. She does not consider cultural or community contexts in her research, as developmental science is only concerned with the individual.
d. She not only teaches her students about universal developmental processes but also makes it clear that development is unique to each individual.

ANSWER: d

55. When considering the "nature versus nurture" question, _____ refers to the influence of genetics on development, and _____ refers to the influence of experience on development.

a. nurture; nature
b. nature; nurture
c. culture; community
d. community; culture

ANSWER: b

56. In developmental science, the term "nature" refers to the:

a. influence of experience on development.
b. positive mental health effect of experiencing sunshine and fresh air.
c. influence of genetics on development.
d. influence of culture on development.

ANSWER: c

57. In developmental science, the term "nurture" could refer to each of these EXCEPT the:

a. influence of experience on development.
b. effects of warm, caring social interaction on development.
c. influence of genetics on development.
d. influence of trauma on development.

ANSWER: c

58. Nikola was a shy child, and as an adult, they continue to experience social anxiety. Which of these BEST explains the origins of Nikola's social development?

a. Nikola's shyness is a result of their genetic makeup.
b. Nikola learned to be shy through their experiences interacting with others.
c. Nikola's shyness arises from a complex interaction of many genetic and experiential factors.
d. Nikola's shyness is a product of the culture in which they were raised.

ANSWER: c

59. Seventeen-year-old Prabhjot has high achievement test scores, and they are an excellent student. Their

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mother claims that Prabhjot inherited their "smart" genes from her side of the family. However, Prabhjot's father insists that Prabhjot developed their abilities because they were raised to work hard and value education. Prabhjot's mother attributes their high scores to their _____, and their father attributes their high scores to their _____.

a. nature; nurture
b. nurture; nature
c. culture; community
d. community; culture

ANSWER: a

60. Which statement MOST accurately describes the relationship between one's genes and one's environment?
a. At birth, one's genes are the primary influence over one's behaviors, but over time, one's environment is the primary influence.
b. One's genes and one's environment interact and mutually influence each other in a complex way that occurs over one's lifespan.
c. At birth, one's environment is the primary influence over one's behavior, but over time, one's genes are the primary influence.
d. Researchers have discovered that one's genes have a much stronger influence over one's environment throughout one's lifespan.

ANSWER: b

61. Sixteen-year-old Anan is an accomplished violinist, having played the instrument for 10 years. An MRI scan shows that the area of Anan's brain responsible for movement of the left fingers is larger than average. Which of these BEST explains this finding?
a. The enlargement of this brain area is coincidental, as brain structure does not correlate with behavior.
b. Anan may have been born with a brain structure that was well-suited to fine motor skill of the left fingers, and they also may have developed these structures to an unusual degree through many hours of practice.
c. Anan was born with highly developed brain areas responsible for the movement of the left fingers, allowing them to become an accomplished violinist.
d. Anan was able to become a highly accomplished violinist because their motivation to do well changed the structure of their brain.

ANSWER: b

62. Which of these is an example of a "universal" aspect of development?
a. A boy has blue eyes and dark brown hair.
b. A girl has high achievement test scores.
c. Most toddlers babble before they speak specific words.
d. Some cultures have large celebrations for a child's first birthday.

ANSWER: c

63. Which of these would NOT be considered a typical pattern of development?
a. A child is walking by their first birthday.

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b. Most 15-year-olds can use abstract reasoning.
c. Culture influences how babies learn how to move.
d. Most 9-year-olds do not have any friends.

ANSWER: d

64. Which of these statements concerning universal patterns of human development is FALSE?
a. Universal patterns of development hold true for every individual.
b. Universal patterns of development describe predictable age-related changes and differences.
c. Understanding typical patterns of development can help researchers understand exceptions to these patterns.
d. Understanding typical patterns of development can help people prepare for age-related challenges.

ANSWER: a

65. Developmental science explains typical patterns in human development and explores why there are variations. Which of these exemplifies the variations in human development?
a. Like many toddlers, Yesenia babbled many sounds before speaking her first words.
b. Many children in the third grade have several close friends in their classroom and neighborhoods.
c. Sarai began walking a few months earlier than expected likely due to her parent's efforts and cultural practices.
d. Due to improvements in health resources, born in 2019, Evan is expected to live a long, healthy life.

ANSWER: c

66. The term used by developmental scientists to describe the broad external factors that surround and influence each individual is:
a. epigenetics.
b. context.
c. nature.
d. nest.

ANSWER: b

67. _____ is known as the ideas, beliefs, and social practices that a group of people shares.
a. Culture
b. Context
c. Nature
d. Collective

ANSWER: a

68. Maria is surprised to see her great-grandparent washing and reusing their aluminum foil, but their behavior makes more sense when Maria remembers that her great grandparent lived through the Great Depression as a young child. The Great Depression is an example of the influence of _____ on development.
a. culture
b. context

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c. nature
d. character
ANSWER: b

69. Growing up, Timothy's parents emphasized that all children should study hard in school and aspire to a high-paying career. Timothy's parents' ideals BEST represent their _____.
a. culture
b. genetics
c. nature
d. peer pressure
ANSWER: a

70. All of these theories are examples of contextual models EXCEPT:
a. Urie Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model.
b. Cynthia Garcia Coll's integrative model.
c. Jean Piaget's cognitive development model.
d. Tara Yosso's Community Cultural Wealth model.
ANSWER: c

71. The systems of Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model include all of these EXCEPT:
a. mesosystem.
b. microsystem.
c. metasystem.
d. macrosystem.
ANSWER: c

72. Which of these statements regarding the "person" in Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model is TRUE?
a. The person is powerless over the influences of the spheres surrounding them.
b. The person is located in the outer sphere of Bronfenbrenner's model.
c. The person is influenced by the spheres but does not interact with the environment in a unique way.
d. The person makes choices and may have influence over their environmental influences.
ANSWER: d

73. Which of these is NOT part of the "microsystem" in Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model?
a. family
b. federal government
c. school
d. friends
ANSWER: b

74. Which of these statements regarding Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model is TRUE?

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a. The impact of an individual's genetic makeup and health is not considered in this model.
b. The position of the layers in this model indicates the order of importance of each layer to development.
c. The layers around the individual represent the different parts of the individual's context.
d. The layers in the model overlap, but do not interact with each other.

ANSWER: c

75. Twelve-year-old Tonie lives with their parent, sibling, and grandparent. She attends Northwood Middle School, and her best friend's name is Anna. According to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, the aspects of Tonie's life listed here are parts of her:

a. microsystem.
b. metasystem.
c. exosystem.
d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: a

76. According to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, an individual's family, friends, school, and work are all parts of that individual's:

a. microsystem.
b. metasystem.
c. exosystem.
d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: a

77. According to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, an individual is MOST likely to personally interact with which level of social contact?

a. microsystem
b. metasystem
c. exosystem
d. macrosystem

ANSWER: a

78. According to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, which of these BEST describes the mesosystem?

a. It is made up of the individual's physical and health characteristics, and the choices that the individual makes.
b. It is made up of the people and institution with which the individual most closely interacts, such as family, friends, work, and school.
c. It is made up of the interactions between the people and institution with which the individual most closely interacts, such as the relationship between an individual's parent and their school.
d. It is made up of the institutions that structure the community, such as media and government.

ANSWER: c

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79. Shiloh's parent is a regular volunteer in Shiloh's fifth-grade classroom, helping the teacher with everything from planning parties to photocopying. According to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, this parent–school relationship is part of Shiloh's:

a. microsystem.
b. mesosystem.
c. exosystem.
d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: b

80. According to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, the interactions between the parts of the microsystem make up the individual's:

a. metasystem.
b. mesosystem.
c. macrosystem.
d. exosystem.

ANSWER: b

81. According to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, the institutions that structure the community, such as media and governmental institutions, make up the:

a. microsystem.
b. mesosystem.
c. exosystem.
d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: c

82. Unlike children in the third grade who attend public school, David's private school requires all students to wear uniforms and enroll in specified extracurricular activities. According to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, which level of social environment is represented by these school policies?

a. chronosystem
b. mesosystem
c. exosystem
d. macrosystem

ANSWER: c

83. According to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, which of these statements BEST describes the exosystem?

a. It is made up of the individual's physical and health characteristics, and the choices that the individual makes.
b. It is made up of the people and institution with which the individual most closely interacts, such as family, friends, work, and school.
c. It is made up of the interactions between the people and institution with which the individual most closely interacts, such as the relationship between an individual's parent and their school.

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d. It is made up of the institutions that structure the community, such as media and government.

ANSWER: d

84. According to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, cultural values, ideas, and customary practices make up the:

a. microsystem.
b. mesosystem.
c. exosystem.
d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: d

85. According to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, which of these statements BEST describes the macrosystem?

a. It is made up of the values, ideas, and customary practices of the culture in which the individual lives.
b. It is made up of the people and institution with which the individual most closely interacts, such as family, friends, work, and school.
c. It is made up of the interactions between the people and institution with which the individual most closely interacts, such as the relationship between an individual's parent and their school.
d. It is made up of the institutions that structure the community, such as media and government.

ANSWER: a

86. Simone is a person of color with an excellent work ethic and positive references from past jobs. Despite these strengths, she is having a hard time getting hired, and she senses a feeling of distrust from the prospective employers who interview her. Assuming that Simone is experiencing the effects of racial prejudice, this scenario exemplifies the influence of which of Bronfenbrenner's levels of social context?

a. microsystem
b. mesosystem
c. exosystem
d. macrosystem

ANSWER: d

87. Researchers, such as Cynthia Garcia Coll, point out that although _____ is(are) represented in the outermost level of the bioecological model of human development, it permeates all the layers of the system.

a. government institutions
b. the individual
c. culture
d. time

ANSWER: c

88. The science of human development is often viewed from a contextual viewpoint. Many models explore the complexity of human development. Which theorist developed the integrative model of contextual developmental research?

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a. Cynthia Garcia Coll
b. Urie Bronfenbrenner
c. Tara Yosso
d. Lev Vygotsky

ANSWER: a

89. The Integrative Model of Human Development highlights how _____ help(s) determine how people are affected by context and culture.

a. family
b. social position
c. schools
d. emotions

ANSWER: b

90. The categories that experts use to group people from different generations are known in developmental science as:

a. domains of development.
b. levels of social context.
c. time cultures.
d. birth cohorts.

ANSWER: d

91. Developmental scientists use the term "birth cohorts" to refer to groups of:

a. mothers who share ideas about childbirth practices.
b. people who are different ages, such as 3-year-olds and 5-year-olds.
c. people from different generations.
d. people who are chronologically from the different ages but developmentally the same age.

ANSWER: c

92. Xue and Giang show differences in their ability to utilize technology in their school assignments. The concept of birth cohorts BEST relates to which of these explanations?

a. Xue is age 2, and Giang is age 12.
b. Xue is shy, and Giang is outgoing.
c. Xue was raised in a socially demonstrative culture, while Giang was raised in a socially reserved culture.
d. Born a decade later, Xue learned to use technology in her classrooms, while Giang did not.

ANSWER: d

93. Ivan, born during The Silent Generation experienced many wars, while Peter, born in Generation Z grew up with smartphones. Their different experiences are due to:

a. birth cohort influences.
b. differences in plasticity.

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c. socioeconomic differences.
d. cognitive decline in the older adults.

ANSWER: a

94. In the United States, birth cohorts are often separated by generations who experience major life experiences. Which of these generations experienced growing up with smartphones?
a. Baby Boomers
b. Generation X
c. Millennials
d. Generation Z

ANSWER: d

95. All of these are generations that the United States separated according to major life events EXCEPT:
a. the Silent Generation.
b. Generation P.
c. Generation X.
d. Baby Boomers.

ANSWER: b

96. Which of these statements regarding the influence of money on development is TRUE?
a. Money influences development, but only at the individual level.
b. Money influences development, but only at the societal level.
c. Money influences development at both the individual and societal levels.
d. Development is independent of, and not influenced by, money.

ANSWER: c

97. Which of these is NOT a way that scientists analyze money's influence on development?
a. They analyze how household income affects development.
b. They analyze how money directly causes developmental advantages.
c. They analyze associations between socioeconomic status and development.
d. They analyze the associations between development and the degree to which material needs are met.

ANSWER: b

98. Developmental studies have found which of these is more likely for people with high incomes?
a. better health during early childhood only
b. greater happiness in later life only
c. better grades in school, and greater happiness in later life
d. better health and greater happiness throughout the lifespan

ANSWER: d

99. In the United States, experts often evaluate family income in all of these terms EXCEPT:

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a. superior-income.
b. middle-income.
c. lower-income.
d. below the poverty line.

ANSWER: a

100. Mars and Zoe both live in four-person households. Mars has an annual household income of $23,000, and Zoe has an annual household income of $190,000. Which of these scenarios is MOST likely?
a. Mars is more likely than Zoe to live into later life.
b. Zoe is more likely than Mars to experience discrimination.
c. Mars is more likely than Zoe to live in a safe neighborhood with low crime rates.
d. Zoe is more likely than Mars to experience good health throughout her lifespan.

ANSWER: d

101. Leroy is a social worker evaluating the needs of a family. If Leroy's evaluation focuses on the family's level of material deprivation, which question might he exclude?
a. Do you ever run out of food before the end of the month and not have enough money to buy more?
b. Do you ever feel that you have lost interest in activities that you once enjoyed?
c. Do you have a safe place to sleep every night?
d. Do you ever skip needed medication or medical appointments because you do not have means to pay for them?

ANSWER: b

102. Evaluating material needs can provide a more accurate understanding of economic hardship. Which of these factors would be considered a "material need"?
a. a child's level of self-esteem
b. a parent's job title
c. a family's food supply
d. a parent's education level

ANSWER: c

103. _____ is a strong network of relationships and contacts that can make it easier to navigate society and get needs met.
a. Socioeconomic status
b. Social capital
c. Social status
d. Socialization

ANSWER: b

104. Which is the BEST example of a high level of social capital?
a. Nikhat has a high-income job, but she keeps to herself and has few friends.
b. Li is unable to afford housing due to high housing costs in their neighborhood.

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c. Leoluca has a low-income level, but his friends from church help him stay connected to services that meet his needs.
d. Zsóka has a low-income level, but through careful planning and occasional doing without, she manages to make ends meet for herself.

ANSWER: c

105. _____ is a key measure of a family or individual's income and social capital.
a. Social mobility
b. Socialization
c. Socioeconomic status
d. Social status

ANSWER: c

106. Which of these statements concerning socioeconomic status is TRUE?
a. It is a measure of a family's income and accumulated wealth.
b. It is the standard measure of social capital.
c. It has replaced family income as the preferred measure of financial well-being.
d. It measures both income and social capital.

ANSWER: d

107. Kai is a social scientist who is gathering data for a study on school achievement in elementary school students. He is asking a student's parents about their income level, job titles, and education levels. Kai is MOST likely investigating which variable?
a. family net worth
b. socioeconomic status
c. social capital
d. material deprivation

ANSWER: b

108. Which of these statements is TRUE regarding socioeconomic status (SES)?
a. SES is far from the only factor that can impact one's life.
b. SES is the best determination of one's intelligence and happiness.
c. SES is not related to one's social capital.
d. SES is the only measurement studied by developmental scientists.

ANSWER: a

109. The term _____ describes the areas of strength and resilience identified by developmental scientists that help marginalized people succeed in a discriminatory world.
a. socioeconomic status
b. Community Cultural Wealth
c. Community Compensation System
d. birth cohort

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ANSWER: b

110. Community Cultural Wealth refers to:
a. the combined net worth of the members of a community that can be used to meet needs within that community.
b. the areas of strength and resilience identified by developmental scientists that help marginalized people succeed in a discriminatory world.
c. a key measure of a family or individual's income and social capital used by developmental scientists to predict developmental outcomes.
d. a collection of problems identified by developmental scientists that negatively impact the development of marginalized people.

ANSWER: b

111. According to the Community Cultural Wealth model, _____ capital is the ability to maintain hopes and dreams, even in the face of barriers and challenges.
a. aspirational
b. linguistic
c. navigational
d. resistant

ANSWER: a

112. Seven-year-old Maria lives in a low-income neighborhood. Neither of her parents graduated from high school or speaks English. However, Maria's community and culture cherish a strong belief that, with hard work and determination, anyone can achieve their dreams. According to the Community Cultural Wealth model, the cultural strength described in this example is _____ capital.
a. aspirational
b. linguistic
c. navigational
d. resistant

ANSWER: a

113. According to the Community Cultural Wealth model, _____ capital refers to communication skills, such as oral histories or multilingual communication.
a. aspirational
b. linguistic
c. historic
d. resistant

ANSWER: b

114. Dolan's parents pass down family stories at the dinner table in the family's native language. These stories make Dolan feel proud of his family heritage, and he sometimes shares these stories with friends or teachers in English. According to the Community Cultural Wealth model, the cultural strength described in this example is _____ capital.

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a. aspirational
b. linguistic
c. navigational
d. resistant

ANSWER: b

115. According to the Community Cultural Wealth model, _____ capital refers to the sense of support and kinship that people receive from their community.

a. linguistic
b. familial
c. navigational
d. resistant

ANSWER: b

116. Murali's parents are going through a divorce and she is stressed out. However, she feels supported and encouraged when her neighbors and extended family members bring by a meal or stop by to give her a listening ear. According to the Community Cultural Wealth model, the cultural strength described in this example is _____ capital.

a. aspirational
b. familial
c. navigational
d. resistant

ANSWER: b

117. According to the Community Cultural Wealth model, _____ capital refers to networks of people who provide support for navigating society.

a. linguistic
b. familial
c. social
d. resistant

ANSWER: c

118. Sixteen-year-old Jamal needs a part-time job to help support his family. Jamal doesn't have a lot of work experience, but a man from his church who owns a local restaurant decides to give him a chance at waiting tables. According to the Community Cultural Wealth model, the cultural strength described in this example is _____ capital.

a. linguistic
b. familial
c. social
d. resistant

ANSWER: c

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119. According to the Community Cultural Wealth model, _____ capital refers to skills people need to maneuver through social institutions that were not typically created for diverse communities or have a history of structural exclusion.

a. aspirational
b. linguistic
c. familial
d. navigational

ANSWER: d

120. Latoya is the first member of her family to attend college. All of her classmates seem to understand how to register for classes and apply for scholarships, and many have parents helping them with these processes. With the help of her school's program for first-generation students, Latoya quickly learns these skills while also acclimating to college. According to the Community Cultural Wealth model, the cultural strength described in this example is _____ capital.

a. aspirational
b. linguistic
c. familial
d. navigational

ANSWER: d

121. According to the Community Cultural Wealth model, _____ capital refers to the knowledge and skill needed to challenge inequality.

a. aspirational
b. linguistic
c. navigational
d. resistant

ANSWER: d

122. Dilara is a female first-year college student, majoring in electrical engineering. She notices that one of her professors only calls on male students in class. Dilara stays after class to politely but confidently express to her professor that she would like to participate in class discussion. According to the Community Cultural Wealth model, the cultural strength described in this example is _____ capital.

a. aspirational
b. linguistic
c. navigational
d. resistant

ANSWER: d

123. Which of these is NOT one of the forms of cultural strength proposed by the Community Cultural Wealth model?

a. financial capital
b. linguistic capital

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c. familial capital
d. resistant capital

ANSWER: a

124. Focusing on the strengths of marginalized groups may promote more positive outcomes than the _____ viewpoint, which views marginalized groups as a collection of problems.
a. depraved model
b. Community Cultural Wealth model
c. deficit model
d. capital model

ANSWER: c

125. Which statement regarding the deficit model view of marginalized groups is TRUE?
a. It helps practitioners and scholars support positive outcomes.
b. It views people as a complex combination of challenges and strengths.
c. It views people as collections of problems.
d. It is particularly relevant for those people who fit the patterns of the dominant culture.

ANSWER: c

126. In developmental science, culture refers to the _____ that a group of people share.
a. ideas, beliefs, and social practices
b. politics, government, and rules
c. finances, economics, and currency
d. history, wars, and struggles

ANSWER: a

127. Sometimes, one's culture refers to their country or community background, such as Armenian American, which is also referred to as:
a. microculture.
b. ethnicity.
c. diversity.
d. race.

ANSWER: b

128. Which of these statements about culture is FALSE?
a. Culture is an important way that people learn from each other.
b. Each individual belongs to only one culture.
c. Culture changes people's bodies, brains, thoughts, and feelings.
d. Culture helps people have a sense of belonging.

ANSWER: b

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129. _____ refers to the fact that all people have multiple, overlapping identities relating to variables such as age, gender, ability, ethnicity, nationality, and romantic preferences.

a. Cultural humility
b. Socioeconomic status
c. Cultural competence
d. Intersectionality

ANSWER: d

130. The term "intersectionality" means that:

a. the domains of development all overlap and interact with one another.
b. the lives of individuals in a culture or community intersect and interact with each other.
c. all people have multiple, intersecting identities relating to variables such as age, gender, ability, ethnicity, nationality, and romantic preferences.
d. people may not see the impact of culture on their own lives.

ANSWER: c

131. Being female, Latina, and a daughter are all part of Juanita's identity. The multifaceted nature of her identity is an example of:

a. socioeconomic status.
b. cultural competence.
c. cultural humility.
d. intersectionality.

ANSWER: d

132. In development, understanding _____ is essential to understanding the great diversity of contexts in which people can thrive, and it can also help identify when people may experience _____ discrimination and may protect them.

a. culture; cultural
b. income; financial
c. status; positional
d. politics; political

ANSWER: a

133. Which of these statements about cultural competence is TRUE?

a. Being truly culturally competent would be impossible, given the number of cultures in the world.
b. Becoming culturally competent means becoming familiar with the customs of all of the cultures in the world.
c. Becoming culturally competent means becoming familiar with and sensitive to the diversity in cultures.
d. Becoming culturally competent requires that one overcomes their cultural humility.

ANSWER: c

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

134. _____ refers to an openness to cultural diversity and a self-awareness of a person's own cultural background that helps create respectful, equitable, and mutually enriching relationships.

a. Intersectionality
b. Cultural humility
c. Cultural mutuality
d. Cultural wealth

ANSWER: b

135. Cyrille, a middle school teacher, is aware of the customs and values of their culture and is proud of their cultural heritage. However, their students come from several cultural backgrounds with values and norms that differ from Cyrille's culture. If Cyrille appreciates the diversity of cultures represented in their classroom and helps create an attitude of respect for all cultures among their students, they are demonstrating:

a. cultural humility.
b. intersectionality.
c. cultural wealth.
d. cultural connection.

ANSWER: a

136. Which of these statements regarding understanding culture is FALSE?

a. Understanding culture helps identify when people may experience cultural discrimination.
b. Understanding culture is a core competency for many professions, such as health care and education.
c. It is usually easiest to understand one's own culture.
d. Understanding culture can strengthen relationships among people.

ANSWER: c

137. Which of these statements concerning talking to children about cultural differences is TRUE?

a. Children are naturally eager to point out cultural differences.
b. Developmental scientists consider it impolite to discuss cultural differences with children.
c. Talking about cultural differences with children inevitably causes some children to feel ashamed.
d. Talking with children about cultural differences is essential to understanding the impact of differences on people's lives and helps guard against discrimination.

ANSWER: d

138. _____ is system of categorizing people based on their physical characteristics, whereas _____ refers to categorizing people based on their geographic origins.

a. Race; ethnicity
b. Ethnicity; race
c. Race; intersectionality
d. Ethnicity; intersectionality

ANSWER: a

139. Fernando is filling out a questionnaire for the U.S. Census. Question #5 of the questionnaire asks if he is of

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Spanish or Latino origin. Question #6 asks him to indicate if he is White, Black, or American Indian. Question #5 is asking Fernando about his socially defined _____, while question #6 is asking about his _____.

a. race; ethnicity
b. ethnicity; race
c. race; intersectionality
d. ethnicity; intersectionality

ANSWER: b

140. When scholars define race, they are referring to a(n):

a. system of categorizing people based on physical characteristics.
b. openness to cultural diversity and a self-awareness of one's own cultural background.
c. way of referring to groups by their geographic origins and cultural heritage.
d. group of people who share the same ideas, beliefs, and practices.

ANSWER: a

141. When scholars define ethnicity, they are referring to a(n):

a. system of categorizing people based on physical characteristics.
b. openness to cultural diversity and a self-awareness of one's own cultural background.
c. way of referring to groups by their geographic origins and cultural heritage.
d. group of people who share the same ideas, beliefs, and practices.

ANSWER: c

142. Which of these statements is TRUE regarding the term *race*?

a. The term race is not accurate because genes may cause differences in skin color but are not linked to differences between groups in other meaningful characteristics such as personality.
b. The term race is highly accurate in categorizing people into groups due to its accuracy in geographic location.
c. The term race is currently used as a measurement in developmental science due to its consistency in research findings.
d. The term race was historically based off of culture, but now it is based off of physical appearance such as one's skin color.

ANSWER: a

143. Scientists have found that _____ percent of human genes are shared across all races, ethnicities, and skin colors.

a. 50.9
b. 77.9
c. 90.9
d. 99.9

ANSWER: d

144. Which of these statements concerning biological differences between people is TRUE?

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a. Biological differences are based on the geographical location that people come from.
b. The concept of race is based on real biological differences.
c. Race is a social construct that is not based on real biological differences.
d. There is more genetic similarity within a group from a particular geographic origin than between groups of different geographic origins.

ANSWER: c

145. _____ is an inclusive term for individuals who identify as multiracial and for individuals who have a feeling of solidarity and shared experience of marginalization due to race.
a. Multiethnic
b. Cultural pride
c. Positive identity
d. People of color

ANSWER: d

146. Prejudice and discrimination based on skin color is BEST described as:
a. colorism.
b. racism.
c. culturism.
d. ethnicism.

ANSWER: a

147. Which of these statements regarding best practices for identity labels is FALSE?
a. One should use the labels that people prefer for themselves.
b. All people within a particular culture or community agree on their preferred labels.
c. Broad inclusive labels do not always match research labels.
d. Individuals within a particular culture of community do not always agree on their preferred labels.

ANSWER: b

148. When referring to an identity, which of these is considered the best practice?
a. to understand that the terms people prefer are dynamic and leaders do not always agree on the best term to use
b. to use the correct term or label according to one's own personal experience and beliefs
c. to recognize that scientific labels are often the most accurate way to describe and identify a group of individuals
d. to use general and common designations when labeling a group of people

ANSWER: a

149. _____ is a person's cultural environment, which is subject to the cultural practices, material setting, and beliefs of their family.
a. Ethnotheory
b. Developmental niche

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c. Cultural humility
d. Intersectionality

ANSWER: b

150. Kunal grew up in a family that had what they needed but faced difficulties financially. The role of the father in the family was considered to be a provider but not a nurturer of children. His father spent little time in the home or interacting with his kids, and Kunal's style of parenting is following similar practices. Which term does this scenario BEST exemplify?

a. cultural humility
b. developmental niche
c. intersectionality
d. colorism

ANSWER: b

151. Giselle grew up on the family farm with her parents and five siblings. This rural environment gave Giselle and her siblings a lot of opportunities for physical exercise and social interaction with one another. Which aspect of Giselle's cultural niche is described in this example?

a. cultural practice
b. material setting
c. ethnotheory
d. intersectionality

ANSWER: b

152. Jostino's parents are strict disciplinarians who believe that children "should be seen and not heard." Which aspect of Jostino's cultural niche is described in this example?

a. cultural humility
b. material setting
c. ethnotheory
d. intersectionality

ANSWER: c

153. _____ refers to parents' ideas and beliefs about children's development.

a. Cultural humility
b. Innate wisdom
c. Ethnotheory
d. Parenting instinct

ANSWER: c

154. Developmental scientists use the term _____ to refer to a community which highly values individual rights.

a. collectivist
b. developmental niche
c. independent

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d. connected

ANSWER: c

155. Communities that value individual rights and freedoms, sometimes more highly than the needs of the larger community, are described by developmental scientists as _____ communities.

a. collectivist
b. interdependent
c. ethnocentric
d. individualistic

ANSWER: d

156. Communities that value relatedness, closeness, and needs of the larger community more highly than individual rights and freedoms are described by developmental scientists as _____ communities.

a. collectivist
b. independent
c. ethnocentric
d. individualistic

ANSWER: a

157. Barry lives with his parents and sibling. Barry enjoys playing baseball, and his parents spend much time and money helping him participate in a traveling team. Barry thinks his sibling is spoiled because his parents let her do whatever she wants. Barry doesn't see his extended family very often, but his grandparent does live nearby in a local nursing home. Barry's family is BEST described as:

a. collectivist.
b. interdependent.
c. individualistic.
d. ethnocentric.

ANSWER: c

158. Cecilia lives with her grandparent, parents, and four siblings. Cecilia loves to dance, but she does not have time to be on a competitive dance team because her family needs her to babysit her siblings and help out around the house. Cecilia doesn't complain, as she knows that family members are there to help each other. Cecilia's family is BEST described as:

a. collectivist.
b. independent.
c. individualistic.
d. ethnocentric.

ANSWER: a

159. When developmental scientists say that collectivist families are "interdependent," they mean that:

a. they value rights and choices of individual family members over group relationships.
b. they value group relationships and well-being over the individual.

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c. the parents hold arbitrary beliefs and ideas about children's development.
d. they are dependent on the government for financial assistance.

ANSWER: b

160. _____ communities place more value on the closeness of the group than rights of the individual, whereas _____ communities place more value on individual rights and choices than the group.
a. Independent; interdependent
b. Collectivist; individualistic
c. Individualistic; collectivist
d. Isolated; communal

ANSWER: b

161. Interdependence is found more often in communities where:
a. families rely on children to help.
b. families emphasize individuality.
c. parents encourage autonomy.
d. parents do not want their children to work.

ANSWER: a

162. When families have cultural values that mix autonomy, obedience, and interdependence, they are considered:
a. bicultural or multicultural.
b. interdependent.
c. independent or autonomous.
d. collectivist.

ANSWER: a

163. _____ is the genetically programmed growth that drives many aspects of development.
a. Environment
b. Maturation
c. Developmental niche
d. Biology

ANSWER: b

164. Throughout development, environments can impact one's growth. Which of these examples BEST exemplifies the interaction between biology and environment?
a. Being malnourished during infancy can disrupt a child's brain growth potential.
b. Having tall parents can usually predict the child will also be tall.
c. Being born with multiple siblings can help children develop perspective-taking.
d. Having a warm, nurturing environment can boost one's happiness.

ANSWER: a

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

165. Mona Hanna-Attisha, M.D., improved the developmental environment of people in her community by:
a. teaching community members about proper nutrition.
b. alerting the public to the developmental damage caused by high levels of lead in drinking water.
c. organizing a massive tree-planting campaign.
d. discovering the dangerous level of radiation in the soil that grew the community's food.
ANSWER: b

166. _____ is the idea that human development is moldable by experience.
a. Sensitive period
b. Plasticity
c. Maturation
d. Genetics
ANSWER: b

167. Two-year-old Mario's cognitive development could be delayed by too much lead in his environment. On the other hand, his cognitive development may be enhanced by hearing two different languages spoken in his home. Both of these possibilities are examples of:
a. developmental niche.
b. plasticity.
c. maturation.
d. genetics.
ANSWER: b

168. While individuals may experience negative experiences, the term plasticity emphasizes that:
a. individuals can be molded and shaped by experiences.
b. one's biology and genes will negate those experiences.
c. individuals can be recycled like plastic.
d. those experiences will determine an individual's life.
ANSWER: a

169. _____ is(are) times in the lifespan when development is particularly responsive to environmental influences.
a. Plasticities
b. Genetics
c. Sensitive periods
d. Developmental niches
ANSWER: c

170. Because 3-year-old Alyssa has an amblyopia, her eyes have not worked together in ways necessary for developing depth perception. The eye doctor tells Alyssa's parents that they must begin treatment to correct the lazy eye immediately, or Alyssa may miss the _____ for development of depth perception.
a. developmental niche

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b. maturation
c. genes
d. sensitive period

ANSWER: d

171. Which of these statements regarding sensitive periods is TRUE?
a. There are more sensitive periods in later life than in early childhood.
b. Sensitive periods are times in the lifespan when development is less responsive to input from the environment.
c. Sensitive periods do not occur in the prenatal stage of development.
d. Sensitive periods can make some aspects of development more difficult.

ANSWER: d

172. Children who spend their first years in neglectful orphanages as they were deprived of touch and social interaction often have difficulty bonding even with extremely loving and attentive caregivers later. One explanation for this developmental difficulty is that these children:
a. may be lacking plasticity.
b. were disproportionately affected by nature.
c. were placed in the wrong birth cohort.
d. may have missed the sensitive period for healthy attachment.

ANSWER: d

173. A _____ growth model of development emphasizes growth that is relatively constant and stable.
a. stage
b. discontinuous
c. continuous
d. irregular

ANSWER: c

174. Which of these BEST exemplifies continuous growth?
a. Adolescents go through a growth spurt and drastically increase in height and weight.
b. Language development typically builds slowly over time during early childhood.
c. Some children do not crawl and suddenly start to stand and walk on their own.
d. Many classical theories of development describe growth in terms of stages.

ANSWER: b

175. If people believe that a fussy baby will grow into a grumpy adult, and that a baby who crawls early is more likely to become an athlete, their predictions BEST fit a _____ model of development.
a. continuous growth
b. discontinuous growth
c. stage

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d. resilience

ANSWER: a

176. A _____ growth model of development emphasizes growth that is irregular and unstable.

a. constant
b. discontinuous
c. continuous
d. harmonious

ANSWER: b

177. Two-year-old Zach has been talking in two- to three-word utterances for months. One day, he surprises his parent by suddenly speaking in full sentences. This progression of Zach's language development BEST fits the _____ growth model of development.

a. constant
b. discontinuous
c. continuous
d. steady

ANSWER: b

178. In developmental science, a _____ is a period in which development changes dramatically.

a. leap
b. step
c. stage
d. slope

ANSWER: c

179. Jean Piaget was a developmental scientist who proposed that children develop sudden qualitatively different ways of thinking as they reach certain ages. His model of development would be considered a _____ growth model that views development of thinking as a series of _____.

a. discontinuous; stages
b. continuous; gradual slopes
c. discontinuous; gradual slopes
d. continuous; stages

ANSWER: a

180. _____ growth is gradual and incremental, like a tree growing from a sapling to tall evergreen, whereas _____ growth progresses in stages, like a caterpillar developing into a butterfly.

a. Unpredictable; predictable
b. Predictable; unpredictable
c. Discontinuous; continuous
d. Continuous; discontinuous

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

181. Which of these MOST accurately portrays the ability of developmental science to predict the future development of an individual?

a. Sasha is a fussy baby at age 1; therefore, one knows that she will be a disagreeable teenager.
b. Farhan was a late walker, taking his first steps at 17 months of age. He will almost certainly not be a good athlete later in life.
c. Rosa spent the first 6 months of her life without a consistent caregiver in a Romanian orphanage, and, therefore, Rosa may face difficulties with bonding with her adoptive parents.
d. At 1 year old, Lee is very short, measuring at the 20th percentile of height for their age. Lee may continue to measure low on the growth charts, but it is also possible that their growth will catch up to their peers at some point in their childhood.

ANSWER: d

182. Which of these statements regarding continuous and discontinuous growth is TRUE?

a. Continuous growth happens in stages, while discontinuous growth happens steadily and gradually.
b. Developmental stages are distinct, without overlap.
c. Some types of development include both continuous and discontinuous growth.
d. Language development is discontinuous, while learning to walk is continuous.

ANSWER: c

183. Which of these statements concerning "nature versus nurture" interactions is MOST accurate?

a. Most behaviors can be attributed to either nature or nurture alone.
b. Genes cannot be influenced by environment or life experience.
c. Genes can influence and change an individual's environment.
d. More behaviors can be attributed to nurture than to nature.

ANSWER: c

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