Children in Context 1st edition Kuther Test Bank

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Children in Context (1st)

ISBN 9781544334189 | Chapter 1: Introduction to Child Development: Themes, Theories, and Research

Total Questions: 50

Easy

Multiple Choice (7)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice]*

Developmental science is the study of _____.

a) human development at all points in life from conception to death ✓ correct
b) economic factors affecting families
c) genetic mutations in humans
d) political systems and their impact on childhood

Q2. *[Multiple Choice]*

During which period do children establish ties with peers and engage in make–believe play?

a) infancy and toddlerhood
b) early childhood ✓ correct
c) middle childhood
d) adolescence

Q3. *[Multiple Choice]*

What is the primary purpose of debriefing participants after a research study?

a) to ensure their data remains confidential
b) to assess their emotional well–being
c) to obtain their consent for future studies
d) to inform them about the study's purpose and findings ✓ correct

Q4. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which research design involves studying the same group of individuals over an extended period?

a) cross–sectional
b) sequential
c) longitudinal ✓ correct
d) case study

Q5. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which term refers to the physical and social environments in which we are immersed, including intangible characteristics such as values and culture?

a) cohort
b) biological predisposition
c) sociohistorical influence
d) context ✓ correct

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Q6. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which theory emphasizes that children actively construct their understanding of the world through their experiences and interactions?

a) behaviorism
b) social learning theory
c) cognitive–developmental theory ✓ correct
d) ecological systems theory

Q7. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which theory explains development as influenced by interactions among multiple systems, such as family, school, and society?

a) behaviorism
b) psychoanalytic
c) cognitive–developmental
d) bioecological systems ✓ correct

True/False (5)

Q8. *[True/False]*

Ethical research practices require that participants are fully informed about the study's procedures and risks before they agree to participate.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q9. *[True/False]*

Information processing theory emphasizes how information is stored and retrieved.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q10. *[True/False]*

Sequential research design has elements from cross–sectional and longitudinal design.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q11. *[True/False]*

Significant historical events like the COVID–19 pandemic can greatly impact child development, but the degree of influence depends on when in a person’s life the events occur.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q12. *[True/False]*

Socioemotional development includes changes in emotions, social abilities, and self–understanding.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Medium

Multiple Choice (12)

Q13. *[Multiple Choice]*

A child who takes an active role in their development is more likely to _____ at school.

a) take initiative in their learning and ask questions
b) be curious and engage in exploration ✓ correct
c) seek out opportunities for hands–on learning and collaboration
d) set personal goals and self–regulate their learning process

Q14. *[Multiple Choice]*

A teacher observes that a child in her class is becoming more adept at understanding and expressing their emotions, forming friendships, and developing a sense of self. Which domain of development is this?

a) physical development
b) cognitive development
c) socioemotional development ✓ correct
d) moral reasoning development

Q15. *[Multiple Choice]*

Bioecological systems theory explains the influence of context on development by _____.

a) considering the interactions between genetic and environmental factors
b) focusing on the immediate environment of the child
c) examining how different levels of the environment interact to influence development ✓ correct
d) emphasizing the role of unconscious desires and conflicts

Q16. *[Multiple Choice]*

Educators can apply the concept of continuous development to classroom learning by _____.

a) gradually building on students' existing knowledge and skills ✓ correct
b) introducing multiple new concepts at once
c) ignoring individual learning paces
d) focusing only on genetic factors

Q17. *[Multiple Choice]*

Intersectionality influences the study of child development by _____.

a) focusing solely on the influence of socioeconomic status
b) examining how multiple social identities intersect to shape individual experiences ✓ correct
c) emphasizing genetic contributions to development
d) considering only the effects of culture on development

Q18. *[Multiple Choice]*

The major advantage of using a cross–sectional research design is that it _____.

a) provides detailed information about individual development over time
b) is more time–efficient and less expensive than longitudinal designs ✓ correct
c) can identify causal relationships
d) avoids cohort effects

Q19. *[Multiple Choice]*

Vygotsky's sociocultural theory views cognitive development as a(n) _____.

a) independent process unaffected by social interactions
b) biological process driven by genetics
c) series of stages based solely on age
d) process heavily influenced by social interactions and culture ✓ correct

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Q20. *[Multiple Choice]*

What is meant by the statement, “Children play an active role in influencing their development”?

a) Their development is primarily based on genetics.
b) Their development follows a fixed, predictable pattern.
c) They develop independently of their environment.
d) They shape their own development through their choices and behaviors. ✓ correct

Q21. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which is true of ethology and evolutionary developmental theory?

a) It is unpopular and not widely accepted. ✓ correct
b) It places a greater emphasis on environment in terms of influencing development.
c) It describes children as passive learners.
d) It views development as both continuous and discontinuous.

Q22. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which statement best describes how culture affects human development?

a) It affects development of all domains—cognitive, socioemotional, and physical. ✓ correct
b) It affects cognitive and socioemotional development but not physical development.
c) It affects physical development but not cognitive or socioemotional development.
d) It affects physical and socioemotional development but not cognitive development

Q23. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which theory focuses on inner drives, memories, and unconscious conflicts we cannot control?

a) cognitive–developmental theory
b) behaviorism
c) psychoanalytic theory ✓ correct
d) sociocultural theory

Q24. *[Multiple Choice]*

_____ development is gradual and cumulative, while _____ development is abrupt and stage–like.

a) Continuous; discontinuous ✓ correct
b) Physical; cognitive
c) Psychosexual; psychosocial
d) Socioemotional; cultural

True/False (8)

Q25. *[True/False]*

According to the bioecological system theory, cultural beliefs about the value of education are part of the exosystem.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q26. *[True/False]*

Children can influence their own development by interacting with others.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

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Q27. *[True/False]*

Erikson's psychosocial theory of development is an example of a behaviorist theory.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q28. *[True/False]*

Longitudinal research designs provide more detailed information about individual development over time compared to cross–sectional designs.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q29. *[True/False]*

Saif was stung by multiple wasps one day at the playground. He is now afraid to play at that playground. Saif learned to be afraid through classical conditioning.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q30. *[True/False]*

The most important question regarding the nature–nurture debate related to development is whether nature or nature makes people who they are.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q31. *[True/False]*

The study of developmental periods includes understanding the unique challenges and milestones associated with each stage of life.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q32. *[True/False]*

What is unique about systems theories is that they examine a specific aspect of development, namely, environmental determinants of behavior.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Essay (5)

Q33. *[Essay]*

Describe an example of a typical child in early childhood. Include skills that are emerging and type of play engaged in at this age.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Early childhood includes children 2 to 6 years of age. Muscle development is continuing, and they are becoming more coordinated. They are also making gains related to thinking, language, and self-regulation. At this age, children begin to engage in make-believe play.*

Q34. *[Essay]*

Discuss how genetic inheritance and environmental factors interact to influence a specific aspect of child development. Give an example.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Genetically, children inherit potential abilities from their parents. However, the realization of this potential is significantly shaped by environmental influences. For example, a child with a genetic predisposition for high intelligence may thrive in a stimulating environment. Conversely, the same child might not reach their full intellectual potential in an environment lacking educational stimulation and support.*

Q35. *[Essay]*

Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of using cross–sectional versus longitudinal research designs in studying developmental changes over time.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Cross-sectional and longitudinal research designs each have unique strengths and weaknesses when studying developmental changes. Cross-sectional designs focus on a single point in time, so this method is efficient, less time-consuming, and less expensive. However, it cannot capture individual developmental trajectories or account for cohort effects, where differences may be due to generational factors rather than age. Longitudinal designs, on the other hand, involve studying the same individuals over an extended period, allowing researchers to observe how individuals change and develop. The drawbacks include being time-consuming and costly.*

Q36. *[Essay]*

How does intersectionality influence the study of child development?

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Intersectionality considers how multiple social identities, such as race, gender, and socioeconomic status, intersect to shape unique experiences. Recognizing intersectionality helps researchers develop comprehensive theories and interventions addressing diverse influences on a child's growth and well-being.*

Q37. *[Essay]*

How might a child's cognitive development differ if they were to primarily interact with peers rather than adults, according to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory? What implications could this have for their cultural learning?

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: According to Vygotsky's theory, this child's cognitive development would more likely progress slower in terms of acquiring complex cultural tools and perspectives, as peers may not provide the same level of guidance and expertise as adults would. This could lead to a more limited understanding of their culture's language and practices.*

Hard

Multiple Choice (6)

Q38. *[Multiple Choice]*

A psychology researcher is interested in examining how self–control in early childhood is related to academic achievement in adolescence. Which type of study design would be most appropriate in this case?

a) longitudinal ✓ correct
b) cross–sectional
c) case study
d) experimental

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Q39. *[Multiple Choice]*

A researcher conducting a study on adolescent decision making notices that one of the teen participants appears visibly distressed and is showing signs of emotional discomfort, unrelated to the study. Which action by the researcher is most appropriate in this situation?

a) using a different data collection approach with this teen
b) not directly addressing the issue and continuing with the study as planned
c) removing the teen from the study immediately
d) directing the teen to appropriate counseling or mental health resources ✓ correct

Q40. *[Multiple Choice]*

A researcher is conducting a study focused on development of moral reasoning in children. How can the researchers maintain the autonomy of the children participating in the study?

a) by obtaining parental consent
b) by explaining the study objectives to the parents and child
c) by offering incentives to the child for participating
d) by seeking child assent ✓ correct

Q41. *[Multiple Choice]*

A teacher notices that students in her class often mimic the behaviors of their peers. Using Bandura's observational learning theory, how could the teacher encourage positive behaviors in the classroom?

a) Verbally instruct students on proper and improper behavior.
b) Use a strict reward and punishment system without considering peer influence.
c) Focus primarily on individual learning plans instead of group dynamics.
d) Model positive behaviors and highlight students who demonstrate these behaviors. ✓ correct

Q42. *[Multiple Choice]*

How could a child's disruptive behavior in the classroom be modified using a behaviorist approach?

a) by exploring the child's unconscious motives and past experiences
b) by implementing a system of rewards and consequences to encourage desirable behavior ✓ correct
c) by assessing the child's current cognitive development and reasoning abilities
d) by focusing on the child's self–esteem and potential for self–actualization

Q43. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which scenario best supports the current understanding of how both genetic and environmental factors influence child development?

a) Identical twins are raised by different families, but they exhibit almost identical personalities and intelligence levels.
b) Identical twins raised in the same household perform similarly academically but are very different socially. ✓ correct
c) Two siblings raised together have similar athletic abilities and interests.
d) Two nongenetic siblings (adopted) who were raised together have very different levels of academic achievement.

True/False (2)

Q44. *[True/False]*

A research team is examining how language emerges over time. This is an example of applied research.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

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Q45. *[True/False]*

A researcher follows a group of individuals at 5–year increments from ages 5 to 30. This is an example of cross–sectional research.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Essay (5)

Q46. *[Essay]*

A research team wants to study age–related differences in social media use among adolescents. Being able to complete the study in a relatively short period of time is important. Which research design should the team use and why?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: A cross-sectional design is the best choice here because the team is interested in comparison among age groups at a specific point in time. Also, this design can be completed in the shortest amount of time.*

Q47. *[Essay]*

Apply Bronfenbrenner's bioecological systems theory to explain how different environmental systems influence child development. Provide examples from each system to illustrate your points.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Bronfenbrenner's bioecological systems theory posits that child development is influenced by multiple environmental systems that interact with each other. The microsystem includes immediate environments such as family, school, and peers. For example, a supportive family that encourages education can positively impact a child's academic performance. The mesosystem involves interactions between microsystems, such as the relationship between a child's family and their school. A strong partnership between parents and teachers can enhance a child's educational experience. The exosystem encompasses broader social systems that indirectly affect the child, such as parental workplaces. A parent's job loss can create financial stress that impacts family dynamics and the child's well-being. The macrosystem includes cultural values, laws, and customs that shape the overall environment in which a child lives. For instance, cultural attitudes towards education can influence a child's motivation and aspirations. Lastly, the chronosystem involves changes over time, such as family transitions or societal shifts. Moving to a new city can disrupt a child's social network but also provide new opportunities for growth.*

Q48. *[Essay]*

Explain how the interplay between genetic inheritance and environmental factors shapes a child's development and give an example.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Genetic inheritance provides the biological framework influencing traits, while environmental factors like family dynamics and education enhance or hinder development. For instance, a child with a genetic predisposition for intelligence may thrive in a stimulating environment but struggle in a deprived setting.*

Q49. *[Essay]*

How can the concept of intersectionality be applied to create more inclusive and effective developmental interventions. Include an example.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Applying an intersectional lens in developmental interventions involves creating programs that address these multifaceted needs. For example, an after-school program designed for children from low-income, minority communities might provide academic support, mentorship, and cultural enrichment activities that respect and celebrate the children's identities. Additionally, policies aimed at reducing disparities in healthcare, education, and social services should consider how intersecting identities affect access and outcomes. The goal is to create more inclusive and effective interventions that promote equitable development for all children.*

Q50. *[Essay]*

How do different contexts influence the development of children during early childhood? Give a specific example.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Different contexts, such as family, school, and community environments, shape a child's development by providing emotional support, intellectual stimulation, and opportunities for social interaction. For example, a supportive family fosters cognitive and socioemotional growth, while quality preschools enhance language and social skills.*

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