

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. According to Plato, reasoning first appears during
  - A. early childhood.
  - B. middle childhood.
  - C. adolescence.
  - D. young adulthood.
2. Plato thought children should study
  - A. science.
  - B. music.
  - C. art.
  - D. mathematics.
3. Plato thought that adolescents should study
  - A. science.
  - B. language.
  - C. music.
  - D. history.
4. Which ability did Aristotle argue is the most important aspect of adolescence?
  - A. the ability to reason
  - B. the ability to think critically
  - C. the ability to debate
  - D. the ability to choose
5. What did Aristotle see as the hallmark of maturity?
  - A. self determination
  - B. empathy
  - C. self-efficacy
  - D. critical thinking
6. Rousseau believed that curiosity should be especially encouraged in the education of
  - A. 6-8 year old children.
  - B. 8-11 year old children.
  - C. 12-15 year old children,
  - D. 17-19 year old children.
7. Ms. Bowen encourages her students, ages 12-15, to engage their curiosity in their learning. This teacher's ideas most closely resemble those of
  - A. Sigmund Freud.
  - B. Aristotle.
  - C. Hall.
  - D. Rousseau.
8. G. Stanley Hall believed that development is controlled primarily by \_\_\_\_\_ factors.
  - A. cultural
  - B. psychological
  - C. social
  - D. biological

9. The "storm and stress" view of adolescence was postulated by
  - A. Jean Rousseau.
  - B. Alfred Adler.
  - C. G. Stanley Hall.
  - D. Margaret Mead.
10. The "storm and stress" view of adolescence sees adolescence as a time of
  - A. turbulence.
  - B. conflict.
  - C. mood swings,
  - D. all of these.
11. Mary tells her husband that she is not looking forward to the time their son becomes an adolescent, because she has read that it is a time of great conflict and stress for the family. Which of the following theorists would agree with Mary's view of adolescence?
  - A. Carl Jung
  - B. Carol Gilligan
  - C. Anna Freud
  - D. G. Stanley Hall
12. Anthropologist Margaret Mead concluded that the basic nature of adolescence is
  - A. biological,
  - B. psychological,
  - C. sociocultural.
  - D. cognitive.
13. Mead believed that cultures in which adolescents' experiences are quite different from adults' experiences produce adolescents who
  - A. experience more stress.
  - B. experience less stress.
  - C. develop empathy at early ages.
  - D. develop empathy later in life.
14. Every state had developed special laws for youth between the ages of 16 and 18-20 by which year?
  - A. 1920
  - B. 1930
  - C. 1940
  - D. 1950
15. Which of the following historical events changed both the description and the study of adolescents?
  - A. the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s
  - B. the women's movement of the 1970s
  - C. the anti-war protests of the 1960s
  - D. the Great Depression of the 1930s
16. Today's adolescents are more \_\_\_\_\_ than their counterparts of previous generations.
  - A. diverse
  - B. tolerant
  - C. open-minded
  - D. all of these
17. Marty, age 16, spends most of his leisure time text messaging his friends and watching YouTube. According to Mark Bauerline, Marty's behavior is
  - A. atypical of someone of his age.
  - B. typical of someone of his age.
  - C. classic for someone with impaired social skills.
  - D. a sign of rebellion against his parents' rules.

18. Mark Bauerline, author of *The Dumbest Generation*, asserts that adolescents today are
  - A. reading books at a slightly lower rate than those of their parents' generation.
  - B. more interested in information retrieval than information formation.
  - C. playing fewer video games than younger children.
  - D. becoming more interested in current events.
19. Kevin and Kelly give their 15 year old son, Samuel, options and help him to make choices in his life. William Damon would say that Samuel's parents are
  - A. overly involved in his life.
  - B. helping their son to think about his life's purpose.
  - C. pampering him.
  - D. giving him too much responsibility for his age.
20. Which of the following statements about stereotypes is NOT true?
  - A. There are very few stereotypes related to adolescents.
  - B. Stereotypes are difficult to give up once assigned.
  - C. Stereotypes are generalizations about a broad category of people.
  - D. Stereotypes describe a typical member of a specific group.
21. Howard is a manager of a fast food restaurant that employs many adolescents. Howard tells his wife, "They are all self-centered mopes who have no work ethic!" Howard's statement about adolescents is
  - A. a prototype.
  - B. an exaggeration.
  - C. a stereotype.
  - D. a sign that he needs counseling.
22. The term "adolescent generation gap" refers to
  - A. differences in decision-making skills between adolescents and older adults.
  - B. generalizations based on information about a limited group of adolescents.
  - C. technological skill differences between adolescents and grade school children.
  - D. differences in social abilities between younger and older adolescents.
23. Daniel Offer and his colleagues discovered that most adolescents have
  - A. a negative self-image.
  - B. negative attitudes towards their schools.
  - C. a positive self-image.
  - D. an ambiguous self-image.
24. Julie, age 15, has dyed her hair purple and will only wear black jeans and white tops. Julie's parents should know that, according to adolescent psychologists
  - A. Julie is showing signs of a conduct disorder.
  - B. Julie needs counseling for her hostility issues.
  - C. Julie is testing boundaries and discovering her identity.
  - D. Julie needs more parental control over her behavior.
25. Which of the following factors influence the developmental trajectory of every adolescent?
  - A. socioeconomic
  - B. ethnic
  - C. lifestyle
  - D. all of these
26. The settings in which development occurs are known as
  - A. arenas.
  - B. compounds.
  - C. cohorts.
  - D. context

27. The fastest growing ethnic group of adolescents in the U.S. is
- A. European-Americans.
  - B. Asians.
  - C. Latinos.
  - D. African Americans.
28. Sherry's community college has partnerships with the local hospital, the library and the Boys' and Girls' Club to encourage students to engage in cooperative learning experiences and build strong community relationships. This is an example of what Peter Benson and his colleagues would call a
- A. developmentally attentive youth policy.
  - B. community-enhancing initiative.
  - C. cross-generational policy.
  - D. socially enhancing planned model.
29. Research has shown that children living in poverty have elevated levels of
- A. blood glucose.
  - B. stress.
  - C. anger.
  - D. growth hormones.
30. Which of the following statements about adolescent health and well-being is TRUE?
- A. Adolescent health and well-being have improved in all areas.
  - B. More adolescents around the world die of malnutrition today than at any time in the past.
  - C. More adolescents around the world die of infectious diseases today than at any time in the past.
  - D. Rates of HIV infection among adolescents are increasing in sub-Saharan Africa.
31. What do studies show about gender differences?
- A. They appear to be expanding over time.
  - B. Males have more educational opportunities than females.
  - C. Gender differences are similar in all countries.
  - D. Sexual restrictions are more common for females than for males.
32. Which of the following is NOT a trend related to families around the world?
- A. migration to rural areas
  - B. smaller families
  - C. increase in mothers' employment
  - D. greater family mobility
33. Which of the following is true about adolescents' peers?
- A. Peers figure prominently in the lives of adolescents in most Western nations.
  - B. Peers can serve as surrogate families for some street youth.
  - C. Peers have a limited role for girls in Arab cultures.
  - D. All of these are true
34. Development
- A. involves growth.
  - B. is complex.
  - C. continues through the lifespan.
  - D. all of these.
35. Which of the following is NOT a biological process?
- A. advances in motor skills
  - B. development of the brain
  - C. weight gains
  - D. changes in personality

36. Dr. Reyes studies hormonal changes of puberty. Which process of human development does Dr. Reyes study?
- A. socioemotional
  - B. cognitive
  - C. biological
  - D. psychological
37. Which of the following is associated with the developmental period of early childhood?
- A. beginning of symbolic thought
  - B. school readiness
  - C. extreme dependence on adults
  - D. beginning of sensorimotor skills
38. The developmental period of childhood includes all of the following periods EXCEPT
- A. prenatal.
  - B. perinatal.
  - C. infancy.
  - D. early childhood.
39. A key task of adolescence is
- A. refining sensorimotor coordination.
  - B. development of an understanding of one's culture.
  - C. mastery of language skills.
  - D. preparation for adulthood.
40. In the U.S. and most other cultures, adolescence begins at approximately \_\_\_\_\_ years of age.
- A. 9-12
  - B. 11-14
  - C. 10-13
  - D. 12-15
41. Alex has begun dating and he is interested in taking a course called "Career Exploration" that will help him decide on a future career. Alex is probably in which period?
- A. early adolescence
  - B. late adolescence
  - C. late childhood
  - D. early adulthood
42. The developmental period when people are interested in transmitting their values to the next generation is
- A. emerging adulthood.
  - B. middle adulthood.
  - C. late adulthood.
  - D. early adulthood.
43. Paul spends much of his time working in his garden and reading books on photography. He doesn't have as much strength as he used to have, but he is enjoying his time of decreased responsibility. Developmental psychologists would say that Paul is probably in
- A. emerging old age.
  - B. middle adulthood.
  - C. late adulthood.
  - D. terminal adulthood.
44. The transition from childhood to adolescence includes all of the following EXCEPT
- A. biological changes of puberty.
  - B. increased egocentric ways.
  - C. desire to spend more time with family.
  - D. greater interest in romantic relationships.

45. The transition from adolescence to adulthood has been referred to a
- A. preadulthood.
  - B. post adolescence.
  - C. transitional adulthood.
  - D. emerging adulthood.
46. According to Jeffrey Arnett, emerging adulthood is characterized by five key factors. Which of the following is NOT one of these features?
- A. stability
  - B. identity exploration
  - C. feeling in-between
  - D. self focus
47. Jeffrey Arnett saw emerging adulthood as a time when many individuals are
- A. secure in their adult status.
  - B. absorbed in social obligations and family duties.
  - C. optimistic about their futures.
  - D. fairly stable in love and career.
48. In the United States. The most widely recognized marker for entry into adulthood is
- A. graduation from high school.
  - B. graduation from college.
  - C. holding a permanent, full-time job.
  - D. getting married.
49. The ability to adapt positively and achieve successful outcomes despite significant risks and adverse consequences is
- A. hardiness.
  - B. resilience.
  - C. self-efficacy.
  - D. propiate striving.
50. Ann Marsten and her colleagues found that emerging adults who overcame adversity and went on to become competent adults had all of the following characteristics EXEPT
- A. they were well-traveled.
  - B. they were intelligent.
  - C. they had high-quality parenting.
  - D. they had a higher socioeconomic status.
51. Which of the following events may be seen as a turning-point opportunity for changing the life course during emerging adulthood?
- A. marriage
  - B. work opportunities
  - C. higher education
  - D. all of these
52. Dr. Jackson argues that human beings have basic growth tendencies genetically wired into them. Dr. Albright believes that humans are basically shaped by their environments. Dr. Jackson supports the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to development, while Dr. Albright advocates for the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.
- A. nurture; nature
  - B. nature; nurture
  - C. continuity; discontinuity
  - D. cognitive; biological

53. Which of the following would a proponent of the nature approach to human development cite as evidence of the strength of genetics?
- A. the fact that we grow rapidly in infancy
  - B. the fact that development is affected by nutritional status
  - C. the fact that development is shaped by the media
  - D. the fact that access to medical care affects development
54. Developmentalists who emphasize the importance experience in development have described development as
- A. a series of distinct stages.
  - B. a gradual, continuous process.
  - C. chaotic and unpredictable.
  - D. none of these.
55. Developmentalists who emphasize the importance of nature in development describe development as
- A. a series of distinct stages.
  - B. a gradual, continuous process.
  - C. alternating periods of turbulence and calm.
  - D. none of these.
56. Carrie was abused by her parents. She was eventually removed from their care and was later adopted at age 6 by her foster parents. Which of the following doctrines would assert that Carrie's later quality of parental care can overcome her earlier negative experience?
- A. early experiences
  - B. later experiences
  - C. middle experiences
  - D. positive experiences
57. Which of the following is NOT a step in the scientific method?
- A. conceptualize a problem to be studied
  - B. collect data
  - C. analyze data
  - D. publish study results
58. An interrelated, coherent set of ideas that helps to explain phenomenon and to make predictions is called
- A. a hypothesis.
  - B. an operational definition.
  - C. a theory.
  - D. an independent variable.
59. Scientific assertions and predictions that can be tested are
- A. theories.
  - B. hypotheses.
  - C. independent variables.
  - D. extraneous variables.
60. The pioneering theorist of psychoanalytical theory was
- A. Carl Jung.
  - B. Erik Erikson.
  - C. Karen Horney.
  - D. Sigmund Freud.
61. Psychoanalytic theories emphasize that development is all of the following EXCEPT
- A. primarily related to observable behavior.
  - B. primarily unconscious.
  - C. heavily influenced by early experiences.
  - D. highly colored by emotions.

62. Which of the following is NOT one of Freud's psychosexual stages?
- A. phallic
  - B. genital
  - C. oral
  - D. moral
63. Which of the following is a structure in Freud's concept of personality?
- A. the collective unconscious
  - B. the id
  - C. the self
  - D. the personal unconscious
64. According to Freud, the moral branch of the personality is the:
- A. ego.
  - B. id.
  - C. superego.
  - D. self.
65. According to Freud, \_\_\_\_\_ is the most powerful and pervasive defense mechanism.
- A. reaction formation
  - B. denial
  - C. regression
  - D. repression
66. Peter Blos believed that regression during adolescence was
- A. normal.
  - B. inevitable.
  - C. universal.
  - D. all of these.
67. The theorist who considered defense mechanisms to be key to understanding adolescent development was
- A. Sigmund Freud.
  - B. Anna Freud.
  - C. Karen Horney.
  - D. Alfred Adler.
68. Which of the following statements about defense mechanisms is TRUE?
- A. Defense mechanisms are always unhealthy.
  - B. Defense mechanisms are unconscious.
  - C. Defense mechanisms are conscious.
  - D. Defense mechanisms are always helpful in avoiding reality.
69. Erikson believed that we develop in \_\_\_\_\_ stages.
- A. psychosocial
  - B. psychosexual
  - C. psychodynamic
  - D. psychometric
70. Denise argues that early experiences are more important; Barbara believes that both early and later experiences are important. Denise's view is consistent with \_\_\_\_\_, while Barbara's view would be supported by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Blos; Erikson
  - B. Erikson; Freud
  - C. Freud; Erikson
  - D. Erikson, Blos



71. Erikson's \_\_\_\_\_ psychosocial stage is experienced in the first year of life.
- A. autonomy versus shame and doubt
  - B. initiative versus guilt
  - C. generativity versus stagnation
  - D. trust versus mistrust
72. Harper, age 19 months, has just begun to assert her independence. Harper is probably in Erikson's psychosocial stage of
- A. identity versus role confusion.
  - B. trust versus mistrust.
  - C. autonomy versus shame and doubt.
  - D. industry versus inferiority.
73. The negative outcome of Erikson's fourth stage of psychosocial development is
- A. mistrust.
  - B. shame.
  - C. doubt.
  - D. inferiority.
74. According to Erikson, adolescents are in the psychosocial stage of
- A. intimacy versus isolation.
  - B. identity versus role confusion.
  - C. initiative versus guilt.
  - D. industry versus inferiority.
75. According to Erikson, the core developmental task of early adulthood is to develop
- A. intimacy.
  - B. integrity.
  - C. identity.
  - D. initiative.
76. Edith, age 57, believes that she has done little to help nurture the next generation. According to Erikson, Edith has experienced \_\_\_\_\_ associated with the seventh stage of psychosocial development.
- A. inferiority
  - B. role confusion
  - C. selfishness
  - D. stagnation
77. Cognitive theories emphasize
- A. behaviors.
  - B. emotions.
  - C. conscious thoughts.
  - D. none of these.
78. For Piaget, the two processes that underlie cognitive construction of the world are
- A. denial and distortion.
  - B. internalizing and externalizing.
  - C. organization and adaptation.
  - D. ordering and differentiating.
79. Which of the following statements about Piaget's theory is NOT true?
- A. Piaget believed that people go through six stages in understanding the world.
  - B. Piaget believed that people go through four stages in understanding the world.
  - C. Each of Piaget's stages is age related.
  - D. Each of Piaget's stages represents a different way of understanding the world.

80. Calaeab, age 3, is in which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?
- A. sensorimotor
  - B. preoperational
  - C. concrete operational
  - D. formal operational
81. Which of the following statements about Piaget's concrete operational stage is TRUE?
- A. It lasts from birth to about 2 years of age.
  - B. It encompasses the ability to think in an abstract manner
  - C. It lasts from approximately 7 to 11 years of age.
  - D. Children can perform operations that involve developing hypotheses.
82. Jenn has just begun to think abstractly and develop images of ideal circumstances. According to Piaget, Jenn is in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development.
- A. sensorimotor
  - B. concrete operational
  - C. formal operational
  - D. post-formal operational
83. Vygotsky emphasized the role of \_\_\_\_\_ in cognitive development.
- A. culture
  - B. social interaction
  - C. learning to use the inventions of society
  - D. all of these
84. Which of the following operations is emphasized by information processing theorists?
- A. encoding information
  - B. storing information
  - C. retrieving information
  - D. all of these
85. Which of the following statements describing Skinner's theory of operant conditioning is NOT true?
- A. A behavior followed by a rewarding stimulus is likely to be repeated.
  - B. A behavior followed by a punishing stimulus is less likely to recur.
  - C. A behavior that is ignored will be repeated.
  - D. rewards and punishments shape behavior.
86. The leading theorist in the development of social cognitive theory is
- A. Albert Bandura.
  - B. Walter Mischel.
  - C. George Kelly.
  - D. John Watson.
87. Craig sees his father help an elderly man who seems to have become confused and lost his way. Several days later, Craig notices a woman looking in the shrubs for her lost wallet. Craig tries to help her look for her wallet. Bandura would say that Craig's behavior was learned through
- A. observation of his father.
  - B. teaching of moral values in Sunday School.
  - C. being punished in the past for not offering to help an older person.
  - D. being given a reward in the past for turning in a lost wallet to the police.
88. Bandura's model of learning and development includes the elements of behavior, person/cognition and the
- A. unconscious mind.
  - B. environment.
  - C. rewards available.
  - D. all of these.

89. Bronfenbrenner developed \_\_\_\_\_, a perspective that is receiving increased attention.
- A. ecological theory
  - B. environmental theory
  - C. socioeconomic theory
  - D. existential theory
90. What is the system in Bronfenbrenner's theory that considers sociohistorical circumstances?
- A. mesosystem
  - B. microsystem
  - C. chronosystem
  - D. exosystem
91. Which of the following of Bronfenbrenner's systems considers the culture in which people live?
- A. chronosystem
  - B. mesosystem
  - C. exosystem
  - D. macrosystem
92. Harry fights constantly with his parents. Bronfenbrenner would predict that Harry might have difficulty relating to his teacher because of a disruption in his
- A. mesosystem.
  - B. exosystem.
  - C. chronosystem.
  - D. macrosystem.
93. An approach to understanding adolescent development that selects from each theory whatever is considered its best features is called
- A. a hybrid theory.
  - B. a patchwork theory.
  - C. an eclectic theory.
  - D. a blended theory.
94. Scientific observations
- A. require a special set of skills.
  - B. are the first step in collecting data.
  - C. have to be systematic.
  - D. all of these.
95. Researchers can conduct observations in the everyday world or in the
- A. laboratory.
  - B. virtual world.
  - C. theoretical world.
  - D. none of these.
96. Which of the following is a drawback to conducting observational research in a laboratory?
- A. People must be paid for their time
  - B. People behave more naturally when they are away from the stresses of the "real world."
  - C. People may be too relaxed in a laboratory setting.
  - D. People who are willing to come to a laboratory might not be representative of general population.
97. Lilly is a researcher who wants to know how often high-school students are using their cell phones to cheat on tests. Lilly pretends to be a visiting student. She sits in on classes and observes students as they take tests. Lilly's method of research is known as
- A. in situ research.
  - B. naturalistic observation.
  - C. covert research.
  - D. in vivo research.

98. Which of the following statements about using surveys to collect data is TRUE?
- A. People answer in ways that they see as socially desirable.
  - B. Surveys are very expensive and time consuming to do.
  - C. Surveys can only be done on a limited range of topics.
  - D. All of these are true.
99. The Stanford-Binet Intelligence test is an example of
- A. a projective test.
  - B. an open-ended test.
  - C. a standardized test.
  - D. a subjective test.
100. Which of the following statements about standardized tests is TRUE?
- A. They assume that people will perform differently depending on the setting of the test.
  - B. They assume that a person's behavior is consistent and stable.
  - C. They do not allow a person's performance to be compared with the performance of other people.
  - D. They do not provide any information about differences among people.
101. Measuring the levels of hormones in an adolescent's blood stream is an example of which type of measure of adolescent development.
- A. psychological
  - B. experience sampling
  - C. physiological
  - D. concrete
102. MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses \_\_\_\_\_ to construct an image of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. x-rays; brain
  - B. radio waves; brain
  - C. radioactive glucose; brain
  - D. electrical activity levels; heart
103. Corey is participating in research. She is given an electronic pager, and a researcher "beeps" her several times a day to ask her what she is doing. The researcher is using which of the following methods?
- A. random sampling
  - B. experimental design
  - C. experience sampling
  - D. correlational research
104. A research method in which a single individual is examined in depth is called the
- A. single-subject design.
  - B. case-study method.
  - C. observational design.
  - D. descriptive method.
105. The three main types of research designs are descriptive, correlational and
- A. observational.
  - B. covert.
  - C. experimental.
  - D. overt.
106. Dr. Tremble sends out surveys to faculty at 57 randomly selected colleges to assess their perceptions of faculty harassment. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- A. correlational
  - B. descriptive
  - C. experimental
  - D. observational

107. Which of the following statements regarding correlational research is NOT true?
- A. The goal of correlational research is to demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships.
  - B. The goal of correlational research is to describe the strength of the relationship between two or more events or characteristics.
  - C. The results of correlational research are reported in a numerical measure called a correlation coefficient.
  - D. A negative correlation coefficient means an inverse relationship.
108. Professor Sands studies the relationship between the number of minutes that an adolescent spends text messaging each semester and his/her grades in school. She found a correlation of  $+.60$ . What can we conclude from this report?
- A. Text messaging results in lower grades for adolescents.
  - B. Text messaging has no effect on grades for adolescents.
  - C. Text messaging and academic grades are related in adolescents.
  - D. The more an adolescent text messages, the higher his or her grades.
109. Three doctoral students are using correlational research designs for their dissertation research. When all of the work is done, Marilyn's data yielded a correlation coefficient of  $-.45$ , Susan's data was at  $+.30$  and Bryan's data a  $-.50$ . Which student's data shows the strongest correlation between variables?
- A. Bryan
  - B. Susan
  - C. Marilyn
  - D. All students showed very similar results.
110. Which of the following correlation coefficients shows the weakest correlation?
- A.  $-.10$
  - B.  $+.15$
  - C.  $+.70$
  - D.  $-.80$
111. The factor that is manipulated in experimental research is the
- A. independent variable.
  - B. dependent variable.
  - C. extraneous variable.
  - D. none of these.
112. The variable that is measured and that is expected to change as a result of experimental research is the
- A. independent variable.
  - B. dependent variable.
  - C. extraneous variable.
  - D. experimental variable.
113. Which of the following statements about experimental research is NOT true?
- A. All experiments involve at least one independent variable and one dependent variable.
  - B. Experiments demonstrate cause and effect.
  - C. Experimental design uses experimental groups only.
  - D. Experimental design uses experimental and control groups.
114. Assigning participants to experimental or control groups by chance is known as
- A. random assignment.
  - B. lottery assignment.
  - C. nonrandom assignment.
  - D. convenience assignment.

115. The type of research that involves studying people all at the same time is known as
- single-subject research.
  - longitudinal research.
  - sequential research.
  - cross-sectional research.
116. A disadvantage of cross-sectional research is
- the variable under investigation is assessed all at the same time.
  - it is not very effective.
  - it gives no information about how individuals change over time.
  - it is time-consuming and expensive to conduct.
117. Professor Kelly is interested in seeing how adolescents' prosocial behavior changes over time. He assesses a group of adolescents at ages 12, 15 and 18. Professor Kelly is doing \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- sequential
  - longitudinal
  - cross-sectional
  - experimental
118. A disadvantage of longitudinal research is
- it is expensive to conduct.
  - it is time-consuming to conduct.
  - participants who remain in the study may be dissimilar to those who dropped out.
  - all of these.
119. Which of the following is NOT one of the APA's guidelines for ethical research?
- full disclosure to participants regarding the exact nature of the research
  - informed consent
  - confidentiality
  - debriefing
120. Melissa has agreed to participate in a 90-day study of food preferences among adolescents. After participating for two weeks, Melissa wants to withdraw from the study because it is taking too much of her time. According to the APA guidelines
- Melissa has to give the researchers a two-week notice before she can withdraw.
  - Melissa can withdraw at any time.
  - Melissa cannot withdraw once she has signed an informed consent form.
  - Melissa can withdraw only if she has a valid reason, such as a health issue or family emergency.
121. Which of the following statements about gender bias is TRUE?
- Gender bias is a preconceived idea about the abilities of females and males that prevents them from reaching their full potential.
  - Gender bias is an issue in the United States.
  - Gender bias happens when conclusions are drawn about females from research conducted with only males.
  - All of these are true.
122. Using an ethnic label such as Asian or Latino in a way that portrays an ethnic group as being more homogenous than it is, is known as
- ethnic stereotyping.
  - ethnic gloss.
  - ethnic shine.
  - ethnic categorization.

123. Compare and contrast G. Stanley Hall's "storm and stress" view of adolescence with the inventionist view.
124. What were the underlying themes of the 1960s and 1970s?
125. Describe some of the pros and cons of the technological revolution on adolescents, as outlined by Mark Bauerline in *The Dumbest Generation*.
126. What was the major theme of William Damon's book *The Path to Purpose*?
127. List at least four stereotypes of adolescents today.
128. Compare and contrast psychologists' views of adolescents in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with views common now, in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

129. Describe how the cultural contexts of the United States are changing, especially with respect to immigration patterns and the projections for future demographics.
130. List and describe at least four cultural variations of adolescence around the world.
131. Discuss major trends in health and well-being for adolescents around the world. Include both positive and negative changes.
132. Discuss gender differences on the experiences of male and female adolescents with respect to education, leisure activities, sexual experiences, family and peers.
133. List and briefly define the three determinants of human development.
134. Explain what modern theorists mean when they say, "Development is a lifelong process."



135. Briefly describe the three periods of adult development.

136. Beth is 22 years old. What developmental period is Beth in, and what are the two main tasks of this period?

137. List Jeffrey Arnett's five key features of emerging adulthood.

138. What are some of the factors that make it difficult to determine when an individual becomes an adult?

139. List and briefly describe the three types of assets that Jacqueline Eccles and her colleagues determined are especially important for making a competent transition through adolescence and emerging adulthood.

140. List and define the three major issues in studying adolescent development.

141. List the four steps in the scientific method.

142. List and describe Freud's three parts to the personality.

143. Describe Piaget's formal operational stage of cognitive development. Be sure to address ages and major changes in thinking.

144. What are the main ideas behind Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development?

145. What is the main idea behind Skinner's theory of operant conditioning?

146. List the three key factors in development, according to social cognitive theory.

147. List and describe the five environmental systems in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory. Explain how the systems relate to each other.
148. Compare and contrast laboratory observation and naturalistic observation.
149. Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of case-study research.
150. Compare and contrast correlational and experimental research.
151. List and briefly describe the four APA guidelines that must be followed in the conduction of ethical research.

## 1 Key

1. According to Plato, reasoning first appears during
- A. early childhood.
  - B. middle childhood.
  - C.** adolescence.
  - D. young adulthood.

5

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #1*

2. Plato thought children should study
- A. science.
  - B.** music.
  - C. art.
  - D. mathematics.

5

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #2*

3. Plato thought that adolescents should study
- A.** science.
  - B. language.
  - C. music.
  - D. history.

5

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #3*

4. Which ability did Aristotle argue is the most important aspect of adolescence?
- A. the ability to reason
  - B. the ability to think critically
  - C. the ability to debate
  - D.** the ability to choose

5

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #4*

5. What did Aristotle see as the hallmark of maturity?

- A. self determination
- B. empathy
- C. self-efficacy
- D. critical thinking

5

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #5*

6. Rousseau believed that curiosity should be especially encouraged in the education of

- A. 6-8 year old children.
- B. 8-11 year old children.
- C. 12-15 year old children,
- D. 17-19 year old children.

5

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #6*

7. Ms. Bowen encourages her students, ages 12-15, to engage their curiosity in their learning. This teacher's ideas most closely resemble those of

- A. Sigmund Freud.
- B. Aristotle.
- C. Hall.
- D. Rousseau.

5

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #7*

8. G. Stanley Hall believed that development is controlled primarily by \_\_\_\_\_ factors.

- A. cultural
- B. psychological
- C. social
- D. biological

5

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #8*

9. The "storm and stress" view of adolescence was postulated by  
A. Jean Rousseau.  
B. Alfred Adler.  
**C. G. Stanley Hall.**  
D. Margaret Mead.

5

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #9*

10. The "storm and stress" view of adolescence sees adolescence as a time of  
A. turbulence.  
B. conflict.  
C. mood swings,  
**D. all of these.**

5

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #10*

11. Mary tells her husband that she is not looking forward to the time their son becomes an adolescent, because she has read that it is a time of great conflict and stress for the family. Which of the following theorists would agree with Mary's view of adolescence?  
A. Carl Jung  
B. Carol Gilligan  
C. Anna Freud  
**D. G. Stanley Hall**

5

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #11*

12. Anthropologist Margaret Mead concluded that the basic nature of adolescence is  
A. biological,  
B. psychological,  
**C. sociocultural.**  
D. cognitive.

6

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #12*

13. Mead believed that cultures in which adolescents' experiences are quite different from adults' experiences produce adolescents who
- A. experience more stress.
  - B. experience less stress.
  - C. develop empathy at early ages.**
  - D. develop empathy later in life.

6

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #13*

14. Every state had developed special laws for youth between the ages of 16 and 18-20 by which year?
- A. 1920
  - B. 1930
  - C. 1940
  - D. 1950**

6

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #14*

15. Which of the following historical events changed both the description and the study of adolescents?
- A. the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s
  - B. the women's movement of the 1970s**
  - C. the anti-war protests of the 1960s
  - D. the Great Depression of the 1930s

7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #15*

16. Today's adolescents are more \_\_\_\_\_ than their counterparts of previous generations.
- A. diverse
  - B. tolerant
  - C. open-minded
  - D. all of these**

7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 1  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #16*

17. Marty, age 16, spends most of his leisure time text messaging his friends and watching YouTube. According to Mark Bauerline, Marty's behavior is
- A. atypical of someone of his age.
  - B.** typical of someone of his age.
  - C. classic for someone with impaired social skills.
  - D. a sign of rebellion against his parents' rules.

7-8

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #17*

18. Mark Bauerline, author of *The Dumbest Generation*, asserts that adolescents today are
- A. reading books at a slightly lower rate than those of their parents' generation.
  - B.** more interested in information retrieval than information formation.
  - C. playing fewer video games than younger children.
  - D. becoming more interested in current events.

7

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #18*

19. Kevin and Kelly give their 15 year old son, Samuel, options and help him to make choices in his life. William Damon would say that Samuel's parents are
- A. overly involved in his life.
  - B.** helping their son to think about his life's purpose.
  - C. pampering him.
  - D. giving him too much responsibility for his age.

8

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application*  
*Difficulty: Difficult*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #19*

20. Which of the following statements about stereotypes is NOT true?
- A.** There are very few stereotypes related to adolescents.
  - B. Stereotypes are difficult to give up once assigned.
  - C. Stereotypes are generalizations about a broad category of people.
  - D. Stereotypes describe a typical member of a specific group.

8-9

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #20*



21. Howard is a manager of a fast food restaurant that employs many adolescents. Howard tells his wife, "They are all self-centered mopes who have no work ethic!" Howard's statement about adolescents is
- A. a prototype.
  - B. an exaggeration.
  - C. a stereotype.**
  - D. a sign that he needs counseling.

8

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #21*

22. The term "adolescent generation gap" refers to
- A. differences in decision-making skills between adolescents and older adults.
  - B. generalizations based on information about a limited group of adolescents.**
  - C. technological skill differences between adolescents and grade school children.
  - D. differences in social abilities between younger and older adolescents.

9

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Basic*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #22*

23. Daniel Offer and his colleagues discovered that most adolescents have
- A. a negative self-image.
  - B. negative attitudes towards their schools.
  - C. a positive self-image.**
  - D. an ambiguous self-image.

9

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #23*

24. Julie, age 15, has dyed her hair purple and will only wear black jeans and white tops. Julie's parents should know that, according to adolescent psychologists
- A. Julie is showing signs of a conduct disorder.
  - B. Julie needs counseling for her hostility issues.
  - C. Julie is testing boundaries and discovering her identity.**
  - D. Julie needs more parental control over her behavior.

9-10

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #24*

25. Which of the following factors influence the developmental trajectory of every adolescent?
- A. socioeconomic
  - B. ethnic
  - C. lifestyle
  - D.** all of these

11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #25*

26. The settings in which development occurs are known as
- A. arenas.
  - B. compounds.
  - C. cohorts.
  - D.** context

11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #26*

27. The fastest growing ethnic group of adolescents in the U.S. is
- A. European-Americans.
  - B.** Asians.
  - C. Latinos.
  - D. African Americans.

11

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #27*

28. Sherry's community college has partnerships with the local hospital, the library and the Boys' and Girls' Club to encourage students to engage in cooperative learning experiences and build strong community relationships. This is an example of what Peter Benson and his colleagues would call a
- A.** developmentally attentive youth policy.
  - B. community-enhancing initiative.
  - C. cross-generational policy.
  - D. socially enhancing planned model.

12

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #28*

29. Research has shown that children living in poverty have elevated levels of
- A. blood glucose.
  - B. stress.**
  - C. anger.
  - D. growth hormones.

13

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #29*

30. Which of the following statements about adolescent health and well-being is TRUE?
- A. Adolescent health and well-being have improved in all areas.
  - B. More adolescents around the world die of malnutrition today than at any time in the past.
  - C. More adolescents around the world die of infectious diseases today than at any time in the past.
  - D. Rates of HIV infection among adolescents are increasing in sub-Saharan Africa.**

13

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #30*

31. What do studies show about gender differences?
- A. They appear to be expanding over time.
  - B. Males have more educational opportunities than females.**
  - C. Gender differences are similar in all countries.
  - D. Sexual restrictions are more common for females than for males.

14

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #31*

32. Which of the following is NOT a trend related to families around the world?
- A. migration to rural areas**
  - B. smaller families
  - C. increase in mothers' employment
  - D. greater family mobility

14

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #32*

33. Which of the following is true about adolescents' peers?
- A. Peers figure prominently in the lives of adolescents in most Western nations.
  - B. Peers can serve as surrogate families for some street youth.
  - C. Peers have a limited role for girls in Arab cultures.
  - D.** All of these are true

14

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #33*

34. Development
- A. involves growth.
  - B. is complex.
  - C. continues through the lifespan.
  - D.** all of these.

15

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #34*

35. Which of the following is NOT a biological process?
- A. advances in motor skills
  - B. development of the brain
  - C. weight gains
  - D.** changes in personality

15

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #35*

36. Dr. Reyes studies hormonal changes of puberty. Which process of human development does Dr. Reyes study?
- A. socioemotional
  - B. cognitive
  - C.** biological
  - D. psychological

15

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #36*

37. Which of the following is associated with the developmental period of early childhood?
- A. beginning of symbolic thought
  - B. school readiness**
  - C. extreme dependence on adults
  - D. beginning of sensorimotor skills

16

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #37*

38. The developmental period of childhood includes all of the following periods EXCEPT
- A. prenatal.
  - B. perinatal.**
  - C. infancy.
  - D. early childhood.

16

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #38*

39. A key task of adolescence is
- A. refining sensorimotor coordination.
  - B. development of an understanding of one's culture.
  - C. mastery of language skills.
  - D. preparation for adulthood.**

17

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #39*

40. In the U.S. and most other cultures, adolescence begins at approximately \_\_\_\_\_ years of age.
- A. 9-12
  - B. 11-14
  - C. 10-13**
  - D. 12-15

17

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #40*

41. Alex has begun dating and he is interested in taking a course called "Career Exploration" that will help him decide on a future career. Alex is probably in which period?
- A. early adolescence
  - B. late adolescence**
  - C. late childhood
  - D. early adulthood

17

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #41*

42. The developmental period when people are interested in transmitting their values to the next generation is
- A. emerging adulthood.
  - B. middle adulthood.**
  - C. late adulthood.
  - D. early adulthood.

17

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Basic*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #42*

43. Paul spends much of his time working in his garden and reading books on photography. He doesn't have as much strength as he used to have, but he is enjoying his time of decreased responsibility. Developmental psychologists would say that Paul is probably in
- A. emerging old age.
  - B. middle adulthood.
  - C. late adulthood.**
  - D. terminal adulthood.

18

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application*  
*Difficulty: Difficult*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #43*

44. The transition from childhood to adolescence includes all of the following EXCEPT
- A. biological changes of puberty.
  - B. increased egocentric ways.
  - C. desire to spend more time with family.**
  - D. greater interest in romantic relationships.

18-19

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #44*

45. The transition from adolescence to adulthood has been referred to a
- A. preadulthood.
  - B. post adolescence.
  - C. transitional adulthood.
  - D. emerging adulthood.**

19

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Basic*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #45*

46. According to Jeffrey Arnett, emerging adulthood is characterized by five key factors. Which of the following is NOT one of these features?
- A. stability**
  - B. identity exploration
  - C. feeling in-between
  - D. self focus

19-20

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis*  
*Difficulty: Difficult*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #46*

47. Jeffrey Arnett saw emerging adulthood as a time when many individuals are
- A. secure in their adult status.
  - B. absorbed in social obligations and family duties.
  - C. optimistic about their futures.**
  - D. fairly stable in love and career.

20

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension*  
*Difficulty: Difficult*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #47*

48. In the United States. The most widely recognized marker for entry into adulthood is
- A. graduation from high school.
  - B. graduation from college.
  - C. holding a permanent, full-time job.**
  - D. getting married.

21

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #48*

49. The ability to adapt positively and achieve successful outcomes despite significant risks and adverse consequences is
- A. hardiness.
  - B. resilience.**
  - C. self-efficacy.
  - D. propiate striving.

22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #49*

50. Ann Marsten and her colleagues found that emerging adults who overcame adversity and went on to become competent adults had all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
- A. they were well-traveled.**
  - B. they were intelligent.
  - C. they had high-quality parenting.
  - D. they had a higher socioeconomic status.

22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis*  
*Difficulty: Difficult*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #50*

51. Which of the following events may be seen as a turning-point opportunity for changing the life course during emerging adulthood?
- A. marriage
  - B. work opportunities
  - C. higher education
  - D. all of these**

22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Difficult*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #51*

52. Dr. Jackson argues that human beings have basic growth tendencies genetically wired into them. Dr. Albright believes that humans are basically shaped by their environments. Dr. Jackson supports the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to development, while Dr. Albright advocates for the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.
- A. nurture; nature
  - B. nature; nurture**
  - C. continuity; discontinuity
  - D. cognitive; biological

22

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #52*



53. Which of the following would a proponent of the nature approach to human development cite as evidence of the strength of genetics?
- A.** the fact that we grow rapidly in infancy
  - B. the fact that development is affected by nutritional status
  - C. the fact that development is shaped by the media
  - D. the fact that access to medical care affects development

22-23

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #53*

54. Developmentalists who emphasize the importance experience in development have described development as
- A. a series of distinct stages.
  - B.** a gradual, continuous process.
  - C. chaotic and unpredictable.
  - D. none of these.

23

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #54*

55. Developmentalists who emphasize the importance of nature in development describe development as
- A.** a series of distinct stages.
  - B. a gradual, continuous process.
  - C. alternating periods of turbulence and calm.
  - D. none of these.

23

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #55*

56. Carrie was abused by her parents. She was eventually removed from their care and was later adopted at age 6 by her foster parents. Which of the following doctrines would assert that Carrie's later quality of parental care can overcome her earlier negative experience?
- A. early experiences
  - B.** later experiences
  - C. middle experiences
  - D. positive experiences

23-24

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #56*

57. Which of the following is NOT a step in the scientific method?
- A. conceptualize a problem to be studied
  - B. collect data
  - C. analyze data
  - D.** publish study results

26

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #57*

58. An interrelated, coherent set of ideas that helps to explain phenomenon and to make predictions is called
- A. a hypothesis.
  - B. an operational definition.
  - C.** a theory.
  - D. an independent variable.

26

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #58*

59. Scientific assertions and predictions that can be tested are
- A. theories.
  - B.** hypotheses.
  - C. independent variables.
  - D. extraneous variables.

26

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #59*

60. The pioneering theorist of psychoanalytical theory was
- A. Carl Jung.
  - B. Erik Erikson.
  - C. Karen Horney.
  - D.** Sigmund Freud.

26

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #60*

61. Psychoanalytic theories emphasize that development is all of the following EXCEPT  
A. primarily related to observable behavior.  
B. primarily unconscious.  
C. heavily influenced by early experiences.  
D. highly colored by emotions.

26

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #61*

62. Which of the following is NOT one of Freud's psychosexual stages?  
A. phallic  
B. genital  
C. oral  
D. moral

26-27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #62*

63. Which of the following is a structure in Freud's concept of personality?  
A. the collective unconscious  
B. the id  
C. the self  
D. the personal unconscious

27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #63*

64. According to Freud, the moral branch of the personality is the:  
A. ego.  
B. id.  
C. superego.  
D. self.

27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #64*

65. According to Freud, \_\_\_\_\_ is the most powerful and pervasive defense mechanism.
- A. reaction formation
  - B. denial
  - C. regression
  - D.** repression

27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #65*

66. Peter Blos believed that regression during adolescence was
- A. normal.
  - B. inevitable.
  - C. universal.
  - D.** all of these.

27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #66*

67. The theorist who considered defense mechanisms to be key to understanding adolescent development was
- A. Sigmund Freud.
  - B.** Anna Freud.
  - C. Karen Horney.
  - D. Alfred Adler.

27

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #67*

68. Which of the following statements about defense mechanisms is TRUE?
- A. Defense mechanisms are always unhealthy.
  - B.** Defense mechanisms are unconscious.
  - C. Defense mechanisms are conscious.
  - D. Defense mechanisms are always helpful in avoiding reality.

27-28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #68*

69. Erikson believed that we develop in \_\_\_\_\_ stages.

- A. psychosocial
- B. psychosexual
- C. psychodynamic
- D. psychometric

28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #69*

70. Denise argues that early experiences are more important; Barbara believes that both early and later experiences are important. Denise's view is consistent with \_\_\_\_\_, while Barbara's view would be supported by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Blos; Erikson
- B. Erikson; Freud
- C. Freud, Erikson
- D. Erikson, Blos

27-28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #70*

71. Erikson's \_\_\_\_\_ psychosocial stage is experienced in the first year of life.

- A. autonomy versus shame and doubt
- B. initiative versus guilt
- C. generativity versus stagnation
- D. trust versus mistrust

28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #71*

72. Harper, age 19 months, has just begun to assert her independence. Harper is probably in Erikson's psychosocial stage of

- A. identity versus role confusion.
- B. trust versus mistrust.
- C. autonomy versus shame and doubt.
- D. industry versus inferiority.

28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #72*

73. The negative outcome of Erikson's fourth stage of psychosocial development is
- A. mistrust.
  - B. shame.
  - C. doubt.
  - D.** inferiority.

28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #73*

74. According to Erikson, adolescents are in the psychosocial stage of
- A. intimacy versus isolation.
  - B.** identity versus role confusion.
  - C. initiative versus guilt.
  - D. industry versus inferiority.

28

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #74*

75. According to Erikson, the core developmental task of early adulthood is to develop
- A.** intimacy.
  - B. integrity.
  - C. identity.
  - D. initiative.

29

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #75*

76. Edith, age 57, believes that she has done little to help nurture the next generation. According to Erikson, Edith has experienced \_\_\_\_\_ associated with the seventh stage of psychosocial development.
- A. inferiority
  - B. role confusion
  - C. selfishness
  - D.** stagnation

29

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #76*

77. Cognitive theories emphasize
- A. behaviors.
  - B. emotions.
  - C.** conscious thoughts.
  - D. none of these.

29

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Basic*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #77*

78. For Piaget, the two processes that underlie cognitive construction of the world are
- A. denial and distortion.
  - B. internalizing and externalizing.
  - C.** organization and adaptation.
  - D. ordering and differentiating.

29

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #78*

79. Which of the following statements about Piaget's theory is NOT true?
- A.** Piaget believed that people go through six stages in understanding the world.
  - B. Piaget believed that people go through four stages in understanding the world.
  - C. Each of Piaget's stages is age related.
  - D. Each of Piaget's stages represents a different way of understanding the world.

29

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis*  
*Difficulty: Difficult*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #79*

80. Calaeab, age 3, is in which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?
- A. sensorimotor
  - B.** preoperational
  - C. concrete operational
  - D. formal operational

30

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #80*

81. Which of the following statements about Piaget's concrete operational stage is TRUE?
- A. It lasts from birth to about 2 years of age.
  - B. It encompasses the ability to think in an abstract manner
  - C.** It lasts from approximately 7 to 11 years of age.
  - D. Children can perform operations that involve developing hypotheses.

30

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis*  
*Difficulty: Difficult*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #81*

82. Jenn has just begun to think abstractly and develop images of ideal circumstances. According to Piaget, Jenn is in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development.
- A. sensorimotor
  - B. concrete operational
  - C.** formal operational
  - D. post-formal operational

30

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #82*

83. Vygotsky emphasized the role of \_\_\_\_\_ in cognitive development.
- A. culture
  - B. social interaction
  - C. learning to use the inventions of society
  - D.** all of these

30

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Basic*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #83*

84. Which of the following operations is emphasized by information processing theorists?
- A. encoding information
  - B. storing information
  - C. retrieving information
  - D.** all of these

30

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Basic*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #84*



85. Which of the following statements describing Skinner's theory of operant conditioning is NOT true?

- A. A behavior followed by a rewarding stimulus is likely to be repeated.
- B. A behavior followed by a punishing stimulus is less likely to recur.
- C.** A behavior that is ignored will be repeated.
- D. rewards and punishments shape behavior.

31

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #85*

86. The leading theorist in the development of social cognitive theory is

- A.** Albert Bandura.
- B. Walter Mischel.
- C. George Kelly.
- D. John Watson.

31

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #86*

87. Craig sees his father help an elderly man who seems to have become confused and lost his way. Several days later, Craig notices a woman looking in the shrubs for her lost wallet. Craig tries to help her look for her wallet. Bandura would say that Craig's behavior was learned through

- A.** observation of his father.
- B. teaching of moral values in Sunday School.
- C. being punished in the past for not offering to help an older person.
- D. being given a reward in the past for turning in a lost wallet to the police.

31

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #87*

88. Bandura's model of learning and development includes the elements of behavior, person/cognition and the

- A. unconscious mind.
- B.** environment.
- C. rewards available.
- D. all of these.

31

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #88*

89. Bronfenbrenner developed \_\_\_\_\_, a perspective that is receiving increased attention.  
A. ecological theory  
B. environmental theory  
C. socioeconomic theory  
D. existential theory

32

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #89*

90. What is the system in Bronfenbrenner's theory that considers sociohistorical circumstances?  
A. mesosystem  
B. microsystem  
C. chronosystem  
D. exosystem

32

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #90*

91. Which of the following of Bronfenbrenner's systems considers the culture in which people live?  
A. chronosystem  
B. mesosystem  
C. exosystem  
D. macrosystem

32

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #91*

92. Harry fights constantly with his parents. Bronfenbrenner would predict that Harry might have difficulty relating to his teacher because of a disruption in his  
A. mesosystem.  
B. exosystem.  
C. chronosystem.  
D. macrosystem.

32

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #92*

93. An approach to understanding adolescent development that selects from each theory whatever is considered its best features is called
- A. a hybrid theory.
  - B. a patchwork theory.
  - C.** an eclectic theory.
  - D. a blended theory.

33

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #93*

94. Scientific observations
- A. require a special set of skills.
  - B. are the first step in collecting data.
  - C. have to be systematic.
  - D.** all of these.

33

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #94*

95. Researchers can conduct observations in the everyday world or in the
- A.** laboratory.
  - B. virtual world.
  - C. theoretical world.
  - D. none of these.

33

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #95*

96. Which of the following is a drawback to conducting observational research in a laboratory?
- A. People must be paid for their time
  - B. People behave more naturally when they are away from the stresses of the "real world."
  - C. People may be too relaxed in a laboratory setting.
  - D.** People who are willing to come to a laboratory might not be representative of general population.

33

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #96*

97. Lilly is a researcher who wants to know how often high-school students are using their cell phones to cheat on tests. Lilly pretends to be a visiting student. She sits in on classes and observes students as they take tests. Lilly's method of research is known as
- A. in situ research.
  - B. naturalistic observation.**
  - C. covert research.
  - D. in vivo research.

33-34

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #97*

98. Which of the following statements about using surveys to collect data is TRUE?
- A. People answer in ways that they see as socially desirable.**
  - B. Surveys are very expensive and time consuming to do.
  - C. Surveys can only be done on a limited range of topics.
  - D. All of these are true.

34

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #98*

99. The Stanford-Binet Intelligence test is an example of
- A. a projective test.
  - B. an open-ended test.
  - C. a standardized test.**
  - D. a subjective test.

34

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #99*

100. Which of the following statements about standardized tests is TRUE?
- A. They assume that people will perform differently depending on the setting of the test.
  - B. They assume that a person's behavior is consistent and stable.**
  - C. They do not allow a person's performance to be compared with the performance of other people.
  - D. They do not provide any information about differences among people.

34

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #100*

101. Measuring the levels of hormones in an adolescent's blood stream is an example of which type of measure of adolescent development.
- A. psychological
  - B. experience sampling
  - C. physiological**
  - D. concrete

34

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #101*

102. MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses \_\_\_\_\_ to construct an image of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. x-rays; brain
  - B. radio waves; brain**
  - C. radioactive glucose; brain
  - D. electrical activity levels; heart

34

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #102*

103. Corey is participating in research. She is given an electronic pager, and a researcher "beeps" her several times a day to ask her what she is doing. The researcher is using which of the following methods?
- A. random sampling
  - B. experimental design
  - C. experience sampling**
  - D. correlational research

34-35

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #103*

104. A research method in which a single individual is examined in depth is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. single-subject design.
  - B. case-study method.**
  - C. observational design.
  - D. descriptive method.

35

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #104*

105. The three main types of research designs are descriptive, correlational and
- A. observational.
  - B. covert.
  - C. experimental.**
  - D. overt.

35

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #105*

106. Dr. Tremble sends out surveys to faculty at 57 randomly selected colleges to assess their perceptions of faculty harassment. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- A. correlational
  - B. descriptive**
  - C. experimental
  - D. observational

35

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #106*

107. Which of the following statements regarding correlational research is NOT true?
- A. The goal of correlational research is to demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships.
  - B. The goal of correlational research is to describe the strength of the relationship between two or more events or characteristics.**
  - C. The results of correlational research are reported in a numerical measure called a correlation coefficient.
  - D. A negative correlation coefficient means an inverse relationship.

36

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #107*

108. Professor Sands studies the relationship between the number of minutes that an adolescent spends text messaging each semester and his/her grades in school. She found a correlation of  $+.60$ . What can we conclude from this report?
- A. Text messaging results in lower grades for adolescents.
  - B. Text messaging has no effect on grades for adolescents.
  - C. Text messaging and academic grades are related in adolescents.**
  - D. The more an adolescent text messages, the higher his or her grades.

36

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #108*

109. Three doctoral students are using correlational research designs for their dissertation research. When all of the work is done, Marilyn's data yielded a correlation coefficient of  $-.45$ , Susan's data was at  $+.30$  and Bryan's data a  $-.50$ . Which student's data shows the strongest correlation between variables?
- A. Bryan  
B. Susan  
C. Marilyn  
D. All students showed very similar results.

36

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #109*

110. Which of the following correlation coefficients shows the weakest correlation?
- A.  $-.10$   
B.  $+.15$   
C.  $+.70$   
D.  $-.80$

36

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #110*

111. The factor that is manipulated in experimental research is the
- A. independent variable.  
B. dependent variable.  
C. extraneous variable.  
D. none of these.

37

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #111*

112. The variable that is measured and that is expected to change as a result of experimental research is the
- A. independent variable.  
B. dependent variable.  
C. extraneous variable.  
D. experimental variable.

62

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #112*

113. Which of the following statements about experimental research is NOT true?
- A. All experiments involve at least one independent variable and one dependent variable.
  - B. Experiments demonstrate cause and effect.
  - C. Experimental design uses experimental groups only.
  - D. Experimental design uses experimental and control groups.

37

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #113*

114. Assigning participants to experimental or control groups by chance is known as
- A. random assignment.
  - B. lottery assignment.
  - C. nonrandom assignment.
  - D. convenience assignment.

37

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #114*

115. The type of research that involves studying people all at the same time is known as
- A. single-subject research.
  - B. longitudinal research.
  - C. sequential research.
  - D. cross-sectional research.

37

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #115*

116. A disadvantage of cross-sectional research is
- A. the variable under investigation is assessed all at the same time.
  - B. it is not very effective.
  - C. it gives no information about how individuals change over time.
  - D. it is time-consuming and expensive to conduct.

37

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #116*



117. Professor Kelly is interested in seeing how adolescents' prosocial behavior changes over time. He assesses a group of adolescents at ages 12, 15 and 18. Professor Kelly is doing \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- A. sequential
  - B. longitudinal**
  - C. cross-sectional
  - D. experimental

38

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #117*

118. A disadvantage of longitudinal research is
- A. it is expensive to conduct.
  - B. it is time-consuming to conduct.
  - C. participants who remain in the study may be dissimilar to those who dropped out.
  - D. all of these.**

38

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #118*

119. Which of the following is NOT one of the APA's guidelines for ethical research?
- A. full disclosure to participants regarding the exact nature of the research**
  - B. informed consent
  - C. confidentiality
  - D. debriefing

38

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #119*

120. Melissa has agreed to participate in a 90-day study of food preferences among adolescents. After participating for two weeks, Melissa wants to withdraw from the study because it is taking too much of her time. According to the APA guidelines
- A. Melissa has to give the researchers a two-week notice before she can withdraw.
  - B. Melissa can withdraw at any time.**
  - C. Melissa cannot withdraw once she has signed an informed consent form.
  - D. Melissa can withdraw only if she has a valid reason, such as a health issue or family emergency.

38

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #120*

121. Which of the following statements about gender bias is TRUE?
- A. Gender bias is a preconceived idea about the abilities of females and males that prevents them from reaching their full potential.
  - B. Gender bias is an issue in the United States.
  - C. Gender bias happens when conclusions are drawn about females from research conducted with only males.
  - D. All of these are true.**

39

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #121*

122. Using an ethnic label such as Asian or Latino in a way that portrays an ethnic group as being more homogenous than it is, is known as
- A. ethnic stereotyping.
  - B. ethnic gloss.**
  - C. ethnic shine.
  - D. ethnic categorization.

39

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 4*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #122*

123. Compare and contrast G. Stanley Hall's "storm and stress" view of adolescence with the inventionist view.

Hall's concept was that adolescence was a turbulent time, charged with conflict and mood swings. He saw these changes in thought, feeling, and actions as happening quite frequently and as normative. He believed that adolescence has a biological base.

The inventionist view saw adolescence as less of a biological event than a sociohistorical creation. Inventionists that stress sociohistorical circumstances, such as a decline in apprenticeship, increased mechanization of the Industrial Revolution, age-graded schools, urbanization, appearance of youth groups such as the YMCA and the Boy Scouts are affecting adolescents. The three key dimensions for the inventionist view of adolescence are schools, work, and economics.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Evaluation*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #123*

124. What were the underlying themes of the 1960s and 1970s?

There were three major themes in the United States during the 1960s and the 1970s. These were the anti-discrimination protests, the anti-war protests and the women's movement. One major theme of this period was that political protests reached their peak when millions of adolescents reacted to what they saw as the United State's immoral part in the Vietnam War. Ethnic conflicts became pervasive as African-American adolescents were denied a college education, and the secondary education that they did receive was seen as inferior. College students participated in riots and sit-ins even as they pursued higher education in higher numbers. Finally, the women's movement of the 1970s changed both the description and the study of adolescence.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #124*

125. Describe some of the pros and cons of the technological revolution on adolescents, as outlined by Mark Bauerline in *The Dumbest Generation*.

Technology can provide an expansive, rich set of knowledge that, if used in a constructive way, can improve adolescents' education. However, a possible downside of technology is that today's youth are more interested in information retrieval than information formation. Technology has decreased adolescents' interest in reading books and, as a result, skills in reading and writing have been negatively affected. Adolescents don't learn and retain general information and historical facts.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #125*

126. What was the major theme of William Damon's book *The Path to Purpose*?

Damon's major theme is that parents today are teaching their children to expect immediate gratification and to look for short-term solutions to their problems and tasks. In Damon's view, although short-term solutions are often necessary, they can distract adolescents from thinking about their life purpose. He proposes that parents guide and assist their children through their choices by giving them options and by sharing how they have coped with setbacks and dilemmas.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #126*

127. List at least four stereotypes of adolescents today.

"They are all lazy." "All they think about is sex." "They are so self-centered." "Kids today don't have the moral fiber of my generation." "They don't want to work." "They are rebellious."  
Any positive youth accomplishment is seen as an exception.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Basic*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #127*

128. Compare and contrast psychologists' views of adolescents in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with views common now, in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

For much of the last century in the United States and other Western cultures, adolescence was perceived as a problematic period of the human life span. The discipline of psychology, likewise, viewed adolescents negatively. Psychology today focuses more on the positive side of human experiences and places greater emphasis on hope, optimism, creativity, and positive individual and group traits.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Evaluation*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 1*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #128*

129. Describe how the cultural contexts of the United States are changing, especially with respect to immigration patterns and the projections for future demographics.

The cultural context for U.S. adolescents is changing with the dramatic increase in the number of adolescents immigrating from Latino and Asian countries. Asian Americans are expected to be the fastest-growing ethnic group of adolescents, with a growth rate of more than 500 percent by 2100. Numbers of Latino adolescents are projected to increase almost 400 percent by 2100. By 2100, Latino adolescents are expected to outnumber non-Latino White adolescents.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #129*

130. List and describe at least four cultural variations of adolescence around the world.

Two-thirds of Asian Indian adolescents accept their parents' choice of a marital partner for them. Many female adolescents in the Philippines will sacrifice their own futures by migrating to the city in order to send money to their families. Street youth in Kenya may engage in delinquency or prostitution to survive. In the Middle East, many adolescents are not allowed to interact with the other sex, even in school. Youth in Russia are marrying earlier to legitimize sexual activity.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #130*

131. Discuss major trends in health and well-being for adolescents around the world. Include both positive and negative changes.

Adolescent health and well-being have improved in some areas but not in others. On the positive side, fewer adolescents around the world die from infectious diseases and malnutrition than in the past. However, adolescents continue to engage in a number of health-compromising behaviors, such as illicit drug use and unprotected sex, at levels that place adolescents at risk for serious developmental problems. Extensive increases in the rates of HIV in adolescents have occurred in many sub-Saharan countries.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #131*

132. Discuss gender differences on the experiences of male and female adolescents with respect to education, leisure activities, sexual experiences, family and peers.

Except in a few areas, males have more educational opportunities than females. In some countries adolescents do not have access to secondary schools and higher education. Many schools do not provide students with the skills that they need to be successful in adult work.

Adolescent females have less freedom to pursue leisure activities than males, and gender differences in sexual expression are widespread. This is especially true for adolescent females living in India, Southeast Asia, Latin America and Arab countries.

Family life for adolescents can be very different, depending on the culture and country. For example, adolescents who grow up in Arab countries adhere to a strict code of conduct and loyalty. Adolescents who grow up in the United States and other Western countries may experience divorce and stepfamilies; parenting is less authoritarian than in the past. Other family trends include greater family mobility, migration to cities, smaller families, fewer extended families, and increases in mothers' employment.

Some cultures give peers a stronger role in adolescence than others. While peers figure prominently in the lives of adolescents in Western countries, in Arab countries peers have a very restrictive role, especially for girls.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 2  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #132*

133. List and briefly define the three determinants of human development.

The three determinants of human development are biological processes, cognitive processes and socioemotional processes.

Biological processes involve physical changes in an individual's body. Cognitive changes involve changes in an individual's thinking and intelligence. Socioemotional processes involve changes in an individual's emotions, personality, relationships with others and social contexts.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #133*

134. Explain what modern theorists mean when they say, "Development is a lifelong process."

Today developmentalists do not believe that change ends with adolescence. Adolescence is part of the life course and is not an isolated period of development. Although it has some unique characteristics, what takes place in adolescence is connected with development and experiences in both childhood and adulthood.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #134*

135. Briefly describe the three periods of adult development.

The three periods of adult development are early adulthood, middle adulthood, and late adulthood.

Early adulthood begins in the late teens or early twenties and lasts through the thirties. Middle adulthood begins at approximately 35-45 years of age and ends at some point between 55 and 65 years of age. Late adulthood is the period that extends from 60 or 70 years old until death.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #135*

136. Beth is 22 years old. What developmental period is Beth in, and what are the two main tasks of this period?

Beth is in the developmental period of emerging adulthood. The two main tasks of this period are experimentation and exploration.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application*  
*Difficulty: Basic*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #136*

137. List Jeffrey Arnett's five key features of emerging adulthood.

The five key features that characterize emerging adulthood are identity exploration, especially in love and work; instability; self-focus; feeling in-between; and the age of possibilities, a time when individuals have an opportunity to transform their lives.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #137*

138. What are some of the factors that make it difficult to determine when an individual becomes an adult?

Determining when an individual becomes an adult is difficult. In the United States, the most widely recognized marker of entry into adulthood is holding a permanent, full-time job. Economic independence is one marker for achieving adult status, but it is a long process in some cultures. Taking responsibility for oneself, deciding on one's own beliefs and values and establishing a relationship with parents as equal adults are all markers of adult status.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #138*

139. List and briefly describe the three types of assets that Jacqueline Eccles and her colleagues determined are especially important for making a competent transition through adolescence and emerging adulthood.

The three types of assets that Eccles and colleagues determined are necessary for the successful transition through adolescence and emerging adulthood are: intellectual development, psychological and emotional development and social development.

Intellectual development includes such things as knowledge of essential life and vocational skills, critical thinking and reasoning skills, cultural knowledge, and school success.

Psychological and emotional development encompasses such things as good mental health, good emotional regulation and conflict resolution skills, mastery motivation, personal autonomy, personal and social identity, and strong moral character.

Social development is related to connectedness, sense of social place, attachment to prosocial institutions, and commitment to civic engagement.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty: Moderate*  
*Learning Goal: 3*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #139*

140. List and define the three major issues in studying adolescent development.

The three important issues raised in the study of adolescent development are nature and nurture, continuity and discontinuity, and early and later experiences.

The nature-nurture issue involves the debate about whether development is primarily influenced by nature or nurture. Nature refers to an organism's biological inheritance, nurture to its environmental experiences. The continuity-discontinuity issues focuses on the extent to which development involves gradual, cumulative changes (continuity) or distinct stages (discontinuity). The last issues focuses on the importance of earlier experiences in the child's life and whether or not later experiences can make up for deficits or poor early experiences. Proponents of the early-experience doctrine believe that development will never be optimal if infants are not given warm, nurturing care in the first year of life. Proponents of the later-experience view argue that children and adolescents are malleable throughout development and that they can compensate for less than optimum early experiences with quality later experiences.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 3  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #140*

141. List the four steps in the scientific method.

The four steps in the scientific method are:

1. Conceptualize a process or a problem to be solved/
2. Collect data/
3. Analyze data/
4. Draw conclusions/

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #141*

142. List and describe Freud's three parts to the personality.

The three parts to the personality, according to Freud, are the id, ego and superego.

The id is totally unconscious and has no contact with reality. It contains instincts, which are an individual's reservoir of psychic energy. The ego deals with demands of reality and makes rational decisions. The ego uses defense mechanisms to help resolve conflicts between its reality demands, the id's wishes, and the superego's constraints. The superego is the moral branch of the personality that takes into account whether something is right or wrong.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #142*

143. Describe Piaget's formal operational stage of cognitive development. Be sure to address ages and majors changes in thinking.

The formal operational stage, which appears between the ages of 11 and 15 and continues through adulthood, is Piaget's fourth and final stage. In this stage, individuals move beyond concrete experiences and think in abstract and more logical terms. Adolescents begin to think about possibilities for the future, solve problems more systematically, and develop and test hypotheses.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #143*

144. What are the main ideas behind Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development?

The main idea behind Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural theory of cognitive development is that social interaction and culture guide cognitive development. He also believed that individuals actively construct their knowledge. He stressed that cognitive development involves learning to use the inventions of a society, such as language, mathematical systems, and memory strategies.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #144*

145. What is the main idea behind Skinner's theory of operant conditioning?

B.F. Skinner believed that, through operant conditioning, the consequences of a behavior produce changes in the probability of that behavior's occurrence. In Skinner's view, rewards and punishment that follow a behavior shape development. The key aspect of development for Skinner is behavior, not thoughts and feelings. He believed that all behavior is learned and can be unlearned by making changes to the environment.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #145*

146. List the three key factors in development, according to social cognitive theory.

Social cognitive theory holds that behavior, environment, and cognition are key factors in development.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Basic  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #146*

147. List and describe the five environmental systems in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory. Explain how the systems relate to each other.

Bronfenbrenner holds that development reflects the influence of five environmental systems: microsystem; mesosystem; exosystem; macrosystem and chronosystem. The microsystem is the setting in which a person lives. For adolescents the microsystem is made up of family, peers, school, and neighborhood. The mesosystem involves relations between microsystems. The exosystem consists of links between a social setting in which a person does not have an active role and the individual's immediate context. For example, things that happen at a mother's or a father's workplace may have an indirect effect on the adolescent. The macrosystem involves the cultures in which adolescents live. Finally, the chronosystem consists of the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances. Each of these systems may overlap one another.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Difficult  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #147*



148. Compare and contrast laboratory observation and naturalistic observation.

Laboratory observation takes place in a controlled situation with factors of the "real world" removed. A drawback to this approach is that it is almost impossible to conduct this research without the participants knowing that they are being observed. Because a laboratory setting is unnatural, people may behave differently than they would in another context.

Naturalistic observation, on the other hand, means observing behavior in real-world settings, making no effort to manipulate or control the situation.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #148*

149. Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of case-study research.

One advantage of case study research is that allows the researcher to take an in-depth look at a single individual. A disadvantage is that one cannot generalize the findings from the study of one person to a larger population. The subject of the case study is unique, and other people, even those with the same condition, disorder, or factor of interest, may be very different. In addition, case studies involve judgment of unknown reliability.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #149*

150. Compare and contrast correlational and experimental research.

In correlational research, the goal is to describe the strength of the relationship between two or more events or characteristics. The more strongly the two events are related or associated, the more effectively we can predict one event from the other.

Correlation does not equal causation. If we want to know if one event causes another, we must look to the experimental design for answers. An experiment is a carefully regulated procedure in which one or more factors believed to influence the behavior being studied are manipulated, while all other factors are held constant.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #150*

151. List and briefly describe the four APA guidelines that must be followed in the conduction of ethical research.

1. Informed Consent: participants must know what the research will involve and what risks might develop.

2. Confidentiality: Researchers are responsible for keeping all data confidential and, when possible, anonymous.

3. Debriefing: After the study has been completed, participants should be informed of its purpose and the methods that were used.

4. Deception: In all cases of deception the researcher must ensure that deception will not harm the participants.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Difficulty: Moderate  
Learning Goal: 4  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #151*

# 1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Blooms Taxonomy: Analysis	24
Blooms Taxonomy: Application	25
Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension	17
Blooms Taxonomy: Evaluation	2
Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge	83
Difficulty: Basic	44
Difficulty: Difficult	28
Difficulty: Moderate	79
Learning Goal: 1	30
Learning Goal: 2	13
Learning Goal: 3	31
Learning Goal: 4	77
Santrock - Chapter 01	151