TT TEXTBOOK TESTBANKS

Test Bank for The Developing Person Through the Life Span 13th Berger

TEST BANK SAMPLE PREVIEW

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Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 - Essay

1. Describe each of the six steps of the *scientific method*.

ANSWER: Step 1: Begin with curiosity. Pose a question based on a theory, prior research, or personal observation. Step 2: Develop a hypothesis, which is a specific prediction that can be tested through research. Step 3: Test the hypothesis. Design and conduct research to gather empirical evidence (data). Step 4: Analyze the evidence gathered in the research. Draw conclusions. Using the evidence gathered in the research, conclude whether the hypothesis is supported or refuted. Step 5: Report the results by sharing the data, conclusions, and alternative explanations with other scientists. Step 6: Replicate the study with other participants or conduct related research with the same questions and hypotheses.

	Good (5 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Weak (1–0 pts)
Lists steps of scientific method in order	States six of the steps in order	States four of the steps in order	States fewer than fou steps or does not stat the steps in order
Explains each step	Describes the six steps	Describes four steps	Describes fewer than four steps or does no describe steps accurately

2. Explain the nature–nurture debate within developmental psychology and provide an example of both nature and nurture.

ANSWER: Nature refers to the influence of genes on a person, and nurture refers to environmental influences on a person. Environmental influences include the health and diet of the embryo's mother and continue lifelong, including experiences in the family, school, community, and society. An example of nature would be inheriting a gene that predisposes one to addiction. An example of nurture would be having a predisposition to addiction but being raised in a warm, stimulating environment in which parents do not abuse drugs or alcohol, reducing the individual's risk for addiction as a result of not being exposed to abuse or parental addictions. The debate concerns how many of any person's characteristics, behaviors, or emotions are the result of genes and how many are the result of the person's experiences. Nature and nurture are inseparable. Individuals and their contexts influence each other; people are born into their context, but they also create and modify it. Nature and nurture interact.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Defines nature and nurture	Accurately defines both terms and gives an example of both	Accurately defines one term and gives at least one accurate example	Does not accurately define both terms or supply accurate examples
Describes the debate	Accurately describes both sides of the debate	Accurately describes one side of the debate	Does not accurately describe the debate

3. Explain *differential susceptibility* and provide an example.

ANSWER: Differential susceptibility refers to the idea that people vary in how sensitive they are to particular experiences. These differences are often genetic. Examples provided may vary. One may be asthma.

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Some people begin wheezing when they are near a cat, but others never do. Asthma is also an example of differential susceptibility because of past experience. Because of their parents' reactions in their early years, some older children are terrified at the first signs of an attack; others aren't. Another example involves dogs as well as cats. If a person lives in a rural area, fur-bearing pets reduce the rate of asthma; but in urban areas, such animals increase the incidence. That is differential susceptibility.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Defines differential susceptibility	Accurately defines the term	Partially defines the term	Does not accurately def the term
Provides an example	Provides an example	Provides a partial example	Does not provide an example

4. Define what *intersectionality* means and how it can impact development.

ANSWER: Intersectionality is the idea that the various identities that we have need to be combined. Developmental psychologists highlight that this idea is important in determining if discrimination has occurred. Intersectionality focuses attention on power differences between groups and can highlight discrimination in many institutions. For instance, research has found that multiple identities are related to the prison sentences that are given to those convicted of committing crimes, such as age, gender, and race, placing young African American males at risk of receiving harsher sentences compared to others.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Intersectionality defined	Provides a clear definition	Provides a vague definition	Provides an incorrec definition
Developmental impact	Provides a clear example of how this impacts development	Provides a vague example of how this impacts development	Does not provide an example of how this impacts developmen

5. Define a *critical period* and a *sensitive period*. Explain the difference between the two and give an example of each.

ANSWER: A critical period is a time when something must occur to ensure normal development, and a sensitive period is a time when a specific developmental task occurs most easily. An example of a critical period would be the fetus growing arms and legs and hands and feet — this can occur only at a specific time in utero. Language development is an example of a sensitive period. It occurs most easily at a young age but can still develop at a later age as well. After early development, humans have few critical periods.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Defines and differentiates	Defines both periods and differentiates between them	Defines just one period or is vague about differentiation	Fails to define both periods or fails to differentiate
Gives examples	Gives a correct example for both	Gives a correct example of either	Does not give any examples

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	periods	period	

6. Explain Bronfenbrenner's bioecological-systems approach. Make sure to include all six systems, including the last one he added to the model before his death.

ANSWER: Bronfenbrenner's bioecological-systems approach is a perspective on human development that considers all the influences from the various contexts of development. This approach recognizes three nested levels as well as two systems that affect these levels. Bronfenbrenner believed that each person is affected by their social context. Over the course of his career, he identified five systems. The first is the microsystem (e.g., one's family and peer group), the second is the exosystem (school, clubs, and church), and the third is the macrosystem (larger social setting, such as cultural values and economic policies). The fourth system, called the chronosystem, is the role of historical context, and the fifth system, called the mesosystem, is the interaction that occurs between all the other systems. Before he died, Bronfenbrenner added a sixth system, the bioecological system, which is the internal biology of the person.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Explains bioecological-systems approach	Clearly states what the approach is	Gives a vague explanation of the approach	Is unable to describe the approach
Identifies the systems	Identifies the six systems and gives an example of each	Identifies three of the systems or gives examples of three of the systems	Identifies fewer than three of the systems gives fewer than thre examples

7. Define *cohort*, explain its effects, and give an example of one.

ANSWER: A cohort is a group of people born within the same historical period and who move through life together. Cohorts travel through life affected by the interaction of their chronological age with the values, events, technologies, and culture of the historical period. Cohort examples will vary but should show an understanding of a cohort. Examples include the names that parents give their babies, "Occupy Wall Street," "Black Lives Matter," the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the assassination of John F. Kennedy, and attitudes about marijuana. The baby-boom generation is the example given in the text. Other common examples include the Greatest Generation (people who lived through the Depression and WWII) and the Millennials (Generation Y, born between the early 1980s and the early 2000s). Another example would be Generation X, born between the early 1960s and the early 1980s.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Explains cohort	Correctly defines cohort and explains its impact on members	Defines cohort without explaining its effect on members	Does not define coh correctly
Gives an example	Gives an example of a cohort	Gives a vague example of cohort	Gives an incorrect example or does not give an example

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8. Explain the term *socioeconomic status (SES)*, including the four components of SES.

ANSWER: SES, or socioeconomic status, is a person's position in society and is determined by education, occupation, neighborhood (place of residence), and income.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Explains the term	Correctly explains the term	Partially explains the term	Does not explain the term
Provides the four components	Includes the four components	Includes two components of SES	Does not include the four components or includes incorrect components

9. Describe *culture* and explain why researchers interested in human development study different cultures.

ANSWER: Culture is the system of shared beliefs, conventions, norms, behaviors, expectations, and symbolic representations that persist over time and prescribe social rules of conduct. Culture is a powerful social construction, or a concept created by a society. Such social constructions affect how people think and act — what they value, praise, ignore, and punish. Different cultures may view the same behaviors or phenomena as either assets or deficits. Therefore, by studying different cultures, researchers can identify which patterns are universal among humans and which occur only in certain cultures. This information provides insights into the effects of different environments.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Describes culture	Clearly describes culture	Gives a definition of culture without describing it	Does not define cultu
Explains why researchers study different cultures	Clearly explains why researchers study different cultures	Is vague about why researchers study different cultures	Does not explain why researchers study different cultures

10. Irma is under the impression that *culture*, *ethnicity*, and *race* mean the same thing and are interchangeable. Explain why Irma is mistaken and outline the differences between these terms.

ANSWER: Culture, defined broadly, is people's shared beliefs, conventions, norms, behaviors, and expectations. An ethnic group includes people whose ancestors were born in the same region and who often share a language, culture, and religion. Race is a social category that groups people based on physical appearance, often skin color. Ethnic groups often share a culture, but not necessarily. There are multiple intersecting and interacting dimensions to ethnic identity. People may share ethnicity but differ culturally. For example, people of Irish descent in Ireland, Australia, and North America may come from several ethnic groups. In another example, African-born people in North America typically consider themselves African, but African people in Africa identify with more specific ethnic groups. Race refers to people who are regarded by themselves or by others based on their physical appearance, typically skin color. However, social scientists are convinced that race is a social construction and that color terms exaggerate minor differences. For instance, dark-skinned people with African ancestors have high levels of within-population genetic diversity, and many dark-skinned people whose ancestors were not African share neither culture nor ethnicity with

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Chapter 1 - Essay

Africans.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Differentiates the three terms	Explains how culture, ethnicity, and race differ	Differentiates between two of the terms	Does not differentiat the three terms
Provides examples	Illustrates by example how the three terms differ	Partially illustrates by example differences between the three terms	Does not provide examples or provides incorrect examples

11. Define and discuss the term *plasticity* as it relates to human development. What factors influence plasticity in development? Offer at least one example of plasticity that has operated or is operating in your own life.

ANSWER: Plasticity is the molding of human traits while simultaneously maintaining some durability of identity. The concept of plasticity reminds us that human development is an ongoing, ever-changing interaction between the body and mind and between the individual and every aspect of their environment. Influences that affect plasticity include culture, upbringing, and genes. Students' examples should relate to some aspect of growth in their individual lives, such as how they—or someone they know—have overcome adversity. For example, they could discuss how a high-functioning person on the autism spectrum can eventually earn a college degree. (The autism remains [durability], but with school and other societal interventions, the person can still achieve traditional milestones.)

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Defines and discusses plasticity	Defines the concept of plasticity and discusses it	Defines *or* discusses plasticity	Does not define or discuss plasticity
Lists factors that influence plasticity	Lists three factors that influence plasticity	Lists two factors that influence plasticity	Lists one or no factor that influence plastic
Gives a plasticity example	Gives an example of plasticity and relates it to a personal experience	Gives an example of plasticity but does not relate it to a personal experience	Does not give an example of plasticity

12. Imagine that you are interested in the relationship between age and reading ability for children ages 8 to 12 years old. Briefly define the *cross-sectional design* and summarize how you could test this relationship using that design.

ANSWER: A cross-sectional design compares groups of people of one age with at least one other group of people of another age at a specific point in time. Although the people differ in age, they should be similar in other important characteristics. It is faster than a longitudinal study, because all the data are immediately available.

To implement a cross-sectional design that examines age and reading ability, first identify two groups of children: 8 year olds and 12 year olds. Second, evaluate each individual child's reading ability. Finally, compare the children from each group, and look for differences in reading ability.

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	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Defines cross-sectional design	Describes cross-sectional design and identifies that participants should be of a similar socioeconomic status	Describes cross-sectional design but does not elaborate about having similar socioeconomic statuses for participants	Gives a vague or incorrect description of cross-sectional design
Summarizes how to do the research	Identifies the three parts of the research design	Identifies two parts of the research design	Identifies one part or cannot identify the research design

13. What is *accelerated longitudinal research*, and what is the advantage of this research design?

ANSWER: The accelerated longitudinal research design is a hybrid design that follows multiple age groups for a period of time. Researchers collect multiple waves of data across multiple age groups and stitch them together as "longitudinal snapshots" across all age groups. An advantage is that this procedure projects the developmental trajectory for the entire age range in a fraction of the time.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Summarizes accelerated longitudinal research	Describes accelerated longitudinal research	Provides an incomplete explanation of accelerated longitudinal research	Fails to explain accelerated longitudi research
Advantages of accelerated longitudinal research	Describes advantages of accelerated longitudinal research	Advantages of accelerated longitudinal research incomplete	Advantages of accelerated longitudi research incomplete omitted

14. Define *correlation* and give an example. Can one determine cause and effect from correlations? Explain why or why not.

ANSWER: A correlation exists between two variables when one variable changes (increases or decreases) as the other variable changes. This is calculated as a numerical value between –1 and +1 that indicates the likelihood that one variable will (or will not) occur when the other variable does (or does not). The closer it is to 0, the smaller the relationship between the two variables. Examples will vary but should illustrate this concept, such as the relationship between increased ice cream sales and higher murder rates. It is impossible to determine cause and effect from correlations, because even though correlations indicate a connection between two variables, they cannot determine the reason for the connection, since no other variables are controlled. In the example given, both ice cream sales and violent crime increase during hot weather. Therefore, a third variable — heat — may explain this relationship.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Defines correlation	Gives an accurate definition of correlation	Gives an adequate definition of correlation	Gives an inaccurate no definition of correlation

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Gives an example of a correlation	Offers a good example of a correlation	Offers a vague or weak example of a correlation	Offers an incorrect or no example of a correlation
Explains the relationship between causation and correlation	States that causation cannot be determined from a correlation	Implies that causation can be determined from a correlation	States that causation can be determined from a correlation

15. Differentiate *quantitative research* from *qualitative research*. What are the benefits of using qualitative research in developmental psychology?

ANSWER: Quantitative research provides data that can be expressed with numbers, such as ranks or scales. Qualitative research, in contrast, relies on open-ended questions, and information is presented in narrative rather than numerical form. Many developmental researchers rely on quantitative research, as it reflects cultural and contextual diversity.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Differentiates quantitative and qualitative research	Explains the differences between the two types of research	Provides partial definitions of the two types of research	Does not differentiate the tv types of research
Explains the benefits of using qualitative research in developmental psychology	Includes the benefits of using qualitative research	Only includes one benefit associated with qualitative research	Does not include t benefits of qualitative researc

16. What are *ethics*, and why are ethical standards so important to scientific research?

ANSWER: Ethics are a set of moral principles and specific practices that protect both participants and the integrity of research. Ethical standards provide study participants with the assurance of informed consent; the knowledge that their participation is voluntary and confidential; and the promise that they will not be harmed.

Ethics are also a vital part of the reporting process after the research has been conducted. Reports of findings should be accurate, and the study should be able to be replicated under the same conditions. Collaboration, replication, and transparency are essential ethical safeguards for all scientists.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (1–0 pts.)
Defines ethics	Defines ethics	Defines ethics only as they apply to participants *or* the reporting process	Does not define et
Explains the importance of ethics	Explains why ethics are important, including the three ethical safeguards —collaboration, replication, and transparency; states	Identifies only how ethics are important for participants *or* their importance to the reporting process and replication	Does not explain v ethics are importa

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Chapter 1 - Essay

	several ways in which ethics protect participants and how ethics protect findings and replication		

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

1. The science of human development seeks to understand:
   a. the meaning of life.
   b. the accuracy of new theories.
   c. the works of Freud, Piaget, and Erikson.
   d. how and why people change over time.

ANSWER: d

2. Dr. Xavier ponders whether a specific brain chemical can be suppressed if a patient is given a large dose of vitamin D. At which step in the scientific method is Dr. Xavier?
   a. making a prediction
   b. drawing conclusions
   c. developing a hypothesis
   d. gathering evidence

ANSWER: c

3. Dr. Schmidt predicts that a certain drug will reduce hallucinations in patients with schizophrenia. Their prediction is called:
   a. a conclusion.
   b. empirical evidence.
   c. a hypothesis.
   d. an observation.

ANSWER: c

4. Professor Soto designed and conducted a study to determine if a particular drug would help patients suffering from depression. By designing and conducting this experiment, they were able to:
   a. create a new assumption.
   b. negate a hypothesis.
   c. test the hypothesis.
   d. confirm the results.

ANSWER: c

5. Dr. Maina is curious to know more about how children's relationships with their parents develop and change over time. To gain an understanding of this subject that is NOT based on opinion or personal bias, Dr. Maina should:
   a. use the scientific method to collect data and establish facts.
   b. have the children undergo psychoanalysis.
   c. interview parents and children.
   d. read Dr. Spock's book *Baby and Child Care*.

ANSWER: a

6. The first step in the scientific method involves:
   a. questioning assumptions.

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

b. conducting research.
c. analyzing evidence.
d. developing a hypothesis.

ANSWER: a

7. After questioning assumptions, researchers engage in:
a. data collection.
b. conducting research.
c. developing a hypothesis.
d. sharing the results.

ANSWER: c

8. After researchers develop a research hypothesis, they:
a. replicate their research.
b. conduct research.
c. share the results.
d. collect data.

ANSWER: d

9. After researchers have collected data for their research, they engage in:
a. reporting the results.
b. replicating experiments.
c. developing a hypothesis.
d. supporting or refuting a hypothesis.

ANSWER: d

10. What is empirical evidence based on?
a. theories and speculation
b. observation, experience, or experiment
c. inferences based on personal biases
d. opinions generated by focus groups

ANSWER: b

11. After posing a question, a researcher using the scientific method:
a. draws conclusions.
b. runs an experiment.
c. selects a group of participants.
d. develops a hypothesis.

ANSWER: d

12. Dr. Greene is interested in designing a study on children's language acquisition. What is the first step that

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

Dr. Greene should take, according to the scientific method?

a. Recruit children and their parents as participants in the study.
b. Develop a hypothesis regarding language acquisition.
c. Pose a research question about language acquisition.
d. Draw conclusions on the way children acquire language.

ANSWER: c

13. A *hypothesis* is a(n):

a. experiment.
b. prediction that can be tested.
c. conclusion drawn from research.
d. replication of a scientific study.

ANSWER: b

14. *Replication* involves:

a. the repetition of a study using different participants.
b. the repetition of a study using the same participants.
c. designing a new study based on information from a previous study.
d. designing a new study using new ideas and information.

ANSWER: a

15. Dr. Yahya conducts a study in which they find that smoking is related to an increased risk of stress. They then publish their findings. A few years later Dr. Corradino conducts the same study using different participants in another city and is unable to confirm Dr. Yahya's findings. Dr. Corradino's work is an example of:

a. scientific controversy.
b. replication crisis.
c. violation of ethics.
d. data breach.

ANSWER: b

16. Blas experienced the divorce of their parents, lived in an impoverished neighborhood while growing up, and experienced verbal abuse from extended family as a child. How many adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) did Blas endure?

a. two
b. three
c. four
d. six

ANSWER: b

17. How many adverse childhood experiences have been shown to have a destructive effect on development through adulthood?

a. one

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

b. two
c. three
d. four

ANSWER: d

18. Parents who spend a great deal of time and money trying to find the best school for their children believe in the importance of:
a. nurture.
b. replication.
c. nature.
d. classical conditioning.

ANSWER: a

19. All environmental influences that impact development after the moment of conception can be considered aspects of:
a. replication.
b. nurture.
c. nature.
d. differential susceptibility.

ANSWER: b

20. In the science of human development, *nature* refers to:
a. the influence of the genes that people inherit.
b. environmental influences.
c. patterns of development.
d. developmental differences.

ANSWER: a

21. In the science of human development, *nurture* refers to traits that are:
a. hereditary.
b. genetic.
c. environmental.
d. unique.

ANSWER: c

22. Dr. Zlatko believes that heredity is primarily responsible for personality traits. Dr. Valeriy believes that environmental influences are primarily responsible for personality traits. They are on different sides of which debate?
a. nature–nurture
b. intelligent design–evolution
c. genes–development

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

d. traits–conditioning

ANSWER: a

23. Most developmental psychologists believe that development is the result of:
    a. nature and nurture acting separately.
    b. genetic traits.
    c. nature and nurture acting together.
    d. environmental influences.

ANSWER: c

24. Which statement illustrates the influence of nature in development?
    a. having a mother who smoked during pregnancy
    b. having the gene for epilepsy
    c. eating a healthy diet
    d. living in a loud neighborhood

ANSWER: b

25. Stan and Marcus, who are close friends, grew up in the same neighborhood. Both were exposed to chronic poverty, gang violence, and family dysfunction. By the time they were in high school, Stan was dropping out of most classes, had a child, and had been arrested numerous times for drug-related crimes and theft. Marcus, on the other hand, was a good student, played football, and had aspirations to attend college. These diverse developmental trajectories, despite similar environmental influences, illustrate the concept of:
    a. nature versus nurture.
    b. a critical period.
    c. a sensitive period.
    d. differential susceptibility.

ANSWER: d

26. Which is an example of growth in stages?
    a. Baby Nini crawls to a new area of the living room to reach out for her toy.
    b. Lenny, a 6 year old, can now stand on one foot without losing balance, from 10 seconds to 11 seconds.
    c. Shelly, a 10 year old, can distinguish between four shades of red color.
    d. Adan, a 12 year old, is able to solve abstract problems that he could not solve the day before.

ANSWER: d

27. *Differential sensitivity* means that certain people have genes that:
    a. make them more vulnerable to particular experiences.
    b. interact and coordinate to influence developmental outcomes.
    c. determine their social interactions and intellectual outcomes.
    d. have an unknown impact on their long-term development.

ANSWER: a

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

28. Late adulthood begins at age:
    a. 45.
    b. 55.
    c. 65.
    d. 75.

ANSWER: c

29. Which example BEST illustrates a *critical period*?
    a. a child learning to walk
    b. a child learning a second language before age 4
    c. a human fetus developing fingers and toes between 28 and 54 days in utero
    d. a child learning to ride a bike between 5 and 6 years of age

ANSWER: c

30. Which example BEST illustrates a *sensitive period*?
    a. a child who is born blind
    b. an egg being fertilized
    c. a fetus developing fingers and toes
    d. a child learning to speak a second language

ANSWER: d

31. Between 1957 and 1961, many pregnant women took thalidomide to alleviate morning sickness. What period of prenatal development did this drug disrupt?
    a. sensitive
    b. critical
    c. early
    d. late

ANSWER: b

32. A woman in Honduras worked in a field treated with pesticides during pregnancy. Her child was subsequently born with no arms or legs. The woman's pesticide exposure likely occurred during which period of prenatal development?
    a. critical
    b. early
    c. late
    d. sensitive

ANSWER: a

33. Reiner did not learn to read until adolescence. When they learned to read, it was much harder for them than it was for their peers. If Reiner had learned to read during the childhood years, they would have acquired literacy skills much more competently. Reiner's difficulty learning to read as an adolescent demonstrates the

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

concept of which developmental period?

a. critical
b. early
c. late
d. sensitive

ANSWER: d

34. The effects of climate, noise, population density, family size, and multiethnic communities illustrate that development is:

a. linear.
b. multidirectional.
c. multicontextual.
d. multicultural.

ANSWER: c

35. The bioecological systems approach was proposed by:

a. Maslow.
b. Freud.
c. Bronfenbrenner.
d. Skinner.

ANSWER: c

36. In Bronfenbrenner's bioecological-systems approach, an interaction between microsystems would form the:

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

ANSWER: d

37. Which term did Bronfenbrenner use to describe the impact of the specific time in history on a person's development?

a. *macrosystem*
b. *exosystem*
c. *microsystem*
d. *chronosystem*

ANSWER: d

38. Irmina was born during the Great Depression. Based on the ecological-systems approach, Irmina's experience of growing up during this time period falls within the:

a. chronosystem.
b. exosystem.

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

c. microsystem.
d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: a

39. Dwayne lives with his parents and younger sibling. This makes up his:
a. chronosystem.
b. exosystem.
c. microsystem.
d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: c

40. Dr. Kolbe is studying the impact of exosystems on human development. Which of these would Dr. Kolbe be MOST interested in examining?
a. cultural values and economic processes
b. family and peer groups
c. medical centers and religious institutions
d. the development of the skeletal structure in children

ANSWER: c

41. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems model, family and peers are part of one's:
a. microsystem.
b. exosystem.
c. macrosystem.
d. social system.

ANSWER: a

42. Which of these reflects a person's macrosystem?
a. political processes prevalent in their county
b. the peer group with which they play
c. the school and church they attend regularly
d. the historical setting in which they exist

ANSWER: a

43. According to Bronfenbrenner's bioecological-systems approach, the historical context that affects other systems is called the:
a. ecosystem.
b. chronosystem.
c. mesosystem.
d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: b

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Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

44. Which of these examples represent people from different cohorts?
    a. Zelda and her partner live in different cities and meet only on weekends.
    b. Siblings Billy and Taylor have their meals at different times due to conflicting sports schedules.
    c. Ally's grandparent still prefers frugal recipes from the Great Depression, while Ally cooks wastefully.
    d. Lila and her best friend Zoya go to a local coffee shop every weekend.

ANSWER: c

45. Kindergarten students are considered to be in the same:
    a. social construction.
    b. network.
    c. socioeconomic status.
    d. cohort.

ANSWER: d

46. An individual's socioeconomic status includes, among other things, the person's:
    a. ethnicity.
    b. education level.
    c. political beliefs.
    d. religion.

ANSWER: b

47. Vir, a high school graduate, is a part-time construction worker. Rachin, who has multiple law degrees, is an attorney. These educational backgrounds reflect Vir and Rachin's:
    a. social address.
    b. political values.
    c. cohorts.
    d. family values.

ANSWER: a

48. Jameel has a college degree, lives in a nice neighborhood, and earns more than $50,000 a year. This information defines Jameel's:
    a. economic potential.
    b. social address.
    c. cohort.
    d. microsystem.

ANSWER: b

49. A system of shared beliefs, conventions, norms, behaviors, expectations, and symbolic representations is the definition of:
    a. a cohort.
    b. culture.

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c. nature.
d. nurture.

ANSWER: b

50. The general term for a concept that is created by society is:
a. *culture.*
b. a *cohort.*
c. a *social construction.*
d. *social address.*

ANSWER: c

51. Which statement is an example of a social construction?
a. Shelly's parent compares her to her peers and thinks that she needs to improve academically.
b. Kevina, a Canadian, ensures that his little sibling always fastens her car seat belt as he believes the roads are not safe.
c. Liana's supervisor thinks that she is not capable of handling a managerial position because of her gender.
d. Leah goes to the mall with her friends on weekends, although she does not particularly enjoy it, to impress her friends.

ANSWER: c

52. One historical example of the "difference-equals-deficit" error is:
a. men perceiving women as intellectually inferior.
b. European immigrants crossing the ocean to settle in America.
c. how people's IQ scores have been steadily rising for more than 100 years.
d. women taking factory jobs during World War II.

ANSWER: a

53. An example of the "difference-equals-deficit" error is:
a. assuming that children who are hearing impaired cannot communicate as well as children who can hear.
b. failing to compare typical and atypical behavior.
c. ignoring inconsistencies in a child's language development.
d. identifying flaws within the scientific method.

ANSWER: a

54. A careful multicultural approach is needed based on the:
a. social construction of equality.
b. replication crisis.
c. multicontextual aspect of human development.
d. difference-equals-deficit error.

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ANSWER: d

55. The idea that the various identities need to be combined is referred to as:
    a. intersectionality.
    b. social construction.
    c. goodness-of-fit.
    d. multiculturalism.

ANSWER: a

56. Our different identities can be used to discriminate by dividing people. This idea is recognized by:
    a. intersectionality.
    b. social construction.
    c. the microsystem.
    d. a sensitive period.

ANSWER: a

57. The term that focuses attention on power differences that exist between groups and highlights discrimination that occurs in many institutions is:
    a. intersectionality.
    b. social construction.
    c. the microsystem.
    d. differential susceptibility.

ANSWER: a

58. Ugur is a young African American man who has recently been arrested. He is likely to receive a harsher sentence for the crime compared to an older White man, due to the intersectionality of all of these EXCEPT:
    a. race.
    b. age.
    c. gender.
    d. religion.

ANSWER: d

59. People whose ancestors were born in the same region and who usually share the same language and religion belong to the same:
    a. racial group.
    b. ethnic group.
    c. SES group.
    d. exosystem.

ANSWER: b

60. According to the text, *race* is:
    a. part of the microsystem.

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b. a social construction.
c. defined by heritage.
d. multidirectional.

ANSWER: b

61. Race, a social construct, groups people based on their physical appearance and:
a. color.
b. education.
c. income.
d. profession.

ANSWER: a

62. The fact that race is a social construction:
a. reflects inconsistencies in ethnic categories.
b. does not make the term meaningless.
c. means that it should be replaced with the term "culture."
d. shows how powerful genetic influences are on development.

ANSWER: b

63. *Plasticity* refers to the:
a. fact that many academic fields contribute data to the science of development.
b. universals and specifics of human development in many cultural settings.
c. vast array of contexts in which development occurs.
d. potential for human traits to be modeled during development but also to remain durable.

ANSWER: d

64. The term *plasticity* reminds us that:
a. human development is linear.
b. critical and sensitive periods predict developmental outcomes.
c. developmental change is possible.
d. human traits are mostly inborn.

ANSWER: c

65. Which statement is the BEST example of plasticity?
a. a child who experiences a traumatic brain injury and relearns how to walk and talk
b. a teenager who spends a summer in Mexico as part of their youth group
c. a woman who leaves their job to stay home with their child
d. a man who is in a serious car wreck and remains in a coma five years later

ANSWER: a

66. The text discusses the case study of David; what was David exposed to prenatally?

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a. HIV
b. cancer-causing pesticides
c. rubella
d. pneumonia

ANSWER: c

67. In the case study of David, their IQ changed from about 40 to about 130, and their physical disabilities improved with age. These changes reflect which characteristic of development?
a. a critical period
b. a sensitive period
c. sleeper effect
d. plasticity

ANSWER: d

68. Scientific observation allows for the:
a. study of individuals' behaviors in a systematic and objective manner.
b. determination of cause-and-effect relationships.
c. observation of participants without their knowledge.
d. systematic manipulation of variables.

ANSWER: a

69. Which statement about scientific observation is TRUE?
a. It requires a large number of participants.
b. It requires specialized equipment, such as video recorders.
c. It involves recording behavior systematically and objectively.
d. It must take place in a lab setting.

ANSWER: c

70. Experiments allow researchers to:
a. study the natural environment.
b. study the complexity of an individual.
c. use the scientific method in a cost-effective way.
d. determine a cause-and-effect relationship.

ANSWER: d

71. When a researcher wants to determine the cause of a particular behavior, the appropriate research method to use is a(n):
a. case study.
b. meta-analysis.
c. experiment.
d. survey.

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ANSWER: c

72. A *dependent variable* is:
    a. the measured variable that may change depending on manipulation of an independent variable.
    b. any unmeasured variable that is uncontrolled within the context of the experiment.
    c. the variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher.
    d. an external variable that cannot be controlled by the researcher.

ANSWER: a

73. An *independent variable* is:
    a. the measured variable that may change depending upon manipulation of a dependent variable.
    b. any unmeasured variable that is uncontrolled within the context of the experiment.
    c. the variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher.
    d. an external variable that cannot be controlled by the researcher.

ANSWER: c

74. An example of a dependent variable in an experiment might be:
    a. gender.
    b. blood type.
    c. eye color.
    d. level of depression.

ANSWER: d

75. In an experiment, the group of participants who receive the imposed treatment or special condition is referred to as the:
    a. control group.
    b. dependent group.
    c. experimental group.
    d. comparison group.

ANSWER: c

76. The purpose of an experiment is to find out whether:
    a. an independent variable affects the dependent variable.
    b. a positive correlation can be established.
    c. the dependent variable can be manipulated.
    d. the hypothesis is flawed or influenced by researcher bias.

ANSWER: a

77. Which research method allows for a quick way to study the development of a large group of people?
    a. experimental
    b. survey

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c. cohort-sequential
d. longitudinal

ANSWER: b

78. Which statement is a limitation of survey research?
a. Participants often drop out of the research.
b. It is expensive and time-consuming.
c. It requires experimental control.
d. Participants may be dishonest in their answers.

ANSWER: d

79. Combining the results of many studies to reach a general conclusion is called a(n):
a. meta-analysis.
b. correlational study.
c. experimental design.
d. longitudinal study.

ANSWER: a

80. Which research method is the quickest and least expensive way to study development over time?
a. survey
b. cross-sectional
c. longitudinal
d. experimental

ANSWER: b

81. Dr. Clarke wanted to learn whether ice cream preferences change at different stages of development. For the study, they conducted a one-time assessment in which they asked a group of 5 year olds, a group of 15 year olds, and a group of 30 year olds to identify their ice cream preferences. What type of study did Dr. Clarke conduct?
a. a case study
b. a cross-sectional study
c. a longitudinal study
d. a cross-sequential study

ANSWER: b

82. The research method that involves studying the same individuals over time, as their development is repeatedly assessed is the:
a. survey method.
b. cross-sectional method.
c. longitudinal method.
d. observational method.

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ANSWER: c

83. Which is NOT a limitation associated with longitudinal research?
    a. the aging of the participants
    b. losing participants over time
    c. changing historical context
    d. participants becoming aware of the goals of the study and changing their behaviors or answers

ANSWER: a

84. Which type of research design combines the cross-sectional design with the longitudinal research design?
    a. cross-sequential
    b. cross-sectional
    c. meta-sequential
    d. quasi-experimental

ANSWER: a

85. A group of researchers reported a high correlation between reading and academic scores. What numerical correlation did the researchers MOST likely report?
    a. -0.45
    b. +0.45
    c. -0.82
    d. +0.82

ANSWER: d

86. A correlation is considered to be negative if:
    a. both variables decrease.
    b. both variables increase.
    c. one variable increases while the other variable decreases.
    d. change in one variable is unrelated to change in the other variable.

ANSWER: c

87. A correlation is considered to be zero if:
    a. one variable increases while the other decreases.
    b. both variables decrease.
    c. both variables increase.
    d. there is no relationship between the variables.

ANSWER: d

88. The more Merten eats, the less hungry they feel. The correlation that exists between Merten's food intake and their hunger is:
    a. positive.

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b. negative.
c. zero.
d. causal.

ANSWER: b

89. The more parents read to their children, the higher their children score on achievement tests. This relationship between parents reading to their children and child achievement represents a(n):
a. zero correlation.
b. inverse correlation.
c. positive correlation.
d. negative correlation.

ANSWER: c

90. If a researcher finds that there is a correlation between secondhand smoke and children's asthma, they know for sure that:
a. secondhand smoke causes children's asthma.
b. secondhand smoke does not cause children's asthma.
c. prenatal exposure to smoking leads to asthma.
d. asthma and secondhand smoke have some connection.

ANSWER: d

91. Research that can be categorized, ranked, or numbered is:
a. quantitative research.
b. qualitative research.
c. correlational research.
d. observational research.

ANSWER: a

92. Research that involves asking open-ended questions and reporting answers in narrative, NOT numerical, form is:
a. quantitative research.
b. qualitative research.
c. correlational research.
d. observational research.

ANSWER: b

93. A professional group that enforces research guidelines and respect for research participants is:
a. an Institutional Review Board.
b. an International Research Board.
c. an Internal Review Board.
d. an Intelligence Research Board.

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ANSWER: a

94. The most important precaution for all scientists, particularly those studying human development, is to:
a. have an advanced degree.
b. only conduct experimental research.
c. uphold ethical standards.
d. avoid using vulnerable populations.

ANSWER: c

95. Essential ethical safeguards include:
a. publication of research in scientific journals.
b. funding of research by government entities.
c. research that advances the existing medical knowledge.
d. collaboration and replication that is conducted for research experiments.

ANSWER: d

96. From an ethical stance, researchers should choose topics of study that:
a. may be researched quickly.
b. may be researched inexpensively.
c. can help all people live better lives.
d. are politically correct.

ANSWER: c

97. According to Bronfenbrenner, when lead paint and air pollution are disproportionately present in low-income neighborhoods, a person's biosystem is being influenced by the:
a. microsystem.
b. mesosystem.
c. biosystem.
d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: d

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