|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Topic** |  | **Remember the Facts** | **Understand the Concepts** | **Apply What You Know** | **Analyze It** |
| **1.1 A Worldwide Profile of Humanity Today** | Multiple Choice | 2, 3, 5–7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16 | 1, 4, 14, 17 | 8, 10 | 11, 18 |
| Essay |  |  |  | 78 |
| **1.2 Humans: The Cultural and Global Species** | Multiple Choice | 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 34 | 19, 21, 25, 29, 30, 35, 36 | 28, 32 | 23, 31 |
| Essay |  |  |  | 79 |
| **1.3 The Field of Child Development: Emergence and Expansion** | Multiple Choice | 37, 38, 40, 43, 45–47, 52, 53 | 39, 42, 50 | 41, 48, 51 | 44, 49 |
| Essay |  | 80 |  | 81 |
| **1.4 How We Study Child Development** | Multiple Choice | 57, 60, 63, 66, 67–69, 72, 73 | 54, 65, 70 | 56, 58, 61, 62, 64, 71 | 55, 59 |
| Essay |  |  |  | 82 |
| **1.5 Why We Study Child Development Worldwide** | Multiple Choice | 74 | 77 | 75 | 76 |
| Essay |  |  |  | 83 |

**Total**

**Assessment**

**Guide**

**Chapter 1: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The rise in human population before the year 1800 is attributed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while significant increases since the 20th century are largely credited to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) elimination of deadly diseases; agriculture and domestication of animals

b) climate stabilization; childhood vaccinations

c) agriculture and domestication of animals; elimination of deadly diseases

d) elimination of deadly diseases; mass food manufacturing

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 2.5

2. As of 2017, the total human population is approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ billion.

a) 4.2

b) 5.7

c) 7.4

d) 8.1

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

3. The number of births per woman, or total fertility rate, is currently \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and is expected to decline to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the year 2050.

a) 2.5; 2.1

b) 2.4; 2.0

c) 2.2; 1.5

d) 2.0; 1.0

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

4. Which statement accurately reflects the difference between developed countries and developing countries?

a) Developing countries include the most economically affluent countries with the highest levels of median income and education.

b) Developed countries include countries with lower levels of income and education but are experiencing rapid economic growth.

c) Developing countries make up nearly 35% of the world’s population.

d) Developed countries include the most economically affluent countries with the highest median levels of income and education.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

5. Which statement correctly describes the current state of affairs in India?

a) Most people in India live on approximately $5 a day.

b) About half of adult women and three-fourths of adult men are literate.

c) One-third of children are malnourished and underweight.

d) Approximately half of India’s population lives in small rural villages.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

6. Which developed countries are expected to experience the greatest declines in population by 2050?

a) Germany, Taiwan, and Japan

b) Taiwan, the Netherlands, and the United States

c) Japan, Canada, and the United States

d) Germany, the United States, and Japan

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

7. Nearly 80% of the world’s population exists on approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of annual family income.

a) $5,000

b) $6,000

c) $11,000

d) $18,000

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1.2 Distinguish between developing and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variation Across Countries

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

8. Which statement accurately reflects the likely educational attainment scenario of young people across the globe?

a) Jabari, an 18-year-old Ethiopian male, has a 50% chance of attending college.

b) Aria, a 12-year-old female from California, is likely to finish secondary school.

c) Alejandro, a 15-year-old Columbian male, is likely to earn a college degree.

d) Padma, a 14-year-old female from Bangladesh, has a 75% chance of graduating from high school.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1.2 Distinguish between developing and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variation Across Countries

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

9. Economically speaking, what region is considered the poorest in the world?

a) South America

b) China

c) India

d) Africa

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1.2 Distinguish between developing and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variation Across Countries

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

10. Lijuan believes the most important values include obedience and group harmony. She is perplexed by Tanner’s competitiveness, independence, and his tendency to openly express himself. Based on the described characteristics of Lijuan and Tanner, which statement is true?

a) Tanner is likely a product of a collectivistic society.

b) Lijuan is likely a product of an individualistic society.

c) Tanner is likely a product of an individualistic society.

d) Lijuan is likely a product of a passive society.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1.2 Distinguish between developing and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variation Across Countries

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 2.5

11. Which statement correctly describes the differences among people in developing countries?

a) Traditional cultures tend to be more individualistic than other cultures.

b) People in rural areas tend to adhere more closely to the historical traditions of their culture than people living in urban areas.

c) Non-traditional cultures tend to be more collectivistic than traditional cultures.

d) People in urban areas tend to adhere more closely to the historical traditions of their culture than people living in rural areas.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1.2 Distinguish between developing and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variation Across Countries

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.5

12. What percentage of the world’s population lives in the United States?

a) 3%

b) 5%

c) 9%

d) 19%

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1.2 Distinguish between developing and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Variation Across Countries

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

13. Within a country, the cultural group that sets most of the norms and standards and holds most of the positions of political, economic, intellectual, and media power is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) ruling culture

b) minority majority

c) majority culture

d) mass rulers

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

14. Marcia and Peter attend a predominately Caucasian, religiously affiliated private school. The race and religious influences in their educational setting contribute important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Marcia and Peter’s development.

a) contents

b) determinants

c) markers

d) contexts

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 2.4

15. A person’s social class, including educational level, income level, and occupational status, is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) socioeconomic status

b) social status

c) social class

d) social mobility

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

16. Group identity that may include things such as race, religion, language, cultural traditions and cultural origin is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) SES

b) ethnicity

c) society

d) class

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

17. Which of the following components is included in the definition of ethnic identity?

a) religion

b) eye color

c) first name

d) skin tone

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

18. Which statement correctly reflects the values of people in developed countries?

a) Most of the ethnic minority groups are more individualistic and less collectivistic than in the majority culture.

b) Most of the ethnic majority groups are less individualistic and more collectivistic than in the minority culture.

c) Most of the ethnic minority groups are less individualistic and more collectivistic than in the majority culture.

d) The ethnic minority groups adopt the collectivistic values of the majority culture.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.5

19. Which statement accurately differentiates the terms “ontogenetic development” and “phylogenetic development”?

a) Ontogenetic development is the development of the human species while phylogenetic development is the development of the individual.

b) Ontogenetic development is the development of apes while phylogenetic development is the development of the human species.

c) Ontogenetic development is the development of the human species while phylogenetic development is the development of apes.

d) Ontogenetic development is the development of individuals while phylogenetic development is the development of the human species.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: None

Topic: Humans: The Cultural and Global Species

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

20. The theory of evolution was first proposed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1859 book *The Origin of Species*.

a) Sigmund Freud

b) Charles Darwin

c) Richard Dawkins

d) William James

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.2.1 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from their nearest great ape species.

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describes the evolutionary process in which the offspring best adapted to their environment survive to produce offspring of their own.

a) adaptation

b) species fitness

c) natural selection

d) strength sorting

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.2.1 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from their nearest great ape species.

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1

22. The species of modern humans known as *Homo sapiens* evolved from the *hominin* line approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

a) 2,000

b) 10,000

c) 200,000

d) 1,000,000

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.2.1 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from their nearest great ape species.

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1

23. Which statement accurately differentiates the evolutionary characteristics of homo sapiens from those of chimpanzees and gorillas?

a) Gorilla brains became three times as large as that of *Homo sapiens.*

b) Female *Homo sapiens* developed larger breasts to accommodate the nutritional needs of larger offspring.

c) Chimpanzee and gorilla offspring are born with relatively immature brains.

d) *Homo sapiens’* brain became three times as large as that of chimpanzees and early hominins.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.2.1 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from their nearest great ape species.

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

24. At birth, the brain of the chimpanzee is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of its average adult size and 85% by 1 year of age. However, the human infant brain is 25% of its average adult size at birth and 85% to 90% by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years of age.

a) 20; 2

b) 33; 3

c) 45; 6

d) 65; 12

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.2.1 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from their nearest great ape species.

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

25. Evidence of *Homo sapiens’* migration to diverse environments from the Arctic to equatorial Africa required \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the spiritual skills to develop religious beliefs

b) the physical skills allowed by large hands

c) the emotional skills to suppress the desire for combat

d) the cognitive skills allowed by the human brain

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.2.1 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from their nearest great ape species.

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

26. Scientific evidence shows humans lived in the Arctic at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

a) 45,000

b) 65,000

c) 85,000

d) 100,000

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2.1 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from their nearest great ape species.

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

27. The Upper Paleolithic period of human development was from about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

a) 10,000 to 2,000

b) 25,000 to 4,500

c) 40,000 to 8,000

d) 50,000 to 10,000

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.2.2 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: Early Cultures and Civilizations

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

28. Cheryl and Dax are disagreeing about the timeline associated with the Neolithic period of human development. Cheryl believes it was from 8,000 to 5,000 years ago while Dax insists it was 10,000 to 2,000 years ago. Who is correct?

a) Cheryl is correct in suggesting the Neolithic period was from 8,000 to 5,000 years ago.

b) Dax is correct in suggesting the Neolithic period was from 10,000 to 2,000 years ago.

c) Neither Cheryl nor Dax is correct, as the Neolithic period was from 15,000 to 10,000 years ago.

d) Both Cheryl and Dax are partially correct, as the Neolithic period was from 10,000 to 5,000 years ago.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.2.2 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: Early Cultures and Civilizations

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

29. The primary changes in human development occurring during the Upper Paleolithic period included \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the cremation of the dead

b) the placement of concrete tablets within the graves of the dead

c) the invention of the first boats, which allowed humans to reach and populate Australia

d) the acceleration in the development of large-scale farming

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.2.2 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: Early Cultures and Civilizations

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

30. What do scientists believe was the primary contributor to the dramatic changes experienced during the Neolithic period?

a) climate change

b) agricultural disease

c) human intervention

d) animal overpopulation

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2.2 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: Early Cultures and Civilizations

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

31. Which statement accurately illustrates the way humans lived during the Neolithic period?

a) Tools such as metal blades and bone mallets were created as a way to tenderize large animal carcasses.

b) Agriculture failed because plants were not a reliable food source.

c) People continued to remain nomadic, moving from place to place without settling down.

d) Domesticated animals likely served as a food source due to the extinction of other species.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.2.2 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: Early Cultures and Civilizations

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.5

32. Brit and Kelsie stumbled on a description of human life that began about 5,000 years ago. As Brit described the rise of cities, the evidence of communication through writing, the specialization of work into social classes, and the development of governments, Kelsie exclaims, “That is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the first ones were in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!”

a) town; India

b) civilization; Egypt and Sumer

c) dynasty; China

d) kingdom; Greece

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.2.2 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: Early Cultures and Civilizations

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 2.5

33. The branch of psychology that examines how patterns of human functioning and behaviors such as aggressiveness, empathy, and mate selection have adapted over time is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Darwinian psychology

b) adaptation psychology

c) evolutionary psychology

d) behavioral psychology

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.2.3 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

Topic: Evolution, Culture, and Child Development Today

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1

34. *Homo sapiens* as a species originated in the grasslands and forests of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Africa

b) Australia

c) South America

d) Asia

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2.3 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

Topic: Evolution, Culture, and Child Development Today

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

35. Which statement accurately describes a difference between how *Homo sapiens* has lived throughout history compared to how modern humans live?

a) Human females may have given birth to at least twelve children but today have one, two, three, or none.

b) Children rarely worked as laborers in early civilizations.

c) The majority of humans today live in small, rural communities rather than more-populated cities.

d) Human females may have given birth to at least eight children but today have one, two, three, or none.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.2.3 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

Topic: Evolution, Culture, and Child Development Today

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 2.1

36. Beckett, Daniella, Rudy, and Jose are trying to estimate how many different cultures exist in the modern day. Beckett guesses a little more than 100, Daniella estimates hundreds, Rudy guesses more than a million, and Jose speculates tens of thousands. Who is closest to the correct guess?

a) Rudy

b) Jose

c) Beckett

d) Daniella

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.2.3 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

Topic: Evolution, Culture, and Child Development Today

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 2.1

37. The field of child development experienced a burst of publications focused on psychological development between the years of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) 1850; 1870

b) 1860; 1880

c) 1890; 1910

d) 1900; 1920

Answer: c

Learning Objective: None

Topic: The Field of Child Development: Emergence and Expansion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1

38. The first scientific theory of psychological development was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and was the dominant view of psychological development throughout the first half of the 20th century.

a) Albert Bandura

b) John Watson

c) Abraham Maslow

d) Sigmund Freud

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.3.1 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Topic: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

39. The primary purpose of Freud’s psychoanalysis was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) to explore the past lives of the mentally ill through introspective examination

b) to observe the behaviors of children to predict future behaviors

c) to bring unconscious memories to conscious awareness through discussion of childhood memories and dreams

d) to help healthy adults become aware of their untapped potential

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.3.1 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Topic: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

40. The correct order of Freud’s psychosexual stages are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital

b) phallic, oral, latency, anal, genital

c) oral, phallic, latency, genital, anal

d) genital, anal, oral, latency, phallic

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3.1 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Topic: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.1

41. Dominic expresses anger and cries with frustration when his father comes home and begins to hug and kiss Dominic’s mother. In a fit of jealousy, Dominic points to his father and exclaims, “No kiss mommy, daddy! No kiss mommy! My mommy!” According to Freud, Dominic’s behaviors indicate that he is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of psychosexual development.

a) oral

b) phallic

c) latency

d) anal

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.3.1 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Topic: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 2.1

42. Freud viewed the personality as complete by age \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and that parental interactions during the first three stages of psychosexual development determined motives for adult behaviors.

a) 3

b) 5

c) 6

d) 12

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.3.1 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Topic: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 2.1

43. The first intelligence test, which was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1905, focused on children’s general knowledge, reasoning, memory, and problem-solving skills.

a) Freud & Simon

b) Binet & Simon

c) Binet & Freud

d) Freud & Hall

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.3.1 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Topic: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

44. The creation and widespread administration of intelligence tests in developed countries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) indicated an interest in separating the intelligent from the non-intelligent

b) faced significant resistance from parents and teachers

c) demonstrated that some children did not have the intellect to learn new information

d) signaled the increased importance of primary school education

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.3.1 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Topic: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

45. G. Stanley Hall is credited with emphasizing the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a developmental time period between the ages of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) adolescence; 11; 18

b) adolescence; 14; 24

c) emerging adulthood; 18; 24

d) late childhood; 10; 13

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.3.1 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Topic: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

46. G. Stanley Hall was the founder of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the field of psychology

b) the *Journal of Adolescence*

c) Harvard University

d) the American Psychological Association

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.3.1 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Topic: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

47. Erik Erikson’s theory of lifespan development singles out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the key period for establishing one’s identity.

a) early childhood

b) late childhood

c) adolescence

d) emerging adulthood

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.3.2 Describe when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

Topic: Expansion of the Field of Child Development: Adolescence

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

48. Which cultural scenario accurately illustrates the changes seen in the developmental period defined as adolescence?

a) Chandni, a girl from modern-day Bangladesh, will experience menarche around 14 years of age.

b) Kyle, a boy living in Canada in the early 1900s, experienced puberty around 11 years of age.

c) Chao, a 13-year-old boy from China, will go through puberty before his twin sister will.

d) Ashley, a modern-day girl living in the United States, will experience menarche around 12½ years of age.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.3.2 Describe when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

Topic: Expansion of the Field of Child Development: Adolescence

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 2.5

49. Beginning in the early 20th century to current thought, what aspect in the lives of adolescents has accounted for the change in defining the age at which adolescence ends?

a) the steady decline in the age of menarche

b) the increase in growth of secondary school attendance

c) the decrease in emotional maturity

d) the continuous increase in cognitive ability

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.3.2 Describe when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

Topic: Expansion of the Field of Child Development: Adolescence

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.5

50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the life stage in developed countries lasting from about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years of age, in which people explore interests and responsibilities in both work and relationships.

a) Young adulthood; 19; 22

b) Emerging adulthood; 19; 25

c) Early adulthood; 21; 25

d) Emerging adulthood; 21; 35

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.3.3 Explain how the field of child development has recently expanded anew to encompass emerging adulthood.

Topic: Another Expansion: Emerging Adulthood

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

51. According to cultural expectations noted in your textbook, which statement accurately depicts the most likely scenario?

a) Deepak, a 20-year-old male from Mumbai, India, does not need to work thanks to a trust fund left to him by his uncle.

b) Charlotte, a 22-year-old Australian female, is in her senior year of college.

c) Miguel, a 23-year-old male from Mexico City, Mexico, is working on his master’s degree.

d) Olayemi, a 21-year-old Nigerian female, is happily single, dating, and has no plans to marry.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.3.3 Explain how the field of child development has recently expanded anew to encompass emerging adulthood.

Topic: Another Expansion: Emerging Adulthood

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 2.5

52. A good example of the continued expansion in the field of child development is the creation of the Society for the Study of Emerging Adulthood, founded in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) 1988

b) 2096

c) 2013

d) 2015

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.3.4 Describe the cultural-developmental approach, and why developmental stages and pathways within this approach are somewhat flexible.

Topic: Today’s Child Development

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.1

53. Middle childhood is the developmental time period encompassing ages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) 12 to 36 months

b) 3 to 6 years

c) 5 to 8 years

d) 6 to 9 years

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.3.4 Describe the cultural-developmental approach, and why developmental stages and pathways within this approach are somewhat flexible.

Topic: Today’s Child Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1

54. Which of the options below correctly identifies the fourth step of the scientific method?

a) Choose research measurement and research design.

b) Form a hypothesis.

c) Identify a question of scientific interest.

d) Collect data to test the hypothesis.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.4.1 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

55. If a researcher is interested in studying the adolescent motives for playing video games, the best place for the researcher to find a representative sample would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) at a national video game conference

b) through a local video game club

c) from a specific video game-maker database

d) through a random sampling from schools across the country

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.4.1 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

56. Hans is writing the conclusion of his recently completed research project. To establish credibility in his field and to ensure his research methods followed scientifically accurate protocol, Hans should submit his manuscript to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for consideration.

a) a scientific magazine

b) a peer-reviewed journal

c) an online blog

d) an educational publishing company

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4.1 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

57. The most commonly used measurement tool in social science research is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) qualitative interview

b) quantitative interview

c) structured observation

d) questionnaire

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.4.2 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Topic: Research Measures

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

58. Charisa is conducting research and asks Mikel, “From a racial category perspective, how do you define *White*?” Charisa is utilizing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research method.

a) qualitative interview

b) closed-question questionnaire

c) quantitative interview

d) structured observation

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4.2 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Topic: Research Measures

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

59. Which statement correctly characterizes an advantage across research measurement processes?

a) People tend to underreport socially desirable behaviors and overreport undesirable behaviors.

b) Observations recorded in the natural environment provide actual behavior rather than self-reported behavior.

c) Subjects being observed in a laboratory setting may behave differently outside the laboratory.

d) People who self-report may not remember correctly.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4.2 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Topic: Research Measures

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

60. Research that measures genetic, hormonal, and brain activity is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) biological measurement

b) psychological assessment

c) socioemotional observation

d) cellular composition

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4.2 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Topic: Research Measures

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

61. Chad was involved in a hit-and-run accident and was rushed to the emergency room. Although he is having difficulty speaking, he remembers banging his head on the windshield and nothing after that. To assess damage to the language centers in the brain, the ER doctor orders a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to record changes in blood flow and oxygen use in the brain.

a) EKG

b) EEG

c) fMRI

d) PET Scan

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.4.2 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Topic: Research Measures

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

62. Dr. Watson measures her students’ knowledge on the topic of learning by giving them four different exams over the course of 4 weeks (1 per week). She is hoping to show that student scores are essentially the same from week to week. Dr. Watson is trying to establish the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of her quiz.

a) objectivity

b) validity

c) reliability

d) subjectivity

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.4.2 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Topic: Research Measures

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

63. In an experiment, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group receives no treatment.

a) dependent

b) control

c) independent

d) experimental

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4.3 Distinguish between major types of research design.

Topic: Research Designs

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

64. Raquel, a nurse practitioner, is convinced that playing sounds of ocean waves will reduce the anxiety of first-time mothers during labor and will increase their reported satisfaction with their care at her clinic. Raquel randomly assigns mothers to give birth in a room either with or without the ocean wave sounds. In this example, the *independent* variable is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) satisfaction with the hospital

b) level of anxiety during labor

c) number of previous visits to the nurse practitioner

d) presence or absence of ocean wave sounds

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.4.3 Distinguish between major types of research design.

Topic: Research Designs

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

65. Adoption is a good example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ frequently used in child development research.

a) correlational design

b) naturalistic observation

c) natural experiment

d) structured experiment

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.4.3 Distinguish between major types of research design.

Topic: Research Designs

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

66. As one variable increases, the other variable decreases. This represents a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ correlation.

a) negative

b) zero

c) casual

d) positive

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4.3 Distinguish between major types of research design.

Topic: Research Designs

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.4

67. Research that involves spending extensive time among the people being studied is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) case study research

b) ethnographic research

c) correlational research

d) ecological research

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4.3 Distinguish between major types of research design.

Topic: Research Designs

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

68. Neko, a doctoral student in psychology, read a story of a four-year-old girl who can recite all of the presidents of the United States in order of their terms. Neko is considering conducting an in-depth study of the young girl for her dissertation because such early-life memory skills are unusual. Neko is referring to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research method.

a) naturalistic observation

b) ethnographic research

c) case study

d) correlational design

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.4.3 Distinguish between major types of research design.

Topic: Research Designs

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

69. Which developmental research design is most appropriate for examining factors that impact behavioral change over time?

a) correlational

b) longitudinal

c) cross-sectional

d) cohort

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4.4 Describe the two types of research designs distinctive to developmental psychology.

Topic: Research Designs

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

70. Chang is collecting data on the number of hours people sleep. Over a period of two weeks, he gathers information about the number of daily hours of sleep of 125 people at each of the following ages—15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, and 75 years—and searches for any apparent differences. Which type of developmental research design is Chang using?

a) correlational

b) longitudinal

c) generational

d) cross-sectional

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.4.4 Describe the two types of research designs distinctive to developmental psychology.

Topic: Research Designs

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 2.4

71. Patty and Peter are using cross-sectional research methods to gather data from students who are of the same age. They will compare the data to that of students who are at a different age and, presumably, a dissimilar level of development. Researchers refer to a group of subjects who are the same age and thus raised during the same time period is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) cohort

b) ethnographic sample

c) generation

d) control group

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4.4 Describe the two types of research designs distinctive to developmental psychology.

Topic: Research Designs

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 2.4

72. An Institutional Review Board (IRB), often found in research-based organizations, is created to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) prevent competition among researchers

b) prevent ethical violations

c) eliminate duplication of research

d) identify which researchers should be conducting which research

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4.5 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a standard requirement in social scientific studies that involves informing potential participants of what their participation will involve, including any risks.

a) Parental consent

b) Confidentiality

c) Informed consent

d) Debriefing

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.4.5 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 2.4

74. Freud’s psychosexual theory of development is a good example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledge, aimed at providing universal descriptions, predictions, and explanations of child development.

a) idiographic

b) nomothetic

c) sociocultural

d) monolithic

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.5.1 Explain the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

Topic: Contributing Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

75. Developmental researchers wishing to explore the differences between 12-year-old Tomas, a native of the Czech Republic, and 12-year-old Joaquin, a native of Argentina, will likely approach their work focusing on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level.

a) nomothetic

b) idiographic

c) sociocultural

d) geographical

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.5.1 Explain the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

Topic: Contributing Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

76. Which of the following examples illustrates how scientific knowledge gained through the study of child development can be used to improve the lives of children?

a) campaigns presenting anti-tobacco advertising

b) guidelines for evaluating financially sound student loan organizations

c) programs for fostering quality mental health practices

d) an education curriculum developed to teach dietary guidelines for maintaining brain health

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.5.2 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

Topic: Contributing Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

77.Through the process of globalization, the world is becoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) less connected

b) more narrow-minded

c) more connected

d) less educated

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.5.2 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

Topic: Improving Children’s Lives

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 2.2

**Essay Questions**

78. Briefly identify the two reasons why the United States is following a different demographic path than most other developed countries and how these differences will influence the United States’ population growth in the future.

Answer: Will vary but should contain the following for full credit:

1. The United States has a total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.9, which is below the replacement rate of 2.1 but still higher than the TFR in most other developed countries.
2. The United States allows for more legal immigration than most other developed countries.
3. The increase in population in the United States between now and 2050 will result entirely from immigration.

Learning Objective: 1.1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.5

79.

1. In natural selection, the young of a —.
2. ,its
3. , which

80. Briefly describe Freud’s psychosexual stages of child development.

Answer: Will vary but should contain the following for full credit:

1. Oral: Infants’ source of sexual sensation is concentrated in the mouth, and they derive pleasure through sucking, chewing, and biting.
2. Anal: This stage begins at 18 months and lasts through toddlerhood, when sexual sensations are concentrated in the anus and toddlers derive pleasure through elimination of feces.
3. Phallic: This stage lasts from age 3 to 6 years; sexual sensations are in the genitals but the child sexually desires the opposite-sex parent.
4. Latency: The stage lasts from age 6 years to puberty; due to fear of punishment, sexual desire for the opposite-sex parent is repressed, and the child learns to identify with the same-sex parent.
5. Genital: This stage lasts from puberty onward; the sex drive reemerges but is directed toward those outside the family.

Learning Objective: 1.3.1 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Topic: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Difficulty Level: Medium

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 2.1

81. Briefly outline the three features of the cultural-developmental approach to child development:

Answer: Will vary but should contain the following for full credit:

1. Psychological development and developmental periods are profoundly impacted by culture.
2. It is important to study child development across cultures to understand what is universal and what is culturally distinctive.
3. As the fast pace of globalization continues, it is likely that many individuals will identify with more than one culture.

Learning Objective: 1.3.4 Describe the cultural-developmental approach, and why developmental stages and pathways within this approach are somewhat flexible.

Topic: Today’s Child Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.5

82. Briefly list and describe the five steps of the scientific method.

Answer: Will vary but should contain the following for full credit:

Step 1: Identify a question of scientific interest: The question may come from a theory or previous research or the researcher’s own experience.

Step 2: Form a hypothesis: This step captures the researcher’s idea about one possible answer to the question of interest.

Step 3: Choose research measurement and research design: This refers to the approach to collecting data and the master plan outlining the when, where, and with whom to collect the data for the study.

Step 4: Collect data to test the hypothesis: The goal is to seek out a representative sample of the population of interest.

Step 5: Draw conclusions and form new questions and hypotheses: Examine the relationships between different parts of the data via statistical analysis.

Learning Objective: 1.4.1 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 1.2

83. Briefly describe the two central purposes in studying the field of child development, and define the child study movement.

Answer: Will vary but should contain the following for full credit:

1. The two central purposes in studying child development are:
   1. To contribute knowledge to the field of children’s development
   2. To improve the lives of children
2. The child study movement, fostered by Alfred Binet and G. Stanley Hall, began at the turn of the twentieth century in both Europe and the United States and advocated scientific research on child and adolescent development and the improvement of conditions for children and adolescents in the family, school, and workplace.

Learning Objective: None

Topic: Why We Study Child Development Worldwide

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 1.1

**Total Assessment Guide**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Revel Multiple Choice Assessment Questions** | **Remember the Facts** | **Understand the Concepts** | **Apply What You Know** | **Analyze It** |
| **1.1 A Worldwide Profile of Humanity Today** | EOM Q1.1.1, EOC Q1.2, | EOM Q1.1.2,  EOM Q1.1.3,  EOC Q1.1 | EOC Q1.3 |  |
| **1.2 Humans: The Cultural and Global Species** | EOM Q1.2.2, EOC Q1.4 | EOC Q1.5 | EOM Q1.2.1,  EOM Q1.2.3 | EOC Q1.6 |
| **1.3 The Field of Child Development: Emergence and Expansion** | EOM Q1.3.1,  EOC Q1.7,  EOC Q1.10 | EOM Q1.3.2,  EOC Q1.8 | EOM Q1.3.3,  EOM Q1.3.4 | EOC Q1.9 |
| **1.4 How We Study Child Development** | EOM Q1.4.5,  EOC Q1.15 | EOM Q1.4.2,  EOM Q1.4.4,  EOC Q1.11,  EOC Q1.14 | EOM Q1.4.1,  EOM Q1.4.3,  EOC Q1.12,  EOC Q1.13 |  |
| **1.5 Why We Study Child Development Worldwide** | EOM Q1.5.3,  EOC Q1.17 | EOM Q1.5.1,  EOM Q1.5.2 | EOC Q1.16 |  |
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**Revel Assessment Questions**

**1.1 A Worldwide Profile of Humanity Today**

EOM Q1.1.1

Which of the following is an example of a developing country?

a) Niger

b) United States

c) Chile

d) Japan

Consider This: Developing countries have lower levels of income and education than developed countries but are experiencing rapid economic growth.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Topic: A Worldwide Profile of Humanity Today

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.1.2

Nine out of ten persons in developed countries are in the top \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the global income distribution.

a) 20%

b) 30%

c) 40%

d) 50%

Consider This: With respect to income, about 40% of the world’s population lives on less than $2 per day, and 80% of the world’s population lives on a family income of less than $6,000 per year.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1.2 Distinguish between developing and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: A Worldwide Profile of Humanity Today

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.1.3

Which factor influences everything from the risk of infant mortality to height and weight in infancy and childhood to children’s language development and communication styles within families to age of first sexual intercourse and use of contraception in adolescence?

a) socioeconomic status

b) mother’s age

c) father’s education level

d) cultural values

Consider This: This is often used to refer to a person’s social class.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

Topic: A Worldwide Profile of Humanity Today

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**1.2 Humans: The Cultural and Global Species**

EOM Q1.2.1

What is one of the main differences between Homo sapiens and chimpanzees/early hominins?

a) The size of Homo sapiens’ brain became about three times as large as the brains of chimpanzees and early hominins.

b) Human children are born at a later stage of brain development relative to other African great ape species.

c) The brain of a chimpanzee is a smaller percentage of its average adult size at birth than Homo sapiens.

d) Chimpanzees, gorillas, and early hominins have greater brain capacity than Homo sapiens.

Consider This: During the millions of years of evolution that led to Homo sapiens, crucial characteristics developed that made us distinct from chimpanzees, gorillas, and earlier hominins.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2.1 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from their nearest great ape species.

Topic: Humans: The Cultural and Global Species

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.2.2

When did civilization form?

a) 2,000 years ago

b) 5,000 years ago

c) 10,000 years ago

d) 1 million years ago.

Consider This: The final major historical change that provides the basis for how we live today began with the development of civilization.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.2.2 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: Humans: The Cultural and Global Species

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.2.3

Dr. Clarke studies how aggressiveness plays a role in different societies and how this has changed and stayed the same over time. What type of psychologist is she?

a) evolutionary psychologist

b) industrial psychologist

c) industrial psychologist

d) clinical psychologist

Consider This: Psychologists like Dr. Clarke also study topics such as empathy and mate selection.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.2.3 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

Topic: Humans: The Cultural and Global Species

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

**1.3 The Field of Child Development: Emergence and Expansion**

EOM Q1.3.1

The earliest scientific theory of psychological development focused on young children. Who devised it?

a) Sigmund Freud

b) Albert Bandura

c) G. Stanley Hall

d) Alfred Binet

Consider This: He believed that sexual desire was the driving force behind human behaviors throughout life, but that the locus of the sexual drive shifts around the body during the course of early development.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3.1 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Topic: The Field of Child Development: Emergence and Expansion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.3.2

Age of menarche and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are considered to be the two changes that stand out as explanations for the changes in the definition of when adolescence begins and ends.

a) secondary education

b) marriage

c) ethnicity

d) storm and stress

Consider This: The change in age for when adolescence ends may have been inspired by a social change.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3.2 Describe when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

Topic: The Field of Child Development: Emergence and Expansion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.3.3

Rebecca doesn’t depend on her patents like she used to and she is getting by working at a local diner while she dates casually. Rebecca is likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) emerging adult

b) teenager

c) young adult

d) adolescent

Consider This: This new life stage reflects the fact that most people in developed countries now continue their education into their 20s.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3.3 Explain how the field of child development has recently expanded anew to encompass emerging adulthood.

Topic: The Field of Child Development: Emergence and Expansion

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.3.4

Theresa has two children. Her son is 18 months and has mastered walking. Her daughter is in third grade and about to celebrate her 9th birthday. What developmental stages are Theresa's children in?

a) toddlerhood and middle childhood

b) infancy and early childhood

c) toddlerhood and early childhood

d) early childhood and middle childhood

Consider This: The field of child development covers the period from prenatal development through emerging adulthood.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3.4 Describe the cultural-developmental approach, and why developmental stages and pathways within this approach are somewhat flexible.

Topic: The Field of Child Development: Emergence and Expansion

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

**1.4 How We Study Child Development**

EOM Q1.4.1

Roberto is following the scientific method as he studies the emotional development of toddlers. He is working on forming his hypotheses for the next study. Which step of the scientific method is he on?

a) Step 1

b) Step 2

c) Step 3

d) Step 4

Consider This: The next step is to design a study to test that hypothesis.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4.1 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: How We Study Child Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.4.2

The extent to which a measurement assesses what it claims to measure is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) validity

b) reliability

c) an experimental design

d) an independent variable

Consider This: Critics claim that IQ lacks this.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4.2 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Topic: How We Study Child Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.4.3

Dr. Smith is conducting a study with girls that explores the impact of playing sports on self-esteem. What is the dependent variable in his study?

a) self-esteem

b) sports

c) aggression

d) gender

Consider This: The dependent variable is the outcome that is measured to calculate the results of the experiment.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4.3 Distinguish between major types of research designs.

Topic: How We Study Child Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOM Q1.4.4

Which type of study mostly takes place over a relatively short period, a year or less, although some studies have followed their samples over an entire lifetime, from infancy to old age?

a) longitudinal

b) cross-sectional

c) survey

d) cohort

Consider This: The same persons are followed over time and data are collected on two or more occasions.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4.4 Describe the two major types of research designs distinctive to developmental psychology.

Topic: How We Study Child Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.4.5

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a standard procedure in social scientific studies that entails letting potential participants know of what their participation would involve, including any possible risks.

a) Informed consent

b) Cohort effect

c) Confidentiality

d) Debriefing

Consider This: This also usually includes a statement indicating that participation in the study is voluntary, and that persons may withdraw from participation in the study at any time.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4.5 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

Topic: How We Study Child Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**1.5 Why We Study Child Development Worldwide**

EOM Q1.5.1

What research is aimed at providing universal knowledge?

a) nomothetic

b) idiographic

c) Confidentiality

d) behavioral

Consider This: Freud’s psychosexual theory of development is an example of this type of knowledge.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.5.1 Explain the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

Topic: Why We Study Child Development Worldwide

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.5.2

What did social philosopher Marshall McLuhan forecast over half a century ago?

a) He forecast that the world would become a global village.

b) He forecast that countries would become more segregated.

c) He forecast that globalization would decrease

d) He forecast that childcare institutions would replace formal schooling.

Consider This: McLuhan was correct in his prediction.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.5.2 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

Topic: Why We Study Child Development Worldwide

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.5.3

In recent years, UNICEF and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have launched major initiatives to prevent mortality in adolescents and emerging adults.

a) World Health Organization

b) Peace Corps

c) National Institutes of Health

d) NAMI

Consider This: These initiatives arose from developmental research showing that whereas mortality rates had been declining in children in developing countries, this was not the case for adolescents and emerging adults.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.5.2 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

Topic: Why We Study Child Development Worldwide

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**End of Chapter: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why**

EOC Q1.1

Which of the following is true about the world's population?

a)  There are more than 7 billion people on the planet.

b)  The human population began to increase notably around 10,000 years ago, but the growth has consistently remained slow.

c)  Around the year 1800, the human population stood at 5 billion.

d)  The population growth between 1800 and 1900 was exponential.

Consider This: Projections indicate that the world's population will rise until 2090 and thereafter stabilize and perhaps slightly decline.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.2

Which term refers to people in the rural areas of developing countries, who tend to adhere more closely to the historical traditions of their culture than people in urban areas do?

a)  traditional cultures

b)  individualistic

c)  collectivistic

d)  majority culture

Consider This: There are also some broad cultural differences between developed and developing countries, even though each category is very diverse.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1.2 Distinguish between developing and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.3

Maria was born in the United States but her family is from Mexico. She is very excited that her quinceañera is planned for next month and expects many of her ninth-grade peers to attend. Maria is part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ culture in the United States.

a)  minority

b)  majority

c)  developing country

d)  traditional

Consider this: A quinceañera is a coming-of-age celebration.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOC Q1.4

What term refers to the modern species of humans?

a)  *Homo sapiens*

b)  *Early Hominin*

c)  *Early Homo*

d)  Neanderthal

Consider This: According to evolutionary biologists, humans, chimpanzees, and gorillas had a common primate ancestor until 6 to 8 million years ago.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2.1 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from their nearest great ape species.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.5

What was the period of time known as the last Ice Age, when glaciers covered Europe as far south as present-day Berlin, and when dramatic changes in the development of the human species took place?

a)  Upper Paleolithic period

b)  Lower Paleolithic period

c)  Neolithic period

d)  Upper Neolithic period

Consider This: This period was from about 50,000 to 10,000 years ago.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2.2 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.6

Which of the following is true about *homo sapiens*’ evolutionary history?

a)  Biologically, we have changed little.

b)  Biologically, we have changed in substantial ways.

c)  Females are physically capable of fewer pregnancies today than in the past.

d)  Children transition into adult-like work at a much earlier age now than for much of history.

Consider This: We have become capable of altering our environments, so that it is no longer natural selection alone that determines how we live, but the cultures we create.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2.3 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q1.7

Whose achievements included obtaining the first Ph.D. in psychology in the United States, becoming the founder of the American Psychological Association, and serving as the first president of Clark University?

a)  G. Stanley Hall

b)  Sigmund Freud

c)  Theodore Simon

d)  Alfred Binet

Consider This: He wrote the first textbook on adolescence, published in 1904 as a two-volume set.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3.1 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.8

Today’s scholars generally consider adolescence to begin at about age \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and end by about age \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)  8; 16

b)  10; 18

c)  12; 18

d)  14; 20

Consider This: Hall designated age 24 as the end of adolescence.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.3.2 Describe when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.9

Which of the following is accurate about adolescence in developing countries?

a)  In developing countries, even now a substantial proportion of adolescents do not attend secondary school.

b)  In developing countries, education beyond childhood is mainly for children from rural communities.

c)  The labor of urban adolescents is needed by their families in developing countries.

d)  There has been no change in the patterns of adolescence in developing countries for the last 40 years.

Consider This: Economic development introduces agricultural technologies that make children’s and adolescents’ labor less necessary to the family, while staying in school brings increasing economic benefits because more jobs become available that require educational skills.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3.3 Explain how the field of child development has recently expanded anew to encompass emerging adulthood.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q1.10

Which of the following is the study of development within and across cultures in order to understand both what is universal and what is culturally distinctive?

a)  cultural-developmental approach

b)  psychoanalysis

c)  behaviorism

d)  evolutionary psychology

Consider This: This recognizes that psychological development and developmental periods are profoundly impacted by culture.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3.4 Describe the cultural-developmental approach, and why developmental stages and pathways within this approach are somewhat flexible.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.11

Observations and interviews are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)  research measurement

b)  theories

c)  hypotheses

d)  populations

Consider This: Another example would be a survey.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4.1 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.12

Paulo is undergoing a test that requires that he lie still inside a machine that uses a magnetic field to record changes in blood flow and oxygen use in the brain in response to different kinds of stimulation. What test is he experiencing?

a)  fMRI

b)  EKG

c)  EEG

d)  MRI

Consider This: This test can detect activity in any part of the brain, not just the cerebral cortex.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4.2 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOC Q1.13

Dr. Campos has designed a study that will include a program to prevent drug use in teens. She is using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method.

a)  intervention

b)  Casey study

c)  ethnography

d)  natural experiment

Consider This: The program is intended to change the attitudes or behavior of the participants.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4.3 Distinguish between major types of research designs.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOC Q1.14

What is the term that describes why the experiences of people who grew up in different historical periods may vary?

a)  cohort effect

b)  longitudinal design

c)  correlation

d)  cross-section

Consider This: In scientific research, this explains the impact of growing up in one generation versus another.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4.4 Describe the two major types of research designs distinctive to developmental psychology.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.15

To prevent ethical violations, most institutions that sponsor research require proposals for research to be approved by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)  IRB

b)  BRI

c)  IRP

d)  RBP

Consider This: They are usually comprised of people who have research experience themselves and therefore can judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4.5 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.16

Darwin’s study of his son is an example of what kind of knowledge?

a)  idiographic

b)  sociocultural

c)  behavioral

d)  nomothetic

Consider This: This is research aimed at providing knowledge of how individuals are unique.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.5.1 Explain the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

EOC Q1.17

What is the term that refers to the increasing connections between different parts of the world in trade, travel, migration, and communication?

a)  globalization

b)  internationalism

c)  nationalism

d)  behaviorism

Consider This: Wherever you live in the world, in the course of your personal and professional life you are likely to have many contacts with people of other cultures.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.5.2 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

Topic: Child Development Worldwide: Who, How, and Why

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts