

Test Bank

for

Berk

Infants, Children, and Adolescents

Seventh Edition

prepared by

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CHAPTER 1

HISTORY, THEORY, AND RESEARCH STRATEGIES

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1) The central questions addressed by the field of child development
- A) are primarily of scientific interest.
 - B) have applied, or practical, importance.
 - C) are based exclusively on research conducted by psychologists.
 - D) involve all changes a person experiences throughout the lifespan.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

- 2) Our large storehouse of information about child development
- A) is scientifically important, but has only limited practical value.
 - B) has grown solely through the contributions of child development investigators.
 - C) has grown through the combined efforts of people from many fields.
 - D) is relevant and practical, but has limited scientific value.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

- 3) Which of the following is true regarding the major domains of development?
- A) The domains of development are separate and distinct.
 - B) Each period of development is made up of a new set of domains.
 - C) The physical domain has little influence on the other domains.
 - D) Development is divided into three broad domains: physical, cognitive, and emotional and social.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.2

- 4) During which period of development does a sense of morality become evident?
- A) infancy and toddlerhood
 - B) early childhood
 - C) middle childhood
 - D) adolescence

Answer: B

Page Ref: 6

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.2

- 5) Which of the following is true about emerging adulthood?
- A) It is a period of development that spans ages 16 to 22 years.
 - B) It is a period of development unique to underdeveloped nations.
 - C) Although emerging adults have moved beyond adolescence, they have not yet fully assumed adult roles.
 - D) It is mostly limited to young people in developing nations.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 6

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.2

- 6) Theories are vital tools because they
- A) provide organizing frameworks for our observations of children.
 - B) provide the ultimate truth about child development.
 - C) do not require scientific verification.
 - D) are resistant to the influence of cultural values and belief systems.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 7

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.3

- 7) In what important way do theories differ from mere opinion or belief?
- A) They are influenced by cultural values.
 - B) They depend on scientific verification.
 - C) Singular theories can explain all aspects of development.
 - D) They cannot be tested using a fair set of research procedures.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 7

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.3

- 8) Reid believes that the difference between the immature and the mature being is simply one of amount or complexity. Reid views development as
- A) discontinuous.
 - B) determined by nature.
 - C) continuous.
 - D) determined by nurture.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 7

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.3

- 9) Jessica believes that development takes place in stages where children change rapidly as they step up to a new level and then change very little for a while. Jessica views development as
- A) discontinuous.
 - B) determined by nature.
 - C) continuous.
 - D) determined by nurture.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 8

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.3

- 10) The stage concept assumes that
- A) development is a smooth, continuous process.
 - B) change is fairly sudden rather than gradual and ongoing.
 - C) infants and preschoolers respond to the world in much the same way as adults do.
 - D) development is a process of gradually adding more of the same types of skills that were there to begin with.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 8

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.3

- 11) The stage concept assumes that change is
- A) gradual.
 - B) ongoing.
 - C) fairly sudden.
 - D) unique for each child.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 8

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.3

- 12) In her research, Dr. Rosenblum explores why shy children develop differently from their outgoing agemates. Dr. Rosenblum most likely emphasizes _____ in her research.
- A) the role of distinct contexts
 - B) the nature–nurture controversy
 - C) the concept of stage
 - D) continuous development

Answer: A

Page Ref: 8

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.3

- 13) Charlene believes that her daughter’s ability to think in complex ways is largely the result of an inborn timetable of growth. Charlene’s view emphasizes
- A) nurture.
 - B) nature.
 - C) plasticity.
 - D) early experiences.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 9

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.3

- 14) Theorists who believe that children who are high or low in a characteristic will remain so at later ages typically stress the importance of
- A) heredity.
 - B) stages.
 - C) nurture.
 - D) plasticity.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.3

- 15) Dr. Kudrow views development as open to change in response to influential experiences. Dr. Kudrow probably emphasizes
- A) stability.
 - B) heredity.
 - C) stages.
 - D) plasticity.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 9

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.3

- 16) According to research on resilience, which of the following children has an increased chance of offsetting the impact of a stressful home life?
- A) John, who is a talented musician
 - B) Mary, who is an only child
 - C) Luke, who is shy
 - D) Jane, who comes from a blended family

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10–11 Box: B&E: Resilient Children

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.3

- 17) The most consistent asset of resilient children is
- A) high self-esteem.
 - B) access to high-quality child care.
 - C) a strong bond to a competent, caring adult.
 - D) being identified as gifted.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11 Box: B&E: Resilient Children

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.3

- 18) During medieval times,
- A) children dressed and acted like adults.
 - B) childhood was regarded as a separate period of life.
 - C) a child was viewed as a tabula rasa.
 - D) childhood was not regarded as a distinct developmental period.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

- 19) During the Reformation, the Puritans
- A) characterized children as innocent and close to angels.
 - B) regarded children as fully mature by the time they were 7 or 8 years old.
 - C) recommended permissive child-rearing practices.
 - D) believed that children were born evil and had to be civilized.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

- 20) As the Puritans emigrated from England to America, they brought the belief that
- A) children were born innocent and self-reliant.
 - B) child rearing was one of adults' most important obligations.
 - C) children were naturally endowed with a sense of right and wrong.
 - D) children's characters were shaped entirely by experience.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 12

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

- 21) According to John Locke's view, children begin
- A) with a soul tainted by original sin.
 - B) as nothing at all.
 - C) as noble savages.
 - D) as evil and stubborn.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 12

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

- 22) John Locke opposed the use of
- A) praise as a reward.
 - B) negative reinforcement.
 - C) physical punishment.
 - D) any form of discipline.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

- 23) John Locke regarded development as
- A) continuous.
 - B) mostly influenced by nature.
 - C) discontinuous.
 - D) highly stable.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

- 24) All contemporary child development theories view children as
- A) naturally endowed with a sense of right and wrong.
 - B) passive and emotionally fragile.
 - C) adults in training.
 - D) active, purposeful beings.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

- 25) According to Jean-Jacques Rousseau, children are
- A) born evil and stubborn and have to be civilized.
 - B) born as blank slates to be filled by adult instruction.
 - C) naturally endowed with a sense of right and wrong.
 - D) passive and do little to influence their own destinies.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.4

- 26) Dr. Thigpen views development as a discontinuous, stagewise process that follows a single, unified course mapped out by nature. Dr. Thigpen's views are most aligned with which perspective?
- A) Jean-Jacques Rousseau's view of the child as a noble savage
 - B) John Locke's view of the child as a tabula rasa
 - C) The Puritans' view of the child as evil and stubborn
 - D) Charles Darwin's view of survival of the fittest

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.4

- 27) Which of the following is true about Charles Darwin's contribution to developmental theories?
- A) He proved that the development of the human child followed the same general plan as the evolution of the human species.
 - B) Scientific child study was born out of his first attempts to document an idea about development.
 - C) He launched the normative approach, in which measures of behavior are taken on large numbers of individuals and age-related averages are computed to represent typical development.
 - D) He proved that human development is a genetically determined process that unfolds automatically, much like a flower.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.4

- 28) _____ is generally regarded as the founder of the child-study movement.
- A) John Locke
 - B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - C) Charles Darwin
 - D) G. Stanley Hall

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

- 29) Inspired by Charles Darwin's work, G. Stanley Hall and his student, Arnold Gesell,
- A) were the first theorists to focus on the role of nurture in human development.
 - B) collected detailed normative information on children's behavior and characteristics.
 - C) developed the concept of a sensitive period in human development.
 - D) constructed the first intelligence test.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

30) Along with Benjamin Spock's *Baby and Child Care*, _____'s books became a central part of a rapidly expanding popular literature for parents.

- A) G. Stanley Hall
- B) Alfred Binet
- C) Theodore Simon
- D) Arnold Gesell

Answer: D

Page Ref: 14

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

31) Alfred Binet and Theodore Simon's intelligence test was developed as a way to

- A) identify children with learning problems who needed to be placed in special classes.
- B) accurately predict school achievement and vocational success.
- C) document developmental improvements in children's intellectual functioning.
- D) measure individual differences in development as a function of race, gender, and birth order.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 14

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

32) The psychoanalytic perspective emphasizes

- A) normative information that represents typical development.
- B) the unique history of each child.
- C) stimuli and responses.
- D) modeling or imitation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.5

33) Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory

- A) was developed through careful observations of his own children.
- B) emphasizes that how parents manage their child's fears is crucial for healthy sexual development.
- C) emphasizes five parts of the personality that become integrated during a sequence of three stages.
- D) was developed through having emotionally troubled adults talk freely about painful events of their childhoods.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 15

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.5

34) According to Freud, the _____ is the conscious, rational part of personality.

- A) id
- B) ego
- C) superego
- D) superid

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.5

- 35) Freud's theory was the first to stress the influence of _____ on development.
- A) observational learning
 - B) rewards and punishment
 - C) cultural norms
 - D) the early parent-child relationship

Answer: D

Page Ref: 15

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.5

- 36) Erik Erikson was one of the first theorists to
- A) study the nature-nurture controversy.
 - B) focus on the impact of early experiences on later behavior.
 - C) recognize the lifespan nature of development.
 - D) view children as passive beings.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 15

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.5

- 37) Which of the following is a reason the psychoanalytic perspective is no longer in the mainstream of child development research?
- A) Many psychoanalytic ideas, such as ego functioning, are too vague to be tested empirically.
 - B) Psychoanalytic theorists accept the clinical method in which age-related averages are computed to represent typical development.
 - C) Modern researchers have demonstrated that personality development does not take place in stages.
 - D) Psychoanalytic theorists became isolated from the rest of the field because they failed to consider the early parent-child relationship.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 17

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.5

- 38) According to behaviorism, _____ are the appropriate focus of psychological research.
- A) stimuli and responses
 - B) unconscious impulses and drives
 - C) adaptive evolutionary behavior patterns
 - D) nonobservable events

Answer: A

Page Ref: 17

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.5

- 39) Ivan Pavlov taught dogs to salivate at the sound of a bell by using
- A) operant conditioning.
 - B) classical conditioning.
 - C) innate reflexes.
 - D) modeling.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 17

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.5

- 40) When John Watson taught Albert, an 11-month-old infant, to fear a neutral stimulus by presenting it several times with a sharp, loud sound, Watson applied _____ to children's behavior.
- A) innate reflexes
 - B) observational learning
 - C) classical conditioning
 - D) operant conditioning

Answer: C

Page Ref: 17

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.5

- 41) Consistent with Locke's tabula rasa, John Watson concluded that _____ is the supreme force in development.
- A) nature
 - B) early experience
 - C) environment
 - D) cognition

Answer: C

Page Ref: 17

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.5

- 42) On a few occasions, Jack's mother gave him candy to keep him quiet when she took him to the doctor's office. Now every time Jack goes to the doctor's office, he asks his mother for candy. This is an example of
- A) classical conditioning.
 - B) operant conditioning.
 - C) observational learning.
 - D) modeling.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 17

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.5

- 43) According to B. F. Skinner, the frequency of a behavior can be increased by following it with a wide variety of
- A) punishments.
 - B) negative stimuli.
 - C) stimulus-response associations.
 - D) reinforcers.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 17

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.5

- 44) Every time 10-month-old Rita eats a pea, her father claps and says, "Good girl!" In response to her father's praise, Rita excitedly eats the remaining peas. Rita's behavior is an example of
- A) classical conditioning.
 - B) modeling.
 - C) behavior modification.
 - D) operant conditioning.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 17

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.5

- 45) Which of the following is true about social learning theory?
- A) It emphasizes modeling, also known as imitation or observational learning, as a powerful source of development.
 - B) It maintains that behaviorism offers little or no effective explanation of the development of children's social behavior.
 - C) It is criticized because it places little emphasis on how children are influenced by the behavior of their parents and peers.
 - D) It emphasizes classical over operant conditioning and relies heavily on the precise concepts of psychoanalytic theory.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.5

- 46) At home, Paul's parents hit him as punishment for misbehavior. At preschool, Paul angrily hits a playmate who takes his toy. According to social learning theory, Paul is displaying
- A) classical conditioning.
 - B) operant conditioning.
 - C) behavior modification.
 - D) observational learning.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.5

- 47) The most recent revision of Albert Bandura's theory places such a strong emphasis on how children think about themselves and other people that he calls it a(n) _____ rather than a(n) _____ approach.
- A) observational learning; social-cognitive
 - B) social-cognitive; social learning
 - C) social learning; cognitive
 - D) social learning; observational learning

Answer: B

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.5

- 48) Which of the following is an example of behavior modification?
- A) letting children with acute burn injuries play a virtual reality game while nurses engage in the painful process of changing their bandages
 - B) modeling quiet reading for children to teach them to sit quietly while they read
 - C) talking with children about fears in an attempt to uncover the underlying cause of thumb sucking
 - D) taking away a treasured toy for an increased amount of time each time a child bites his or her nails

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.5

- 49) Both behaviorism and social learning theory have been criticized for
- A) overestimating children's contributions to their own development.
 - B) presenting ideas that are too vague to test empirically.
 - C) emphasizing nature over nurture.
 - D) underestimating children's contributions to their own development.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 18–19

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.5

- 50) According to Jean Piaget's cognitive-developmental theory,
- A) development must be understood in relation to each child's culture.
 - B) children's sense of self-efficacy guides their responses in particular situations.
 - C) children actively construct knowledge as they interact with their world.
 - D) children's learning depends on reinforcers, such as rewards from adults.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 19

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.5

- 51) The biological concept of _____ is central to Piaget's theory.
- A) reinforcement
 - B) adaptation
 - C) imitation
 - D) physical growth

Answer: B

Page Ref: 19

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.5

- 52) According to Piaget, _____ lead(s) to more advanced ways of thinking.
- A) children's observation of adults
 - B) brain growth
 - C) punishment and reinforcement
 - D) children's efforts to achieve equilibrium

Answer: D

Page Ref: 19

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.5

- 53) Development of language and make-believe play take place in Piaget's _____ stage.
- A) sensorimotor
 - B) preoperational
 - C) concrete operational
 - D) formal operational

Answer: B

Page Ref: 19

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.5

- 54) According to Piaget's theory, in the sensorimotor stage, children
- A) can think of all possible outcomes in a scientific problem.
 - B) organize objects into hierarchies of classes and subclasses.
 - C) think by acting on the world with their eyes, ears, hands, and mouth.
 - D) can evaluate the logic of verbal statements without referring to real-world circumstances.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 19

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.5

55) Children can evaluate the logic of verbal statements without referring to real-world circumstances in Piaget's _____ stage.

- A) sensorimotor
- B) preoperational
- C) concrete operational
- D) formal operational

Answer: D

Page Ref: 19

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.5

56) A classroom environment based on Piaget's theory of cognitive development would likely emphasize

- A) joint problem solving with older children or adults.
- B) reinforcing children with tokens they could exchange for treats.
- C) formal mathematics and language drills.
- D) discovery learning and direct contact with the environment.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.5

57) Which of the following is a limitation of Piaget's theory?

- A) He overestimated the competencies of infants and young children.
- B) Adolescents generally reach their full intellectual potential in all areas, regardless of education and experience.
- C) Children's performance on Piagetian problems can be improved with training.
- D) Piaget's stagewise account overemphasizes social and cultural influences on development.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 21

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.5

58) Dr. Brewer views the human mind as a symbol-manipulating system through which information flows. Dr. Brewer's view is consistent with

- A) information processing.
- B) ethology.
- C) behaviorism.
- D) sociocultural theory.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 21

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

59) Information-processing researchers often use _____ to map the precise steps individuals use to solve problems and complete tasks.

- A) clinical interviews
- B) flowcharts
- C) imprinting
- D) social mediation

Answer: B

Page Ref: 21

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.6

60) In a research study, 10-year-old Joe was given a pile of blocks varying in size, shape, and weight and was asked to build a bridge over a “river” (painted on a floor map) that was too wide for any single block to span. The researcher carefully tracked Joe’s efforts using a flowchart. The researcher was probably applying which recent theoretical perspective?

- A) ecological systems theory
- B) evolutionary developmental psychology
- C) information processing
- D) sociocultural theory

Answer: C

Page Ref: 22

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

61) Both Piaget’s theory and the information-processing perspective

- A) regard children as active beings who modify their own thinking in response to environmental demands.
- B) focus on the development of imagination and creativity.
- C) regard perception, memory, and problem solving as similar at all ages.
- D) emphasize the importance of equilibration in producing higher levels of thinking.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 22

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

62) A great strength of the information-processing approach is its commitment to

- A) field work.
- B) clinical interviews.
- C) rigorous research methods.
- D) structured observations.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 22

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

63) The information-processing perspective has little to say about

- A) linear cognition.
- B) how children think at different ages.
- C) logical cognition.
- D) imagination and creativity.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 23

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

64) Dr. Grief studies the relationship between changes in the brain and the developing child’s cognitive processing and behavior patterns. Dr. Grief would most likely consider herself to be a(n)

- A) behaviorist.
- B) developmental cognitive neuroscientist.
- C) evolutionary developmental psychologist.
- D) information-processing researcher.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 23

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

- 65) Sociocultural theory, ethology, ecological systems theory, and dynamic system theory all focus on
- A) contexts for development.
 - B) the adaptive value of behavior.
 - C) children's biological makeup.
 - D) how culture is transmitted to the next generation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 23–29

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

- 66) Which recent theoretical perspective is concerned with the adaptive, or survival, value of behavior and its evolutionary history?
- A) information processing
 - B) ethology
 - C) sociocultural theory
 - D) ecological systems theory

Answer: B

Page Ref: 23

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

- 67) Observations of imprinting led to which of the following major concepts in child development?
- A) behavior modification
 - B) observational learning
 - C) the critical period
 - D) the chronosystem

Answer: C

Page Ref: 23

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

- 68) Why does the term sensitive period apply better to human development than does the notion of a critical period?
- A) Its boundaries are less well-defined than are those of a critical period.
 - B) Its boundaries are more well-defined than are those of a critical period.
 - C) There are more sensitive periods than critical periods in human development.
 - D) Sensitive periods, but not critical periods, have been empirically tested.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 23–24

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

- 69) Dr. McMath is an evolutionary developmental psychologist. Which of the following is probably true about Dr. McMath?
- A) He is primarily concerned with the genetic and biological basis of development.
 - B) He wants to understand the entire organism–environment system.
 - C) He is primarily concerned with environmental influences on development.
 - D) He focuses on how culture is transmitted to the next generation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 24

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

- 70) According to Vygotsky's theory,
- A) today's lifestyles differ so radically from those of our evolutionary ancestors that certain evolved behaviors are no longer adaptive.
 - B) children shape their own development during both sensitive and critical developmental periods.
 - C) children revise incorrect ideas in their ongoing efforts to achieve equilibrium between internal structures and everyday information.
 - D) social interaction is necessary for children to acquire the ways of thinking and behaving that make up a community's culture.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 25

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

- 71) Vygotsky's theory has been especially influential in the study of children's
- A) physical growth.
 - B) cognition.
 - C) emotional development.
 - D) gender identity.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 25

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

- 72) Unlike Piaget, Vygotsky
- A) emphasized children's capacity to shape their own development.
 - B) viewed cognitive development as a socially mediated process.
 - C) believed that children undergo certain stagewise changes.
 - D) focused on discontinuous change.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 25

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

- 73) Which of the following behaviors is consistent with Vygotsky's theory?
- A) When his mother takes him to the grocery store, Tom is well-behaved because he knows that his mother will reward him with candy.
 - B) When playing in her sandbox, Amy builds the same sort of castle that she observed her best friend building yesterday.
 - C) Yesica, a child candy seller with no schooling, develops sophisticated mathematical abilities as a result of her work.
 - D) When working on her math homework, Michelle tries several solutions before she arrives at the correct answer.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 25

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

- 74) Which of the following is a limitation of Vygotsky's sociocultural theory?
- A) It neglects the biological side of development.
 - B) It overemphasizes the biological side of development.
 - C) It overemphasizes children's capacity to shape their own development.
 - D) It places little emphasis on joint experiences.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 25

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

- 75) Which recent theoretical perspective views children as developing within a complex system of relationships affected by multiple levels of the surrounding environment?
- A) information processing
 - B) ethology
 - C) sociocultural theory
 - D) ecological systems theory

Answer: D

Page Ref: 25–26

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

- 76) In Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, the _____ includes interactions between the child and the immediate environment.
- A) microsystem
 - B) mesosystem
 - C) exosystem
 - D) macrosystem

Answer: A

Page Ref: 26

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

- 77) In Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, the _____ encompasses connections between microsystems, such as home, school, and neighborhood.
- A) mesosystem
 - B) exosystem
 - C) macrosystem
 - D) chronosystem

Answer: A

Page Ref: 26

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

- 78) According to ecological systems theory, a parent's workplace is in the _____.
- A) microsystem.
 - B) mesosystem.
 - C) exosystem.
 - D) macrosystem.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 27

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

- 79) According to Urie Bronfenbrenner, the environment _____.
- A) is a static force.
 - B) is ever-changing.
 - C) affects children in a uniform way.
 - D) is less important to development than heredity.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 27

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

80) Dr. Jones believes that a child's mind, body, and physical and social worlds form an integrated system that guides mastery of new skills. The system is constantly in motion. His view is consistent with which recent theoretical perspective?

- A) evolutionary developmental psychology
- B) sociocultural theory
- C) ecological systems theory
- D) dynamic systems perspective

Answer: D

Page Ref: 28

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

81) Dynamic systems theorists emphasize that

- A) children are driven mainly by instincts and unconscious motives.
- B) different skills vary in maturity within the same child.
- C) sensitive periods are key to understanding development.
- D) development can be best understood in terms of its adaptive value.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 28

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

82) Which of the following recent theoretical perspectives can best explain why Easton never crawled on his hands and knees before he learned how to walk?

- A) ecological systems theory
- B) sociocultural theory
- C) evolutionary developmental psychology
- D) dynamic systems perspective

Answer: D

Page Ref: 28

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

83) Which major theory focuses on emotional development?

- A) psychoanalytic theory
- B) ethology
- C) behaviorism
- D) ecological systems theory

Answer: A

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.7

84) Both _____ and _____ stress changes in thinking.

- A) behaviorism; social learning theory
- B) cognitive-developmental theory; information-processing theory
- C) ethology; psychoanalytic theory
- D) dynamic systems theory; ecological systems theory

Answer: B

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.7

- 85) Both _____ and _____ emphasize many possible courses of development.
- A) the psychoanalytic perspective; ethology
 - B) ethology; evolutionary developmental psychology
 - C) Piaget's cognitive-developmental theory; behaviorism
 - D) behaviorism; social learning theory

Answer: D

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.7

- 86) A major limitation of naturalistic observation is that
- A) the findings cannot be generalized beyond the participants and settings in which the research was originally conducted.
 - B) researchers cannot control the conditions under which participants are observed.
 - C) the research may not yield observations typical of participants' behavior in everyday life.
 - D) participants may not accurately report their thoughts, feelings, and experiences.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 31, 32

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.8

- 87) Dr. Brown observes behavior in a laboratory, where conditions are the same for all participants. This is an example of
- A) the clinical method.
 - B) a structured observation.
 - C) a naturalistic observation.
 - D) an ethnography.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 31–32

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.8

- 88) A major advantage of structured observation is that it
- A) is useful for studying behaviors that investigators rarely have an opportunity to see in everyday life.
 - B) permits participants to display their thoughts in terms that are as close as possible to the way they think in everyday life.
 - C) yields richly detailed narratives that offer valuable insight into the many factors that affect development.
 - D) allows researchers to see the behavior of interest as it occurs in natural settings.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 32

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.8

- 89) Dr. Kempzell combines interviews, observations, and test scores to obtain a full picture of one individual's psychological functioning. This is an example of
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) structured observation.
 - C) a structured interview.
 - D) the clinical method.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 32

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.8

90) Dr. Stephens would like to obtain rich, descriptive insights into processes of development of one individual. Which of the following methods is best suited to meet Dr. Stephens' needs?

- A) naturalistic observation
- B) a case study
- C) structured observation
- D) a clinical interview

Answer: B

Page Ref: 32

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.8

91) Which of the following is true about structured observation?

- A) It permits greater control over the research situation than does naturalistic observation.
- B) It is especially useful for studying behaviors commonly seen in everyday life.
- C) It usually takes place in the field, or natural environment, rather than in the laboratory.
- D) It provides rich, descriptive insights into processes of development of one individual.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 32

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.8

92) Self-reports

- A) are usually very accurate.
- B) ask research participants to provide information on their thoughts, beliefs, and experiences.
- C) tell researchers little about the reasoning behind how participants behave.
- D) are always highly structured.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 32, 33

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.8

93) A strength of the clinical interview is that

- A) it can provide a large amount of information in a fairly brief period.
- B) it provides highly objective and generalizable data.
- C) it accurately assesses even those participants who have low verbal ability and expressiveness.
- D) each participant is asked the same questions in the same way.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 33

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.8

94) One major limitation of the clinical interview is

- A) it does not provide much insight into participants' reasoning or ideas.
- B) it requires extensive training to interpret.
- C) the questions are phrased the same for each participant, regardless of verbal ability.
- D) participants are not always accurate when they report their thoughts, feelings, and experiences.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 33

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.8

- 95) Structured interviews are limited because they
- A) are less efficient than clinical interviews.
 - B) do not yield the same depth of information as clinical interviews.
 - C) are more time consuming to carry out compared to clinical interviews.
 - D) are overly flexible and sometimes confusing.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 33

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.8

- 96) Dr. Jaster is interested in children's dreams. He recruits students from two public schools in his community and administers the same questionnaire to several large groups. Dr. Jaster is using a(n)
- A) biased interviewing technique.
 - B) case study method.
 - C) structured interview.
 - D) ethnographic approach.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 33

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.8

- 97) The clinical method is well-suited to
- A) studying a culture or a distinct social group through participant observation.
 - B) providing a large amount of information in a relatively brief period.
 - C) studying the development of certain types of individuals who are few in number but vary widely in characteristics.
 - D) asking multiple participants the same questions in the same way.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 34

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.8

- 98) Dr. Snyder used the clinical method to obtain a richly detailed case narrative about Charlie, a 10-year-old college student. Dr. Snyder should be aware that
- A) information collected using the clinical method cannot offer insight into factors affecting development.
 - B) he cannot assume that his conclusions apply, or generalize, to anyone other than Charlie.
 - C) the information will help him understand the cultural group to which Charlie belongs.
 - D) ethical guidelines will limit their contact to one or two sessions.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 34

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.8

- 99) Dr. Newman spent three years in Botswana, participating in the daily life of a community there. She gathered extensive field notes, consisting of a mix of self-reports from members of the community and her own observations. Which research method did Dr. Newman most likely use in her research?
- A) ethnography
 - B) structured observation
 - C) the microgenetic design
 - D) the case study method

Answer: A

Page Ref: 34–35

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.8

100) Which of the following research methods utilizes participant observation?

- A) the clinical method
- B) naturalistic observation
- C) ethnography
- D) structured observation

Answer: C

Page Ref: 34–35

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.8

101) Which of the following is a limitation of the ethnographic method?

- A) Research may not yield observations typical of participants' behavior in everyday life.
- B) Research does not yield as much information as naturalistic observations or structured interviews.
- C) Commonly used research techniques tend to ignore cultural and social influences that affect development.
- D) Investigators' cultural values and theoretical commitments sometimes lead them to observe selectively or misinterpret what they see.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 35

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.8

102) In the United States, children who are first-generation and second-generation immigrants

- A) are more likely than children of native-born parents to use drugs and alcohol.
- B) report lower self-esteem as compared to children of native-born parents.
- C) graduate from high school at similar or greater overall rates than students of native-born parents.
- D) are more likely than children of native-born parents to commit delinquent acts.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 36 Box: CI: Immigrant Youths: Adapting to a New Land

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.8

103) Immigrant parents of successful youths typically

- A) view school successes as less important than native-born parents.
- B) develop close ties to an ethnic community.
- C) encourage full assimilation into the majority culture.
- D) stress individualistic values over collectivist values.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 36 Box: CI: Immigrant Youths: Adapting to a New Land

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.8

104) Which of the following is true about the correlational design?

- A) Researchers gather information on individuals, generally in natural life circumstances, and make no effort to alter their experiences.
- B) Unlike the experimental design, it permits inferences of cause and effect.
- C) Researchers use an evenhanded procedure to assign people to two or more treatment conditions.
- D) In an experiment, the events and behaviors of interest are divided into independent and dependent variables.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.9

105) The major limitation of correlational studies is that

- A) the findings do not provide information about how people behave outside the laboratory.
- B) the findings do not reveal relationships between participants' characteristics and their behavior.
- C) researchers cannot make inferences about cause and effect.
- D) the results cannot be generalized to other people and settings.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.9

106) In interpreting a correlation coefficient,

- A) the magnitude of the number shows the direction of the relationship.
- B) the sign of the number shows the strength of the relationship.
- C) a positive sign means that as one variable increases, the other decreases.
- D) a zero correlation indicates no relationship.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.9

107) Dr. Brenneman's research shows that participation in music programs is positively related to grades in school. Based on the findings from this one study, what can Dr. Brenneman conclude?

- A) Participating in music programs causes grades to decrease.
- B) Participating in music programs causes grades to increase.
- C) Children who participate in music programs have higher grades.
- D) Children who participate in music programs have lower grades.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

108) A correlation of +.55 between preschool attendance and self-esteem indicates that children who attend preschool have

- A) moderately higher self-esteem scores than children who do not attend preschool.
- B) significantly higher self-esteem scores than children who do not attend preschool.
- C) have significantly lower self-esteem scores than children who do not attend preschool.
- D) have moderately lower self-esteem scores than children who do not attend preschool.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

109) A(n) _____ permits inferences about cause and effect.

- A) correlation coefficient
- B) experimental design
- C) correlational design
- D) case study

Answer: B

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.9

- 110) The independent variable is the one that
- A) the investigator expects to be influenced by another variable.
 - B) is randomly assigned.
 - C) shows the strength of the correlational relationship.
 - D) the investigator expects to cause changes in another variable.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.9

- 111) In an experiment examining whether a specific type of intervention improves the psychological adjustment of shy children, the independent variable would be the
- A) type of intervention.
 - B) number of children in the subject pool who are shy.
 - C) number of shy children who benefit from the intervention.
 - D) measure of psychological adjustment.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

- 112) In the same experiment examining whether a specific type of intervention improves the psychological adjustment of shy children, the dependent variable would be the
- A) type of intervention.
 - B) number of children in the subject pool who are shy.
 - C) number of shy children who benefit from the intervention.
 - D) measure of psychological adjustment.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

- 113) When a researcher directly controls or manipulates changes in an independent variable by exposing participants to the treatment conditions,
- A) she is conducting a correlational study.
 - B) cause-and-effect relationships can be detected.
 - C) the correlational coefficient should be zero.
 - D) she is using a technique called matching.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 37–38

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.9

- 114) Professor Hudgens is studying the impact of adults' angry interactions on children's adjustment. To determine which participants are exposed to each treatment condition, Professor Hudgens draws the participants' names out of a hat. Professor Hudgens is using
- A) matching.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) experimental assignment.
 - D) cross-sectioning.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

- 115) Dr. Riley wanted to know if adolescent computer use has an immediate effect on their sustained attention. Dr. Riley assigned participants into one of two groups (computer use vs. no computer use) by flipping a coin. Dr. Riley used
- A) matching.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) a correlational design.
 - D) a field experiment.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

- 116) One way Professor Hudgens could use the matching technique to assign the participants to the experimental conditions would be to
- A) flip a coin or draw names out of a hat.
 - B) let the parents choose in which experimental group they would like their children to participate.
 - C) assign equal numbers of children with high and low parental conflict to each treatment condition.
 - D) let the children choose in which experimental group they would like to participate.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

- 117) Professor Spinner wanted to compare how children from different family environments made friends at school. He carefully chose participants to ensure that their characteristics were as much alike as possible. Professor Spinner observed the participants in the school setting. Professor Spinner used
- A) a laboratory experiment.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) a field experiment.
 - D) a correlational design.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

- 118) In _____ experiments, control over the treatment is usually weaker than in _____ experiments.
- A) laboratory; natural
 - B) laboratory; field
 - C) field; laboratory
 - D) correlational; field

Answer: C

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.9

- 119) In quasi-experiments,
- A) random assignment helps protect against reduction in the accuracy of the findings.
 - B) researchers combine random assignment with the matching technique.
 - C) cause-and-effect inferences cannot be made.
 - D) lack of random assignment substantially reduces the precision of the research.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.9

- 120) Professor Yang wondered if parenting style is related children's achievement test scores. Professor Yang gathered information on the participants, but made no effort to alter their experiences. Professor Yang used
- A) a correlational design.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) experimental design.
 - D) a natural experiment.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

- 121) In a _____, participants are studied repeatedly, and changes are noted as they get older.
- A) correlational design
 - B) longitudinal design
 - C) cross-sectional study
 - D) sequential design

Answer: B

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.10

- 122) One limitation of the longitudinal design is it
- A) does not permit the study of individual development.
 - B) requires intensive study of participants' moment-by-moment behaviors.
 - C) may distort age-related changes because of biased sampling or cohort effects.
 - D) is more efficient than cross-sectional design, but less efficient than microgenetic design.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

- 123) Two strengths of longitudinal design are that researchers can _____ and _____.
- A) collect a large amount of data in a short time span; identify both common patterns and individual differences
 - B) explore similarities among children of different ages at the same time; examine relationships between early and later behaviors
 - C) collect a large amount of data in a short time span; explore similarities among children of different ages at the same time
 - D) identify both common patterns and individual differences; examine relationships between early and later behaviors

Answer: D

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

- 124) To examine whether children's popularity was stable or changed across the years, Dr. Clique followed a group of children from ages 5 to 18 years. This is an example of a _____ design.
- A) sequential
 - B) microgenetic
 - C) cross-sectional
 - D) longitudinal

Answer: D

Page Ref: 39, 40

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.10

- 125) Dr. Stamina's longitudinal study on Native American personality styles was criticized because he failed to enlist participants who adequately represented the Native American population. This limitation is known as
- A) cohort effects.
 - B) selective attrition.
 - C) practice effects.
 - D) biased sampling.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 39, 40

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.10

- 126) The most widely discussed threat to the accuracy of longitudinal findings is
- A) practice effects.
 - B) cohort effects.
 - C) selective attrition.
 - D) biased sampling.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 41

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.10

- 127) Cohort effects occur when
- A) participants in longitudinal studies become "test-wise."
 - B) specific experiences influence some children but not others in the same generation.
 - C) participants move away or drop out of a longitudinal study.
 - D) participants in a research study have a special appreciation for the scientific value of research.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 41

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

- 128) Dr. Kirk wants to study sibling relationships at differing ages. Dr. Kirk has children with one or more siblings in grades 3, 6, 9, and 12 complete his questionnaire. This is an example of a _____ study.
- A) cross-sectional
 - B) longitudinal
 - C) microgenetic
 - D) sequential

Answer: A

Page Ref: 41

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.10

- 129) Because participants are measured only once in the cross-sectional design, researchers need not be concerned about difficulties like _____ and _____.
- A) cohort effects; practice effects
 - B) selective attrition; cohort effects
 - C) cohort effects; biased sampling
 - D) participant dropout; practice effects

Answer: D

Page Ref: 41

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.10

- 130) A disadvantage of cross-sectional research is that
- A) it is more inefficient and inconvenient than longitudinal research.
 - B) it does not provide evidence about change at the individual level.
 - C) it can be threatened by practice effects and participant dropout.
 - D) age-related changes cannot be examined.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 41

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

- 131) In an effort to overcome some of the limitations of traditional developmental designs, Dr. Francisco conducted several similar cross-sectional studies at varying times. Dr. Francisco used the _____ design.
- A) longitudinal
 - B) experimental
 - C) sequential
 - D) correlational

Answer: C

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.10

- 132) One advantage of the sequential design is that
- A) researchers can find out whether cohort effects are operating by comparing participants of the same age who were born in different years.
 - B) it permits cause-and-effect inferences by studying groups of people differing in age at the same point in time.
 - C) it presents participants with a novel task and follows their mastery over a series of closely spaced sessions.
 - D) it is especially useful for studying the strategies children use to acquire new knowledge in reading and science.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

- 133) Using the _____ design, researchers observe how developmental change occurs.
- A) longitudinal
 - B) cross-sectional
 - C) sequential
 - D) microgenetic

Answer: D

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.10

- 134) Professor Story is interested in studying how children acquire new reading strategies. The best design for Professor Story to use would be the _____ design.
- A) longitudinal
 - B) microgenetic
 - C) cross-sectional
 - D) sequential

Answer: B

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.10

- 135) One limitation of microgenetic studies is that
- A) participant dropout often distorts developmental trends.
 - B) they are difficult to carry out.
 - C) they often create ethical issues.
 - D) cohort effects often limit the generalizability of the findings.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

- 136) When children take part in research, the ethical concerns are especially complex because
- A) children are less vulnerable than adults to physical harm.
 - B) immaturity makes it difficult for children to evaluate for themselves what participation in research will mean.
 - C) while adults are more vulnerable to psychological harm, children are sometimes exploited.
 - D) children do not have the same privacy rights as adults.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.11

- 137) The “Mozart effect”
- A) only applies to infants and young toddlers.
 - B) lasts only about 15 minutes.
 - C) is easily replicated in participants of all ages.
 - D) results in IQ gains of 10 to 15 points.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 44 Box: SI: Education: Can Musical Experiences Enhance Intelligence?

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

- 138) Sustained musical experiences, such as music lessons, can lead to
- A) substantial increases in intelligence that do not arise from comparable drama lessons.
 - B) substantial decreases in social maturity that do not arise from comparable drama lessons.
 - C) small increases in intelligence that do not arise from comparable drama lessons.
 - D) small increases in social maturity that do not arise from comparable drama lessons.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 44 Box: SI: Education: Can Musical Experiences Enhance Intelligence?

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

- 139) An investigator wanted to speak candidly with high school students about their drug use. He felt that the students would be more honest if their parents were unaware that they were participating in the study. If the investigator chooses to interview the students without their parents’ knowledge, he will violate which of the following children’s research rights?
- A) privacy
 - B) protection from harm
 - C) informed consent
 - D) beneficial treatments

Answer: C

Page Ref: 45

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.11

140) A researcher studying the effects of a certain pain reliever on children with chronic pain gave one group of children the pain medication and gave a placebo (or sugar pill) to another group of children. This violates which of the following children's research rights?

- A) privacy
- B) beneficial treatments
- C) informed consent
- D) knowledge of results

Answer: B

Page Ref: 45

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.11

141) The ultimate responsibility for the ethical integrity of research with children lies with the

- A) investigator.
- B) institutional review board.
- C) child.
- D) child's parents.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 45

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.11

142) After Dr. Busch completes his research interviews, he provides each participant with a full account and justification of the activities. Dr. Busch is engaging in

- A) debriefing.
- B) informed consent.
- C) presenting research results.
- D) unethical research methods.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.11

ESSAY

143) Describe the five periods of development, and identify the new capacities and social expectations that serve as important transitions during each period.

Answer:

- *The prenatal period: from conception to birth.* In this nine-month period, the most rapid time of change, a one-celled organism is transformed into a human baby with remarkable capacities for adjusting to life in the surrounding world.
- *Infancy and toddlerhood: from birth to 2 years.* This period brings dramatic changes in the body and brain that support the emergence of a wide array of motor, perceptual, and intellectual capacities; the beginnings of language; and first intimate ties to others. Infancy spans the first year; toddlerhood spans the second, during which children take their first independent steps, marking a shift to greater autonomy.
- *Early childhood: from 2 to 6 years.* The body becomes longer and leaner, motor skills are refined, and children become more self-controlled and self-sufficient. Make-believe play blossoms, supporting every aspect of psychological development. Thought and language expand at an astounding pace, a sense of morality becomes evident, and children establish ties with peers.
- *Middle childhood: from 6 to 11 years.* Children learn about the wider world and master new responsibilities that increasingly resemble those they will perform as adults. Hallmarks of this period are improved athletic abilities; participation in organized games with rules; more logical thought processes; mastery of reading, writing, math, and other academic knowledge and skills; and advances in understanding the self, morality, and friendship.
- *Adolescence: from 11 to 18 years.* This period initiates the transition to adulthood. Puberty leads to an adult-sized body and sexual maturity. Thought becomes abstract and idealistic, and schooling is increasingly directed toward preparation for higher education and the world of work. Young people begin to establish autonomy from the family and to define personal values and goals.

Page Ref: 6

144) What is resilience? What are the four broad factors that seem to offer protection from the damaging effects of stressful life events? What is the most consistent asset of resilient children?

Answer: Resilience is the ability to adapt effectively in the face of threats to development. Four broad factors seem to offer protection from the damaging effects of stressful life events:

1. *Personal characteristics:* A child's biologically endowed characteristics can reduce exposure to risk or lead to experiences that compensate for early stressful events.
2. *A warm parental relationship:* A close relationship with at least one parent who provides warmth, appropriately high expectations, monitoring of the child's activities, and an organized home environment fosters resilience.
3. *Social support outside the immediate family:* For children who do not have a close bond with either parent, a grandparent, aunt, uncle, or teacher who forms a special relationship with the child can promote resilience.
4. *Community resources and opportunities:* Good schools, convenient and affordable healthcare and social services, libraries, and recreation centers foster both parents' and children's well-being.

The most consistent asset of resilient children is a strong bond to a competent, caring adult.

Page Ref: 10–11

- 145) Compare and contrast the terms critical period and sensitive period, and discuss how observations of imprinting led to the development of these concepts.

Answer: Watching diverse animal species in their natural habitats, European zoologists Konrad Lorenz and Niko Tinbergen developed the concept of imprinting to describe the early following behavior of certain baby birds, which ensures that the young will stay close to the mother and be fed and protected from danger. Imprinting takes place during an early, restricted time period of development. If the mother is absent during this time but an object resembling her in important features is present, young birds may imprint on it instead.

The term *critical period* refers to a limited time span during which the child is biologically prepared to acquire certain adaptive behaviors but needs the support of an appropriately stimulating environment. A *sensitive period* refers to a time that is biologically optimal for certain capacities to emerge because the individual is especially responsive to environmental influences. The idea of a sensitive period offers a better account of human development than does the strict notion of a critical period. However, its boundaries are less well-defined than are those of a critical period. Development may occur later, but it is harder to induce.

Page Ref: 23–24

- 146) Describe the similarities and differences between Jean Piaget's cognitive-developmental theory and Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural theory.

Answer: Piaget did not regard direct teaching by adults as important for cognitive development. Instead, he emphasized children's active, independent efforts to make sense of their world. Vygotsky agreed with Piaget that children are active, constructive beings. But whereas Piaget emphasized children's independent efforts to make sense of their world, Vygotsky viewed cognitive development as a socially mediated process, in which children depend on assistance from adults and more expert peers as they tackle new challenges. Both Vygotsky and Piaget believed that children undergo certain stagewise changes. But Vygotsky did not regard all children as moving through a universal sequence of stages of cognitive development as Piaget did. Vygotsky believed that as soon as children acquire language, their enhanced ability to communicate with others leads to continuous changes in thought and behavior that can vary greatly from culture to culture. Unlike Piaget, Vygotsky also emphasized that children in every culture develop unique strengths that are not present in other cultures because different cultures select and value different tasks for children's learning.

Page Ref: 19–21, 24–25

- 147) Discuss ecological systems theory, and describe each level of the environment.

Answer: Ecological systems theory views the child as developing within a complex system of relationships affected by multiple levels of the surrounding environment. Since the child's biologically influenced dispositions join with environmental forces to mold development, Urie Bronfenbrenner characterized his perspective as a bioecological model. He envisioned the environment as a series of interrelated, nested structures that form a complex functioning whole, or system. The microsystem concerns relations between the child and the immediate environment; the mesosystem includes connections among immediate settings; the exosystem includes social settings that affect but do not contain the child; and the macrosystem consists of the values, laws, customs, and resources of the culture that affect activities and interactions at all inner layers. The chronosystem is not a specific context. Instead, it refers to the dynamic, ever-changing nature of child development.

Page Ref: 25–27

- 148) Two types of systematic observation used in child development research are naturalistic and structured observation. Explain the benefits and limitations of each.

Answer: Naturalistic observation involves viewing behavior in natural contexts. The great strength of naturalistic observation is that investigators can see directly the everyday behaviors they hope to explain. One limitation of this research method is that not all children have the same opportunity to display a particular behavior in everyday life. Researchers commonly deal with this difficulty by making structured observations in a laboratory, where conditions are the same for all participants. In this approach, the investigator sets up a situation that evokes the behavior of interest so that every participant has equal opportunity to display the behavior of interest. The major benefit of this method is that it permits greater control over the research situation than does naturalistic observation. In addition, structured observation is especially useful for studying behaviors that investigators rarely have an opportunity to see in everyday life. A limitation of structured observation is that participants may not behave in the laboratory as they typically behave in their natural environment.

Page Ref: 31–33

- 149) Summarize research on the academic achievement and adjustment of immigrant youths in the United States.

Answer: Research reveals that many children of immigrant parents from diverse countries adapt amazingly well. Students who are first generation or second generation often achieve in school as well as or better than students of native-born parents, graduating from high school at similar or greater overall rates. Findings on psychological adjustment are similar. Compared with their agemates, adolescents from immigrant families are less likely to commit delinquent and violent acts, to use drugs and alcohol, or to have early sex. They are also less likely to be obese or to have missed school because of illness. They also tend to report just as favorable, and at times higher, self-esteem as do young people with native-born parents.

Page Ref: 36

- 150) Explain why inferences about cause and effect can be made in experiments but not in correlational studies.

Answer: Correlational studies do not permit inferences about cause-and-effect relationships; they simply permit study of the strength and direction of an association between variables. For example, a positive correlation indicates that as one variable increases, the other also increases. A negative correlation indicates that as one variable increases, the other decreases. In experimental design, inferences about cause-and-effect relationships are possible because the researcher uses an evenhanded procedure to assign people to two or more treatment conditions. Cause-and-effect relationships can be detected because the researcher directly controls or manipulates changes in the independent variable by exposing participants to treatment conditions. Random assignment of participants to treatment conditions increases the chances that the characteristics of participants will be equally distributed across treatment groups. Random assignment also increases the likelihood that any differences in the dependent variable will be due to the manipulation of the independent variable rather than systematic differences in composition of the treatment groups.

Page Ref: 37–39

- 151) Describe some problems investigators face in conducting longitudinal research.

Answer: Despite its strengths, longitudinal research poses a number of problems. First, investigators sometimes fail to enlist participants who adequately represent the population of interest, making a biased sample. People who willingly participate in long-term research are likely to have distinctive characteristics, such as a special appreciation for the scientific value of research. Furthermore, longitudinal samples generally become more biased with time because of selective attrition. Participants may move away or drop out of the study, and the ones who remain are likely to differ in important ways from the ones who leave. Also, from repeated study, participants may become “test-wise.” Their performance may improve as a result of practice effects—better test-taking skills and increased familiarity with the test—not because of factors commonly associated with development. Finally, the most widely discussed threat to the accuracy of longitudinal findings is cultural–historical change, commonly called cohort effects. Longitudinal studies examine the development of cohorts—children born at the same time, who are influenced by particular cultural and historical conditions. Results based on one cohort may not apply to children developing at other times.

Page Ref: 40–41

- 152) Why are ethical concerns heightened when children take part in research? How is informed consent used with children?

Answer: Sometimes the quest for scientific knowledge can exploit people. When children take part in research, the ethical concerns are especially complex. Children are more vulnerable than adults to physical and psychological harm. Additionally, immaturity makes it hard or even impossible for children to evaluate for themselves what participation in research will mean. Thus, special ethical guidelines for research on children have been developed.

All research participants have the right to have all aspects of the research explained to them in language appropriate to their level of understanding. When children are participants, informed consent of parents as well as other adults (such as school officials) should be obtained, preferably in writing. As soon as children are old enough to do so, their own informed consent should be obtained in addition to parental consent. Extra care should be taken to ensure that children understand that they have the right to discontinue participation in the research at any time.

Page Ref: 43, 45–46

CHAPTER 2

GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1) Hair color is an example of a

- A) karyotype.
- B) phenotype.
- C) gamete.
- D) genotype.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.1

2) Directly observable characteristics are affected by an individual's lifelong history of experiences and also by the individual's

- A) karyotype.
- B) phenotype.
- C) gamete.
- D) genotype.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.1

3) The nucleus of a cell contains

- A) karyotypes.
- B) chromosomes.
- C) genotypes.
- D) phenotypes.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.2

4) Chromosomes

- A) store and transmit genetic information.
- B) come in 46 matching pairs.
- C) are inherited from the mother only.
- D) are inherited from the father only.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.2

- 5) Each rung of the DNA ladder
- A) is made up of thousands of chromosomes.
 - B) contains 20,000 genes.
 - C) consists of a pair of chemical substances called bases.
 - D) contains 23 matching pairs.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.2

- 6) Individuals around the world are about _____ percent genetically identical.
- A) 39.1
 - B) 59.1
 - C) 79.1
 - D) 99.1

Answer: D

Page Ref: 52–53

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.2

- 7) On the DNA ladder, adenine always appears
- A) alone.
 - B) with thymine.
 - C) with cytosine.
 - D) with guanine.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.2

- 8) DNA duplicates itself during
- A) mitosis.
 - B) osmosis.
 - C) meiosis.
 - D) gamete formation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.3

- 9) Research demonstrates that
- A) it takes a change in several base pairs to influence human traits.
 - B) approximately 75 percent of chimpanzee and human DNA is identical.
 - C) even at the microscopic level, biological events are the result of both genetic and nongenetic forces.
 - D) simpler species have far more proteins than humans or primates.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.3

- 10) Gametes
- A) are formed during mitosis.
 - B) contain only 23 chromosomes.
 - C) contain 46 chromosomes.
 - D) determine directly observable characteristics, like eye color.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.4

- 11) _____ halves the number of chromosomes normally present in body cells.
- A) Mitosis
 - B) Osmosis
 - C) Meiosis
 - D) Autosome formation

Answer: C

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.4

- 12) Which of the following is true about crossing over?
- A) It results in a new cell called a zygote.
 - B) It creates new hereditary combinations.
 - C) It increases the probability that nontwin siblings will be genetically identical.
 - D) It decreases the chances that some members of a species will survive ever-changing environments.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.4

- 13) Meiosis results in _____ in the male and _____ in the female.
- A) four sperm; one ovum
 - B) one sperm; four ova
 - C) millions of sperm; about 40,000 ova
 - D) four sperm; millions of ova

Answer: A

Page Ref: 54

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.4

- 14) Twenty-two matching pairs of chromosomes are
- A) sex chromosomes.
 - B) XX.
 - C) autosomes.
 - D) XY.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 54

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.5

- 15) Taylor's twenty-third pair of chromosome is XY. Taylor
- A) has PKU.
 - B) has Down syndrome.
 - C) is male.
 - D) is female.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 54

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.5

- 16) Which of the following is true about sex chromosomes?
- A) The Y chromosome is large and long, and the X chromosome carries most of the genetic material.
 - B) Both boys and girls are born with several pairs of X and Y chromosomes.
 - C) When gametes form in females, the X and Y chromosomes separate into different cells.
 - D) The sex of a baby is determined by whether an X-bearing or a Y-bearing sperm fertilizes the ovum.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 55

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.5

- 17) Dizygotic twins
- A) have the same genetic makeup.
 - B) result from a zygote that separates into two clusters.
 - C) are the most common type of multiple birth.
 - D) are more alike than ordinary siblings.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 55

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.6

- 18) The release and fertilization of two ova results in
- A) identical twins.
 - B) fraternal twins.
 - C) PKU.
 - D) miscarriage.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 55

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.6

- 19) Which of the following is a major cause of the dramatic rise in fraternal twinning in industrialized nations?
- A) temperature changes
 - B) older maternal age
 - C) late fertilization of the ovum
 - D) variation in oxygen levels

Answer: B

Page Ref: 55

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.6

20) Which of the following individuals is most likely to have fraternal twins?

- A) Marlie, a 25-year-old Caucasian American
- B) Janie, a 30-year-old Caucasian American
- C) Jessi, a 30-year-old Asian American
- D) Rhoda, a 30-year-old African American

Answer: D

Page Ref: 55

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.6

21) Which of the following environmental influences contributes to monozygotic twinning?

- A) early fertilization of the ovum
- B) poor maternal nutrition
- C) temperature change
- D) high-fructose diet

Answer: C

Page Ref: 55

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.6

22) If the alleles from both parents are alike, the child is

- A) homozygous.
- B) female.
- C) heterozygous.
- D) a monozygotic twin.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 56

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.7

23) Heterozygous individuals with just one recessive allele

- A) cannot pass that trait to their children.
- B) may be carriers of the trait.
- C) will pass the dominant trait to their children.
- D) will pass the recessive trait to their children.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 56

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.7

24) Which of the following is a recessive trait?

- A) curly hair
- B) facial dimples
- C) double-jointedness
- D) red hair

Answer: D

Page Ref: 56

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.7

- 25) One of the most frequently occurring recessive disorders is
- A) phenylketonuria.
 - B) Huntington disease.
 - C) Marfan syndrome.
 - D) Down syndrome.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 56

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.7

- 26) All U.S. states require that each newborn be given a blood test for
- A) cystic fibrosis.
 - B) PKU.
 - C) sickle cell anemia.
 - D) Tay-Sachs disease.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 56

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.7

- 27) _____ enhance or dilute the effects of other genes.
- A) Alleles
 - B) Trait genes
 - C) Sickle cells
 - D) Modifier genes

Answer: D

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.7

- 28) Which of the following serious diseases is due to dominant alleles?
- A) Cooley's anemia
 - B) sickle cell anemia
 - C) Huntington disease
 - D) hemophilia

Answer: C

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.7

- 29) In incomplete dominance,
- A) both alleles are expressed in the phenotype.
 - B) children have a 25 percent chance of being carriers.
 - C) children have a 50 percent chance of inheriting the disorder.
 - D) one allele is expressed in the phenotype.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.7

- 30) Sickle cell anemia
- A) is common among Jews of European descent.
 - B) is common in children whose parents are of Mediterranean descent.
 - C) occurs in full form when a child inherits two recessive alleles.
 - D) is a homogeneous condition.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.7

- 31) The average life expectancy of a North American with sickle cell anemia is
- A) 18.
 - B) 35.
 - C) 55.
 - D) 62.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.7

- 32) When a harmful allele is carried on the X chromosome,
- A) females are more likely to be affected.
 - B) males are more likely to be affected.
 - C) 50 percent of the female children are likely to have the disorder.
 - D) 50 percent of the male children are likely to be carriers of the disorder.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.7

- 33) Which of the following statements is true about sex differences?
- A) Rates of miscarriage are higher for girls, while rates of birth defects are higher for boys.
 - B) Rates of miscarriage, mental retardation, and birth defects are all higher for girls.
 - C) Worldwide, about 106 girls are born for every 100 boys.
 - D) Rates of miscarriage, mental retardation, and birth defects are all higher for boys.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 59

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.7

- 34) Genomic imprinting
- A) can be triggered by smoking or exposure to environmental pollutants, such as mercury or lead.
 - B) occurs when alleles are chemically marked in such a way that one pair member is activated, regardless of its makeup.
 - C) is more likely to affect males because their sex chromosomes do not match.
 - D) is always permanent, cannot be erased in the next generation, and occurs in all offspring if it occurs in one.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 59

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.7

35) Fragile X syndrome

- A) is an example of polygenic inheritance.
- B) occurs when there is a sudden but permanent change in a segment of DNA.
- C) is the most common inherited cause of mental retardation.
- D) occurs more often in females than males because the disorder is X-linked.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 59

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.7

36) Mutations

- A) rarely occur spontaneously.
- B) can be caused by hazardous environmental agents.
- C) affect only one gene.
- D) cannot occur after birth.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 60

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.7

37) In somatic mutations,

- A) the defective DNA is passed on to the next generation.
- B) cells that give rise to gametes mutate.
- C) the event giving rise to the mutation occurs at conception.
- D) the DNA defect appears in every cell derived from the affected body cell.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 60

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.7

38) Personality variations among siblings is due to

- A) germline mutation.
- B) dominant–recessive inheritance.
- C) polygenic inheritance.
- D) homozygotic inheritance.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 60

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.7

39) Most chromosomal defects result from

- A) mistakes during meiosis.
- B) germline mutations.
- C) mistakes during mitosis.
- D) somatic mutations.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 60

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.8

40) Mr. and Mrs. White are told that their son has the most common chromosomal disorder. The Whites' son has _____ syndrome.

- A) Klinefelter
- B) Down
- C) Triple X
- D) Turner

Answer: B

Page Ref: 60

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.8

41) The most frequently occurring form of Down syndrome results from

- A) an extra broken piece of a twenty-first chromosome attaching to another chromosome.
- B) an error during the early stages of mitosis.
- C) a failure of the twenty-first pair of chromosomes to separate during meiosis.
- D) the inheritance of an extra X chromosome.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 60–61

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.8

42) Which of the following individuals has the highest probability of having a child with Down syndrome?

- A) Isabella, who is 15 years old
- B) Bonny, who is 24 years old
- C) Raelyn, who is 33 years old
- D) Katrina, who is 42 years old

Answer: D

Page Ref: 61

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.8

43) Most children with sex chromosome disorders

- A) suffer from mental retardation.
- B) have verbal difficulties.
- C) have trouble with spatial relations.
- D) have very specific intellectual problems.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 62

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.8

44) Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick's child was diagnosed with Turner syndrome. Their child has a(n) _____ chromosome.

- A) extra X
- B) missing X
- C) missing Y
- D) extra Y

Answer: B

Page Ref: 62

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.8

- 45) Angela and Tony's first child died in infancy. They badly want to have another child, but are worried about Angela's family history of genetic disorders. They want to find out if Angela is a carrier. Angela and Tony are candidates for
- A) in vitro fertilization.
 - B) genetic counseling.
 - C) donor insemination.
 - D) amniocentesis.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 63

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.9

- 46) Except for _____, prenatal diagnosis should not be used routinely, since other methods have some chance of injuring the developing organism.
- A) maternal blood analysis
 - B) amniocentesis
 - C) chorionic villus sampling
 - D) ultrasound

Answer: A

Page Ref: 63

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.9

- 47) Which of the following is a risk associated with frequent ultrasound use?
- A) premature labor
 - B) miscarriage
 - C) low birth weight
 - D) limb deformities

Answer: C

Page Ref: 64

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.9

- 48) In proteomics,
- A) researchers map the sequence of all human DNA base pairs.
 - B) scientists modify gene-specified proteins involved in disease.
 - C) doctors correct genetic abnormalities by delivering DNA carrying a functional gene to the cells.
 - D) the fetus is inspected for defects of the limbs and face using a small tube with a light source.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 65

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.9

- 49) Which of the following is true about adoption?
- A) In North America, more unwed mothers give up their babies than in the past.
 - B) Children adopted after infancy fare as well or better than those adopted as infants.
 - C) In North America, the availability of healthy babies has declined.
 - D) Fewer adoptive parents are accepting children who have known developmental problems.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 65

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.9

- 50) Most adopted children
- A) fare well and make rapid progress.
 - B) have persistent cognitive delays.
 - C) suffer from severe emotional problems.
 - D) have persistent social problems.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 66

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.9

- 51) _____ of all couples who try to conceive discover that they are infertile.
- A) One-third
 - B) One-fourth
 - C) One-sixth
 - D) One-eighth

Answer: C

Page Ref: 66 Box: SI: Health: The Pros and Cons of Reproductive Technologies

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.9

- 52) Children conceived through assisted reproductive techniques
- A) may receive caregiving that is somewhat warmer than children who are conceived naturally.
 - B) are at greater risk for genetic disorders than their naturally conceived counterparts.
 - C) tend to experience severe adjustment problems throughout childhood, including insecure attachment to caregivers.
 - D) are usually well-adjusted until adolescence when they experience a significant rise in psychological problems.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 66 Box: SI: Health: The Pros and Cons of Reproductive Technologies

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.9

- 53) Which of the following is true about surrogate motherhood?
- A) Most surrogates have no children of their own.
 - B) Surrogates cannot be paid for their childbearing services.
 - C) It usually involves the wealthy as contractors for infants and the less economically advantaged as surrogates.
 - D) It usually involves younger couples as contractors and older women as surrogates.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 67 Box: SI: Health: The Pros and Cons of Reproductive Technologies

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.9

- 54) In power and breadth of influence, no other microsystem context equals the
- A) school.
 - B) church.
 - C) family.
 - D) peer group.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 69

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.10

- 55) Contemporary researchers view the family as
- A) a network of interdependent relationships.
 - B) primarily influenced by third parties.
 - C) a macrosystem.
 - D) a chronosystem.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 70

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.10

- 56) Jonelle can promote her grandchildren's development indirectly by
- A) responding warmly to the children.
 - B) gently reprimanding the children when they misbehave.
 - C) providing financial assistance to their parents.
 - D) implementing a reward system for the children's good behavior.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 71

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.10

- 57) People who work in skilled and semiskilled manual occupations tend to _____ than people in professional and technical occupations.
- A) marry later
 - B) have more children
 - C) have fewer children
 - D) have children later

Answer: B

Page Ref: 71

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.11

- 58) In diverse cultures around the world, _____ in particular fosters patterns of thinking and behaving that greatly improve quality of life, for both parents and children.
- A) education of women
 - B) collectivism
 - C) living near extended family
 - D) having one stay-at-home parent

Answer: A

Page Ref: 72

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.11

- 59) Affluent parents
- A) too often fail to engage in family interaction and parenting that promote favorable development.
 - B) are less likely than low-SES parents to have children who use alcohol and drugs.
 - C) are less likely than low-SES parents to have children who report high levels of depression.
 - D) are more likely than low-SES parents to engage in family interaction and parenting that promote favorable development.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 72

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.11

60) _____ strongly predicts women's preventive health behavior.

- A) Age
- B) Marital status
- C) IQ
- D) Years of schooling

Answer: D

Page Ref: 73 Box: SI: Education: Worldwide Education of Girls: Transforming Current and Future Generations

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.11

61) The largest barrier to the education of girls worldwide is/are

- A) cultural beliefs about gender roles.
- B) a reluctance to give up a daughter's work at home.
- C) that many schools charge parents a fee for each child enrolled.
- D) a limited number of schools in developing areas.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 73 Box: SI: Education: Worldwide Education of Girls: Transforming Current and Future Generations

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.11

62) In the United States, poverty rates

- A) have declined in recent years.
- B) are lower among children than any other age group.
- C) are lower for African Americans than for Caucasian Americans.
- D) have risen in recent years.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 74

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.11

63) Neighborhood resources

- A) have a greater impact on economically disadvantaged than on well-to-do young people.
- B) contribute to favorable development in preschoolers, but not in adolescents.
- C) are rarely needed in middle-income areas.
- D) have a greater impact on affluent than on low-SES young people.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 76

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.12

64) Which of the following children is least likely to participate in an available neighborhood organization?

- A) Meagan, who lives in a lower-middle class area
- B) Francois, who lives in a low-income area
- C) Chantel, who lives in an upper-middle class area
- D) Lucius, who lives in an affluent area

Answer: B

Page Ref: 76

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.12

- 65) Nate, whose parents are involved in his school activities, probably
- A) resents his parents' involvement in his education.
 - B) shows better academic achievement than his agemates whose parents are uninvolved.
 - C) lives in a low-SES household with many siblings.
 - D) attends a private school in a large city.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 77

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.12

- 66) Parent-teacher contact is more frequent in
- A) small towns.
 - B) large cities.
 - C) low-SES schools.
 - D) small schools.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 77

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.12

- 67) Which of the following statements reflects a widely held opinion in the United States?
- A) "The government should help poor parents raise their children."
 - B) "Most people are content with others intruding into family life as long as help is needed."
 - C) "If you decide to have a baby, you should be ready to care for it."
 - D) "People should try to define themselves as part of a group."

Answer: C

Page Ref: 78

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.13

- 68) In _____ societies, people stress group over individual goals.
- A) individualistic
 - B) independent
 - C) collectivist
 - D) industrialized

Answer: C

Page Ref: 78

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.13

- 69) In individualistic societies, people
- A) define themselves as part of a group.
 - B) are largely concerned with their own personal needs.
 - C) value an interdependent self.
 - D) readily endorse public policies for low-SES families.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 78

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.13

70) _____ tends to increase as cultures become more complex.

- A) Collectivism
- B) Interdependence
- C) Individualism
- D) Social harmony

Answer: C

Page Ref: 78

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.13

71) In the United States today, African-American parents _____ than Caucasian-American parents.

- A) live farther away from extended-family members
- B) see fewer relatives during the week
- C) perceive their relatives as less important in their lives
- D) more often live in extended-family households

Answer: D

Page Ref: 79 Box: CI: The African-American Extended Family

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.13

72) Extended-family living is associated with

- A) more positive mother–child interaction during the preschool years.
- B) increased antisocial behavior in adolescents.
- C) decreased self-reliance in adolescents.
- D) lower rates of adolescent pregnancy and parenthood.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 79 Box: CI: The African-American Extended Family

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.13

73) Which of the following is true about how the United States ranks on key measures of children’s health and well-being?

- A) The United States ranks in the top 10 on most key measures of children’s health.
- B) The United States ranks higher than Poland and Germany on the childhood poverty indicator.
- C) The United States ranks higher than Canada in public expenditure on children’s healthcare.
- D) The United States does not rank well on any key measure of children’s health and well-being.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 79

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.13

74) In the United States, affordable child care is

- A) usually high in quality.
- B) fairly easy to find.
- C) in short supply.
- D) the norm.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 79

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.13

- 75) Which of the following is a reason why attempts to help children and youths have been difficult to realize in the United States?
- A) While good social programs are inexpensive, they must compete for a share of the country's economic resources.
 - B) Cultural values of interdependence and responsibility to others have made federal programs unnecessary.
 - C) Children cannot vote or lobby to protect their own interests.
 - D) Public policies aimed at fostering children's development do not yield valuable returns.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 80

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.13

- 76) Which of the following is an accurate statement about the Convention on the Rights of the Child?
- A) The United States was one of the first countries in the world whose legislature ratified it.
 - B) Opponents maintain that the Convention's provisions would shift the burden of child rearing from the state to the family.
 - C) Although it includes the rights to freedom of thought and freedom of religion, it does not include the right to a free compulsory education.
 - D) The United States is one of only two countries in the world whose legislature has not yet ratified it.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 81

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.13

- 77) In the United States,
- A) a significant portion of government spending is devoted to improving quality of child care.
 - B) the Children's Defense Fund is the most vigorous special interest group devoted to the well-being of children.
 - C) the Convention on the Rights of the Child engages in research, public education, and legal action on behalf of children.
 - D) UNICEF is the most vigorous special interest group devoted to the well-being of American children.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 81

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.13

- 78) Behavioral geneticists
- A) have identified the variations in DNA sequences associated with most psychological disorders.
 - B) argue that the effects of the environment account for only a small amount of variation in behavior.
 - C) are still limited to investigating the impact of genes on complex characteristics indirectly.
 - D) have identified the genes that underlie most polygenic traits, such as intelligence and personality.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 82

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.14

- 79) Dr. Dimera is interested in measuring the extent to which individual differences in complex traits in a specific population are due to genetic factors. When conducting research, Dr. Dimera will most likely rely on
- A) heritability estimates.
 - B) epigenesis.
 - C) canalization.
 - D) genetic-environmental correlation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 82

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.14

- 80) In a kinship study of intelligence, which of the following sibling pairs will likely share a high correlation?
- A) Max and Martin, nontwin brothers
 - B) Jabar and Tobias, identical twins
 - C) Marci and Sonia, fraternal twins
 - D) Mary Jane and Susan, nontwin sisters

Answer: B

Page Ref: 82–83

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.14

- 81) A heritability estimate of .3 for activity level would indicate that differences in _____ could explain ____ percent of the variation in activity level.
- A) the environment; 30
 - B) heredity; 70
 - C) heredity; 30
 - D) the environment; 3

Answer: C

Page Ref: 83

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.14

- 82) Heritability estimates
- A) give precise information on how personality traits develop.
 - B) are likely to diminish the role of heredity because the environments of twin pairs are less diverse.
 - C) tell researchers how environment can modify genetic influences.
 - D) are controversial measures because they can easily be misapplied.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 83

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.14

- 83) In an extremely understimulating environment, both Bella and Alice would have low intelligence. However, in a highly stimulating environment, Alice's performance would greatly exceed Bella's performance. This is an example of
- A) canalization.
 - B) niche-picking.
 - C) reaction range.
 - D) genetic–environmental correlation.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 84

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.14

- 84) Range of reaction reveals that
- A) individuals usually respond similarly to the same environment.
 - B) unique blends of heredity and environment lead to both similarities and differences in behavior.
 - C) twins are more alike than other siblings because they are raised in the same environment.
 - D) our genes influence the environments to which we are exposed.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 84

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.14

- 85) A behavior that is strongly canalized
- A) is easily modified by environmental conditions.
 - B) varies greatly with changes in the environment.
 - C) develops similarly in a wide range of environments.
 - D) influences the environment to which the individual is exposed.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 84

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.14

- 86) Which of the following seems to be strongly canalized?
- A) intelligence
 - B) motor development
 - C) personality
 - D) emotional development

Answer: B

Page Ref: 84

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.14

- 87) According to the concept of genetic–environmental correlation,
- A) the environments to which we are exposed determine which genes are expressed in our phenotypes.
 - B) our genes influence the environments to which we are exposed.
 - C) heredity restricts the development of some behaviors to just one or a few outcomes.
 - D) our genes influence how we respond to the environment.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 85

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.14

- 88) Denyse and David are both actors and have enrolled their children in acting classes. This is an example of a(n) _____ genetic–environmental correlation.

- A) passive
- B) evocative
- C) active
- D) dynamic

Answer: A

Page Ref: 85

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.14

- 89) Marcus, a cooperative, attentive child, receives more patient and sensitive interactions from his parents than they give to Erica, his distractible, inattentive sister. This is an example of a(n) _____ genetic–environmental correlation.

- A) passive
- B) evocative
- C) active
- D) dynamic

Answer: B

Page Ref: 85

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.14

90) Grace, a musically talented youngster, joins the school orchestra and practices her violin. This is an example of a(n) _____ genetic–environmental correlation.

- A) passive
- B) evocative
- C) active
- D) dynamic

Answer: C

Page Ref: 85

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.14

91) Niche-picking is an example of a(n) _____ genetic–environmental correlation.

- A) passive
- B) evocative
- C) active
- D) dynamic

Answer: C

Page Ref: 85

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.14

92) Which of the following age groups does the most niche-picking?

- A) infants
- B) toddlers
- C) preschoolers
- D) adolescents

Answer: D

Page Ref: 85

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.14

93) Niche-picking helps us understand why _____ pairs report similar stressful life events influenced by personal decisions and actions more often than other pairs.

- A) same-sex fraternal twin
- B) other-sex fraternal twin
- C) identical twin
- D) adopted sibling

Answer: C

Page Ref: 85

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.14

94) The relationship between heredity and the environment is

- A) a one-way street.
- B) strongest for intelligence.
- C) best measured using heritability estimates.
- D) bidirectional.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 86

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.14

- 95) According to the concept of epigenesis,
- A) development results from ongoing bidirectional interactions between heredity and all levels of the environment.
 - B) children's genetic makeup causes them to receive, evoke, and seek experiences that actualize their inborn tendencies.
 - C) heredity restricts the development of some behaviors to just one or a few outcomes.
 - D) children's genetic inheritance constrains their responsiveness to varying environments.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 86

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.14

- 96) Jada provides her baby with a healthy diet, which promotes brain growth, leading to new connections among nerve cells, which transform gene expression. This sequence opens the door to new gene–environment exchanges, such as advanced exploration of objects and interaction with caregivers. This is an example of
- A) niche-picking.
 - B) canalization.
 - C) epigenesis.
 - D) range of reaction.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 86

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.14

- 97) Research suggests that by itself, the DD genotype is
- A) related to impulsivity.
 - B) unrelated to impulsivity, overactivity, or oppositional behavior.
 - C) related to overactivity.
 - D) related to oppositional behavior.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 87 Box: B&E: A Case of Epigenesis: Smoking During Pregnancy Alters Gene Expression

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.14

- 98) Which of the following individuals is the most likely to score high in impulsivity, according to research on smoking?
- A) Daniel, who has a DD genetic makeup and a mother who smoked during pregnancy
 - B) Reba, who has a DD genetic makeup and a nonsmoking mother
 - C) John, who has a DD genetic makeup and a mother who smoked prior to becoming pregnant
 - D) Samantha, who has a DB genetic makeup and a mother who smoked during pregnancy

Answer: C

Page Ref: 87 Box: B&E: A Case of Epigenesis: Smoking During Pregnancy Alters Gene Expression

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.14

ESSAY

- 99) Summarize factors that account for the dramatic rise in fraternal twinning and other multiple births in industrialized nations over the past several decades.

Answer: Currently, fraternal twins account for 1 in about every 60 births in the United States. Older maternal age, fertility drugs, and in vitro fertilization are major causes of the dramatic rise in fraternal twinning and other multiple births in the past several decades. The rate of fraternal twinning rises with maternal age, peaking between 35 and 39 years, and then rapidly falls. Multiple births occur less often among women with poor diets, and occur more often among women who are tall and overweight or of normal weight. Multiple births are more likely with fertility hormones and in vitro fertilization. A variety of environmental influences prompt identical twinning, including temperature changes, variation in oxygen levels, and late fertilization of the ovum.

Page Ref: 55

- 100) List and describe the steps that prospective parents can take before conception to increase their chances of having a healthy baby.

Answer: *Arrange for a physical exam.* A physical exam permits detection of diseases and other medical problems that might reduce fertility, be difficult to treat during pregnancy, or affect the developing organism.

Consider their genetic makeup. Find out if anyone in their families has had a child with a genetic disease or disability. If so, seek genetic counseling before conception.

Reduce or eliminate toxins. The developing organism is highly sensitive to damaging environmental agents during the early weeks of pregnancy. Couples trying to conceive should avoid drugs, alcohol, cigarette smoke, radiation, pollution, chemical substances in the home and workplace, and infectious diseases. Furthermore, stay away from ionizing radiation and some industrial chemicals that are known to cause mutations.

Ensure proper nutrition. Taking a vitamin–mineral supplement containing folic acid before conception helps prevent many prenatal problems. Folic acid reduces the chances of neural tube defects, prematurity, and low birth weight.

Consult a doctor after 12 months of unsuccessful efforts at conception. Long periods of infertility may be due to undiagnosed spontaneous abortions, which can be caused by genetic defects in either partner. If a physical exam reveals a healthy reproductive system, seek genetic counseling.

Page Ref: 68

- 101) Discuss direct and indirect influences on family functioning, and provide an example of each.

Answer: Contemporary researchers view the family as a network of interdependent relationships. Bidirectional influences exist in which the behaviors of each family member affect those of others. Direct influences occur when the behavior of one family member helps sustain a form of interaction in the other that either promotes or undermines psychological well-being. For example, when warmth and affection accompany parents' requests, children tend to cooperate. When children willingly comply, their parents are likely to be warm and gentle in the future. In contrast, parents who discipline with hostility usually have children who refuse and rebel. Because children's misbehavior is stressful for parents, they may increase their use of punishment, leading to more unruliness by the children. In these examples, each of the children's reactions, in turn, prompts a new link in the interactive chain. Indirect influences occur when interactions between any two family members are affected by others, known as third parties, who are present in the setting. For example, when the parents' marital relationship is warm and considerate, mothers and fathers praise and stimulate their children more, and nag and scold them less. In contrast, when a marriage is tense and hostile, parents are likely to express anger, criticize, and punish.

Page Ref: 69–71

- 102) How does educating girls impact the welfare of families, societies, and future generations? What impact does it have on family health?

Answer: Although schooling is vital for all children, educating girls has an especially powerful impact on the welfare of families, societies, and future generations. The diverse benefits of girls' schooling largely accrue in two ways: (1) through enhanced verbal skills—reading writing, and oral communication; and (2) through empowerment—a growing desire to improve their life conditions.

Education gives girls the communicative skills and confidence to seek health services and to benefit from public health information. Years of schooling strongly predicts women's preventive health behavior. Because educated women have more life opportunities, they are more likely to take advantage of family planning services, delay marriage and childbearing, and have more widely spaced and fewer children. All these practices are linked to increased maternal and child survival and family health.

Page Ref: 73

103) Summarize the benefits of establishing family–neighborhood ties.

Answer: Family–neighborhood ties reduce parental stress and promote child development. They provide social support, which leads to the following benefits:

- *Parental self-worth.* A neighbor or relative who listens and tries to relieve a parent’s concern enhances her self-esteem. The parent, in turn, is likely to interact in a more sensitive and involved manner with her children.
- *Parental access to valuable information and services.* A friend who suggests where a parent might find a job, housing, and affordable child care and youth activities helps make the multiple roles of spouse, parent, and provider easier to fulfill.
- *Child-rearing controls and role models.* Friends, relatives, and other community members may encourage and demonstrate effective parenting practices and discourage ineffective practices.
- *Direct assistance with child rearing.* As children and adolescents participate in their parents’ social networks and in neighborhood settings, other adults can influence children through warmth, stimulation, and exposure to a wider array of competent models. In this way, family–neighborhood ties can reduce the impact of ineffective parenting. Nearby adults can also intervene when they see young people skipping school or behaving antisocially.

Page Ref: 76

104) Describe range of reaction and canalization, including how each of these concepts helps us to understand how heredity and the environment interact.

Answer: Range of reaction refers to each person’s unique, genetically determined response to a range of environmental conditions. Reaction range can apply to any characteristic. Reaction range highlights two important points about the relationship between heredity and the environment. First, it shows that because each of us has a unique genetic makeup, we respond differently to the same environment. Second, sometimes different genetic–environmental combinations can make two people look the same.

Canalization refers to the tendency of heredity to restrict the development of some characteristics to just one or, at most, a few outcomes. A behavior that is strongly canalized develops similarly in a wide range of environments; only strong environmental forces can change it. Canalization is highly adaptive. Through it, nature ensures that children will develop certain species-typical skills under a wide range of rearing conditions, thereby promoting survival.

Page Ref: 84

105) Define and provide an example of niche-picking.

Answer: Niche-picking is the tendency to actively choose environments that complement our heredity. It is an example of active genetic–environmental correlation. As children extend their experiences beyond the immediate family and are given the freedom to make more choices, they actively seek environments that fit with their genetic tendencies. For example, a well-coordinated, muscular child joins an after-school sports team. Infants and young children cannot do much niche-picking because adults select environments for them. In contrast, older children and adolescents are much more in charge of their environments.

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