

Student: _____

1. Child development is the scientific study of the processes that human beings undergo from the moment of conception through adolescence. The main focus of study is how children
 - A. change.
 - B. develop physically.
 - C. develop social relationships.
 - D. learn language skills.
2. Historically, the study of child development gained impetus from
 - A. the discovery of vaccines.
 - B. the enactment of child labor laws.
 - C. scientific discoveries about the nature of conception.
 - D. all of the above
3. Which of the following helped to pioneer the study of child development as a true science?
 - A. G. Stanley Hall's book Adolescence
 - B. the establishment of research institutes at Berkeley and Yale
 - C. Arnold Gesell's studies on motor development
 - D. all of the above
4. Five-year-old Tara does not make friends easily. She is shy and anxious in new situations. Since this behavior has persisted over time, it is a demonstration of developmental
 - A. instability.
 - B. resilience.
 - C. constancy.
 - D. awkwardness.
5. _____ first emphasized the developmental nature of behavior by publishing a record of his son's sensory, motor, language, and emotional milestones during his first years of life.
 - A. Charles Darwin
 - B. John B. Watson
 - C. Jean-Marc-Gaspard Itard
 - D. John Dewey
6. Dietrich Tiedemann and Charles Darwin used the information obtained from _____ to support their early theories about child development.
 - A. baby biographies
 - B. teachers
 - C. doctors
 - D. mothers' diaries
7. Professor Hughes insists that his students study the origins of human beings in order to fully understand child development. Which of the following theorists would most agree with Professor Hughes's perspective?
 - A. John Locke
 - B. Charles Darwin
 - C. John Watson
 - D. Alfred Binet

8. Adolescence has been considered a separate stage of development since
 - A. early in the fifteenth century.
 - B. the twentieth century.
 - C. Freud mentioned it in his writings on child development.
 - D. Bandura mentioned it in his theory on child development.
9. Who was the first to identify adolescence as a separate stage of development?
 - A. John Watson
 - B. G. Stanley Hall
 - C. Arnold Gesell
 - D. Lewis Terman
10. Marsha is taking a class in human development. This class addresses the study of humans
 - A. from conception to adolescence.
 - B. throughout childhood.
 - C. from adolescence through older adulthood and death.
 - D. from conception through older adulthood and death.
11. _____ designed a longitudinal study that traced the development of unusually intelligent children.
 - A. G. Stanley Hall
 - B. John Dewey
 - C. Jean Piaget
 - D. Lewis M. Terman
12. Human development studies are based on which of the following ideas?
 - A. There is little continuity over the life span.
 - B. Development occurs early in life, not during adulthood.
 - C. Every portion of the life span is influenced by earlier events and will in turn affect later events.
 - D. The domains of development are not interrelated.
13. Physical, cognitive, psychosocial development are what social scientists call the three _____ of the self.
 - A. aspects
 - B. domains
 - C. both of the above
 - D. none of the above
14. Annette started crawling, then standing, and is now taking her first steps. This aspect of Annette's development is best categorized as
 - A. physical development.
 - B. cognitive development.
 - C. psychosocial development.
 - D. none of the above
15. When she was one year old, Suzi had a vocabulary of 10 words. Now, at two years of age, she has a vocabulary of over 100 words. This reflects a(n) _____ developmental change.
 - A. physical
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychosocial
 - D. neurological
16. Which of these characteristics describe psychosocial development occurring during the adolescent stage of development?
 - A. Altruism, aggression, and fearfulness are common
 - B. Self-awareness develops
 - C. Search for identity predominates
 - D. Self-esteem is global

17. In order to acquire a thorough understanding of the nature of human development over time, scientists have divided the lifespan into five periods. These divisions
- A. are based on clear-cut development criteria.
 - B. are based on cognitive differences.
 - C. are arbitrary and approximate.
 - D. each cover 10-year periods.
18. Which of the following is not characteristic of physical developments that occur during early childhood?
- A. Handedness appears
 - B. Appetite diminishes
 - C. Abstract thinking emerges
 - D. Fine and gross motor skills improve
19. Dr. Ortiz is a pediatrician who charts the growth of the body and the brain, and motor skills. Dr. Ortiz appears to focus on
- A. cognitive development.
 - B. neurological development.
 - C. physical development.
 - D. psychosocial development.
20. One-year-old Tamara's height and weight, along with her newfound ability to walk,
- A. interact with her cognitive, personality, and social development.
 - B. occur independently of her cognitive development.
 - C. will become less important than personality and social development when she reaches adolescence.
 - D. are controlled entirely by her genetic makeup.
21. At 15 months of age, Lorraine is just beginning to walk independently. This is a milestone in _____ development.
- A. genetic
 - B. intellectual
 - C. psychosocial
 - D. physical
22. Dr. Dunn studies the way that children of different ages organize information in memory. His research focus is primarily on _____ development.
- A. physical
 - B. personality
 - C. cognitive
 - D. psychosocial
23. A preschool program that is designed to focus on the change and stability in a child's mental abilities constantly notes changes in the child's _____ development.
- A. physical
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychosocial
 - D. physiological
24. Donald is referred to as the "Mayor of the First Grade," a title given to him because he gets along with everyone and seems to know everything that is going on. These skills demonstrate Donald's level of _____ development.
- A. physical
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychosocial
 - D. psychosexual

25. Three-year-old Lydia is extremely athletic. Although her interpersonal skills were not strong when she entered preschool, her athletic prowess meant that she was always included in play activities. Due to her high level of participation in these activities, she gradually learned to interact with her peers at a higher level. Which of the following statements explains Lydia's progress?
- Lydia's cognitive development was enabled by her psychosocial development.
 - Lydia's psychosocial development was enabled by her physical development.
 - Lydia's physical development was enabled by her cognitive development.
 - Lydia's cognitive development was enabled by her physical development.
26. Separation anxiety in infancy is an example of the effect of _____ development on development.
- psychosocial; physical
 - cognitive; psychosocial
 - psychosocial; cognitive
 - physical; psychosocial
27. Kari is very tall for her age. She has less friends than her average-sized classmates. This is an example of the interaction between which two types of development?
- physical and cognitive
 - cognitive and psychosocial
 - physical and psychosocial
 - personality and psychosocial
28. Carrie (age 22) and Chelsea (age 17) are sisters. Carrie is a focused student who thrives in academic settings. She is working on a graduate degree at a very selective university. Chelsea is much less concerned about school and more interested in socializing. She is considering bypassing college because she wants to go to work as soon as she graduates from high school. Their parents cannot figure out what they did to make their daughters turn out so differently. Which of the following concepts would you emphasize when trying to explain the sisters' differences to their parents?
- social construction
 - quantitative change
 - individual differences
 - physical development
29. Which of the following statements about social construction is correct?
- Social construction is a theory that explains the sequence of children's play patterns.
 - Social construction is an idea about the nature of reality that is accepted by members of a particular society at a particular time.
 - As children reach adolescence, they socially construct their free time.
 - Social construction must be conditioned into children in order to avoid anti-social or deconstructive behaviors.
30. Which of the following is considered a social construction?
- infancy
 - adolescence
 - early childhood
 - all of the above
31. In some pre-industrialized countries, the concept of _____ does not exist.
- a prenatal period of development
 - infancy and toddlerhood
 - early childhood
 - adolescence
32. Which of the following is NOT considered to be one of the major divisions of the lifespan?
- prenatal period
 - infancy and toddlerhood
 - late adulthood
 - senescence

33. During which developmental period do children develop speech and locomotion, and become somewhat more assertive and self-reliant, yet need considerable help in restraining their impulsive behavior?
- A. infancy
 - B. toddlerhood
 - C. early childhood
 - D. middle childhood
34. During _____, children begin to develop self-control and have more interest in others.
- A. infancy
 - B. toddlerhood
 - C. early childhood
 - D. middle childhood
35. Children become proficient in regulating their own behavior and are very interested in their peer group during
- A. infancy.
 - B. toddlerhood.
 - C. early childhood.
 - D. middle childhood.
36. Children search for their personal identity and make the transition from childhood to adulthood during
- A. middle childhood.
 - B. adolescence.
 - C. young adulthood.
 - D. middle adulthood.
37. Attachment is particularly important during which developmental stage?
- A. Infancy
 - B. Toddlerhood
 - C. Early childhood
 - D. Middle childhood
38. The study of the ways children differ from one another is referred to as the study of
- A. individual differences.
 - B. reaction range.
 - C. co-regulation.
 - D. maturation.
39. Characteristics that are the result of inborn influences are generally attributed to
- A. heredity.
 - B. the environment.
 - C. maturation.
 - D. a natural sequence.
40. The totality of experiential influences on development is generally referred to as
- A. a natural sequence.
 - B. maturation.
 - C. the environment.
 - D. heredity.
41. William is a gifted baseball player. His father was a star player in the major leagues. They did not spend much time together while William was growing up because of his father's professional commitments. William's talent for baseball would seem to demonstrate the influence of
- A. heredity.
 - B. environment.
 - C. maturation.
 - D. cohort differences.

42. Jenny is a very talented soccer player. Her mother was a star player in both college and in the women's professional leagues. They spent a great deal of time together while Jenny was growing up. Jenny has her mother's speed and height to go along with a superior understanding of the game. Jessica's abilities would seem to demonstrate the influence of
- heredity.
 - environment.
 - individual differences.
 - both heredity and environment.
43. Bob is determined that his daughter Dana will some day be an accomplished musician. From the time Dana is born, he exposes her to a small keyboard and attempts to place her fingers on the keys. Dana seems unable to grasp the concepts her father is trying to teach her. When she is three months old, he decides that she will never be the great musician he had hoped for. Which of the following would best explain Dana's inability to meet her father's expectations?
- genetics
 - lack of musical talent
 - lack of maturation
 - lack of environmental stimuli
44. The unfolding of a natural, genetically influenced sequence of physical and psychological patterns is the result of
- heredity.
 - environment.
 - maturation.
 - personality.
45. A two-generational kinship unit that shares household and economic resources and consists of one or two parents and their biological, adopted, or step children is called a(n)
- family.
 - nuclear family.
 - extended family.
 - blended family.
46. Shari belongs to a multigenerational kinship unit consisting of parents, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. This unit is referred to as a(n)
- family.
 - nuclear family.
 - extended family.
 - blended family.
47. The Ferkle family goes away each year to see such sights as the world's largest ball of string and the world's largest landfill. On each vacation, they make certain that both parents and children are included. Their vacations are shared by the
- extended family.
 - nuclear family.
 - inclusive family.
 - derivative family.
48. Each summer, the Smith family hosts grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and distant relatives for a wonderful two-day fest. The Smith family get-together involves the
- nuclear family.
 - general family.
 - extended family.
 - inclusive family.

49. In western societies, the dominant traditional family structure is the _____ family, while in other societies such as Asian and Latin America, the _____ family is more traditional.
- A. nuclear; extended
 - B. general; nuclear
 - C. extended; general
 - D. extended; nuclear
50. Which one of the following is NOT a factor that determines socioeconomic status?
- A. ethnicity
 - B. income
 - C. education
 - D. occupation
51. Which of the following is/are determined by socioeconomic status?
- A. the neighborhood in which a family lives
 - B. the school the children attend
 - C. the quality of medical care available to a family
 - D. all of the above
52. Charles is a child growing up in what is considered to be a low socioeconomic status family. Which of the following will likely have an affect on his development?
- A. limited access to medical care
 - B. lack of access to a computer
 - C. poor housing/living conditions
 - D. all of the above
53. Conditions that increase the likelihood of a negative outcome or result are called _____ factors.
- A. diversity
 - B. developmental
 - C. adaptive
 - D. risk
54. The most powerful factors in a neighborhood that affect the way children develop are income and
- A. attitudes towards higher education.
 - B. the quality of schools.
 - C. access to resources.
 - D. the number of recreational facilities.
55. A society or group's total way of life, including customs, traditions, beliefs, values, language, and so on, is referred to as its
- A. subculture.
 - B. ethnicity.
 - C. culture.
 - D. origin.
56. The well-being of children from affluent families may be at risk due to
- A. a pressure to achieve.
 - B. the amount of time they are left alone by working parents.
 - C. high rates of substance abuse, depression, and anxiety.
 - D. all of the above
57. A group consisting of people united by ancestry, race, religion, language, or national origin is known as a(n)
- A. subculture.
 - B. ethnic group.
 - C. unique culture.
 - D. acculturated immigrant population.

58. Teachers in the classroom need to be aware that ethnic and cultural patterns may influence
- the way the children act toward each other.
 - the games children play.
 - the way children learn.
 - all of the above
59. The fact that 11-year-old Kim is interested in attracting boys' attention while her classmates are still focused on their same-sex friendships is an example of the phenomenon that
- developmental periods occur in different sequences for different people.
 - deviations from "average" development are a cause for concern.
 - rates of development may vary from the average or typical.
 - the sequence of development may be altered by experience but the timing is never altered.
60. Most immigrant children in the United States
- live with two parents.
 - are twice as likely as other children to live with an extended family.
 - live with parents who have high academic aspirations for them.
 - all of the above.
61. An overgeneralization that obscures cultural differences within an ethnic group is referred to as
- acculturation.
 - ancestry impairment.
 - ethnic group tampering.
 - ethnic gloss.
62. Katherine grew up attending private Catholic schools. Each year at Christmas she and her classmates decorated a tree in school and did the same at home. For Katherine's classmates and family, the tree decorating was a _____ event.
- non-normative
 - normative
 - cohort
 - cultural
63. Events that occur at about the same age for people around the world, such as starting school, are called
- normative age-graded influences.
 - normative history-graded influences.
 - nonnormative life events.
 - cohort-determined influences.
64. Normative age-graded influences include all of the following EXCEPT
- puberty and menopause.
 - starting school.
 - retirement.
 - war and famine.
65. Events such as puberty and entry into formal education, which are highly similar for people in a particular age group, are considered
- normative age-graded influences.
 - normative history-graded influences.
 - cohort experiences.
 - nonnormative life events.
66. Normative history-graded influences include all of the following EXCEPT
- worldwide economic depression.
 - introduction of the contraceptive pill.
 - an AIDS epidemic.
 - the death of a spouse.

67. The impact of technological developments such as video games, computers, and the internet are considered
- nonnormative age-graded influences.
 - normative history-graded influences.
 - normative age-graded influences.
 - nonnormative history-graded influences.
68. Nonnormative life events are
- unusual events that influence a person's life.
 - events that generally happen to everyone.
 - typical for a given population.
 - traumatic or unhappy events.
69. All of the individuals who were elementary school students in New York City when the World Trade Center towers collapsed shared a common experience. This group is referred to as a(n)
- cohort.
 - historical generation.
 - culture.
 - encounter group.
70. Which of the following individuals are members of the same cohort?
- a woman who raised children in Chicago during World War II and a woman who raised children in Chicago during the 1990s
 - an urban child in the Soviet Union and a rural child in the United States
 - a high school student in Cleveland and a high school student in Cincinnati
 - all of the above
71. Which of the following statements describes a fundamental point of childhood development?
- Social, cognitive, and physical domains are distinct and have little bearing on one another.
 - Normal development is quite standard; children developing normally exhibit few differences.
 - Historical events influence development.
 - Development is a process that is over when childhood ends.
72. A _____ is a specific time during development when a given event, or lack of an event, has the greatest impact.
- cohort
 - nonnormative event
 - critical period
 - developmental milestone
73. Rubella has a disastrous impact if it is contracted during the first trimester of a pregnancy, yet has hardly any impact if contracted later in a pregnancy. This is an example of
- fetal immune system maturation.
 - normative age-graded events.
 - maturational timing.
 - a critical period.
74. In the past, girls and young women were not encouraged to participate in sports. Because of this, many of today's adult women did not develop skills such as the throwing motion required for softball. They can throw, but not with the same fluid motion that women who were exposed to such a skill at an early age demonstrate. This is an example of
- genetics.
 - the inherent inability of females to play softball.
 - critical periods of development.
 - the inherent inability of females to learn highly physical skills.

75. Evidence for critical periods of physical development is undeniable. However, for other aspects of development there seems to be greater
- A. rigidity.
 - B. plasticity.
 - C. acceptability.
 - D. latency.
76. Research suggests a critical period and a sensitive period for language development. The sensitive period ends around the time of
- A. toddlerhood.
 - B. early childhood.
 - C. middle childhood.
 - D. puberty.
77. Which aspects of development show plasticity?
- A. physical development
 - B. cognitive development
 - C. psychosocial development
 - D. all of the above
78. Which of the following would be the best example of the bidirectionality of influences on child development?
- A. High-income households are the best for children.
 - B. Children can attend to at least two things at once.
 - C. Children influence their environments and the environments influence children.
 - D. No two children are influenced in exactly the same ways.
79. In the case study involving "Genie," researchers found that
- A. there is a critical period for language development.
 - B. Genie's language acquisition provided support for the effectiveness of the "Hooked on Phonics" program.
 - C. Lenneberg was right in that the critical period for language ends in adolescence.
 - D. Genie's speech development provided support for the effectiveness of the "Whole Language Immersion" program.
80. Trace the evolution of the field of child development. To support your answer, include the contributions of such researchers as Dietrich Tiedemann, Charles Darwin, G. Stanley Hall, and Arnold Gesell.
81. Developmental scientists study development over the human lifespan. Explain the difference between psychosocial development, cognitive development, and physical development. Describe a specific example of each realm of development and give the developmental stage that a parent can expect to observe these developments in his or her child.

82. Those who work with children must keep in mind that there are three domains or dimensions of child development. List the three domains and give specific examples of how they are all interrelated in childhood.
83. Twelve-month-old Kara, born in Iraq, has just been adopted by an American couple and is moving to the U.S. Explain how Kara's heredity, environment, and maturation will play a role in determining her development.
84. Imagine that you are a developmental scientist and have been sent to a war-torn region to observe and make recommendations about the care and treatment of the children there. What is the current interpretation of the term "critical period" as it relates to childhood development? What are some of the normal tasks that must be mastered by children during a certain "critical" time period for normal developmental to occur? Explain how these principles would apply to children whose lives have been disrupted by war.
85. Mrs. Peters is a new seventh-grade teacher in an urban public school. List several normative events likely to occur amongst her students during the school year. What are some of the nonnormative events that may occur that she could prepare herself for in advance?
86. A child's development can be affected by many things. The socioeconomic status of a child's family, non-normative influences and normative history-graded events all can play a role in a child's development. Choose one of these influences and describe specifically how that influence contributes to child development. Give specific examples where possible and explain the effect of resiliency.

87. Researchers in the field of child development have come to a consensus on six fundamental points in the study of children. List the six fundamental points and describe how any three of these points are related to the study of child development.

1 Key

1. Child development is the scientific study of the processes that human beings undergo from the moment of conception through adolescence. The main focus of study is how children **A.** change.
(p. 6)
B. develop physically.
C. develop social relationships.
D. learn language skills.

*Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #1
Question Type: C*

2. Historically, the study of child development gained impetus from **D.** all of the above.
(p. 7, 8)
A. the discovery of vaccines.
B. the enactment of child labor laws.
C. scientific discoveries about the nature of conception.

*Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #2
Question Type: F*

3. Which of the following helped to pioneer the study of child development as a true science? **D.** all of the above.
(p. 7)
A. G. Stanley Hall's book Adolescence
B. the establishment of research institutes at Berkeley and Yale
C. Arnold Gesell's studies on motor development

*Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #3
Question Type: F*

4. Five-year-old Tara does not make friends easily. She is shy and anxious in new situations. Since this behavior has persisted over time, it is a demonstration of developmental **C.** constancy.
(p. 7)
A. instability.
B. resilience.
D. awkwardness.

*Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #4
Question Type: C*

5. _____ first emphasized the developmental nature of behavior by publishing a record of his son's sensory, motor, language, and emotional milestones during his first years of life. **A.** Charles Darwin
(p. 7)
B. John B. Watson
C. Jean-Marc-Gaspard Itard
D. John Dewey

*Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #5
Question Type: F*

6. Dietrich Tiedemann and Charles Darwin used the information obtained from _____ to support their early theories about child development. **A.** baby biographies
(p. 7)
B. teachers
C. doctors
D. mothers' diaries

*Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #6
Question Type: F*

7. Professor Hughes insists that his students study the origins of human beings in order to fully understand child development. Which of the following theorists would most agree with Professor Hughes's perspective?
(p. 7)
- A. John Locke
 - B. Charles Darwin**
 - C. John Watson
 - D. Alfred Binet

Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #7
Question Type: A

8. Adolescence has been considered a separate stage of development since
(p. 9)
- A. early in the fifteenth century.
 - B. the twentieth century.**
 - C. Freud mentioned it in his writings on child development.
 - D. Bandura mentioned it in his theory on child development.

Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #8
Question Type: F

9. Who was the first to identify adolescence as a separate stage of development?
(p. 7)
- A. John Watson
 - B. G. Stanley Hall**
 - C. Arnold Gesell
 - D. Lewis Terman

Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #9
Question Type: F

10. Marsha is taking a class in human development. This class addresses the study of humans
(p. 7)
- A. from conception to adolescence.
 - B. throughout childhood.
 - C. from adolescence through older adulthood and death.
 - D. from conception through older adulthood and death.**

Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #10
Question Type: F

11. _____ designed a longitudinal study that traced the development of unusually intelligent
(p. 7) children.
- A. G. Stanley Hall
 - B. John Dewey
 - C. Jean Piaget
 - D. Lewis M. Terman**

Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #11
Question Type: A

12. Human development studies are based on which of the following ideas?
(p. 9)
- A. There is little continuity over the life span.
 - B. Development occurs early in life, not during adulthood.
 - C. Every portion of the life span is influenced by earlier events and will in turn affect later events.**
 - D. The domains of development are not interrelated.

Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #12
Question Type: F

13. Physical, cognitive, psychosocial development are what social scientists call the three _____ of the self.
(p. 8)
- A. aspects
 - B. domains
 - C. both of the above**
 - D. none of the above

*Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #13
Question Type: F*

14. Annette started crawling, then standing, and is now taking her first steps. This aspect of Annette's development is best categorized as
(p. 8)
- A. physical development.**
 - B. cognitive development.
 - C. psychosocial development.
 - D. none of the above

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #14
Question Type: A*

15. When she was one year old, Suzi had a vocabulary of 10 words. Now, at two years of age, she has a vocabulary of over 100 words. This reflects a(n) _____ developmental change.
(p. 7)
- A. physical
 - B. cognitive**
 - C. psychosocial
 - D. neurological

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #15
Question Type: C*

16. Which of these characteristics describe psychosocial development occurring during the adolescent stage of development?
(p. 10)
- A. Altruism, aggression, and fearfulness are common
 - B. Self-awareness develops**
 - C. Search for identity predominates
 - D. Self-esteem is global

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #16
Question Type: C*

17. In order to acquire a thorough understanding of the nature of human development over time, scientists have divided the lifespan into five periods. These divisions
(p. 9)
- A. are based on clear-cut development criteria.
 - B. are based on cognitive differences.
 - C. are arbitrary and approximate.**
 - D. each cover 10-year periods.

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #17
Question Type: C*

18. Which of the following is not characteristic of physical developments that occur during early childhood?
(p. 10)
- A. Handedness appears
 - B. Appetite diminishes
 - C. Abstract thinking emerges**
 - D. Fine and gross motor skills improve

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #18
Question Type: A*

19. Dr. Ortiz is a pediatrician who charts the growth of the body and the brain, and motor skills. Dr. Ortiz appears to focus on
- A. cognitive development.
 - B. neurological development.
 - C. physical development.**
 - D. psychosocial development.

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #19
Question Type: C*

20. One-year-old Tamara's height and weight, along with her newfound ability to walk,
- A. interact with her cognitive, personality, and social development.**
 - B. occur independently of her cognitive development.
 - C. will become less important than personality and social development when she reaches adolescence.
 - D. are controlled entirely by her genetic makeup.

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #20
Question Type: C*

21. At 15 months of age, Lorraine is just beginning to walk independently. This is a milestone in _____ development.
- A. genetic
 - B. intellectual
 - C. psychosocial
 - D. physical**

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #21
Question Type: C*

22. Dr. Dunn studies the way that children of different ages organize information in memory. His research focus is primarily on _____ development.
- A. physical
 - B. personality
 - C. cognitive**
 - D. psychosocial

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #22
Question Type: C*

23. A preschool program that is designed to focus on the change and stability in a child's mental abilities constantly notes changes in the child's _____ development.
- A. physical
 - B. cognitive**
 - C. psychosocial
 - D. physiological

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #23
Question Type: C*

24. Donald is referred to as the "Mayor of the First Grade," a title given to him because he gets along with everyone and seems to know everything that is going on. These skills demonstrate Donald's level of _____ development.
- A. physical
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychosocial**
 - D. psychosexual

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #24
Question Type: C*

25. (p. 8) Three-year-old Lydia is extremely athletic. Although her interpersonal skills were not strong when she entered preschool, her athletic prowess meant that she was always included in play activities. Due to her high level of participation in these activities, she gradually learned to interact with her peers at a higher level. Which of the following statements explains Lydia's progress?
- A. Lydia's cognitive development was enabled by her psychosocial development.
 - B.** Lydia's psychosocial development was enabled by her physical development.
 - C. Lydia's physical development was enabled by her cognitive development.
 - D. Lydia's cognitive development was enabled by her physical development.

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #25
Question Type: A*

26. (p. 10) Separation anxiety in infancy is an example of the effect of _____ development on development.
- A. psychosocial; physical
 - B. cognitive; psychosocial
 - C.** psychosocial; cognitive
 - D. physical; psychosocial

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #26
Question Type: C*

27. (p. 10) Kari is very tall for her age. She has less friends than her average-sized classmates. This is an example of the interaction between which two types of development?
- A. physical and cognitive
 - B. cognitive and psychosocial
 - C.** physical and psychosocial
 - D. personality and psychosocial

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #27
Question Type: C*

28. (p. 9) Carrie (age 22) and Chelsea (age 17) are sisters. Carrie is a focused student who thrives in academic settings. She is working on a graduate degree at a very selective university. Chelsea is much less concerned about school and more interested in socializing. She is considering bypassing college because she wants to go to work as soon as she graduates from high school. Their parents cannot figure out what they did to make their daughters turn out so differently. Which of the following concepts would you emphasize when trying to explain the sisters' differences to their parents?
- A. social construction
 - B. quantitative change
 - C.** individual differences
 - D. physical development

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #28
Question Type: A*

29. (p. 8) Which of the following statements about social construction is correct?
- A. Social construction is a theory that explains the sequence of children's play patterns.
 - B.** Social construction is an idea about the nature of reality that is accepted by members of a particular society at a particular time.
 - C. As children reach adolescence, they socially construct their free time.
 - D. Social construction must be conditioned into children in order to avoid anti-social or deconstructive behaviors.

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #29
Question Type: F*

30. Which of the following is considered a social construction?

(p. 8, 9)

- A. infancy
- B. adolescence
- C. early childhood
- D. all of the above**

Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?

Papalia - Chapter 01 #30

Question Type: C

31. In some pre-industrialized countries, the concept of _____ does not exist.

(p. 9)

- A. a prenatal period of development
- B. infancy and toddlerhood
- C. early childhood
- D. adolescence**

Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?

Papalia - Chapter 01 #31

Question Type: F

32. Which of the following is NOT considered to be one of the major divisions of the lifespan?

(p. 11)

- A. prenatal period
- B. infancy and toddlerhood
- C. late adulthood
- D. senescence**

Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?

Papalia - Chapter 01 #32

Question Type: F

33. During which developmental period do children develop speech and locomotion, and become somewhat more assertive and self-reliant, yet need considerable help in restraining their impulsive behavior?

(p. 10)

- A. infancy
- B. toddlerhood**
- C. early childhood
- D. middle childhood

Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?

Papalia - Chapter 01 #33

Question Type: C

34. During _____, children begin to develop self-control and have more interest in others.

(p. 10)

- A. infancy
- B. toddlerhood
- C. early childhood**
- D. middle childhood

Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?

Papalia - Chapter 01 #34

Question Type: C

35. Children become proficient in regulating their own behavior and are very interested in their peer group during

(p. 10)

- A. infancy.
- B. toddlerhood.
- C. early childhood.
- D. middle childhood.**

Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?

Papalia - Chapter 01 #35

Question Type: C

36. Children search for their personal identity and make the transition from childhood to adulthood during
(p. 10)
- A. middle childhood.
 - B.** adolescence.
 - C. young adulthood.
 - D. middle adulthood.

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #36
Question Type: C*

37. Attachment is particularly important during which developmental stage?
(p. 12)
- A.** Infancy
 - B. Toddlerhood
 - C. Early childhood
 - D. Middle childhood

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #37
Question Type: C*

38. The study of the ways children differ from one another is referred to as the study of
(p. 10)
- A.** individual differences.
 - B. reaction range.
 - C. co-regulation.
 - D. maturation.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #38
Question Type: F*

39. Characteristics that are the result of inborn influences are generally attributed to
(p. 10)
- A.** heredity.
 - B. the environment.
 - C. maturation.
 - D. a natural sequence.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #39
Question Type: F*

40. The totality of experiential influences on development is generally referred to as
(p. 10)
- A. a natural sequence.
 - B. maturation.
 - C.** the environment.
 - D. heredity.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #40
Question Type: F*

41. William is a gifted baseball player. His father was a star player in the major leagues. They did not spend much time together while William was growing up because of his father's professional commitments. William's talent for baseball would seem to demonstrate the influence of
(p. 10)
- A.** heredity.
 - B. environment.
 - C. maturation.
 - D. cohort differences.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #41
Question Type: A*

42. Jenny is a very talented soccer player. Her mother was a star player in both college and in the women's professional leagues. They spent a great deal of time together while Jenny was growing up. Jenny has her mother's speed and height to go along with a superior understanding of the game. Jessica's abilities would seem to demonstrate the influence of
- A. heredity.
 - B. environment.
 - C. individual differences.
 - D.** both heredity and environment.

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #42
Question Type: A

43. Bob is determined that his daughter Dana will some day be an accomplished musician. From the time Dana is born, he exposes her to a small keyboard and attempts to place her fingers on the keys. Dana seems unable to grasp the concepts her father is trying to teach her. When she is three months old, he decides that she will never be the great musician he had hoped for. Which of the following would best explain Dana's inability to meet her father's expectations?
- A. genetics
 - B. lack of musical talent
 - C.** lack of maturation
 - D. lack of environmental stimuli

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #43
Question Type: A

44. The unfolding of a natural, genetically influenced sequence of physical and psychological patterns is the result of
- A. heredity.
 - B. environment.
 - C.** maturation.
 - D. personality.

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #44
Question Type: F

45. A two-generational kinship unit that shares household and economic resources and consists of one or two parents and their biological, adopted, or step children is called a(n)
- A. family.
 - B.** nuclear family.
 - C. extended family.
 - D. blended family.

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #45
Question Type: F

46. Shari belongs to a multigenerational kinship unit consisting of parents, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. This unit is referred to as a(n)
- A. family.
 - B. nuclear family.
 - C.** extended family.
 - D. blended family.

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #46
Question Type: F

47. (p. 11) The Ferkle family goes away each year to see such sights as the world's largest ball of string and the world's largest landfill. On each vacation, they make certain that both parents and children are included. Their vacations are shared by the
- A. extended family.
 - B.** nuclear family.
 - C. inclusive family.
 - D. derivative family.

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #47
Question Type: C

48. (p. 11, 12) Each summer, the Smith family hosts grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and distant relatives for a wonderful two-day fest. The Smith family get-together involves the
- A. nuclear family.
 - B. general family.
 - C.** extended family.
 - D. inclusive family.

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #48
Question Type: C

49. (p. 12) In western societies, the dominant traditional family structure is the _____ family, while in other societies such as Asian and Latin America, the _____ family is more traditional.
- A.** nuclear; extended
 - B. general; nuclear
 - C. extended; general
 - D. extended; nuclear

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #49
Question Type: F

50. (p. 14) Which one of the following is NOT a factor that determines socioeconomic status?
- A.** ethnicity
 - B. income
 - C. education
 - D. occupation

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #50
Question Type: F

51. (p. 14) Which of the following is/are determined by socioeconomic status?
- A. the neighborhood in which a family lives
 - B. the school the children attend
 - C. the quality of medical care available to a family
 - D.** all of the above

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #51
Question Type: F

52. (p. 14) Charles is a child growing up in what is considered to be a low socioeconomic status family. Which of the following will likely have an affect on his development?
- A. limited access to medical care
 - B. lack of access to a computer
 - C. poor housing/living conditions
 - D.** all of the above

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #52
Question Type: C

53. Conditions that increase the likelihood of a negative outcome or result are called _____ factors.
- (p. 15)
- A. diversity
 - B. developmental
 - C. adaptive
 - D. risk**

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #53
Question Type: F

54. The most powerful factors in a neighborhood that affect the way children develop are income and _____.
- (p. 14)
- A. attitudes towards higher education.
 - B. the quality of schools.
 - C. access to resources.**
 - D. the number of recreational facilities.

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #54
Question Type: C

55. A society or group's total way of life, including customs, traditions, beliefs, values, language, and so on, is referred to as its _____.
- (p. 12)
- A. subculture.
 - B. ethnicity.
 - C. culture.**
 - D. origin.

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #55
Question Type: F

56. The well-being of children from affluent families may be at risk due to _____.
- (p. 15)
- A. a pressure to achieve.
 - B. the amount of time they are left alone by working parents.
 - C. high rates of substance abuse, depression, and anxiety.
 - D. all of the above**

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #56
Question Type: C

57. A group consisting of people united by ancestry, race, religion, language, or national origin is known as a(n) _____.
- (p. 12)
- A. subculture.
 - B. ethnic group.**
 - C. unique culture.
 - D. acculturated immigrant population.

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #57
Question Type: F

58. Teachers in the classroom need to be aware that ethnic and cultural patterns may influence _____.
- (p. 12)
- A. the way the children act toward each other.
 - B. the games children play.
 - C. the way children learn.
 - D. all of the above**

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #58
Question Type: F

59. The fact that 11-year-old Kim is interested in attracting boys' attention while her classmates are still focused on their same-sex friendships is an example of the phenomenon that
- A. developmental periods occur in different sequences for different people.
 - B. deviations from "average" development are a cause for concern.
 - C.** rates of development may vary from the average or typical.
 - D. the sequence of development may be altered by experience but the timing is never altered.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #59
Question Type: C*

60. Most immigrant children in the United States
- A. live with two parents.
 - B. are twice as likely as other children to live with an extended family.
 - C. live with parents who have high academic aspirations for them.
 - D.** all of the above.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #60
Question Type: F*

61. An overgeneralization that obscures cultural differences within an ethnic group is referred to as
- A. acculturation.
 - B. ancestry impairment.
 - C. ethnic group tampering.
 - D.** ethnic gloss.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #61
Question Type: C*

62. Katherine grew up attending private Catholic schools. Each year at Christmas she and her classmates decorated a tree in school and did the same at home. For Katherine's classmates and family, the tree decorating was a _____ event.
- A. non-normative
 - B. normative
 - C. cohort
 - D.** cultural

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #62
Question Type: C*

63. Events that occur at about the same age for people around the world, such as starting school, are called
- A.** normative age-graded influences.
 - B. normative history-graded influences.
 - C. nonnormative life events.
 - D. cohort-determined influences.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #63
Question Type: C*

64. Normative age-graded influences include all of the following EXCEPT
- A. puberty and menopause.
 - B. starting school.
 - C. retirement.
 - D.** war and famine.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #64
Question Type: C*

65. Events such as puberty and entry into formal education, which are highly similar for people in a particular age group, are considered
(p. 16) **A.** normative age-graded influences.
B. normative history-graded influences.
C. cohort experiences.
D. nonnormative life events.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #65
Question Type: C*

66. Normative history-graded influences include all of the following EXCEPT
(p. 16) A. worldwide economic depression.
B. introduction of the contraceptive pill.
C. an AIDS epidemic.
D. the death of a spouse.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #66
Question Type: C*

67. The impact of technological developments such as video games, computers, and the internet are considered
(p. 16) A. nonnormative age-graded influences.
B. normative history-graded influences.
C. normative age-graded influences.
D. nonnormative history-graded influences.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #67
Question Type: C*

68. Nonnormative life events are
(p. 18) **A.** unusual events that influence a person's life.
B. events that generally happen to everyone.
C. typical for a given population.
D. traumatic or unhappy events.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #68
Question Type: C*

69. All of the individuals who were elementary school students in New York City when the World Trade Center towers collapsed shared a common experience. This group is referred to as a(n)
(p. 18) A. cohort.
B. historical generation.
C. culture.
D. encounter group.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #69
Question Type: F*

70. Which of the following individuals are members of the same cohort?
(p. 18) A. a woman who raised children in Chicago during World War II and a woman who raised children in Chicago during the 1990s
B. an urban child in the Soviet Union and a rural child in the United States
C. a high school student in Cleveland and a high school student in Cincinnati
D. all of the above

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #70
Question Type: C*

71. Which of the following statements describes a fundamental point of childhood development?
(p. 18)
- A. Social, cognitive, and physical domains are distinct and have little bearing on one another.
 - B. Normal development is quite standard; children developing normally exhibit few differences.
 - C.** Historical events influence development.
 - D. Development is a process that is over when childhood ends.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #71
Question Type: C*

72. A _____ is a specific time during development when a given event, or lack of an event, has the greatest impact.
(p. 18)
- A. cohort
 - B. nonnormative event
 - C.** critical period
 - D. developmental milestone

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #72
Question Type: C*

73. Rubella has a disastrous impact if it is contracted during the first trimester of a pregnancy, yet has hardly any impact if contracted later in a pregnancy. This is an example of
(p. 18)
- A. fetal immune system maturation.
 - B. normative age-graded events.
 - C. maturational timing.
 - D.** a critical period.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #73
Question Type: F*

74. In the past, girls and young women were not encouraged to participate in sports. Because of this, many of today's adult women did not develop skills such as the throwing motion required for softball. They can throw, but not with the same fluid motion that women who were exposed to such a skill at an early age demonstrate. This is an example of
(p. 18)
- A. genetics.
 - B. the inherent inability of females to play softball.
 - C.** critical periods of development.
 - D. the inherent inability of females to learn highly physical skills.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #74
Question Type: A*

75. Evidence for critical periods of physical development is undeniable. However, for other aspects of development there seems to be greater
(p. 18)
- A. rigidity.
 - B.** plasticity.
 - C. acceptability.
 - D. latency.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #75
Question Type: A*

76. Research suggests a critical period and a sensitive period for language development. The sensitive period ends around the time of
(p. 19)
- A. toddlerhood.
 - B. early childhood.
 - C. middle childhood.
 - D.** puberty.

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #76
Question Type: F*

77. Which aspects of development show plasticity?

(p. 18)

- A. physical development
- B. cognitive development
- C. psychosocial development
- D.** all of the above

Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?

Papalia - Chapter 01 #77

Question Type: F

78. Which of the following would be the best example of the bidirectionality of influences on child development?

(p. 20)

- A. High-income households are the best for children.
- B. Children can attend to at least two things at once.
- C.** Children influence their environments and the environments influence children.
- D. No two children are influenced in exactly the same ways.

Guidepost: What are six fundamental points on which consensus has emerged?

Papalia - Chapter 01 #78

Question Type: A

79. In the case study involving "Genie," researchers found that

(p. 19)

- A.** there is a critical period for language development.
- B. Genie's language acquisition provided support for the effectiveness of the "Hooked on Phonics" program.
- C. Lenneberg was right in that the critical period for language ends in adolescence.
- D. Genie's speech development provided support for the effectiveness of the "Whole Language Immersion" program.

Guidepost: What are six fundamental points on which consensus has emerged?

Papalia - Chapter 01 #79

Question Type: C

80. Trace the evolution of the field of child development. To support your answer, include the contributions of such researchers as Dietrich Tiedemann, Charles Darwin, G. Stanley Hall, and Arnold Gesell.

Answer will vary

Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?

Papalia - Chapter 01 #80

81. Developmental scientists study development over the human lifespan. Explain the difference between psychosocial development, cognitive development, and physical development. Describe a specific example of each realm of development and give the developmental stage that a parent can expect to observe these developments in his or her child.

Answer will vary

Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?

Papalia - Chapter 01 #81

82. Those who work with children must keep in mind that there are three domains or dimensions of child development. List the three domains and give specific examples of how they are all interrelated in childhood.

Answer will vary

Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?

Papalia - Chapter 01 #82

83. Twelve-month-old Kara, born in Iraq, has just been adopted by an American couple and is moving to the U.S. Explain how Kara's heredity, environment, and maturation will play a role in determining her development.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #83*

84. Imagine that you are a developmental scientist and have been sent to a war-torn region to observe and make recommendations about the care and treatment of the children there. What is the current interpretation of the term "critical period" as it relates to childhood development? What are some of the normal tasks that must be mastered by children during a certain "critical" time period for normal developmental to occur? Explain how these principles would apply to children whose lives have been disrupted by war.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #84*

85. Mrs. Peters is a new seventh-grade teacher in an urban public school. List several normative events likely to occur amongst her students during the school year. What are some of the nonnormative events that may occur that she could prepare herself for in advance?

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #85*

86. A child's development can be affected by many things. The socioeconomic status of a child's family, non-normative influences and normative history-graded events all can play a role in a child's development. Choose one of these influences and describe specifically how that influence contributes to child development. Give specific examples where possible and explain the effect of resiliency.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #86*

87. Researchers in the field of child development have come to a consensus on six fundamental points in the study of children. List the six fundamental points and describe how any three of these points are related to the study of child development.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: What are six fundamental points on which consensus has emerged?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #87*

1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Guidepost: What are six fundamental points on which consensus has emerged?	3
Guidepost: What do developmental scientists study?	27
Guidepost: What is child development and how has its study evolved?	15
Guidepost: What kinds of influences make one child different from another?	42
Papalia - Chapter 01	87
Question Type: A	12
Question Type: C	36
Question Type: F	31