

This chapter has 110 questions.

Scroll down to see and select individual questions or narrow the list using the checkboxes below.

Select

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questions at random and

keep in order ▼

 Multiple Choice Questions - (79) True/False Questions - (21) Essay Questions - (10) Odd Numbered - (55) Even Numbered - (55) APA LO: 1.1 - (1) APA LO: 1.2 - (50) APA LO: 1.5 - (23) APA LO: 5.1 - (15) APA LO: 5.2 - (21) Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply - (36) Bloom's Taxonomy: Create - (1) Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluate - (1) Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember - (57) Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand - (15) Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved. - (15) Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study. - (35) Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another. - (53) Connect LO: 1.4: Identify six fundamental points about child development on which consensus has emerged. - (7) Learn Smart LO: Define critical periods. - (6) Learn Smart LO: Define culture. - (3) Learn Smart LO: Define ethnicity. - (7) Learn Smart LO: Define normative age-graded influences. - (3) Learn Smart LO: Define normative history-graded influences. - (2) Learn Smart LO: Define normative life events. - (5) Learn Smart LO: Define socioeconomic status. - (6) Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development. - (13) Learn Smart LO: Describe extended family. - (4) Learn Smart LO: Describe influences on development. - (1) Learn Smart LO: Describe the concept of life-span development. - (1) Learn Smart LO: Describe the life-span perspective. - (3) Learn Smart LO: Describe the nature of development. - (7) Learn Smart LO: Describe the study of human development. - (9) Learn Smart LO: Discuss influences on development. - (2) Learn Smart LO: Discuss the domains of development. - (2) Learn Smart LO: Discuss the early adulthood period of development. - (1) Learn Smart LO: Discuss the early childhood period of development. - (2) Learn Smart LO: Discuss the infancy period of development. - (2) Learn Smart LO: Discuss the role of plasticity in development. - (3) Learn Smart LO: Discuss the study of human development. - (1) Learn Smart LO: Explain nature and nurture perspectives of development. - (8) Learn Smart LO: Identify characteristics of the life-span perspective. - (1) Learn Smart LO: Identify major sociocultural concepts of life-span development. - (2) Learn Smart LO: Identify the process of maturation. - (2) Learn Smart LO: Illustrate history-graded influences. - (1) Learn Smart LO: Recall that development is contextual. - (1) Learn Smart LO: Recall the goals of life-span development study. - (1) Learn Smart LO: Recognize that development is multidirectional. - (1) Learn Smart LO: Recognize that developmental science is multidisciplinary or multidimensional. - (1) Learn Smart LO: Recognize the nuclear family. - (3) Learn Smart LO: Understand influences on development. - (1) Learn Smart LO: Understand the periods of the life span. - (5)

Select



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

- change.
 develop physically.
 develop social relationships.

- learn language skills.

refer to page 4

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Describe the study of human development.

2. Which of the following events paved the way for the scientific study of child development?
- the discovery of vaccines
 - the enactment of child labor laws
 - scientific discoveries about the nature of conception
 - all of the above



refer to page 5

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Describe the study of human development.

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



refer to page 5

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Describe the study of human development.



4. Five-year-old Tara does not make friends easily. She is shy and anxious in new situations. Because Tara's behavior has persisted over time, it is an example of developmental
- instability.
 - resilience.
 - stability.
 - awkwardness.

refer to page 4

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Describe the study of human development.

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.

- Charles Darwin
- John B. Watson
- Jean-Marc-Gaspard Itard
- John Dewey

Select 

refer to page 5

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Describe the study of human development.

6. Dietrich Tiedemann and Charles Darwin used the information obtained from _____ to support their early theories about child development.

- baby biographies
- teachers
- doctors
- mothers' diaries

Select 

refer to page 5

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Describe the study of human development.

7. Professor Hughes believes that students can better understand the developmental nature of behavior by studying human origins, both as a species and as individuals. Professor Hughes's belief is consistent with _____ view of child development.

- John Locke's
- Charles Darwin's
- John Watson's
- Alfred Binet's

Select 

refer to page 5

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Describe the study of human development.

8. Adolescence has been considered a separate stage of development since
- early in the fifteenth century.
 - the twentieth century.
 - Konrad Lorenz's research on imprinting.
 - The Great Depression.



refer to page 5

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Describe the study of human development.

9. Who was the first to identify adolescence as a separate stage of development?
- John Watson
 - G. Stanley Hall
 - Arnold Gesell
 - Lewis Terman



refer to page 5

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Describe the study of human development.



10. Marsha is taking a class in human development. This class addresses the study of humans from

- conception to adolescence.
- infancy to adolescence.
- adolescence to death.
- conception to death.

refer to page 5, 6

Multiple Choice Question

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Learn Smart LO: Describe the life-span perspective.

11. _____ conducted longitudinal studies that traced the stages of motor development, which contributed to our understanding of developments that typically occur at various ages.

- G. Stanley Hall
- Arnold Gesell
- Jean Piaget
- Lewis M. Terman



refer to page 5

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Describe the life-span perspective.

12. The study of human development

- primarily emphasizes infancy through adolescence.
- emphasizes nature over nurture.
- is interdisciplinary.
- focuses more on adult than child development.



refer to page 6

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

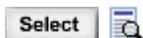
Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Describe the life-span perspective.

13. Developmental scientists are interested in _____ development.

- physical
- cognitive
- psychosocial
- physical, cognitive, and psychosocial



refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.



14.

Annette started crawling, then standing, and is now taking her first steps. This aspect of Annette's development falls within the _____ domain.

- physical
- motivational
- biological
- toddler

refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.

15. At age 1, Suzi had a vocabulary of 10 words. Now, at 2 years of age, she has a vocabulary of over 100 words. Language development falls within the _____ domain.

- physical
- cognitive
- psychosocial
- neurological



refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.

16. Which of the following psychosocial developments occur in adolescence?

- Gender identity develops.
- Self-awareness emerges.
- Search for identity becomes central.
- Self-esteem is global.



refer to page 8

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.



17. In order to acquire a thorough understanding of the nature of human development over time, scientists have divided the life span into five periods. These divisions are

- based on clear-cut development criteria.

- based on cognitive differences.
- arbitrary and approximate.
- separated into 10-year periods.

refer to page 7

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Understand the periods of the life span.

18. Which of the following is not a characteristic of physical development in early childhood?

- Handedness appears.
- Appetite diminishes.
- Abstract thinking emerges.
- Fine and gross motor skills improve.



refer to page 8

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.

19. Dr. Ortiz, a pediatrician, charts his patients' brain and body growth, overall health, and motor skills. Dr. Ortiz is documenting

- hereditary factors.
- neurological development.
- physical development.
- developmental domains.



refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.

20. One-year-old Tamara's height and weight, along with her newfound ability to walk,

- interact with her cognitive, personality, and social development.
- occur independently of her cognitive development.
- will become less important than personality and social development with age.
- are primarily controlled by her genetic makeup.



refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.

21. Fifteen-month-old Lorraine and 5-year-old Joaquin are siblings. Which of the following statements about their physical growth is true?

- Both Lorraine and Joaquin are undergoing steady physical growth.
- Joaquin's physical growth is rapid, while Lorraine's growth is steady.
- Both Lorraine and Joaquin are undergoing rapid physical growth.
- Lorraine's physical growth is rapid, while Joaquin's growth is steady.



refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.

22. Dr. Dunn studies the way that children of different ages organize information in memory. His research focuses primarily on _____ development.

- physical
- personality
- cognitive
- psychosocial



refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

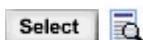
Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.

23. Darrin attends a preschool program that focuses on enhancing children's language and reasoning skills, as well as fostering creativity. Darrin's preschool emphasizes _____ development.

- physical
- cognitive
- psychosocial
- physiological



refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.

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.

- physical
- cognitive
- psychosocial
- psychosexual

Select 

refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.

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.

Select 

refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Describe the nature of development.

Select  26. Separation anxiety in infancy is an example of the effect of _____ development on _____ development.

- psychosocial; physical
- cognitive; psychosocial
- psychosocial; cognitive
- physical; psychosocial

refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

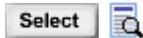
Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Describe the nature of development.

27. Kari is very tall for her age. She has fewer 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



refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Describe the nature of development.

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



refer to page 7

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Describe the nature of development.

Select



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 antisocial or deconstructive behaviors.

refer to page 7

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Describe the nature of development.

30. Adolescence is an example of a

- domain of development.
- developmental trajectory.
- psychosocial milestone.
- social construction.

Select



refer to page 7

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Describe the nature of development.

31. In many pre industrial societies, the concept of _____ does not exist.

- prenatal development
- infancy and toddlerhood
- early childhood
- adolescence

Select



refer to page 7

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Understand the periods of the life span.

Select



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

- prenatal period

- infancy and toddlerhood
- late adulthood
- senescence

refer to page 7

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Understand the periods of the life span.

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?

- infancy and toddlerhood
- early childhood
- middle childhood
- the preschool years

Select 

refer to page 8

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Learn Smart LO: Discuss the early childhood period of development.

Multiple Choice Question

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

- infancy
- toddlerhood
- early childhood
- middle childhood

Select 

refer to page 8

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Learn Smart LO: Discuss the early childhood period of development.

Multiple Choice Question

Select 

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

- infancy.

- toddlerhood.
- early childhood.
- middle childhood.

refer to page 8

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Understand the periods of the life span.

36. Carlos is undergoing rapid physical growth, has the ability to use abstract thought, and is trying to establish an identity. Carlos is a(n)

- school-age child.
- adolescent.
- young adult.
- college student.



refer to page 8

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Understand the periods of the life span.

37. Attachment is particularly important during which developmental period?

- infancy and toddlerhood
- early childhood
- middle childhood
- adolescence



refer to page 8

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Discuss the infancy period of development.



38. Research looking at influences on development indicates that

- every child has a unique developmental trajectory.
- developmental milestones are universal.
- heredity is more important than environment.
- there are few gender or ethnic differences in physical or cognitive maturation.

refer to page 9

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Understand influences on development.

39. Characteristics that are the result of inborn influences are generally attributed to

- heredity.
- the environment.
- both heredity and environment.
- a natural sequence.



refer to page 9

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Explain nature and nurture perspectives of development.

Multiple Choice Question

40. The totality of experiential influences on development is generally referred to as

- a natural sequence.
- maturation.
- the environment.
- heredity.



refer to page 9

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Explain nature and nurture perspectives of development.

Multiple Choice Question



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

- heredity.
- environment.
- maturation.
- cohort differences.

refer to page 9

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Explain nature and nurture perspectives of development.

Multiple Choice Question

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.

Select 

refer to page 9

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Explain nature and nurture perspectives of development.

Multiple Choice Question

43. Although there are developmental differences in timing, most children learn to walk and talk at a similar age. This is an example of

- heredity.
- environmental influences.
- maturation.
- a critical period.

Select 

refer to page 9

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Identify the process of maturation.

Multiple Choice Question

Select  44. The unfolding of a natural, genetically influenced sequence of physical and psychological patterns is the result of

- heredity.
- environment.
- maturation.

- personality.

refer to page 9

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Explain nature and nurture perspectives of development.

Multiple Choice Question

45. A two-generational kinship unit that shares household and economic resources and consists of one or two parents and their biological, adopted, or stepchildren is called a(n)

- family.
 nuclear family.
 extended family.
 blended family.



refer to page 10

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Recognize the nuclear family.

Multiple Choice Question

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.



refer to page 10

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Recognize the nuclear family.

Multiple Choice Question

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 _____ family.

- extended
 nuclear
 inclusive



-
- derivative

refer to page 10

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Recognize the nuclear family.

48. Each summer, the Smith's host grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and distant relatives for a two-day reunion. The Smith family reunion involves the _____ family.

- nuclear
- general
- extended
- inclusive



refer to page 10

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Describe extended 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.

- nuclear; extended
- general; nuclear
- extended; general
- extended; nuclear



refer to page 10

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Describe extended family.

50. Which one of the following is NOT a factor that determines socioeconomic status?

- ethnicity
- income
- education
- occupation



refer to page 13

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Define socioeconomic status.

51. Which of the following is/are determined by socioeconomic status?

- the neighborhood in which a family lives
- the school the children attend
- the quality of medical care available to a family
- all of the above

Select 

refer to page 13

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Define socioeconomic status.

52. Charles is a child growing up in a low-SES (socioeconomic status) family. Which of the following will likely have an effect on his development?

- nutritional deficiencies
- frequent illness
- poor housing/living conditions
- all of the above

Select 

refer to page 14

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Define socioeconomic status.

Select 

53. Conditions that increase the likelihood of a negative outcome or result are called _____ factors.

- diversity
- developmental
- adaptive
- risk

refer to page 14

Multiple Choice Question

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define socioeconomic status.

54. The most powerful factors in a neighborhood that affect the way children develop are income and
- attitudes toward higher education.
 - the quality of schools.
 - access to resources.
 - the number of recreational facilities.

Select



refer to page 14

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define socioeconomic status.

Multiple Choice Question

55. A society or group's total way of life, including customs, traditions, beliefs, values, and language is referred to as its
- subculture.
 - ethnicity.
 - culture.
 - origin.

Select



refer to page 11

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define culture.

Multiple Choice Question

Select



56. The well-being of children from affluent families may be at risk due to
- pressure to achieve.
 - the amount of time they are left alone by working parents.
 - high rates of substance abuse, depression, and anxiety.
 - all of the above

refer to page 11

Multiple Choice Question

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child

different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define socioeconomic status.

57. A group consisting of people united by ancestry, race, religion, language, or national origin is known as a(n)
- subculture.
 - ethnic group.
 - unique culture.
 - nuclear family.



refer to page 11

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Define ethnicity.

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



refer to page 11

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Define ethnicity.

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 is primarily altered by experience.



refer to page 10

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Define ethnicity.

Select



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.

refer to page 12

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define ethnicity.

Multiple Choice Question

61. An overgeneralization that obscures cultural differences within an ethnic group is referred to as

- acculturation.
- ancestry impairment.
- cultural confusion.
- ethnic gloss.

Select



refer to page 13

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define ethnicity.

Multiple Choice Question

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.

- nonnormative
- normative
- cohort
- cultural

Select



refer to page 11

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define culture.

Multiple Choice Question

Select



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.

refer to page 15

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define normative age-graded influences.

64. Normative age-graded influences include all of the following EXCEPT

- puberty and menopause.
- starting school.
- retirement.
- war and famine.

Select 

refer to page 15

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define normative age-graded influences.

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.

Select 

refer to page 15

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define normative age-graded influences.

Select  66. Normative history-graded influences include all of the following EXCEPT

- worldwide economic depression.
- introduction of the contraceptive pill.
- the AIDS epidemic.
- the death of a spouse.

refer to page 17

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define normative history-graded influences.

67. The impact of technological developments such as video games, computers, and the Internet are considered _____ influences.

- nonnormative age-graded
- normative history-graded
- normative age-graded
- nonnormative history-graded



refer to page 17

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Define normative 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.



refer to page 17

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Define normative life events.



69. All of the individuals who were elementary school students in New York City during the 9/11 Terrorist attacks shared a common experience. This group is referred to as a (n)

- cohort.
- historical generation.
- culture.
- encounter group.

refer to page 17

Multiple Choice Question

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define normative life events.

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



refer to page 17

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define normative life events.

Multiple Choice Question

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 ceases at the end of childhood.



refer to page 17

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

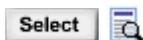
Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define normative life events.

Multiple Choice Question

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



refer to page 18

Multiple Choice Question

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define critical periods.

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

- heredity.
- normative age-graded events.
- maturational timing.
- a critical period.



refer to page 18

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

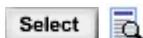
Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define critical periods.

Multiple Choice Question

74. Morgan was born with a muscle problem that interfered with her ability to focus both of her eyes on the same object. However, the problem was not detected until third grade. Morgan's vision has greatly improved with physical therapy and glasses but it is likely that her depth perception has been adversely affected for life. This is an example of

- cohorts.
- developmental domains.
- critical periods of development.
- imprinting.



refer to page 18

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define critical periods.

Multiple Choice Question

75. Evidence for critical periods of physical development is undeniable. However, for other aspects of development, there seems to be greater

- rigidity.
- plasticity.
- acceptability.
- latency.



refer to page 18

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Discuss the role of plasticity in development.

76. Research suggests a critical period and a sensitive period for language development.

The sensitive period ends around the time of

- toddlerhood.
- early childhood.
- middle childhood.
- puberty.



refer to page 19

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question

Learn Smart LO: Define critical periods.

77. Which aspects of development show plasticity?

- physical development
- cognitive development
- psychosocial development
- all of the above



refer to page 18

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Discuss the role of plasticity in development.



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

- High-income households support more favorable development than low-SES households.
- School-age children can focus on two or more pieces of information at the same time.
- Children influence their environments, and their environments influence them.
- No two children are influenced in exactly the same ways.

refer to page 18

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.4: Identify six fundamental points about child development on which consensus has emerged.

Learn Smart LO: Recognize that developmental science is multidisciplinary or multidimensional.

Multiple Choice Question

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

- there is a critical period for language development.
 no critical period exists for language acquisition.
 the critical period for language development begins in middle childhood.
 adolescence is an optimal time for acquiring a second language.

Select 

refer to page 19

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand

Connect LO: 1.4: Identify six fundamental points about child development on which consensus has emerged.

Multiple Choice Question Learn Smart LO: Discuss the role of plasticity in development.

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.

Select 

Explanation:

Answers will vary

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Essay Question

Learn Smart LO: Discuss the study of human development.

Select 

81. Developmental scientists study development over the human life span. Explain the difference between psychosocial development, cognitive development, and physical development. Provide an example of each type of development.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Essay Question

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study has evolved.

Learn Smart LO: Discuss the domains of development.

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 these domains are all interrelated in childhood.

Select

*Explanation:*

Answers will vary

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Learn Smart LO: Discuss the domains of development.

Essay Question

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

Select

*Explanation:*

Answers will vary

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Learn Smart LO: Discuss influences on development.

Essay Question

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 typical 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.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Essay Question

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Learn Smart LO: Define critical periods.

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

*Explanation:*

Answers will vary

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Essay Question

Learn Smart LO: Define normative life events.

86. A child's development can be affected by many things. For example, the socioeconomic status of a child's family, nonnormative 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 it contributes to child development. Give specific examples where possible, noting the importance of resilience.

*Explanation:*

Answers will vary

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Essay Question

Learn Smart LO: Discuss influences on development.



87. List and briefly describe six fundamental points about child development on which consensus among researchers has emerged. How are these points related to the study of child development?

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Essay Question

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.4: Identify six fundamental points about child development on which consensus has emerged.

Learn Smart LO: Identify characteristics of the life-span perspective.

88. One of the major influences on development is the historical period in which one grows up. The text describes a study that looked at both individuals who grew up in the Depression as well as those affected by the 1980s farm crisis. Briefly describe the results of this research. Today's economic crisis may have some similarities to both of these challenging economic times. In one paragraph, briefly design a program to minimize the effects of hard times on infant and early childhood development.

Select 

Explanation:

Answers will vary

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Create

Connect LO: 1.4: Identify six fundamental points about child development on which consensus has emerged.

Learn Smart LO: Illustrate history-graded influences.

Essay Question

89. In the discussion of critical periods, the text presents the case of Genie, who was subjected to years of child abuse. What evidence does this landmark case provide about critical periods and language acquisition?

Select 

Explanation:

Answers will vary

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluate

Connect LO: 1.4: Identify six fundamental points about child development on which consensus has emerged.

Learn Smart LO: Recall that development is contextual.

Essay Question

Select 

90. Developmental scientists are primarily interested in infant and child development.

True

→ False

refer to page 6

True / False Question

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.1: Describe child development, and how its study

has evolved.

Learn Smart LO: Recall the goals of life-span development study.

91. The three domains of development are emotional, physical, and cognitive.

True

→ False



refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

True / False Question

Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.

92. Learning falls under the cognitive domain of development.

→ True

False



refer to page 6

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

True / False Question

Learn Smart LO: Define the three domains of development.

93. Cognitive advances are rarely related to physical, emotional, or social factors.

True

→ False



refer to page 6

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

True / False Question

Learn Smart LO: Describe the nature of development.

94. The periods of development are arbitrary.

→ True

False



refer to page 7

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

True / False Question

Learn Smart LO: Describe the concept of life-span development.



95. Attachment is a critical component of psychosocial development during middle childhood.

True

→ False

refer to page 8

APA LO: 5.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

True / False Question

Learn Smart LO: Discuss the infancy period of development.

96. As an adolescent, Julio's relationship with his parents is generally good.

→ True

False

Select 

refer to page 8

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Learn Smart LO: Discuss the early adulthood period of development.

True / False Question

97. Intuit parents do not believe that young children are capable of reason and thus are lenient with they become angry or fuss. This is an example of a social construction.

→ True

False

Select 

refer to page 7

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.2: Understand what development scientists study.

Learn Smart LO: Identify major sociocultural concepts of life-span development.

True / False Question

98. Individual differences have minimal effects on development.

True

→ False

Select 

refer to page 9

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

True / False Question

Learn Smart LO: Describe influences on development.

Select 

99. If Bob and his parents are all farsighted, it is likely that vision problems in this family are due to heredity.

→ True

False

refer to page 9

True / False Question

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Explain nature and nurture perspectives of development.

100.If adopted children are like their non-biological adoptive parents on a trait like intelligence, it would suggest that intelligence is strongly influenced by nurture.

→ True

False

refer to page 9

Select 

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Explain nature and nurture perspectives of development.

True / False Question

101.If a characteristic has a strong genetic influence, it is largely due to nurture.

True

→ False

refer to page 9

Select 

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Explain nature and nurture perspectives of development.

True / False Question

102.Baby Jenise learns to crawl before she walks. This is an example of maturation.

→ True

False

refer to page 9

Select 

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Identify the process of maturation.

True / False Question

Select 

103.Developmental timing is the same for all humans.

True

→ False

refer to page 10

True / False Question

APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Identify major sociocultural concepts of life-span development.

104. Your grandmother is part of your nuclear family.

- True
→ False

refer to page 10



APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Describe extended family.

True / False Question

105. Your aunt is part of your extended family.

- True
 False

refer to page 10



APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Describe extended family.

True / False Question

106. The type of food that one eats is a reflection of ethnic and cultural patterns.

- True
 False

refer to page 11



APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define culture.

True / False Question

107. Children of immigrants are twice as likely as other children to live in extended-family households.

- True
 False

refer to page 12



True / False Question

APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define ethnicity.

108. One in 4 children in immigrant families has one parent born in the United States.

→ True

False

refer to page 12



APA LO: 1.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.3: Recall the influences that make one child different from another.

Learn Smart LO: Define ethnicity.

True / False Question

109. Developmental scientists argue that development is largely unidirectional.

True

→ False

refer to page 18



APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.4: Identify six fundamental points about child development on which consensus has emerged.

True / False Question Learn Smart LO: Recognize that development is multidirectional.

110. Research suggests there is a critical period for language acquisition.

→ True

False

refer to page 19



APA LO: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Connect LO: 1.4: Identify six fundamental points about child development on which consensus has emerged.

True / False Question

Learn Smart LO: Define critical periods.