

Chapter 8 Quick Quiz

1. Megan doesn't like to read because she doesn't like school. What type of conclusion does this statement represent?
 - a. Correlational
 - b. Bidirectional
 - c. Unidirectional
 - d. Causal inference
2. Which research method is most suitable for studying factors that influence behavioral change over time?
 - a. Longitudinal
 - b. Cohort
 - c. Cross-sectional
 - d. Correlational
3. The human brain begins to develop after
 - a. 18 days.
 - b. 18 weeks.
 - c. 2 months.
 - d. 3 months.
4. Chiyoko has developed a sucking scheme as a way of understanding objects around her. Chiyoko's behavior of sucking on a harmonica to make music is an example of
 - a. accommodation.
 - b. assimilation.
 - c. equilibration.
 - d. conservation.
5. As compared to Piaget's theory, Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development best explains how a child learns to
 - a. cross a street safely for the first time.
 - b. speak for the first time.
 - c. crawl for the first time.
 - d. stand upright for the first time.
6. At 5 years old, Sammy is better able to understand his friends' feelings as compared to when he was 3 years old. Sammy is acquiring a
 - a. theory of mind.
 - b. self-concept.
 - c. sense of identity.
 - d. sense of self-reflection.
7. Which attachment style do most U.S. infants possess?
 - a. Disorganized
 - b. Insecure-avoidant
 - c. Secure
 - d. Insecure-anxious
8. According to Piaget, one's level of moral development is linked to one's level of
 - a. intelligence.
 - b. social development.
 - c. emotional development.
 - d. cognitive development.
9. What object will Shelly's 1-year-old daughter likely choose to play with?
 - a. A train
 - b. A pan
 - c. A slipper
 - d. A coloring book

10. Formal operational thinking is likely required to successfully resolve Erikson's
 - a. identity versus role confusion crisis.
 - b. autonomy versus shame and doubt crisis.
 - c. initiative versus guilt crisis.
 - d. trust versus mistrust crisis.

Chapter 8 Quick Quiz Answers

1. **Chapter Section:** Bidirectional Influences
Answer: c **Page(s):** 265 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** 3
Rationale: Unidirectional explanations attempt to explain development in one direction only, whereas most of development is bidirectional—experiences influence development, but development also influences experience.
2. **Chapter Section:** Keeping an Eye on Cohort Effects
Answer: a **Page(s):** 266 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** 2
Rationale: This is a factual question.
3. **Chapter Section:** Conception and Prenatal Development: From Zygote to Baby
Answer: a **Page(s):** 269 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** 1
Rationale: This is a factual question.
4. **Chapter Section:** Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds
Answer: b **Page(s):** 273 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** 3
Rationale: Assimilation involves adding the new object or information into current knowledge structures.
5. **Chapter Section:** Vygotsky: Social and Cultural Influences on Learning
Answer: a **Page(s):** 275 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** 2
Rationale: Vygotsky viewed learning as a process whereby parents provide initial assistance to the child and then gradually remove support as the child gains competency. Crossing a street would require parental assistance.
6. **Chapter Section:** Cognitive Landmarks of Early Development
Answer: a **Page(s):** 278 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** 1
Rationale: Theory of mind refers to the child's ability to understand that others' perspectives differ from their own.
7. **Chapter Section:** Attachment: Establishing Bonds
Answer: c **Page(s):** 282 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** 1
Rationale: This is a factual question.
8. **Chapter Section:** Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong
Answer: d **Page(s):** 285 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** 1
Rationale: Piaget was known for his cognitive theories—a child's moral development is constrained by his stage of cognitive development.
9. **Chapter Section:** Gender Identity
Answer: b **Page(s):** 287 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** 3
Rationale: As early as 1 year of age or less, girls and boys choose different types of toys—girls like dolls, stuffed animals, and cookware.
10. **Chapter Section:** Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change
Answer: a **Page(s):** 274, 291 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** 3
Rationale: Formal operational thought and identity are both achievements of adolescence.

Chapter 8: Human Development

Multiple Choice

- 8.1-1. Dr. Spinella's research focuses on the effects of early parenting practices on future behavioral tendencies of children. It is most likely that Dr. Spinella is a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. industrial/organizational
- b. developmental
- c. environmental
- d. physiological

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-1

Page Ref: 265

Topic: Special Considerations in Human Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.1

Answer: b. developmental

- 8.1-2. The study of how behavior changes over time is called

- a. prenatal development.
- b. maturation.
- c. the aging process.
- d. developmental psychology.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-2

Page Ref: 265

Topic: Special Considerations in Human Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.1

Answer: d. developmental psychology.

- 8.1-3. Which of the following demonstrates one of the core questions generated by the Genain quadruplets?

- a. Is Bruce an anxious child because his parents are overprotective, or did Bruce's frail nature cause his parents to be overprotective?
- b. Is Donna angry most of the time because her parents were always at work?
- c. Is Teresa depressed because her sister gets more attention or because she doesn't like school?
- d. Is Ronald overweight because he overeats, or is it because he does not like to go outside?

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-3

Page Ref: 265

Topic: Special Considerations in Human Development

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.1

Answer: a. Is Bruce an anxious child because his parents are overprotective, or did Bruce's frail nature cause his parents to be overprotective?

Rationale: The story of the Genain quadruplets raised questions regarding the influence of nature and nurture.

8.1-4. We learned in Chapter 2 that Wade Boggs, a famous baseball player, ate chicken before every game. What concept would you be a victim of if you believed that eating chicken caused him to hit the ball better?

- a. Superstition
- b. Post hoc fallacy
- c. False beliefs
- d. Positive correlation

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-4

Page Ref: 265

Topic: Post Hoc Fallacy

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.1

Answer: b. Post hoc fallacy

Rationale: The post hoc fallacy refers to the false assumption that one thing causes another.

8.1-5. Which of the following statements is illustrative of the post hoc fallacy?

- a. Believing that because most professional athletes lift weights, weightlifting produces professional athletes
- b. Believing that because one is muscular in body type, one is more likely to become a professional athlete
- c. Believing that because one is specially trained, one is more likely to become a professional athlete
- d. Believing that because one has benefitted from the best coaching, one will have a good chance of becoming a professional athlete

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-5

Page Ref: 265

Topic: Post Hoc Fallacy

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.1

Answer: a. Believing that because most professional athletes lift weights, weightlifting produces professional athletes

Rationale: The post hoc fallacy refers to the false assumption that one thing causes another.

8.1-6. Megan doesn't like to read because she doesn't like school. What type of conclusion does this statement represent?

- a. Correlational
- b. Bidirectional
- c. Unidirectional
- d. Causal inference

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-6

Page Ref: 265

Topic: Bidirectional Influences

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.1

Answer: c. Unidirectional

Rationale: Unidirectional explanations attempt to explain development in one direction only, whereas most of development is bidirectional—experiences influence development, but development also influences experience.

- 8.1-7. Either breast feeding leads to higher levels of intelligence, or parents that are more intelligent are more likely to breast feed their children. What type of conclusion is represented by this statement?

- a. Unidirectional
- b. Multidirectional
- c. Reciprocal causation
- d. Bidirectional

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-7

Page Ref: 265

Topic: Bidirectional Influences

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.1

Answer: d. Bidirectional

Rationale: Unidirectional explanations attempt to explain development in one direction only, whereas most of development is bidirectional—experiences influence development, but development also influences experience.

- 8.1-8. Dr. Dulaney wants to study how artificial light affects the growth of his plants. He selects ten different plants at various stages of growth and records their height. What type of study is Dr. Dulaney conducting?

- a. Longitudinal
- b. Cross-sectional
- c. Developmental
- d. Sequential

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-8

Page Ref: 266

Topic: Keeping an Eye on Cohort Effects

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.1

Answer: b. Cross-sectional

Rationale: Cross-sectional designs are used to examine people of different ages at a single point in time.

- 8.1-9. If you wanted to study the increase or decrease in word processing skills over time, which of the following might represent a cohort effect?

- a. The popularity of voice recognition systems in cars
- b. The popularity of iPods and MP3 players
- c. The popularity of text messaging
- d. The popularity of video games

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-9

Page Ref: 266

Topic: Keeping an Eye on Cohort Effects

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.1

Answer: c. The popularity of text messaging

Rationale: Cohort effects exist when sets of people who live during one period differ from those living in another period. In this example, different generations have had unequal levels of exposure to text messaging, which would influence their word processing skills.

8.1-10. In terms of conducting research, which of the following is a major disadvantage of the longitudinal design?

- a. The time involved in completing the study
- b. The inability to dismiss cohort effects
- c. The difficulty in obtaining informed consent
- d. The great variation of different generations on development

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-10

Page Ref: 266

Topic: Keeping an Eye on Cohort Effects

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.1

Answer: a. The time involved in completing the study

Rationale: Longitudinal studies track subjects over time and are ideal for studying change, but they are costly and time-consuming.

8.1-11. Which research method is most suitable for studying factors that influence behavioral change over time?

- a. Longitudinal
- b. Cohort
- c. Cross-sectional
- d. Correlational

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-11

Page Ref: 266

Topic: Keeping an Eye on Cohort Effects

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.1

Answer: a. Longitudinal

% correct 94 a = 94 b = 3 c = 39 d = 0 r = .44

8.1-12. When attempting to understand developmental transitions that people face throughout their life span, which of the following research designs would be most informative?

- a. Cross-sectional designs
- b. Longitudinal designs
- c. Correlational research designs
- d. Cohort research designs

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-12

Page Ref: 266

Topic: Keeping an Eye on Cohort Effects

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.1

Answer: b. Longitudinal designs

Rationale: Longitudinal designs examine developmental effects: changes over time as a consequence of growing older.

8.1-13. Which concept could easily be dismissed by anyone who has witnessed a father tossing his young child up into the air and catching him, and the sheer joy expressed by the child?

- a. Infant determinism
- b. Childhood trauma
- c. Infant maltreatment
- d. Childhood fragility

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-13

Page Ref: 267

Topic: The Influence of Early Experience

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.1

Answer: d. Childhood fragility

Rationale: A myth of development is that of childhood fragility—the belief that children are delicate little creatures, easily damaged. The truth to see is their remarkable resilience.

8.1-14. Tabitha was sexually abused as a young child. In her twenties now, she has managed to graduate college and is starting her career. Which aspect of development is being represented?

- a. Childhood fragility
- b. Resilience
- c. Nature versus nurture
- d. Infant determinism

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-14

Page Ref: 267

Topic: The Influence of Early Experience

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.1

Answer: b. Resilience

Rationale: Research shows that children are remarkably resilient, and can withstand stress and emerge from traumatic situations in good shape.

8.1-15. Alfred is from a family of alcoholics. Which developmental concept should give him hope that he will not necessarily become an alcoholic himself?

- a. Nature versus nurture
- b. Gene-environment interaction
- c. Infant determinism
- d. Childhood fragility

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-15

Page Ref: 267

Topic: Distinguishing Nature from Nurture

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.2

Answer: b. Gene-environment interaction

Rationale: Gene-environment interaction describes the situation in which the effects of genes depend on the environment (and vice versa). In Alfred's case, a genetic predisposition for alcoholism places him at elevated risk for later development of the illness, but expression depends on that environment.

8.1-16. Which of the following is true concerning the nature–nurture debate?

- a. Most researchers believe that genes and environment interact to influence human behavior.
- b. Most researchers are either pro-nature or pro-nurture when describing the causes of human behavior.
- c. People with genetic predispositions for certain behaviors will eventually express that type of behavior.
- d. Gene expression is not substantially influenced by the environment.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-16

Page Ref: 267

Topic: Distinguishing Nature from Nurture

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.2

Answer: a. Most researchers believe that genes and environment interact to influence human behavior.

Rationale: Nature and nurture interact over the course of development such that the effect of one depends on the contribution of the other.

8.1-17. The heart, lungs, and brain begin to form during the _____ period of prenatal development.

- a. fetal
- b. zygotic
- c. embryonic
- d. blastocyst

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-17

Page Ref: 268

Topic: Conception and Prenatal Development: From Zygote to Baby

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.3

Answer: c. embryonic

% correct 70 a = 10 b = 5 c = 70 d = 15 r = .52

8.1-18. A ball of identical cells that haven't yet begun to take on a specific function during early pregnancy is called a(n)

- a. blastocyst.
- b. teratogen.
- c. embryo.
- d. zygote.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-18

Page Ref: 268

Topic: Conception and Prenatal Development: From Zygote to Baby

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.3

Answer: a. blastocyst.

8.1-19. Which concept is analogous to the number of bubbles generated when you drop an alka-seltzer into a glass of water?

- a. Proliferation
- b. Myelination
- c. Synaptogenesis
- d. Pruning

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-19

Page Ref: 269

Topic: Conception and Prenatal Development: From Zygote to Baby

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.3

Answer: a. Proliferation

Rationale: Proliferation refers to the very high rate of prenatal neural development.

8.1-20. The human brain begins to develop after

- a. 18 days.
- b. 18 weeks.
- c. 2 months.
- d. 3 months.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-20

Page Ref: 269

Topic: Conception and Prenatal Development: From Zygote to Baby

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.3

Answer: a. 18 days

8.1-21. In what way are the psychologists who study teratogens like homicide detectives?

- a. Both groups have specialized degrees and work with people.
- b. Both groups often have to work backwards to identify the source of the problem.
- c. Both groups have to deal with uncooperative individuals.
- d. Both groups share the burden of unanswerable questions.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-21

Page Ref: 269

Topic: Conception and Prenatal Development: From Zygote to Baby

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.3

Answer: b. Both groups often have to work backwards to identify the source of the problem.

Rationale: Teratogens are environmental factors that have a negative impact on prenatal development.

8.1-22. Jean Piaget is best known for his pioneering work in the area of _____ development.

- a. social
- b. cognitive
- c. psychosocial
- d. identity

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-22

Page Ref: 272

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. cognitive

% correct 85 a = 5 b = 85 c = 5 d = 5 r = .47

8.1-23. According to Piaget, equilibration involves the processes of

- a. assimilation and accommodation.
- b. egocentrism and constructivism.
- c. maturation and conservation.
- d. conservation and scaffolding.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-23

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: a. assimilation and accommodation.

8.1-24. Chiyoko has developed a sucking scheme as a way of understanding objects around her. Chiyoko's behavior of sucking on a harmonica to make music is an example of

- a. accommodation.
- b. assimilation.
- c. equilibration.
- d. conservation.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-24

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. assimilation.

Rationale: Assimilation involves adding the new object or information into current knowledge structures.

8.1-25. Marko believed that all red go-carts were fast until he drove a very slow one at the fair. Marko's revised views on red go-carts illustrates

- a. accommodation.
- b. assimilation.
- c. conservation.
- d. equilibration.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-25

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: a. accommodation.

Rationale: Marko's experience required him to alter his belief to fit with new experiences.

8.1-26. Karla understands her world by grasping, sucking, and physically handling objects in her path. Karla is in Piaget's _____ stage of development.

- a. Sensorimotor
- b. preoperational
- c. concrete operational
- d. formal operational

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-26

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: a. sensorimotor

% correct 88 a = 88 b = 22 c = 0 d = 1 r = .44

8.1-27. During the _____ stage of development, a child will not have developed object permanence.

- a. preoperational
- b. sensorimotor
- c. concrete operational
- d. formal operational

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-27

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. sensorimotor

% correct 70 a = 35 b = 70 c = 0 d = 5 r = .21

8.1-28. When her older brother hides behind the sofa, Carmen looks behind the sofa to find him. Carmen has developed

- a. object permanence.
- b. equilibration.
- c. conservation.
- d. assimilation.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-28

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: a. object permanence.

% correct a = 80 b = 5 c = 15 d = 0 r = .21

8.1-29. A 7-year-old is likely to imagine having a third eye, which could be placed anywhere on the body. If asked where they would like to place the extra eye, the 7-year-old is likely to say

- a. "in my stomach."
- b. "between my other two eyes."
- c. "on my back."
- d. "in the palm of my hand."

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-29

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. "between my other two eyes."

Rationale: This example shows the child's use of assimilation—fitting new ideas into existing ones.

8.1-30. Zeke tells his little sister that there is no such thing as the tooth fairy. According to Piaget, what is his sister likely to experience?

- a. Assimilation
- b. Accommodation
- c. Disequilibrium
- d. Equilibrium

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-30

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: c. Disequilibrium

Rationale: Equilibration involves maintaining a balance between our experiences and our thoughts about them. In this case, Zeke's sister is likely to feel the opposite.

- 8.1-31. Five-year-old Mason is learning how to throw a ball. He and his dad have been throwing the ball back and forth all day. At breakfast the next morning, mom hands Mason an apple, which he proceeds to throw across the room. According to Piaget, what process is Mason exhibiting?

- a. Accommodation
- b. Assimilation
- c. Imitation
- d. Adaptation

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-31

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. Assimilation

Rationale: Assimilation involves adding the new object or information into current knowledge structures.

- 8.1-32. Four-year-old Kayla has a pet cat at home named Fluffy. She is riding with her mom to the store and sees another cat on the street. She promptly tells her mom that Fluffy is out in the street. When her mom stops to investigate, she sees a cat, but it is not Fluffy. According to Piaget, what process has Kayla engaged in?

- a. Assimilation
- b. Accommodation
- c. Adaptation
- d. Equilibrium

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-32

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: a. Assimilation

Rationale: Assimilation involves adding the new object or information into current knowledge structures.

- 8.1-33. Jacoby has learned that tables have four legs. He goes out to eat with his parents and is seated at a pedestal table. Although initially confused, he acknowledges that the new object is indeed a table. According to Piaget, what process has Jacoby engaged in?

- a. Adaptation
- b. Assimilation
- c. Accommodation
- d. Egocentrism

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-33

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: c. Accommodation

Rationale: Accommodation involves altering a belief to fit with new experiences.

8.1-34. What game would be difficult to play with a child lacking object permanence?

- a. Checkers
- b. Peek-a-boo
- c. Four-square
- d. Hide and seek

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-34

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: d. Hide and seek

Rationale: Object permanence is the understanding that objects continue to exist even when out of view. A child lacking this ability might believe the hider was no longer there.

8.1-35. According to Piaget, the process of absorbing new experience into current knowledge structures is called

- a. accommodation.
- b. assimilation.
- c. object permanence.
- d. conservation.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-35

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. assimilation.

8.1-36. The correct order of Piaget's stages is

- a. preoperational, concrete operations, sensorimotor, formal operations.
- b. formal operations, concrete operations, sensorimotor, preoperational.
- c. sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operations, formal operations.
- d. concrete operations, preoperational, formal operations, sensorimotor.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-36

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: c. sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operations, formal operations.

8.1-37. A high school student is probably functioning in Piaget's _____ stage.

- a. preoperational
- b. formal operations
- c. sensorimotor
- d. concrete operations

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-37

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. formal operations

- 8.1-38. According to Piaget, children in the _____ stage lack object permanence
- sensorimotor
 - preoperational
 - concrete operations
 - formal operations

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-38

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: a. sensorimotor

- 8.1-39. The inability to view the world from any perspective other than their own is called
- object permanence.
 - accommodation.
 - conservation.
 - egocentrism.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-39

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: d. Egocentrism.

- 8.1-40. Three-year-old Joaquin is given a glass of water. His mother then decided to pour the water into a larger cup with a lid. Joaquin starts complaining that he has less water. He has yet to understand the theory of
- object permanence.
 - egocentrism.
 - conservation.
 - accommodation.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-40

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: c. conservation.

Rationale: Piagetian conservation tasks require children to understand that despite a transformation in the physical presentation of an amount, the amount remains the same.

8.1-41. Which concept explains why 4-year-old Jeremy thinks Mommy will definitely want the newest Power Ranger action figure for her birthday?

- a. Egocentrism
- b. Conservation
- c. Accommodation
- d. Animism

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-41

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: a. Egocentrism

Rationale: Egocentrism is the inability to see the world from another's perspective. Jeremy assumes his mother has the same desires as he does.

8.1-42. Which concept explains why Mrs. Waters, who is hosting a birthday party for seven 5-year-olds, needs to use all the same size bowls for the ice cream she is serving?

- a. Egocentrism
- b. Conservation
- c. Assimilation
- d. Differentiation

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-42

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. Conservation

Rationale: According to Piaget, children of this age lack conservation—the understanding that despite physical transformations, an amount remains the same.

8.1-43. According to Piaget, which of the following questions could be answered by a 13-year-old and not a 7-year-old?

- a. Who is President of the United States?
- b. Who is taller, LeBron or Kobe?
- c. What would happen if you missed school tomorrow?
- d. What would happen if you cut the cake in half?

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-43

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: c. What would happen if you missed school tomorrow?

Rationale: According to Piaget, not until the formal operations stage (age 11 years plus) are people able to perform hypothetical and abstract reasoning.

- 8.1-44. According to Piaget, egocentrism involves the perception that
- others view the world as you do.
 - others view the world differently than you do.
 - you might be incorrect in your judgments.
 - things exist even if not picked up by your senses.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-44

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: a. others view the world as you do.

- 8.1-45. Miss Johnson gave Mark and Tia equal sized lumps of clay. Tia immediately rolled hers into a long shape. Mark cried and complained that Tia had received more clay. Mark's behavior represents
- an inability to accommodate.
 - an inability to assimilate.
 - difficulty with formal operational tasks.
 - an inability to conserve.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-45

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: d. an inability to conserve.

Rationale: In Piaget's preoperational stage, children struggle with mental transformations and, in Mark's case, do not see that an amount can stay the same after it has been physically transformed.

% correct 60 a = 15 b = 10 c = 15 d = 60 r = .44

- 8.1-46. During which of Piaget's stages does a child demonstrate the ability to reason about abstract ideas and logical concepts?
- Sensorimotor
 - Preoperational
 - Concrete operational
 - Formal operational

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-46

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: d. Formal operational

% correct 50 a = 0 b = 5 c = 45 d = 50 r = .50

8.1-47. Ken is able to perform mathematical operations only if he can use manipulatives and familiar examples in working up his answers. Ken is in Piaget's _____ stage.

- a. sensorimotor
- b. preoperational
- c. concrete operational
- d. formal operational

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-47

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: c. concrete operational

8.1-48. According to Piaget, students begin to successfully complete division and multiplication problems during the _____ stage.

- a. preoperational
- b. concrete operational
- c. formal operational
- d. sensorimotor

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-48

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. concrete operational

8.1-49. Asking students to predict how the course of history may have changed if the first president were a woman would likely motivate students in which of Piaget's stages to answer thoroughly?

- a. Sensorimotor
- b. Preoperational
- c. Concrete operational
- d. Formal operational

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-49

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: d. Formal operational

Rationale: Reasoning about a hypothetical situation does not occur until the formal operations stage, according to Piaget.

- 8.1-50. Piaget may have overestimated the degree to which
- cognitive development follows a typical course.
 - social factors influence skill development.
 - cultural factors influence the rate of skill development.
 - prenatal factors influence the rate at which skills emerge.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-50

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: a. cognitive development follows a typical course.

Rationale: Because a significant proportion of adolescents fail on some operational tasks in Western societies, it has been suggested that Piaget may have been overly optimistic about the typical course of cognitive development.

- 8.1-51. According to Piaget, egocentrism is to _____ as conservation is to _____.
- concrete operations; formal operations
 - preoperations; concrete operations
 - formal operations; preoperations
 - preoperations; formal operations

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-51

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. preoperations; concrete operations

% correct 65 a = 12 b = 65 c = 18 d = 5 r = .46

- 8.1-52. Piaget's theory applies to such topics as
- predicting cognitive developmental gains in college students.
 - exploring gender differences in cognitive development.
 - designing high school curricula for gifted and talented students.
 - creating lesson plans for first grade students.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-52

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: d. creating lesson plans for first grade students.

Rationale: For Piaget, major shifts in cognitive development occur before high school.

8.1-53. Which is NOT a criticism of Piaget's work?

- a. Development is more gradual than stagelike.
- b. Piaget's methods may have been culturally biased.
- c. Piaget viewed learning as an active rather than passive process.
- d. Piaget did many of his tests on his own children.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-53

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: c. Piaget viewed learning as an active rather than passive process.

8.1-54. Postconventional morality takes place during Piaget's _____ stage.

- a. sensorimotor
- b. concrete operations
- c. formal operations
- d. preoperational

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-54

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: c. formal operations

8.1-55. According to Vygotsky, cognitive development results from

- a. biological maturation.
- b. scaffolding.
- c. genetics.
- d. innate intelligence.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-55

Page Ref: 275

Topic: Vygotsky: Social and Cultural Influences on Learning

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. scaffolding.

- 8.1-56. Which of the following statements is representative of Vygotsky's approach to learning?
- One's course of cognitive development is genetically fixed and cannot be significantly influenced by social factors.
 - One's course of cognitive development can be significantly influenced by instructional style and scaffolding.
 - All children pass through the same cognitive developmental stages at similar points in time.
 - To prevent frustration, children should be presented with tasks that they can fully complete on their own.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-56

Page Ref: 275

Topic: Vygotsky: Social and Cultural Influences on Learning

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. One's course of cognitive development can be significantly influenced by instructional style and scaffolding.

Rationale: Vygotsky was particularly interested in how social and cultural factors influence learning.

% correct 92 a = 8 b = 92 c = 0 d = 1 r = .35

- 8.1-57. As compared to Piaget's theory, Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development best explains how a child learns to
- cross a street safely for the first time.
 - speak for the first time.
 - crawl for the first time.
 - stand upright for the first time.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-57

Page Ref: 275

Topic: Vygotsky: Social and Cultural Influences on Learning

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: a. cross a street safely for the first time.

Rationale: Vygotsky viewed learning as a process whereby parents provide initial assistance to the child and then gradually remove support as the child gains competency. Crossing a street would require parental assistance.

- 8.1-58. Mrs. Baker is taking her 3-year-old daughter for a stroll around the neighborhood. As they walk, she is labeling the different things they encounter. Soon after, her daughter points and says "flower." According to Vygotsky, what process is Mrs. Baker demonstrating?

- Assimilation
- Deferred imitation
- Social interaction
- Scaffolding

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-58

Page Ref: 275

Topic: Vygotsky: Social and Cultural Influences on Learning

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: d. Scaffolding

Rationale: Scaffolding occurs when caretakers assist in the development of children by providing structure until the children are better able to perform tasks on their own.

8.1-59. The term scaffolding was borrowed for use in psychology by

- a. Piaget.
- b. Vygotsky.
- c. Skinner.
- d. Kohlberg.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-59

Page Ref: 275

Topic: Vygotsky: Social and Cultural Influences on Learning

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: b. Vygotsky.

8.1-60. The phase, or learning period, when children are receptive to learning a new skill but aren't yet successful at it is called

- a. the formal operations stage.
- b. the concrete operations stage.
- c. the zone of proximal development.
- d. scaffolding.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-60

Page Ref: 275

Topic: Vygotsky: Social and Cultural Influences on Learning

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: c. the zone of proximal development.

8.1-61. According to Vygotsky, what would be the most effective way to identify a child's level in the zone of proximal development?

- a. Talk to the child.
- b. Observe the child.
- c. Give a test to the child.
- d. Allow the child to interact with his environment.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-61

Page Ref: 275

Topic: Vygotsky: Social and Cultural Influences on Learning

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: d. Allow the child to interact with his environment.

Rationale: Vygotsky favored the children's interaction with their social world.

- 8.1-62. Which is true concerning research related to the “Mozart Effect”?
- Weak evidence exists supporting the claims that exposure to classical music improves cognitive functioning.
 - Strong evidence exists supporting the claims that exposure to classical music improves cognitive functioning.
 - No evidence exists supporting the claims that exposure to classical music improves cognitive functioning.
 - Currently the market for classical music videos and toys has dropped off.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-62

Page Ref: 276

Topic: Contemporary Theories of Cognitive Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: a. Weak evidence exists supporting the claims that exposure to classical music improves cognitive functioning.

- 8.1-63. The belief that children will have increased cognitive abilities if their parents play classical music for them during infancy reflects
- a pro-nurture perspective.
 - a pro-nature perspective.
 - a belief that genes set limits on cognitive ability.
 - a belief that cognitive ability is genetically determined.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-63

Page Ref: 276–277

Topic: Contemporary Theories of Cognitive Development

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: a. a pro-nurture perspective.

Rationale: Believing that the environment shapes development reflects a pro-nurture way of thinking.

- 8.1-64. At 5 years old, Sammy is better able to understand his friends’ feelings as compared to when he was 3 years old. Sammy is acquiring a
- theory of mind.
 - self-concept.
 - sense of identity.
 - sense of self-reflection.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-64

Page Ref: 278

Topic: Cognitive Landmarks of Early Development

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.6

Answer: a. theory of mind.

Rationale: Theory of mind refers to the child’s ability to understand that others’ perspectives differ from their own.

% correct 95 a = 95 b = 0 c = 0 d = 5 $r = .51$

8.1-65. What concept from Piaget's theory may interfere with a child's developing theory of mind?

- a. Assimilation
- b. Egocentrism
- c. Accommodation
- d. Conservation

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-65

Page Ref: 274, 278

Topic: Cognitive Landmarks of Early Development

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.6

Answer: b. Egocentrism

Rationale: Theory of mind is the ability to reason about what other people know or believe; Egocentrism is the inability to see the world from another's perspective.

8.1-66. Which problem might give a 3-year-old the toughest time?

- a. Asking her to compare the number of jelly beans to the number of raisins
- b. Asking her to compare the number of quarters to the number of pennies
- c. Asking her to compare the number of shoes to the number of dresses
- d. Asking her to compare the number of cars to the number of trucks

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-66

Page Ref: 278–279

Topic: Cognitive Landmarks of Early Development

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.6

Answer: c. Asking her to compare the number of shoes to the number of dresses

Rationale: In learning to count and comparing quantities, the size of the entities being compared poses difficulties for the young mind.

8.1-67. Stranger anxiety is

- a. dominant in Western cultures.
- b. almost identical across cultures.
- c. dominant in Eastern cultures.
- d. rarely seen in children.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-67

Page Ref: 280

Topic: Stranger Anxiety: The Sudden Change at 8 Months

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.7

Answer: b. almost identical across cultures.

8.1-68. A zookeeper finds that a flock of geese follows her wherever she moves because she is the first object that they saw after hatching. What is this situation an example of?

- a. Trust
- b. Imprinting
- c. Contact comfort
- d. Insecure attachment

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-68

Page Ref: 280

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.7

Answer: b. Imprinting

8.1-69. Which of the following is an example of imprinting?

- a. A young child's behavior is influenced by peer pressure.
- b. A young child imitates the behaviors of older siblings.
- c. Young geese demonstrate an attachment to a round ball.
- d. Young geese scatter away in fear when a ball approaches them.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-69

Page Ref: 280

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.7

Answer: c. Young geese demonstrate an attachment to a round ball.

8.1-70. _____ used rhesus monkeys to research the phenomenon that came to be known as contact comfort.

- a. Piaget
- b. Harlow
- c. Skinner
- d. Vygotsky

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-70

Page Ref: 281

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.7

Answer: b. Harlow

- 8.1-71. Harlow's study of infant rhesus monkeys showed that
- surrogate mothers who were cold to the touch but provided milk produced the strongest attachment responses.
 - surrogate mothers who were soft to the touch but did not provide milk produced the strongest attachment responses.
 - early imprinting led to the strongest attachments of monkeys to their surrogate mothers.
 - surrogate mothers who were inconsistent in providing milk produced the weakest attachment responses.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-71

Page Ref: 281

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.7

Answer: b. surrogate mothers who were soft to the touch but did not provide milk produced the strongest attachment responses.

% correct 95 a = 5 b = 95 c = 0 d = 0 r = .47

- 8.1-72. When placed in Strange Situations with surrogate mothers, Harlow's monkeys demonstrated signs of
- insecure attachment.
 - imprinting.
 - stranger anxiety.
 - authoritative attachment.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-72

Page Ref: 281

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.7

Answer: a. insecure attachment.

- 8.1-73. The Halls have a brand new baby. What is the most important thing they should do to create an attachment?
- Hold the infant.
 - Feed the infant.
 - Play with the infant.
 - Talk to the infant.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-73

Page Ref: 281

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.7

Answer: a. Hold the infant.

Rationale: Harlow's work on surrogate mothers demonstrated contact comfort—the positive emotions resulting from touch—are critical in attachment.

- 8.1-74. Which of the following represents cross-cultural differences in attachment study research?
- More infants from Japan fall into the insecure-anxious category as compared to U.S. infants.
 - More infants from Japan fall into the insecure-avoidant category as compared to U.S. infants.
 - More infants from the United States display disorganized attachments as compared to infants from Japan.
 - Infants from Japan are more likely to react to their mom's departure with indifference as compared to U.S. infants.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-74

Page Ref: 282

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.7

Answer: a. More infants from Japan fall into the insecure-anxious category as compared to U.S. infants.

% correct 30 a = 30 b = 20 c = 0 d = 50 r = .26

- 8.1-75. Researchers studying infant attachment styles using the Strange Situation have found that most infants are
- upset with mom's departure and remain upset when she returns.
 - upset with mom's departure but are happy when she returns.
 - not upset with mom's departure because they know she will return shortly.
 - happy with mom's departure and remain happy when she returns.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-75

Page Ref: 282

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.7

Answer: b. upset with mom's departure but are happy when she returns.

- 8.1-76. Children involved in Strange Situation research change attachment styles frequently in follow-up studies, meaning that this method of measuring attachment style lacks
- reliability.
 - validity.
 - integrity.
 - honesty.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-76

Page Ref: 282

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.7

Answer: a. reliability.

Rationale: One shortcoming of the Strange Situation is that it demonstrates that children may be classified in different attachment categories at different points in their development.

- 8.1-77. Research involving the Strange Situation reveals that
- most infants are not upset when their mothers leave because they believe that she will return shortly.
 - most infants are upset when their mothers leave and when they return because they feel neglected.
 - most infants are upset when their mothers leave and are happy when they return.
 - most infants are happy when their mothers leave and are upset when they return.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-77

Page Ref: 282

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.7

Answer: c. most infants are upset when their mothers leave and are happy when they return.

- 8.1-78. Which attachment style do most U.S. infants possess?

- Disorganized
- Insecure-avoidant
- Secure
- Insecure-anxious

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-78

Page Ref: 282

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.7

Answer: c. Secure

- 8.1-79. Each time Sonya's mother leaves, Sonya reacts with panic. When her mother returns, Sonya first reaches for her mother but then wants to be put back down. Sonya has most likely developed a(n) _____ attachment.

- secure
- insecure-avoidant
- disorganized
- insecure-anxious

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-79

Page Ref: 282

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.7

Answer: d. insecure-anxious

Rationale: Insecure-anxious attachment results in the infant's reaction of panic upon mom's departure, with mixed emotions upon her return.

8.1-80. Infant Opie barely reacts as his mother leaves the room. Although she is gone for nearly 20 minutes, he scarcely acknowledges her return. How would you classify Opie's attachment?

- a. Secure
- b. Insecure-avoidant
- c. Insecure-anxious
- d. Disorganized

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-80

Page Ref: 282

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.7

Answer: b. Insecure-avoidant

Rationale: Insecure-avoidant infants are indifferent to mom's departure and show little reaction on her return.

8.1-81. Althea is a single mom who is trying to work from home as she raises her newborn baby. Often when her baby begins to cry, she is on the phone with clients and cannot respond immediately. However, if she isn't busy, she rushes to her baby's side at any sign of distress. Which type of attachment is likely to form?

- a. Secure
- b. Insecure-avoidant
- c. Insecure-anxious
- d. Disorganized

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-81

Page Ref: 282

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.7

Answer: c. Insecure-anxious

Rationale: Insecure-anxious infants meet mom's departure with panic and exhibit mixed emotion upon her return.

8.1-82. Why is it easier to form a secure attachment with an "easy" infant versus a "difficult" one?

- a. Easy babies provide better feedback to their caregivers.
- b. Difficult babies provide consistent feedback to their caregivers.
- c. Easy babies generally react negatively to their caregivers, but adjust quickly.
- d. Difficult babies elicit more favorable responses from their caregivers.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-82

Page Ref: 283

Topic: Temperament and Social Development: Our Emotional Endowment

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.8

Answer: a. Easy babies provide better feedback to their caregivers.

Rationale: Easy babies are adaptable and relaxed, whereas difficult ones are fussy and easily frustrated.

- 8.1-83. Jake's parents were very strict with him. He was rarely allowed to visit friends, and as a teenager, his curfew was 9 P.M. He has vowed that when he becomes a parent, he will let his child do whatever he wants. Which parenting style is Jake likely to adopt?

- a. Authoritarian
- b. Permissive
- c. Authoritative
- d. Uninvolved

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-83

Page Ref: 284

Topic: Parenting: What's Right and What's Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.8

Answer: b. Permissive

Rationale: Permissive parents are lenient with their children, allowing considerable freedom while dispensing little discipline and lots of affection.

- 8.1-84. The majority of children fall into one of these three temperament categories:

- a. easy, anxious, or difficult.
- b. slow to warm up, avoidant, or anxious.
- c. easy, difficult, or slow to warm up.
- d. anxious, easy, or permissive.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-84

Page Ref: 283

Topic: Temperament and Social Development: Our Emotional Endowment

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.8

Answer: c. easy, difficult, or slow to warm up.

- 8.1-85. Authoritarian parents are _____ disciplinarians and they are _____ with punishment.

- a. strict; quick
- b. lenient; slow
- c. strict; slow
- d. lenient; quick

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-85

Page Ref: 284

Topic: Parenting: What's Right and What's Wrong?

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.8

Answer: a. strict; quick

% correct 90 a = 90 b = 5 c = 5 d = 0 r = .21

8.1-86. Little affection, strict discipline, and punishment are associated with the _____ style of parenting.

- a. permissive
- b. authoritative
- c. authoritarian
- d. uninvolved

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-86

Page Ref: 284

Topic: Parenting: What's Right and What's Wrong

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.8

Answer: c. authoritarian

8.1-87. The Carmichaels do not believe in punishing their children; instead, they shape their children's behaviors by praising them and showering them with affection. This parenting style most closely resembles

- a. authoritarian parenting.
- b. permissive parenting.
- c. uninvolved parenting.
- d. authoritative parenting.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-87

Page Ref: 284

Topic: Parenting: What's Right and What's Wrong?

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.8

Answer: b. permissive parenting.

Rationale: Permissive parents are lenient with their children, allowing considerable freedom while dispensing little discipline and lots of affection.

% correct 95 a = 0 b = 95 c = 0 d = 5 r = .51

8.1-88. Which of the following parenting styles is associated with the most favorable outcomes for children?

- a. Uninvolved
- b. Permissive
- c. Authoritarian
- d. Authoritative

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-88

Page Ref: 284

Topic: Parenting: What's Right and What's Wrong?

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.8

Answer: d. Authoritative

% correct 90 a = 5 b = 5 c = 0 d = 90 r = .21

8.1-89. Elementary school teachers from China would likely employ a(n) _____ style of teaching.

- a. authoritarian
- b. authoritative
- c. permissive
- d. uninvolved

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-89

Page Ref: 284

Topic: Parenting: What's Right and What's Wrong?

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.8

Answer: a. authoritarian

Rationale: In collectivist cultures like China, who value group harmony, authoritarian parenting is associated with better outcomes.

8.1-90. Most of the research on parenting styles suggests that

- a. permissive parents tend to raise the most successful children.
- b. most murderers had uninvolved parents.
- c. regardless of style, if children are given an average expectable environment they will do fine.
- d. parenting style is irrelevant because behavior is determined by genetics.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-90

Page Ref: 284

Topic: Parenting: What's Right and What's Wrong

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.8

Answer: c. regardless of style, if children are given an average expectable environment they will do fine.

8.1-91. Savannah says she will be devastated if she doesn't get that new pair of jeans that all the other girls are wearing. What concept suggests that Savannah may be able to survive after all?

- a. Genetic resilience
- b. Group socialization theory
- c. Average expectable environment
- d. Resistance to peer pressure

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-91

Page Ref: 284

Topic: Parenting: What's Right and What's Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.8

Answer: c. Average expectable environment

Rationale: An average expectable environment is one that provides children with basic needs for affection and appropriate discipline. Regardless of whether she gets the jeans, Savannah will likely turn out just fine.

8.1-92. Which of the following best represents a moral dilemma?

- a. Carrie broke her mother's favorite vase and feels bad about it.
- b. Josh was asked to prom by a girl he doesn't really like and is trying to decide what to do.
- c. Marshall doesn't like his best friend's girlfriend.
- d. Dad was just offered a promotion and is thinking about taking it.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-92

Page Ref: 284

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: b. Josh was asked to prom by a girl he doesn't really like and is trying to decide what to do.

Rationale: A moral dilemma is a situation in which there is no clear right or wrong answer.

8.1-93. Roger is driving his pregnant wife to the hospital. He is approaching a red light and notices that no one else is around. If Roger has achieved postconventional morality, what is he likely to do?

- a. He will probably run the light, because no one is around to write him a ticket.
- b. He will probably stop at the light, because he knows that it is wrong to run it.
- c. He will probably run the light, because the safety of his wife and unborn child is most important.
- d. He will probably stop at the light to avoid anyone thinking poorly of him.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-93

Page Ref: 285

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: c. He will probably run the light, because the safety of his wife and unborn child is most important.

Rationale: Those who have reached postconventional morality focus on internal moral principles that transcend society.

8.1-94. Limitations on the number of adults who reach the formal operational level, coupled with what finding, lend credence to Piaget's belief that moral development is limited by cognitive development?

- a. Many children at the preoperational level do the right thing, but only out of fear of punishment.
- b. Stephen is at the formal operational stage and doesn't tell on his friend for shoplifting because he understands that his friend is just pretending.
- c. Phil is at the concrete level and only behaves in class when the teacher is around.
- d. Most individuals don't reach the postconventional level.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-94

Page Ref: 285

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: d. Most individuals don't reach the postconventional level.

Rationale: Postconventional morality requires the ability to think abstractly.

- 8.1-95. According to Piaget, one's level of moral development is linked to one's level of
- intelligence.
 - social development.
 - emotional development.
 - cognitive development.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-95

Page Ref: 285

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.9

Answer: d. cognitive development.

Rationale: Piaget was known for his cognitive theories—a child's moral development is constrained by his stage of cognitive development.

- 8.1-96. According to Kohlberg, behavior motivated by the avoidance of punishment represents _____ morality.
- preconventional
 - conventional
 - postconventional
 - formal conventional

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-96

Page Ref: 285

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.9

Answer: a. preconventional

- 8.1-97. Regarding the Heinz dilemma, a person who decides not to steal the drug for fear of being imprisoned is reasoning at the _____ stage.
- preconventional
 - conventional
 - postconventional
 - formal conventional

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-97

Page Ref: 285

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.9

Answer: a. preconventional

Rationale: In the preconventional stage, one is focused on punishment and reward.

8.1-98. Mariah can speed on a certain stretch of the interstate without being ticketed, yet she decides not to speed because it is unlawful. Mariah's reasoning reflects _____ reasoning.

- a. preconventional
- b. conventional
- c. postconventional
- d. formal conventional

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-98

Page Ref: 285–286

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.9

Answer: b. conventional

Rationale: Those with conventional morality focus on society's values and approvals.

8.1-99. According to theory assumptions, which of the following is true concerning Kohlberg and Piaget?

- a. Levels of moral development are unrelated to levels of cognitive development.
- b. Reaching the postconventional stage requires functioning at Piaget's preoperational stage.
- c. Reaching the postconventional stage requires functioning at Piaget's formal operations stage.
- d. Like Piaget's stage theory, Kohlberg's theory is comprised of four distinctly separate stages.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-99

Page Ref: 285–286

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: c. Reaching the postconventional stage requires functioning at Piaget's formal operations stage.

Rationale: To focus on internal morals that transcend society requires hypothetical reasoning beyond the here-and-now.

8.1-100. According to Kohlberg, postconventional morality involves behavior motivated by doing what is

- a. expected of you by peers.
- b. expected of you by authority figures.
- c. best for the individual.
- d. best for the greatest number of people.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-100

Page Ref: 286

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.9

Answer: d. best for the greatest number of people.

8.1-101. According to Kohlberg, which level of morality is Brad using if he decides not to steal the candy because he might get caught?

- a. Postconventional
- b. Preconventional
- c. Conventional
- d. Objective responsibility

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-101

Page Ref: 286

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: b. Preconventional

Rationale: Preconventional thought is based on the outcome of the action—focusing on punishment or reward.

8.1-102. Joseph refuses to vote in major elections because he believes that most political candidates seeking office are motivated by personal gain and not a desire to create positive social change. Joseph's reasoning reflects

- a. preconventional reasoning.
- b. conventional reasoning.
- c. postconventional reasoning.
- d. formal conventional reasoning.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-102

Page Ref: 286

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.9

Answer: c. postconventional reasoning.

Rationale: In judging his candidate, Joseph is relying on his internal moral principles, unconstrained by society's values.

8.1-103. Responses to moral dilemmas are only moderately correlated with actual behavior. Which of the following may be seen to increase the strength of correlations between hypothetical responses and actual behavior?

- a. Posing dilemmas focused on abstract situations not likely to be faced by respondents
- b. Posing dilemmas focused on life-or-death decisions that will lead to more honest responding
- c. Posing dilemmas focused on lighthearted subjects that will put respondents more at ease
- d. Posing dilemmas focused on realistic situations that are likely to be faced on a regular basis

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-103

Page Ref: 286, 48

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: d. Posing dilemmas focused on realistic situations that are likely to be faced on a regular basis

Rationale: External validity increases when a research design applies to organisms as they go about their everyday business.

8.1-104. Johnny has never been harassed by the school bully but most of his friends have. Johnny's decision to stand up to the bully to protect his friends represents a type of _____ morality.

- a. preconventional
- b. conventional
- c. postconventional
- d. formal conventional

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-104

Page Ref: 286

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: c. postconventional

Rationale: In standing up for others, Johnny is relying on his internal moral principles, unconstrained by society's values.

8.1-105. Karen has the impulse to shoplift but when she begins thinking about how others would be disappointed with her actions, she resists. Karen's thinking illustrates _____ reasoning.

- a. preconventional
- b. conventional
- c. postconventional
- d. formal conventional

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-105

Page Ref: 286

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: b. conventional

Rationale: Karen's concern with society's values reflects conventional morality.

8.1-106. Kara is a 12-year-old female who likes to wear dresses, but also likes to play baseball with her brothers. Based on this information, what aspect of gender development is she struggling with?

- a. Both gender identity and gender roles
- b. Only gender identity
- c. Only gender roles
- d. Gender identity, but not gender roles

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-106

Page Ref: 286–287

Topic: Gender Identity

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: c. Only gender roles

Rationale: Gender identity refers to an individual's sense of being male or female, whereas gender roles are the behaviors that tend to accompany being male or female.

8.1-107. What object will Shelly's 1-year-old daughter likely choose to play with?

- a. A train
- b. A pan
- c. A slipper
- d. A coloring book

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-107

Page Ref: 287

Topic: Gender Identity

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: b. A pan

Rationale: As early as 1 year of age or less, girls and boys choose different types of toys—girls like dolls, stuffed animals, and cookware.

8.1-108. Who is likely to receive the most ridicule?

- a. Janice, who likes to ride her skateboard
- b. Mark, who plays with his action figures
- c. Tom, who likes to cook
- d. Lisa, who likes to play dress-up

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-108

Page Ref: 287

Topic: Gender Identity

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: c. Tom, who likes to cook

Rationale: Gender-role socialization is stricter for boys than for girls (in the U.S.)

8.1-109. Research investigating gender differences in behavior suggests that

- a. during infancy there are not gender differences between the toy preferences of boys and girls.
- b. no gender differences have been found between the toy preferences of boy and girl monkeys.
- c. gender differences don't emerge until socializing influences have had their effect.
- d. there are clear biological influences on gender development.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-109

Page Ref: 287

Topic: Gender Identity

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.9

Answer: d. there are clear biological influences on gender development.

8.1-110. Gender differences start occurring

- a. during adolescence.
- b. as early as 1 year old or less.
- c. at birth.
- d. in utero.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-110

Page Ref: 287

Topic: Gender Identity

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.9

Answer: b. as early as 1 year old or less.

- 8.1-111. The transitional time between childhood and adulthood is called
- maturation.
 - puberty.
 - adolescence.
 - identity.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-111

Page Ref: 288

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.10

Answer: c. adolescence.

- 8.1-112. Maturation includes changes in _____, which include the reproductive organs and genitals.
- spermarche
 - menarche
 - secondary sex characteristics
 - primary sex characteristics

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-112

Page Ref: 289

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.10

Answer: d. primary sex characteristics

- 8.1-113. Menarche refers to
- a boy's first ejaculation.
 - enlargement of uterus, clitoris, and labia.
 - start of menstruation.
 - enlargement of penis, scrotum, and testes.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-113

Page Ref: 289

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.10

Answer: c. start of menstruation.

- 8.1-114. The body's reproductive organs are called
- adrenal glands.
 - thyroid glands.
 - primary sex characteristics.
 - secondary sex characteristics.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-114

Page Ref: 289

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.10

Answer: c. primary sex characteristics.

8.1-115. Which is an example of a secondary sex characteristic?

- a. Genitals
- b. Ovaries
- c. Voice change
- d. Sperm

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-115

Page Ref: 289

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.10

Answer: c. Voice change

8.1-116. During menarche teenagers experience

- a. the start of menstruation.
- b. the first ejaculation.
- c. voice changes.
- d. the end of menstruation.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-116

Page Ref: 289

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.10

Answer: a. the start of menstruation.

8.1-117. Puberty is associated with the onset of

- a. menopause.
- b. menarche.
- c. dementia.
- d. generativity.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-117

Page Ref: 289

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.10

Answer: b. menarche.

8.1-118. Why is it necessary to reach Piaget's formal operational stage to successfully deal with many questions that arise during the college years?

- a. One must be able to think abstractly to reconcile half-truths and multiple-truths.
- b. One must be able to think logically about the issues discussed in many college classes.
- c. One must be able to successfully conserve mass, volume, and number to understand college level material.
- d. One must be able to think critically about new information.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-118

Page Ref: 290

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.10

Answer: a. One must be able to think abstractly to reconcile half-truths and multiple-truths.

Rationale: Formal operations include hypothetical and abstract reasoning.

- 8.1-119. Jess is a male in his late twenties. Since high school he has been in and out of relationships, never able to fully commit to one person. According to Erikson, Jess may have unresolved issues concerning?
- Trust
 - Identity
 - Intimacy
 - All of the above

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-119

Page Ref: 290

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.10

Answer: d. All of the above

Rationale: Erikson believed that if we fail to resolve an earlier conflict, we may be at risk for later psychological conditions. In Jess's case, failure to develop trust, identity, and intimacy in high school may be preventing him from having a successful relationship in his twenties.

- 8.1-120. According to Erikson, which is true?
- Unsuccessful resolution of a crisis decreases the likelihood that a future crisis will be successfully resolved.
 - Unsuccessful resolution of a crisis has no effect on whether a future crisis will be successfully resolved.
 - In most cases psychosocial crises go unresolved with no detrimental effects on social development.
 - In most cases psychosocial crises are unsuccessfully resolved leading to detrimental effects on social development.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-120

Page Ref: 290

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.10

Answer: a. Unsuccessful resolution of a crisis decreases the likelihood that a future crisis will be successfully resolved.

- 8.1-121. Which developmental theorist is likely to be most criticized for the use of broad age ranges in various stages of his theory?
- Erikson
 - Vygotsky
 - Ainsworth
 - Piaget

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-121

Page Ref: 290–291

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.10

Answer: a. Erikson

Rationale: Erikson is the only theorist to deal with the full life cycle.

- 8.1-122. Formal operational thinking is likely required to successfully resolve Erikson's
- a. identity versus role confusion crisis.
 - b. autonomy versus shame and doubt crisis.
 - c. initiative versus guilt crisis.
 - d. trust versus mistrust crisis.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-122

Page Ref: 274, 291

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.10

Answer: a. identity versus role confusion crisis.

Rationale: Formal operational thought and identity are both achievements of adolescence.

- 8.1-123. During the autonomy versus shame and doubt stage of development, the key social agent influencing the resolution of the crisis is likely to be
- a. friends.
 - b. society of peers.
 - c. television and media.
 - d. parents.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-123

Page Ref: 291

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.10

Answer: d. parents.

Rationale: This autonomy versus shame and doubt stage is associated with toddlerhood, when parents are most influential.

- 8.1-124. Erikson's first psychosocial crisis is
- a. identity versus role confusion.
 - b. initiative versus guilt.
 - c. trust versus mistrust.
 - d. ego integrity versus despair.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-124

Page Ref: 291

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.10

Answer: c. trust versus mistrust.

8.1-125. In order to form a secure attachment, Erikson would argue that establishing _____ would be the critical factor.

- a. identity
- b. trust
- c. autonomy
- d. ego

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-125

Page Ref: 291

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.10

Answer: b. trust

Rationale: Erikson's first psychosocial stage involves resolution of the trust versus mistrust crisis; successful resolution results in general security, optimism, and trust in others.

8.1-126. Brynna's parents are political conservatives, whereas Brynna identifies more with liberal political views. When asked her political orientation, Brynna seems uncertain and does not respond. Brynna is dealing with the _____ crisis.

- a. industry versus inferiority
- b. autonomy versus shame and doubt
- c. ego integrity versus despair
- d. identity versus identity confusion

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-126

Page Ref: 291

Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.10

Answer: d. identity versus identity confusion

Rationale: Role and direction are the positive results of resolving the crisis of identity versus identity confusion.

8.1-127. Sue has devoted so much time to her engineering career that at age 70 she has never been free to pursue many of her personal interests. Sue's feelings of missed opportunities suggest a sense of

- a. stagnation.
- b. generativity.
- c. despair.
- d. alienation.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-127

Page Ref: 291

Topic: The Ups and Downs of Adulthood

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 8.11

Answer: c. despair.

Rationale: Failing to adequately resolve the crisis of ego integrity versus despair results in feelings of regret.

- 8.1-128. Dr. Lincoln is studying the career paths of his graduating students. What is he likely to discover?
- a. Most of his students will enter directly into the career of their choice.
 - b. Many students will take a year or two off before entering into their careers.
 - c. Most students will change jobs multiple times over the course of their careers.
 - d. Many students will choose careers outside of their stated major.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-128

Page Ref: 292

Topic: The Ups and Downs of Adulthood

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.11

Answer: c. Most students will change jobs multiple times over the course of their careers.

Rationale: Research shows that the average American worker changed jobs 10.5 times between the ages of 18 and 40.

- 8.1-129. Who is most likely experiencing the empty-nest syndrome?
- a. Samantha, a stay-at-home mom, whose youngest son just left for college
 - b. Derek, a businessman, whose only daughter just got married
 - c. Patricia, a full-time librarian, whose daughter just joined the Peace Corps
 - d. All of the above

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-129

Page Ref: 292

Topic: The Ups and Downs of Adulthood

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.11

Answer: a. Samantha, a stay-at-home mom, whose youngest son just left for college

Rationale: The empty-nest syndrome refers to a mother's depression following the "flight" of her children.

- 8.1-130. Tamara and Josiah are having some marital problems. They are considering having a child to help bring them closer. What might you recommend to this couple?
- a. You should encourage them to proceed with their plans, as children generally enhance marital satisfaction, especially when the children are young.
 - b. You should discourage them from adding children to an unstable relationship, because although it will help while the child is young, as the child gets older, stress levels will rise.
 - c. You should encourage them, suggesting that they should have several children if they can, to ensure that they will benefit from increased marital satisfaction.
 - d. You should discourage them; adding a child is likely to decrease their marital satisfaction, especially while the child is young.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-130

Page Ref: 292–293

Topic: The Ups and Downs of Adulthood

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.11

Answer: d. You should discourage them; adding a child is likely to decrease their marital satisfaction, especially while the child is young.

Rationale: Having a child involves a shift in lifestyle and a huge schedule commitment.

8.1-131. Who is likely in the midst of a midlife crisis?

- a. Thirty-seven-year-old Morgan who just bought a new sports car
- b. Forty-one-year-old Cole who is finally moving into his dream home
- c. Forty-six-year-old Stacy who just started a new aerobics program
- d. Thirty-nine-year-old Bradley who just signed up for snowboarding lessons

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-131

Page Ref: 293

Topic: The Ups and Downs of Adulthood

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.11

Answer: d. Thirty-nine-year-old Bradley who just signed up for snowboarding lessons.

Rationale: A midlife crisis is characterized by emotional distress about aging and an attempt to recapture youth.

8.1-132. Emotional distress about the aging process could be signs of

- a. the empty-nest syndrome.
- b. menopause.
- c. a midlife crisis.
- d. disengagement.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-132

Page Ref: 293

Topic: The Ups and Downs of Adulthood

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.11

Answer: c. a midlife crisis.

8.1-133. Empty-nest researchers have found that

- a. most empty nesters experience an increase in life satisfaction after their children leave home.
- b. most empty nesters are men who experience a period of depression after their children leave home.
- c. women are less likely than men to experience depression after their children leave home.
- d. women are more likely than men to experience depression after their children leave home.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-133

Page Ref: 293

Topic: The Ups and Downs of Adulthood

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.11

Answer: a. most empty nesters experience an increase in life satisfaction after their children leave home.

- 8.1-134. Who is committing a violation of functional age?
- a. Three-year-old Jamie, who is watching *Spongebob Squarepants*
 - b. Fifty-one-year-old Jack, who is skateboarding in the park
 - c. Forty-nine-year-old Misty, who is getting botox injections
 - d. Eighteen-year-old Charles, who just purchased a new Harley

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-134

Page Ref: 293–294

Topic: Who Is Old? Differing Concepts of Old Age

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.12

Answer: b. Fifty-one-year-old Jack, who is skateboarding in the park

Rationale: Functional age refers to one's ability to function in given roles in society.

- 8.1-135. Your 72-year-old grandfather just walked out the door wearing baggy shorts and his baseball cap on backwards. What aspect of aging is he violating?
- a. Biological age
 - b. Psychological age
 - c. Social age
 - d. Functional age

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-135

Page Ref: 293–294

Topic: Who Is Old? Differing Concepts of Old Age

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.12

Answer: d. Functional age

Rationale: Functional age refers to one's ability to function in given roles in society.

- 8.1-136. Ramsey, a 67-year-old computer programmer, would probably rate very high on which of the following indexes?
- a. Psychological age
 - b. Social age
 - c. Functional age
 - d. Both A and C are correct.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-136

Page Ref: 293–294

Topic: Who Is Old? Differing Concepts of Old Age

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.12

Answer: d. Both A and C are correct.

Rationale: Ramsey is behaving in an adaptive fashion. His psychological age reflects the capacity to deal with the stresses of an ever-changing environment and his functional age reflects his ability to function within society's roles.

8.1-137. Menopause refers to

- a. the loss of sexual interest occurring in late adulthood.
- b. the onset of puberty in early adulthood.
- c. the end of the menstruation period in late adulthood.
- d. the loss of sexual potency in late adulthood.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-137

Page Ref: 294

Topic: Who Is Old? Differing Concepts of Old Age

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.12

Answer: c. the end of the menstruation period in late adulthood.

8.1-138. Gail has just turned 53 and is beginning menopause. Gail is likely to begin experiencing

- a. a significant loss of appetite.
- b. a significant loss of physical energy.
- c. depression.
- d. hot flashes.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.1-138

Page Ref: 294

Topic: Who Is Old? Differing Concepts of Old Age

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.12

Answer: d. hot flashes.

8.1-139. People typically experience declines in vision, hearing, and smell at about age

- a. 30–39.
- b. 40–49.
- c. 50–59.
- d. 60–69.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-139

Page Ref: 295

Topic: Who Is Old? Differing Concepts of Old Age

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.12

Answer: d. 60–69.

8.1-140. Emily is 68 years old. She will likely display a decline in _____ from her earlier years.

- a. crystallized intelligence
- b. pertinent memories
- c. performance on recognition tasks
- d. performance on free recall tasks

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-140

Page Ref: 295

Topic: Who Is Old: Differing Concepts of Old Age

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.12

Answer: d. performance on free recall tasks

Rationale: Many cognitive functions are spared from age-related decline and others actually improve.

- 8.1-141. Recent findings associated with aging and cognitive functioning show that older adults outscore younger adults on
- a. vocabulary tests.
 - b. memory tests.
 - c. visual tests.
 - d. auditory tests.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-141

Page Ref: 295

Topic: Who Is Old? Differing Concepts of Old Age

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.12

Answer: a. vocabulary tests.

- 8.1-142. Kevin is a 65-year-old college professor. Compared to when he was 30, Kevin is now likely to
- a. struggle hearing students' questions during lecture.
 - b. struggle analyzing students' questions during lecture.
 - c. struggle formulating his thoughts when responding to students' questions.
 - d. struggle verbalizing his thoughts when responding to students' questions.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.1-142

Page Ref: 295

Topic: Who Is Old? Differing Concepts of Old Age

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.12

Answer: a. struggle hearing students' questions during lecture.

Rationale: When people reach their 60s and 70s, basic sensory processing start to decline.

- 8.1-143. Older contestants tend to do better on the game show *Who Wants to be a Millionaire* than on the game show *Jeopardy*. What is the most likely explanation?
- a. *Who Wants to be a Millionaire* requires recognition, while *Jeopardy* requires recall.
 - b. *Who Wants to be a Millionaire* requires recall, while *Jeopardy* requires recognition.
 - c. Both require fluid intelligence, but *Jeopardy* also requires faster processing speed.
 - d. *Who Wants to be a Millionaire* is more visual, while *Jeopardy* is more auditory.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.1-143

Page Ref: 295

Topic: Who Is Old? Differing Concepts of Old Age

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.12

Answer: a. *Who Wants to be a Millionaire* requires recognition, while *Jeopardy* requires recall.

Rationale: Although free recall declines with age, cued recall or recognition remains intact.

Fill-in-the-Blank

- 8.2-1. Bob watched *The Baby Einsteins* as a child. He is now one of the top students in his class. His mother is convinced that watching this show caused Bob to become more intelligent. Bob's mother may be committing the _____.
- Difficulty:** 3
Question ID: 8.2-1
Page Ref: 265
Topic: Post Hoc Fallacy
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.1
Answer: post hoc fallacy
- 8.2-2. Stating that, while watching television may have an adverse affect on a child's education, it is possible that less bright children may watch more television because they don't enjoy school is an example of a(n) _____ influence.
- Difficulty:** 3
Question ID: 8.2-2
Page Ref: 265
Topic: Bidirectional Influences
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.1
Answer: bidirectional
- 8.2-3. Stating that parents divorce because their children are delinquents is an example of a(n) _____ explanation.
- Difficulty:** 3
Question ID: 8.2-3
Page Ref: 265
Topic: Bidirectional Influences
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.1
Answer: unidirectional
- 8.2-4. Professor Harris is studying the acquisition of reading skills. He is administering a series of reading tests to children in the first five years of school. He is going to compare the differences among children at each grade level in an attempt to discover where the largest gains take place. Professor Harris should remember that he will not be able to account for _____ in this particular study.
- Difficulty:** 3
Question ID: 8.2-4
Page Ref: 266
Topic: Keeping an Eye on Cohort Effects
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.1
Answer: cohort effects

- 8.2-5. Gabriel grew up in an orphanage. Abandoned by her parents early on, she endured numerous types of abuse and neglect. Despite an extremely difficult upbringing, Gabriel is about to complete her degree in counseling and is planning on a career assisting troubled youths. Gabriel is demonstrating incredible _____.

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.2-5
Page Ref: 267
Topic: The Influence of Early Experience
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.1
Answer: resilience

- 8.2-6. Environmental factors that can exert a negative impact on prenatal development are termed _____.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-6
Page Ref: 269
Topic: Conception and Prenatal Development: From Zygote to Baby
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.3
Answer: teratogens

- 8.2-7. Baby Kendra is reaching down to pick up her rattle; for Kendra this would be considered a _____ behavior.

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.2-7
Page Ref: 270
Topic: Infant Motor Development: How Babies Get Going
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.4
Answer: motor

- 8.2-8. Piaget's _____ developmental theory focuses on ways in which children learn, think, reason, and remember.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-8
Page Ref: 272
Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.5
Answer: cognitive

- 8.2-9. During Piaget's _____ stage of development, infants learn about objects by physically handling them.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-9
Page Ref: 273
Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.5
Answer: sensorimotor

8.2-10. During Piaget's _____ stage, a child believes that objects do not exist if you cannot see them.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-10
Page Ref: 273
Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.5
Answer: sensorimotor

8.2-11. The inability to see events from others' perspectives during Piaget's preoperational stage is called _____.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-11
Page Ref: 274
Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.5
Answer: egocentrism

8.2-12. If a 5-year-old is unable to see others' perspectives and thinks that everyone experiences things as she does, she is demonstrating _____.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-12
Page Ref: 274
Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.5
Answer: egocentrism

8.2-13. A 9-year-old who is unable to multiply and divide is delayed in reaching Piaget's _____.

Difficulty: 2
Question ID: 8.2-13
Page Ref: 274
Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: 8.5
Answer: concrete operations stage

8.2-14. During Piaget's _____ stage of development, children can organize physical objects using mental operations, which explains why collecting objects is so popular.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-14
Page Ref: 274
Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.5
Answer: concrete operations

8.2-15. Understanding if-then statements typically takes place at Piaget's _____ stage.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-15
Page Ref: 274
Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.5
Answer: formal operations

8.2-16. If school systems were aware that a large percentage of individuals never reach the _____ stage of development, they might remove algebra as a requirement for graduation.

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.2-16
Page Ref: 274
Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.5
Answer: formal operations

8.2-17. A teenager is likely to be functioning at the _____ stage of Piaget's cognitive development.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-17
Page Ref: 274
Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.10
Answer: formal operations

8.2-18. According to Vygotsky, the provision of assistance to those who cannot perform activities alone is called _____.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-18
Page Ref: 275
Topic: Vygotsky: Social and Cultural Influences on Learning
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.5
Answer: scaffolding

8.2-19. The theorist _____ would confirm the finding that many students report that they learn more from a class when they are allowed to discuss theories with the professor and other students, as opposed to pure lecture.

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.2-19
Page Ref: 275
Topic: Vygotsky: Social and Cultural Influences on Learning
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.5
Answer: Vygotsky

- 8.2-20. A baby cheetah follows a zookeeper's every move because the zookeeper was the first person observed by the cheetah after birth. This behavior is called _____.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-20
Page Ref: 280
Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.7
Answer: imprinting

- 8.2-21. The most common type of attachment formed between infants and primary caregivers is the _____ attachment.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-21
Page Ref: 282
Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.7
Answer: secure

- 8.2-22. Erikson might argue that establishing _____ is the critical factor in forming a secure attachment.

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.2-22
Page Ref: 282, 291
Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.7
Answer: trust

- 8.2-23. The _____ style of parenting is associated with strict discipline, punishment, and limited displays of affection.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-23
Page Ref: 284
Topic: Parenting: What's Right and What's Wrong?
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.8
Answer: authoritarian

- 8.2-24. The _____ style of parenting is associated with the best social and emotional outcomes for children and the lowest levels of behavior problems

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-24
Page Ref: 284
Topic: Parenting: What's Right and What's Wrong?
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.8
Answer: authoritative

- 8.2-25. You know a kid at school named Nick whose clothes rarely match and doesn't smell quite right most of the time. Nick is always the first one at the party and the last one to leave. Although jealous at first because of Nick's apparent freedom, it has just dawned on you that Nick's parents are probably _____.

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.2-25
Page Ref: 284
Topic: Parenting: What's Right and What's Wrong
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.8
Answer: uninvolved

- 8.2-26. Mary's best friend just asked her if she can copy her homework. If Mary says yes, she is violating the academic honor code; if Mary says no, she will hurt her friend's feelings. Mary is facing a(n) _____.

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.2-26
Page Ref: 284–285
Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.9
Answer: moral dilemma

- 8.2-27. Kohlberg's _____ developmental theory focuses on how people reason about right and wrong behaviors.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-27
Page Ref: 285
Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.9
Answer: moral

- 8.2-28. The belief that you should not steal because you could go to jail represents reasoning associated with Kohlberg's _____ level.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-28
Page Ref: 285
Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.9
Answer: preconventional

- 8.2-29. Believing that you should smoke cigarettes because others would think you are "cool" represents Kohlberg's _____ level of reasoning.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-29
Page Ref: 286
Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.9
Answer: conventional

- 8.2-30. That fact that many girls participate in athletics, wear baseball caps, and dominate ballet conservatories suggest that the _____ for girls are less well defined than they are for boys.

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.2-30
Page Ref: 287
Topic: Gender Identity
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.9
Answer: gender roles

- 8.2-31. The period of transition between childhood and young adulthood is called _____.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-31
Page Ref: 288
Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.10
Answer: adolescence

- 8.2-32. The reproductive organs and genitals that distinguish the sexes are called _____.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-32
Page Ref: 289
Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.10
Answer: primary sex characteristics

- 8.2-33. _____ is the start of menstruation.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-33
Page Ref: 289
Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.10
Answer: Menarche

- 8.2-34. Erikson's _____ developmental theory focuses on social and emotional changes experienced by people throughout their lifespan

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-34
Page Ref: 290
Topic: Adolescence: A Time of Dramatic Change
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.10
Answer: identity

8.2-35. The major crisis facing young adults according to Erikson involves the crisis of _____ versus _____.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-35
Page Ref: 291
Topic: The Ups and Downs of Adulthood
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.11
Answer: intimacy; isolation

8.2-36. During old age Erikson suggests that we confront the crisis of _____ versus _____.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-36
Page Ref: 291
Topic: The Ups and Downs of Adulthood
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.11
Answer: ego integrity; despair

8.2-37. The crisis of adulthood characterized by emotional distress about the aging process is called the _____.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-37
Page Ref: 293
Topic: The Ups and Downs of Adulthood
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.11
Answer: midlife crisis

8.2-38. Rico just turned 52 and has decided to start surfing. He could be experiencing a(n) _____.

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.2-38
Page Ref: 293
Topic: The Ups and Downs of Adulthood
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.11
Answer: midlife crisis

8.2-39. The termination of menstruation signaling the end of a woman's reproductive potential is termed _____.

Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 8.2-39
Page Ref: 294
Topic: Who Is Old? Differing Concepts of Old Age
Skill: Factual
Objective: 8.12
Answer: menopause

Essay

- 8.3-1. Provide one example of both a unidirectional and bidirectional explanation of development.

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.3-1
Page Ref: 265
Topic: Bidirectional Influences
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.1

Answer: Provide an example of a unidirectional explanation and the idea that there is a single causal arrow from one concept to another (e.g., poor nutrition causes lower intelligence).

Provide an example of a bidirectional explanation and the idea that there is a reciprocal relationship between two variables and causation flows both ways (e.g., poor nutrition may cause lower intelligence; or less bright parents may be more likely to be poor and therefore can't afford as much nutritious food).

- 8.3-2. Lisa and Bruce just adopted a child whose biological parents had a history of depression. How would the phenomenon of gene-environment interaction come into play for the child?

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.3-2
Page Ref: 267
Topic: Distinguishing Nature from Nurture
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.2

Answer: Explain that although their child might possess a genetic predisposition towards depression, the effects of the gene depend on the particular environmental conditions present. If Lisa and Bruce can provide a loving, positive environment, the depression may never express itself.

- 8.3-3. Donny's mother was a heroin addict while she was pregnant. She continued to use for an additional 6 years, despite Donny's presence. Donny, now age 7, is struggling in school. Explain why psychologists can't conclude that the heroin use alone is responsible for his cognitive deficit.

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.3-3
Page Ref: 269, 267
Topic: Conception and Prenatal Development: From Zygote to Baby
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.3

Answer: Discuss teratogens, agents that can cause birth defects (e.g., heroin). Discuss postnatal factors such as malnutrition and abusive or neglectful parenting that may also contribute to cognitive difficulties, demonstrating understanding of gene-environment interaction.

- 8.3-4. Provide one example each of assimilation and accommodation.

Difficulty: 3
Question ID: 8.3-4
Page Ref: 273
Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds
Skill: Applied
Objective: 8.5

Answer: Provide an example of assimilation or the idea that one simply adds new information to existing schemas (e.g., all round objects are for throwing).

Provide an example of accommodation or the idea that one creates new schemas when presented with information that does not match existing ones (e.g., some round objects, like oranges, are for eating, not throwing).

- 8.3-5. Explain why 4-year-old Jack got so excited when the cookie you gave him broke into three pieces.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.3-5

Page Ref: 273–274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: Discuss Piaget's preoperational stage, specifically these children's lack of conservation skills or the idea that Jack now thinks he has more cookies.

- 8.3-6. Using specific examples, differentiate between the thinking patterns of a 6-year-old student and a 9-year-old student, according to Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.3-6

Page Ref: 273–274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: Information related to 6-year-olds should involve difficulty with conservation tasks, reversing operations, and some issues with logical thinking because intuitive thinking is more prevalent. A 9-year-old can conserve amounts through physical transformation and reason more logically and less intuitively about information.

- 8.3-7. Discuss three beneficial uses and three limitations of Piaget's theory.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 8.3-7

Page Ref: 274–275

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.5

Answer: Benefits include providing a standard assessment of general ability, establishing age-related benchmarks for when certain skills may emerge, assisting teachers in curriculum development, and allowing for age appropriate instruction. Limits include decreased focus on environmental influences affecting learning, tasks can be learned earlier than Piaget suggests, uneven development occurs because one can be in one stage on one task and in a different stage on a different task, and does not fully address those with developmental delays.

- 8.3-8. Provide an example of scaffolding in the area of reading instruction.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.3-8

Page Ref: 275

Topic: Vygotsky: Social and Cultural Influences on Learning

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: Explain that scaffolding involves initial assistance and support from a parent or teacher until the child can perform the task on her own.

Explain that teacher might initially read a story to a child, then assist the child in sounding out new words, and finally allow the child to read the story to her.

8.3-9. Write a false-belief scenario.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.3-9

Page Ref: 278

Topic: Cognitive Landmarks of Early Development

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.6

Answer: Describe a scenario that presents incomplete information to the participants, but in which the child has access to the complete story (e.g., in the story, Chrissy hides an Easter egg behind the tree, but unbeknownst to her, her brother finds it and puts it behind the plant. The child is then asked to predict where Chrissy will later look for the egg).

8.3-10. Explain how the emergence of stranger anxiety favors the nature position of development.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.3-10

Page Ref: 280

Topic: Stranger Anxiety: The Sudden Change at 8 Months

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.7

Answer: Explain that stranger anxiety appears at about 8 months of age for nearly all infants regardless of their environment.

Explain that the nature position favors genetic explanations over environmental, and there may be evolutionary value associated with this trait.

8.3-11. Describe how uninvolved parenting might lead to an insecure-avoidant attachment.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.3-11

Page Ref: 282, 284

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.7

Answer: Explain that uninvolved parents spend little or no time with their children, and so their basic needs may go unsatisfied.

Explain that infants demonstrating an insecure-avoidant pattern show little or no evidence of an emotional bond with their caregivers.

8.3-12. Provide assurance to your friend, who just dropped off her 3-month-old infant at daycare, that she can still create a secure attachment with her child.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.3-12

Page Ref: 282

Topic: Attachment: Establishing Bonds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.7

Answer: Explain that most U.S. infants (about 60 percent) develop secure attachments and that infants are capable of forming multiple attachments, including those with caregivers and daycare providers.

8.3-13. Explain how the concept of resilience interacts with research on parenting styles.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.3-13

Page Ref: 267, 284

Topic: Parenting: What's Right and What's Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.8

Answer: Explain that although some parenting styles are linked to better adjustment later in life, many children survive not only average parenting, but also outright abuse and still thrive later on. The concept of average expectable environment predicts that with basic needs for affection met and appropriate discipline, children will turn out fine; the concept of resilience similarly proposes that children emerge successfully from encounters with all levels of stress.

8.3-14. Provide an example of the difference between how an individual in the preconventional level of moral reasoning would respond versus an individual in the conventional level to a moral dilemma.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.3-14

Page Ref: 285–286

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: Provide an example that illustrates that at the preconventional level, decisions are based on concrete consequences; while at the conventional level, decisions are based on the perspectives of others or society in general (e.g., a preconventional reason for not shoplifting may be that one would be punished if caught; while at the conventional level, the reason revolves around the perception or expectations of others—my friends will distance themselves from me if I get caught).

8.3-15. Regarding Kohlberg's theory, use specific examples to differentiate between a conventional moral reasoner and a postconventional moral reasoner.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 8.3-15

Page Ref: 285–286

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Factual

Objective: 8.9

Answer: A conventional moral reasoner is described as one who conforms to majority opinions or follows social norms when reasoning about right and wrong actions. A conventional moral reasoner may hold certain political beliefs because most of the person's peers hold those beliefs. A postconventional moral reasoner uses higher moral principles to reason about right and wrong actions. For postconventional reasoners, acts that produce the greatest good for the greatest number of people are moral acts, even if they produce disfavor from others or involve acting against self-interest. A postconventional reasoner will not likely conform or change political attitudes due to majority influence, they tend to have internal principles of right and wrong that may not adhere to social norms.

8.3-16. Describe the role that the media plays in promoting or blurring acceptable gender roles.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.3-16

Page Ref: 286–287

Topic: Gender Identity

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: Explain that at one end, television and the movies typically portray men as overly masculine and women as overly sexual, promoting stereotypical gender roles. On the other end, when females are cast as heroines toting guns and swords, gender roles may become blurred.

8.3-17. Explain why fewer and fewer women are likely to experience the empty-nest syndrome.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.3-17

Page Ref: 293

Topic: The Ups and Downs of Adulthood

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.11

Answer: Explain that women who are most affected by their children leaving the home have usually been stay-at-home moms or at least focused a great deal of attention on their children.

Explain that, more than ever, women are joining and participating in the workplace or have careers and lives outside of the home.

Critical Thinking Short Answer

8.4-1. What tasks could be presented to students to assess whether they have entered Piaget's formal operations stage of development?

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.4-1

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Piaget: How Children Construct Their Worlds

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.5

Answer: Tasks dealing with abstract thinking, deductive reasoning, or theory development would tap into formal operational development. For example, tasks involving the completion of calculus problems, term papers focusing on philosophical debates, or the development of original research projects are formal operational tasks.

- 8.4-2. Correlations between Kohlberg's dilemmas and real-world moral behavior are relatively low because responses to hypothetical dilemmas are often incongruent with a person's behaviors. Does this suggest that Kohlberg's theory is not a valid measure of moral development?

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 8.4-2

Page Ref: 286

Topic: Moral Development: Knowing Right from Wrong

Skill: Applied

Objective: 8.9

Answer: Kohlberg's theory is a measure of how people reason about moral problems but it is not a measure that predicts the behaviors that people will present in real-world situations. In this way, it could be considered both a valid and invalid measure of moral development depending on how the term "moral development" is defined. If moral development is defined as a type of reasoning about right and wrong his theory could be a valid measure. If moral development is defined as a style of behavior one presents in real contexts, his theory may not be a valid measure.

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