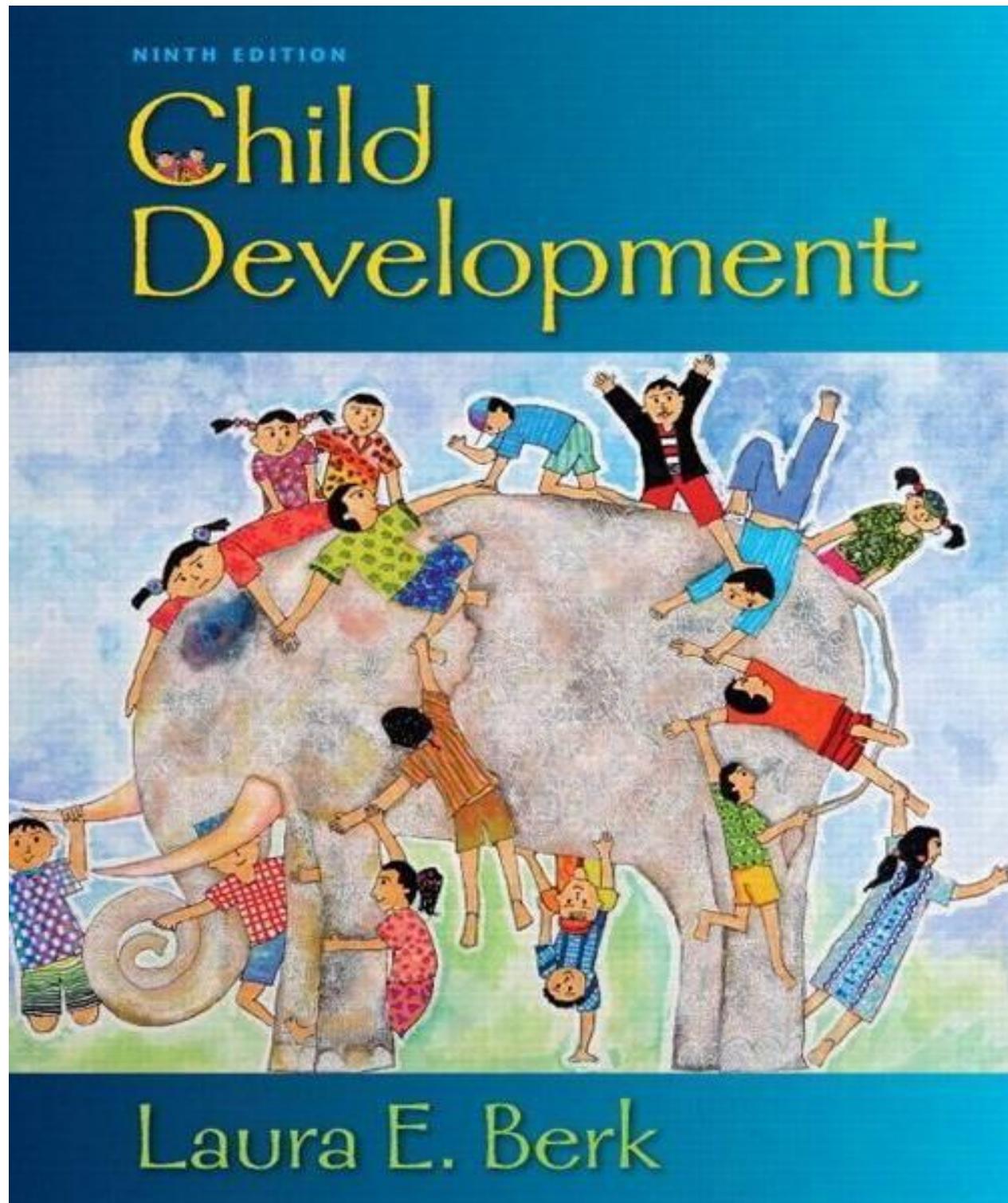


TEST BANK



Test Bank For Child Development 9th Edition by Laura E. Berk

Table of Contents

Part I: Theory and Research in Child Development

Chapter 1 History, Theory, and Applied Directions

Chapter 2 Research Strategies

Part II: Foundations of Development

Chapter 3 Biological Foundations, Prenatal Development, and Birth

Chapter 4 Infancy: Early Learning, Motor Skills, and Perceptual Capacities

Chapter 5 Physical Growth

Part III: Cognitive and Language Development

Chapter 6 Cognitive Development: Piagetian, Core Knowledge, and Vygotskian Perspectives

Chapter 7 Cognitive Development: An Information-Processing Perspective

Chapter 8 Intelligence

Chapter 9 Language Development

Part IV: Personality and Social Development

Chapter 10 Emotional Development

Chapter 11 Self and Social Understanding

Chapter 12 Moral Development

Chapter 13 Development of Sex Differences and Gender Roles

Part V: Contexts for Development

Chapter 14 The Family

Chapter 15 Peers, Media, and Schooling

CHAPTER 1
HISTORY, THEORY, AND APPLIED DIRECTIONS
MULTIPLE CHOICE

1) The field of child development

- A) is devoted to understanding human constancy and change throughout the lifespan.
- B) is part of a larger, interdisciplinary field known as developmental science.
- C) focuses primarily on children's physical and emotional development.
- D) focuses primarily on infants' and children's social and cognitive development.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

2) The common goal of investigators who study child development is to

- A) understand how physical growth and nutrition contribute to health and well-being throughout the lifespan.
- B) understand more about personality and social development.
- C) analyze child-rearing practices and experiences that promote children's well-being.
- D) describe and identify those factors that influence the consistencies and changes in young people during the first two decades of life.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 4

3) Which of the following factors contributed to the study of child development in the twentieth century?

- A) The beginning of public education led to a demand for knowledge about what and how to teach children of different ages.
- B) Parents were having more children and researchers became interested in the effects of family size on children's well-being.
- C) Pediatricians were pressured by insurance companies to improve children's health, which inspired nutritional research.
- D) High rates of childhood depression inspired new areas of research into children's anxieties and behavior problems.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 4

4) Which of the following statements is true about the field of child development?

- A) Scientific curiosity is the prevailing factor that led to the study of children, and current researchers primarily answer questions of scientific interest.
- B) The field of child development is considered interdisciplinary because it has grown through the combined efforts of people from many fields.
- C) Child development is the area of study devoted to understanding constancy and change throughout the lifespan.
- D) Most of what we know about child development comes from psychologists and medical professionals.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

5) Development is often divided into which of the following three broad domains?

- A) infancy, childhood, and adolescence
- B) social, cultural, and historical
- C) physical, cognitive, and emotional and social
- D) biological, social, and intellectual

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

6) The domains of development

- A) combine in an integrated, holistic fashion.
- B) are not influenced by each other.
- C) operate independently of one another.
- D) are distinct and unrelated.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 4

7) What period of human development brings the most rapid time of change?

- A) the prenatal period
- B) infancy and toddlerhood
- C) early childhood
- D) adolescence

Answer: A

Page Ref: 5

8) During which period of development do children form their first intimate ties to others?

- A) the prenatal period
- B) infancy and toddlerhood
- C) early childhood
- D) middle childhood

Answer: B

Page Ref: 5

9) Charlotte is long and lean. She engages in make-believe play and has a blossoming sense of morality. Charlotte is probably in which period of human development?

- A) the prenatal period
- B) infancy and toddlerhood
- C) early childhood
- D) middle childhood

Answer: C

Page Ref: 5–6

10) Pete participates in soccer and is beginning to master fundamental reading and math skills. Pete is probably in which period of human development?

- A) adolescence
- B) middle childhood
- C) early childhood
- D) infancy and toddlerhood

Answer: B

Page Ref: 6

11) During adolescence,

- A) thought and language expand at an astounding rate.
- B) young people begin to master academic knowledge and skills.
- C) young people fully assume adult roles.
- D) thought becomes abstract and idealistic.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 6

12) Which of the following factors have contributed to the period of development called emerging adulthood?

- A) Teenagers from large families assume adult roles upon entering adolescence.
- B) The transition to adult roles has become increasingly prolonged.
- C) Schooling is increasingly directed toward preparation for the world of work.
- D) Young people make enduring commitments soon after high school graduation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 6

13) A good theory

- A) provides an ultimate truth.
- B) cannot be scientifically verified.
- C) describes, explains, and predicts behavior.
- D) is not influenced by the cultural values or beliefs of its time.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 6

14) Which of the following statements is true about child development theories?

- A) They guide and give meaning to our observations and help us understand development.
- B) They are defined as mere opinions or beliefs.
- C) They provide ultimate truths about children and adolescents.
- D) They are difficult to verify, even with contemporary research methods.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 6

15) Theories differ from mere opinion and belief in that

- A) they provide the ultimate truth.
- B) they are usually too abstract to be used as a basis for practical action.
- C) they cannot be tested in a research setting.
- D) their continued existence depends on scientific verification.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 7

16) The continuous development view holds that

- A) infants and preschoolers respond to the world in much the same way as adults do.
- B) children's thoughts, emotions, and behavior differ considerably from those of adults.
- C) development takes place in stages.
- D) development is much like climbing a staircase.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 7

17) Eight-month-old Annabelle is not yet able to organize objects or remember and interpret experiences as an adult does because her development is

- A) continuous.
- B) discontinuous.
- C) stable.
- D) plastic.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 7–8

18) The concept of _____ is characteristic of _____ theories.

- A) nurture; continuous
- B) context; nature
- C) change; heredity
- D) stages; discontinuous

Answer: D

Page Ref: 8

19) The stage concept assumes that children

- A) gradually add more of the same types of skills that were there to begin with.
- B) undergo a slow transformation as they step up from one stage to the next.
- C) make fairly sudden and distinct changes as they grow.
- D) think just as logically as adults do.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 8

20) Dr. Zettler compares children growing up in non-Western village societies with those growing up in large Western cities. Dr. Zettler likely emphasizes _____ in her research.

- A) the nature–nurture controversy
- B) the effects of distinct contexts on development
- C) the concept of step-by-step learning
- D) continuous development

Answer: B

Page Ref: 8

21) Dr. Hoo believes that children who are high in verbal ability, anxiety, or sociability will remain so at later ages. Dr. Hoo likely emphasizes the role of _____ in her research.

- A) plasticity
- B) stability
- C) discontinuity
- D) context

Answer: B

Page Ref: 9

22) Dr. Shepherd studies individual differences in intelligence, personality, and social skills of identical twins raised in different families. Dr. Shepherd likely emphasizes the role of _____ in his research.

- A) heredity
- B) plasticity
- C) early experiences
- D) stability

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9

23) Theorists who emphasize _____ in explaining individual differences typically stress the importance of _____.

- A) early experiences; discontinuity
- B) stability; nurture
- C) the environment; early experiences
- D) context; continuity

Answer: C Page Ref: 9

24) Professor Cortez believes that development is largely due to nature. Professor Cortez would argue that

- A) early intervention is of supreme importance for economically at-risk children.
- B) environmental factors have a greater impact on development than genetic factors.
- C) offering high-quality stimulation in infancy and toddlerhood is vital for favorable development.
- D) providing experiences aimed at promoting change is of little value.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 9

25) Which of the following factors fosters resilience?

- A) an inability to inhibit impulses
- B) having more than two siblings
- C) social support outside the immediate family
- D) an emotionally reactive personality

Answer: C

Page Ref: 10–11 Box: BIOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT: Resilient Children

26) The most consistent asset of resilient children is

- A) a strong bond with a competent, caring adult.
- B) high academic performance in elementary school.
- C) musical ability.
- D) athletic competence.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11 Box: BIOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT: Resilient Children

27) During medieval times,

- A) children were treated as adults once they were old enough to perform daily routines.
- B) clear awareness existed of children as vulnerable beings.
- C) children were viewed as blank slates.
- D) harsh, restrictive child-rearing practices were recommended to tame depraved children.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

28) During the Reformation, the Puritans

- A) characterized children as innocent and close to angels.
- B) regarded children as fully mature by the time they were 7 or 8 years old.
- C) suggested that parents reward children with praise and approval.
- D) believed that children were born evil and stubborn and had to be civilized.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 11

29) In the sixteenth century, _____ prevented most Puritan parents from using extremely repressive child-rearing measures.

- A) the belief that children are vulnerable
- B) religious prohibitions against harsh punishment
- C) love and affection for their children
- D) the belief that children are close to angels

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11