1. The years from 2 to 6 are often called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.
   1. play
   2. growth
   3. beginning
   4. “me”

* *Page Ref: 289*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 8.1*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help(s) doctors measure skeletal age.
   1. Growth norms
   2. X-rays of epiphyses
   3. Height and weight
   4. Chronological age

* *Page Ref: 290*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 8.1*

1. 6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the appearance of permanent teeth in children.
   1. Overweight and obesity accelerate
   2. Poor dental hygiene in toddlerhood delays
   3. Prolonged malnutrition accelerates
   4. Excessive plaque on baby teeth delays

* *Page Ref: 290*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 8.1*

1. 7) Between ages 2 and 6, the brain increases to \_\_\_\_\_ percent of its adult weight.
   1. 60
   2. 70
   3. 80
   4. 90

* *Page Ref: 291*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 8.2*

1. Which of the following is a true statement concerning childhood immunizations?
   1. The United States is ahead of Denmark, Norway, Great Britain, Canada, and Sweden in immunization rates.
   2. Childhood immunization rates in the United States lag behind many other industrialized nations because many U.S. children do not have access to adequate health care.

C) Nearly 100 percent of U.S. children who receive a complete schedule of vaccinations in the first two years continue to receive the immunizations they need until school entry.

* 1. Disease outbreaks of whooping cough and rubella have not occurred in the United States since the development of vaccines for these diseases.
* *Page Ref: 302*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 8.7*

1. Which of the following children is the most likely to lack immunizations?
   1. Sam from the United States
   2. Kristen from Canada
   3. Nigel from Great Britain
   4. Elsa from Sweden

* *Page Ref: 302*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 8.7*

1. Tripp pretends to drink from a toy cup. Tripp’s sister, Anna, takes the same cup and tells Tripp, “This is a hat.” Tripp refuses to place the cup on his head to pretend that it is a hat. Tripp is probably
   1. younger than 2 years of age.
   2. at least 4 years old.
   3. less than 1 year of age.
   4. at least 6 years old.

* *Page Ref: 319*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 9.1*

1. Make-believe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as children realize that agents and recipients of pretend actions can be independent of themselves.
   1. attaches to the real-life conditions associated with it
   2. becomes less self-centered
   3. includes less complex combinations of schemes
   4. becomes more self-directed

* *Page Ref: 319*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 9.1*

1. Five-year-old Matthew and 6-year-old Jessica like to pretend that they live or work in a zoo. Often, Matthew will pretend to be an animal, such as an elephant and Jessica will pretend to be the zookeeper. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play.
   1. parallel
   2. associative
   3. sociodramatic
   4. functional

* *Page Ref: 319*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 9.1*

1. Twenty-month-old Hyrum attempts to sit in a tiny doll chair. Difficulty with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may contribute to Hyrum’s scale error.
   1. cardinality
   2. dual representation
   3. conservation
   4. centration

* *Page Ref: 320*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 9.1*

1. According to Piaget, young children’s thinking often is illogical because they are not capable of
   1. magical thinking.
   2. animistic thinking.
   3. mental actions that obey logical rules.
   4. centration.

* *Page Ref: 321*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 9.2*

1. According to Erikson, play
   1. allows young children to escape from the demands of their lives into a fantasy world.
   2. symbolically represents preschoolers’ unconscious wishes and desires.
   3. is secondary to academic learning for preschoolers.
   4. permits preschoolers to try out new skills with little risk of criticism or failure.

* *Page Ref: 364*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 10.1*

1. For Erikson, the negative outcome of early childhood is an overly
   1. strict superego.
   2. lenient id.
   3. strict ego.
   4. lenient ego.

* *Page Ref: 364*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 10.1*

1. Preschoolers’ self-concepts largely consist of
   1. talents.
   2. personality traits.
   3. observable characteristics.
   4. temperamental qualities.

* *Page Ref: 365*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 10.2*

1. If you asked 3-year-old Aidan to tell you about himself, which of the following is he most likely to say?
   1. “I have a new cat.”
   2. “I am funny.”
   3. “I am a good boy.”
   4. “I am shy.”

* *Page Ref: 365*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 10.2*

1. Studies of self-esteem demonstrate that preschoolers
   1. tend to overestimate the difficulty of tasks.
   2. usually have an accurate understanding of their abilities.
   3. usually rate their own abilities as extremely high.
   4. give up easily when faced with a challenging task.

* *Page Ref: 366*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 10.2*

1. By age 3, children with a history of parental criticism
   1. give up easily when faced with a challenge.
   2. are usually nonemotional after failing.
   3. are nonetheless enthusiastic and highly motivated.
   4. seek approval and anticipate it.

* *Page Ref: 367*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 10.2*

1. Four-year-old D’Andre is upset when his friends exclude him from a game. D’Andre sits in the sandbox alone and plays with the dump truck instead. D’Andre is displaying
   1. effortful control.
   2. situational empathy.
      1. scaffolding.
   3. altruistic behavior.

* *Page Ref: 369*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 10.3*

1. When portraying an emotion they do not feel, children of all ages find it easier to act \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. sad; pleased
   2. pleased; angry
   3. disgusted; pleased
   4. angry; pleased

* *Page Ref: 369*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 10.3*

1. When guilt occurs in appropriate circumstances and is not accompanied by shame, it is related to
   1. ineffective parenting.
   2. good adjustment.
   3. poor emotional self-regulatory skills.
   4. an insecure attachment.

* *Page Ref: 370*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 10.4*

1. When her friend, Reagan, loses her favorite toy, 4-year-old Nahla puts her arm around Reagan and offers to give Reagan a cookie from her lunch. Nahla’s emotional response to Reagan’s loss exhibits
   1. sympathy.
   2. effortful control .
   3. emotional self-regulation.
   4. empathy.

* *Page Ref: 371*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 10.4*

1. Twins Jillian and Wesley, 11 months old, play near each other with similar materials. However they do not try to direct each other’s activities. They are engaged in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play.
   1. parallel
   2. cooperative
   3. associative
   4. nonsocial

* *Page Ref: 372*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 10.5*

1. Jade and Christiana are playing house. Jade is pretending to be the mom and Christiana is pretending to be the dad. Two dolls are used as their children. They are engaged in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play.
   1. parallel
   2. cooperative
   3. associative
   4. nonsocial

* *Page Ref: 372*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 10.5*

1. 43) Nicki Crick and Kenneth Dodge’s circular model showing the steps of social problem solving takes a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach to conflict resolution.
   1. Piagetian
   2. information-processing
   3. Vygotskian
   4. ethological

* *Page Ref: 376*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 10.6*

1. Children who get along well with agemates tend to
   1. request an explanation when they do not understand a peer’s behavior.
   2. attend selectively to social cues.
   3. hover around peers’ activities.
   4. barge into play groups without asking.

* *Page Ref: 376*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 10.6*

1. Which of the following is true about the psychoanalytic perspective and the development of morality?
   1. Freud believed that young children form a superego by internalize the other-sex parent’s moral standards.
   2. Most researchers today agree with Freud’s view of conscience development.
   3. In Freud’s theory, fear of punishment and loss of parental love motivate moral behavior.
   4. Freud believed that moral development is largely complete by 10 to 12 years of age.

* *Page Ref: 378–379*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 10.7*

1. The fact that children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides evidence that Freud’s account of conscience development is inaccurate.
   1. whose parents frequently use threats or physical force tend to feel little guilt following transgressions
   2. whose parents frequently use threats or physical force tend to feel overwhelming guilt when they violate standards
   3. who feel little guilt frequently have loving and nurturing parents
   4. who grow up in abusive households tend to violate standards infrequently

* *Page Ref: 378–379*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 10.7*

1. The most effective forms of discipline encourage good conduct by
   1. only punishing children for severe misconduct.
   2. warning children that they will be punished if they act immaturely.
   3. letting children know ahead of time how to act.
   4. combining firm intervention with a temporary withdrawal of affection.

* *Page Ref: 383*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 10.7*

1. The cognitive-developmental perspective regards children as
   1. passive learners of moral standards.
   2. active thinkers about social rules.
   3. blank slates with regard to morality.
   4. prewired with moral compasses.

* *Page Ref: 384*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 10.8*

1. Between the 1970s and the 1990s, due to increasingly busy lives and the growing assortment of high-calorie snack foods, average daily food intake rose by almost \_\_\_\_\_\_ calories.
   1. 100
   2. 200
   3. 300
   4. 400

* *Page Ref: 420 Box: SI: Health: The Obesity Epidemic: How Americans Became the Heaviest People in the World*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 11.3*

1. The most effective interventions for childhood obesity are
   1. family-based and focus on changing behaviors.
   2. crash diets.
   3. school-based programs.
   4. competitive sports.

* *Page Ref: 420*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 11.3*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the most common vision problem in middle childhood.
   1. Presbyopia
   2. Tunnel vision
   3. Astigmatism
   4. Myopia

* *Page Ref: 422*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 11.*

1. By the end of the school years, nearly \_\_\_\_ percent of all children have myopia.
   1. 15
   2. 25
   3. 35
   4. 45

* *Page Ref: 422*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 11.4*

1. As many as \_\_\_\_\_ percent of low-SES children develop some hearing loss as a result of repeated middle ear infections.
   1. 5
   2. 10
   3. 20
   4. 30

* *Page Ref: 422*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 11.4*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of U.S. school-age children suffer from nocturnal enuresis, which refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Twenty; nightmares
   2. Ten; bedwetting during the night
   3. Five; a brief period when breathing stops temporarily
   4. Ten; fear of the dark

* *Page Ref: 422*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 11.5*

1. One of the most common causes of enuresis is
   1. the use of prescription antidepressant drugs, which increase the amount of urine produced.
   2. abnormalities in the child’s urinary tract or bladder.
   3. falling asleep in a room that is too warm or using too many blankets.
   4. a hormonal imbalance that permits too much urine to accumulate during the night.

* *Page Ref: 422–423*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 11.5*

1. The most effective treatment for enuresis is/are
   1. stimulants.
   2. a urine alarm.
   3. anxiety medication.
   4. punishment.

* *Page Ref: 423*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 11.5*

1. Seven-year-old Derek is having problems with bedwetting at night. Which of the following is probably true?
   1. Derek has not seen a health professional about his problem.
   2. Derek will outgrow this problem by age 8 or 9.
   3. When Derek’s parents punish him for wetting, he wets less often.
   4. Derek’s problem is a learned behavior, rather than a biological issue.

* *Page Ref: 423*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 11.5*

1. 74) Mikkah is 8 years old and experiences nocturnal enuresis. His parents have decided against any type of treatment, feeling that he will “outgrow it.” His parents should know that
   1. treatment in middle childhood has immediate positive psychological consequences.
   2. enuresis is not something that can be outgrown.
   3. doing nothing is, in fact, the most effective treatment for enuresis.
   4. without medical intervention, he runs a high risk of having this problem reoccur throughout his life.

* *Page Ref: 423*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 11.5*

1. The most frequent cause of school absence is
   1. oversleeping.
   2. asthma.
   3. the flu.
   4. the common cold.

* *Page Ref: 423*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 11.5*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is related to asthma in middle childhood.
   1. Obesity
   2. Enuresis
   3. Otitis media
   4. Myopia

* *Page Ref: 423*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 11.5*

1. 84) If you asked 6-year-old Martin how to keep himself “healthy,” he would probably say
   1. it has to do with how internal organs work.
   2. it is important to eat right so the body can build new muscles and bones.
   3. he does not understand the question.
   4. it is a matter of eating vegetables and wearing a jacket when the weather is cold.

* *Page Ref: 425*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 11.6*

1. Between 6 and 12 years of age, Hyrum demonstrates quicker, more accurate movements. This means that Hyrum has improved
   1. agility.
   2. flexibility.
   3. nimbleness.
   4. pliability.

* *Page Ref: 428*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 11.8*

1. Danica, age 9, executes difficult tumbling routines. Since she started gymnastics at age 4, Danica has become more pliable and elastic. This means that Danica has improved
   1. agility.
   2. flexibility.
   3. balance.
   4. force.

* *Page Ref: 428*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 11.8*

1. 106) Girls have an edge over boys in
   1. throwing.
   2. kicking.
   3. hopping.
   4. batting.

* *Page Ref: 430*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 11.9*

1. 107) Boys have an edge over girls in
   1. handwriting.
   2. drawing.
   3. skipping.
   4. throwing.

* *Page Ref: 430*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 11.9*

1. Which of the following is true about the social environment and motor skills?
   1. Parents tend to hold higher expectations for boys’ athletic performance than for girls.
   2. From first through twelfth grade, boys are less positive than girls about their own sports ability.
   3. Until adolescence, parents hold similar expectations for boys’ and girls’ athletic performance.
   4. Fewer girls today participate in team sports like soccer.

* *Page Ref: 430*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective:*

1. 108) During the school years, English-speaking children
   1. use only the active voice.
   2. extend the passive voice to inanimate subjects.
   3. cannot understand infinitive phrases.
   4. cannot master complex grammatical constructions.
   * *Page Ref: 463*
   * *Skill: Conceptual*
   * *Objective: 12.11*
2. Mrs. Hopfensperger provides her second-graders with opportunities to communicate in many situations. Her students show gains in the communicative side of language. Mrs. Hopfensperger emphasizes
   1. pragmatics.
   2. semantics.
   3. grammar.
   4. syntax.

* *Page Ref: 463*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 12.11*

1. Children who become fluent in two languages
   1. develop denser white matter in areas of the right hemisphere.
   2. gradually lose their first language.
   3. outperform others on tests of cognitive flexibility.
   4. often experience difficulties in reading achievement.

* *Page Ref: 465*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 12.12*

1. Elena moved to the United States from Guatemala when she was 6 years old. Research shows that if her school curriculum integrates both Spanish and English, she will
   1. be semilingual.
   2. gradually lose her Spanish.
   3. fall behind in reading skills.
   4. acquire English more easily.

* *Page Ref: 465*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 12.12*

1. Elementary and middle school students exposed to reciprocal teaching show
   1. gains in reading comprehension.
   2. gains in decoding skills.
   3. losses in reading comprehension.
   4. losses in metalinguistical skills.

* *Page Ref: 469*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 12.13*

1. Which of the following statements about multigrade classrooms is true?
   1. Self-esteem and attitudes toward school are usually more positive.
   2. There are no differences in academic performance between same-age and multigrade classrooms.
   3. Multigrade groupings seem to increase student competition.
   4. Pupils get more drill on basic facts and skills, a slower learning pace, and less time on academic work.

* *Page Ref: 470*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 12.13*

1. Which of the following is true about integration in American schools?
   1. School integration has increased since the 1980s.
   2. When minority students attend ethnically mixed schools, they usually do so with white students.
   3. Hispanic children are less segregated than African-American children.
   4. The racial divide in American education is gradually lessening.

* *Page Ref: 471 Box: SI: Education: Magnet Schools: Equal Access to High-Quality Education*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 12.13*

1. 132) Which of the following is true about magnet schools?
   1. The less-segregated education provided in a magnet school enhances minority student achievement.
   2. Magnet schools are usually located in high-SES areas and bus in those from low-income, minority areas.
   3. Magnet schools are voluntarily segregated.
   4. Magnet schools typically serve a homogeneous student population.

* *Page Ref: 471 Box: SI: Education: Magnet Schools: Equal Access to High-Quality Education*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 12.13*

1. If a child is creative, he or she is able to
   1. reproduce others’ work with little effort.
   2. come up with original, appropriate work.
   3. think convergently.
   4. achieve outstanding scores in a specific field.

* *Page Ref: 474*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 12.16*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is emphasized on intelligence tests.
   1. Divergent thinking
   2. Creativity
   3. Convergent thinking
   4. Metacognition

* *Page Ref: 474*
* *Skill: Factual*

1. According to international comparisons, instruction in the United States is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than in other industrialized countries.
   1. more challenging
   2. less focused on absorbing facts
   3. less focused on high-level reasoning
   4. more focused on critical thinking

* *Page Ref: 476*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 12.17*

1. According to Erikson, the psychological conflict of middle childhood is
   1. autonomy versus shame and doubt.
   2. initiative versus guilt.
   3. industry versus inferiority.
   4. identity versus role confusion.

* *Page Ref: 482*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 13.1*

1. The psychological conflict of middle childhood is resolved positively when
   1. children learn to have basic confidence in the future.
   2. experiences lead children to develop a sense of competence at useful skills and tasks.
   3. experiences lead children to develop a mature identity.
   4. children learn to think in terms of conflict-free ideals, rather than conflict-laden reality.

* *Page Ref: 482*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.1*

1. The Ngoni of Malawi believe that when children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they are mature enough for intensive skill training.
   1. shed their first teeth
   2. reach puberty
   3. finish school
   4. reach the age of 10

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* *Page Ref: 482*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 13.1*

1. According to George Herbert Mead, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skills are crucial for developing a self-concept based on personality traits.
   1. social comparison
   2. emotional self-regulation
   3. perspective-taking
   4. classification

* *Page Ref: 483*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.2*

1. According to George Herbert Mead, as children become better at reading and internalizing others’ messages, they form a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ self.
   1. real
   2. ideal
   3. inferior
   4. hierarchical

* *Page Ref: 483*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.2*

1. From middle childhood on, individual differences in self-esteem become
   1. less well-defined.
   2. increasingly stable.
   3. more flexible.
   4. less important.

* *Page Ref: 485*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.2*

1. Compared with U.S. children, Asian children
   1. score lower in self-esteem.
   2. have lower academic achievement.
   3. rely more on social comparisons to promote their self-esteem.
   4. are reserved in their praise of others.

* *Page Ref: 485*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 13.2*

1. Steven and Stephanie have equal skill levels in math, science, and language arts. Which of the following is probably true?
   1. Stephanie has higher math self-esteem.
   2. Steven has higher language-arts self-esteem.
   3. They have equal academic self-esteem.
   4. Steven has higher math and science self-esteem.

* *Page Ref: 485*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 13.2*

1. Which of the following statements is true about gender differences in self-esteem?
   1. Only a slight difference exists between boys and girls in overall self-esteem.
   2. Boys’ overall sense of self-worth is much higher than girls’.
   3. Girls’ overall sense of self-worth is much higher than boys’.
   4. By the end of middle childhood, girls are more confident than boys about their physical appearance.

* *Page Ref: 485*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.2*

1. Mastery-oriented children focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goals, while learned-helpless children focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goals.
   1. fixed; incremental
   2. incremental; learning
   3. learning; performance
   4. performance; fixed

* *Page Ref: 487*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 13.2*

1. 35) Braison is receiving an intervention that encourages him to believe that he can overcome failure by exerting more effort. Braison is receiving
   1. learned success.
   2. attribution retraining.
   3. mastery orientation.
   4. academic mediation.

* *Page Ref: 488*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 13.2*

1. Between ages 6 and 12, children
   1. become more aware of circumstances likely to spark mixed emotions.
   2. are likely to explain emotion by referring to external events.
   3. only experience guilt over transgressions if an adult is present.
   4. report feeling guilt for any mishap, whether intentional or not.

* *Page Ref: 490*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.3*

1. Nine-year-old Simpson is emotionally understanding and empathetic. He probably
   1. also has favorable social relationships and prosocial behavior.
   2. is picked on by other children because he is “too sensitive.”
   3. retreats from social situations for fear of being overwhelmed by the emotions of others.
   4. cannot yet engage in perspective taking.

* *Page Ref: 490*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 13.3*

1. Emotional self-efficacy
   1. enables a child to resist an impulse to engage in socially inappropriate behavior.
   2. fosters a pessimistic outlook.
   3. prevents a child from understanding and responding sympathetically to the feelings of others.
   4. fosters a favorable self-image.

* *Page Ref: 491*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.3*

1. In one study, 8- to 10-year-olds judged the moral implications of flag burning. Which of the following was a judgment the children made?
   1. They stated that private flag burning is worse than public flag burning.
   2. They stated that burning a flag to start a cooking fire was worse than burning it accidentally.
   3. They agreed that it was never acceptable to burn a flag, even in a country that treated its citizens unfairly.
   4. They stated that burning a flag accidentally was worse than burning it to express disapproval of a country.

* *Page Ref: 493*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.5*

1. In middle childhood, children realize that people’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ affect the moral implications of violating a social convention.
   1. intentions; the context of their actions
   2. age; intelligence
   3. gender; the context of their actions
   4. religion; nationality

* *Page Ref: 493*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.5*

1. In middle childhood, children realize that people whose \_\_\_\_\_\_ differs may not be equally responsible for moral transgressions.
   1. gender
   2. ethnicity
   3. knowledge
   4. nationality

* *Page Ref: 493*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.5*

1. Previous research about children’s understanding of God led to a uniform conclusion that children
   1. had an abstract, mystical view of God.
   2. assigned anthropomorphic characteristics to God.
   3. saw God as omniscient and omnipotent.
   4. were not limited to parental images of God.

* *Page Ref: 495 Box: CI: Children’s Understanding of God*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 13.5*

1. Which of the following is true about in-group and out-group racial biases?
   1. By age 5 to 7, minority children generally evaluate their own racial group favorably.
   2. After age 7 or 8, majority, but not minority, children express in-group favoritism.
   3. By age 5 to 7, white children generally evaluate other racial groups less favorably.
   4. White children’s prejudice against out-group members usually strengthens after age 7 or 8.

* *Page Ref: 496*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.5*

1. Which of the following statements about peer groups is true?
   1. They rebuff members who deviate from their codes of dress and behavior.
   2. Religion is a primary factor in the formation of peer groups.
   3. Peer groups are diverse in terms of ethnic and gender composition.
   4. They are usually non-exclusive.

* Answer: A
* *Page Ref: 498*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.6*

1. Jacob and Sarah are asked to rate the status of traditionally masculine and traditionally feminine occupations. Which of the following is most likely to be true?

A) Both Jacob and Sarah will rate traditionally masculine occupations as having a higher status than traditionally feminine occupations.

B) Jacob will rate traditionally masculine occupations as having a higher status than traditionally feminine

occupations, and Sarah will do the opposite.

C) Both Jacob and Sarah will rate traditionally feminine occupations as having a higher status than traditionally masculine occupations.

D) Jacob will rate traditionally feminine occupations as having a higher status than traditionally masculine

occupations, and Sarah will do the opposite.

* *Page Ref: 505*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 13.8*

1. Brothers Alan and James are very different in personality and temperament. What should their parents do to help facilitate their sibling relationship?

A)They should maintain a “hands-off” approach and allow the boys to work independently on the relationship.

* 1. They should use mediation techniques to increase the boys’ awareness of each other’s perspectives and reduce animosity.
  2. They should give Alan, the older brother, authority over James, the younger brother, especially in joint decision making.

D)They should insist that the brothers rely on each other for companionship by limiting their outside friendships.

* *Page Ref: 508*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 13.10*

1. Which of the following is true about only children in the United States?
   1. They are spoiled and advantaged compared to children with siblings.
   2. They are lower in self-esteem compared to children with siblings.
   3. They do not differ from children with siblings in self-rated personality traits.
   4. They are better accepted in peer groups than are children from multichild families.

* *Page Ref: 508*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 13.10*

1. The most common way gay men and lesbians become parents is through
   1. previous heterosexual marriages.
   2. surrogacy.
   3. reproductive technologies.
   4. adoption.

* *Page Ref: 508*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 13.11*

1. Which of the following children has the highest risk for poor academic achievement and emotional adjustment?
   1. Zane, a boy who lives with his divorced mother
   2. Logan, a boy who lives with his divorced father
   3. Madisyn, a girl who lives with her divorced mother
   4. Kennedy, a girl who lives with her divorced father

* *Page Ref: 511–512*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 13.13*

1. The best way to reduce the suffering of victims of child sexual abuse is
   1. by prosecuting the offender.
   2. by short-term therapy for the victim.
   3. to prevent sexual abuse from continuing.
   4. by teaching them to recognize inappropriate sexual advances.

* *Page Ref: 520*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 13.16*

1. G. Stanley Hall described adolescence as
   1. the period of calm after the storm of childhood.
   2. the stage in which sexual impulses reawaken and trigger volatile behavior.
   3. a cascade of instinctual passions.
   4. a period of harmony and predictability of behaviors.

* *Page Ref: 530*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 14.1*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ viewed adolescence as a period so turbulent that it resembled the era in which humans evolved from savages into civilized beings.
   1. G. Stanley Hall
   2. Sigmund Freud
   3. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
   4. Anna Freud

* *Page Ref: 530*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 14.1*

1. In Freud’s genital stage,
   1. social forces determine the young person’s reaction to puberty.
   2. sexual impulses reawaken, triggering psychological conflict and volatile behavior.
   3. sexual impulses remain dormant for a short period of time.
   4. the major conflict is called Oedipal conflict.

* *Page Ref: 530*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 14.1*

1. On the average, girls reach puberty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boys.
   1. slightly earlier than
   2. two years earlier than
   3. at the same time as
   4. slightly later than

* *Page Ref: 531*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 14.2*

1. 19) The hormonal changes that underlie puberty occur gradually and are under way by age
   1. 6 or 7.
   2. 8 or 9.
   3. 10 or 11.
   4. 12 or 13.

* *Page Ref: 531*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 14.2*

1. Which of the following is true about sex hormones?
   1. Boys have only male hormones called androgens.
   2. Girls have only female hormones called estrogens.
   3. Neither androgens nor estrogens are present in the average boy.
   4. Both androgens and estrogens are present in different amounts in boys and girls.

* *Page Ref: 531*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 14.2*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influence girls’ height spurt and stimulate growth of underarm and pubic hair.
   1. Adrenal androgens
   2. Estrogens
   3. Testosterones
   4. A combination of GH and estrogen

* *Page Ref: 532*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 14.2*

1. Fifteen-year-old Jesse is growing at his peak. He will probably add more than \_\_\_ inches and \_\_\_\_ pounds this year.
   1. 2; 16
   2. 4; 26
   3. 6; 10
   4. 8; 20

* *Page Ref: 533*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 14.2*

1. During puberty,
   1. the hands, legs, and feet accelerate first.
   2. growth follows the cephalocaudal trend.
   3. the torso accelerates first.
   4. children grow from the head first, then the torso.

* *Page Ref: 533*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 14.2*

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   2. 4; 26
   3. 6; 10
   4. 8; 20

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* *Page Ref: 533*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 14.2*

1. Menarche takes place
   1. after the peak of the height spurt.
   2. approximately one year before the height spurt.
   3. before pubic hair appears.
   4. after breast growth is completed.

* *Page Ref: 536*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 14.2*

1. The first sign of puberty in boys is
   1. the appearance of pubic hair.
   2. the height spurt.
   3. the enlargement of the testes.
   4. deepening of the voice.

* *Page Ref: 536*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 14.2*

1. Which of the following is true about body fat and puberty?
   1. Breast and pubic hair growth occur later for heavier girls.
   2. Few studies report a link between body fat and puberty in boys.
   3. Few studies report a link between body fat and puberty in girls.
   4. Obese girls tend to experience later puberty.

* *Page Ref: 536*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 14.3*

1. Which girl is likely to reach menarche first?
   1. A’akia, who lives in a poverty-stricken village in Ethiopia
   2. Anya, who comes from a low-income family in Sweden
   3. Alexis, who is a middle-income Caucasian American
   4. Angelique, who is a middle-income African American

* *Page Ref: 536–537*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective:*

1. Which of the following is true about brain development in adolescence?
   1. Adolescents tend to recruit the prefrontal cortex’s network of connections with other brain areas more effectively than adults do.

B) Adolescents tend to perform better than adults on tasks requiring inhibition and future orientation.

C) In humans and other mammals, neurons become less responsive to excitatory neurotransmitters during puberty.

D)Adolescents react more strongly to stressful events than adults do and experience pleasurable stimuli more intensely.

* *Page Ref: 538*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 14.4*

1. Trevor just experienced spermarche. Which of the following is likely to be true?
   1. Trevor did not know about ejaculation ahead of time.
   2. Trevor obtained information about ejaculation from reading material or websites.
   3. Trevor’s first ejaculation was later than he expected.
   4. Trevor will eventually tell a friend that he experienced spermarche.

* *Page Ref: 540*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 14.5*

1. Haeata lives in a tribal society and just experienced menarche. Which of the following is probably true?
   1. Haeata will feel ashamed and will not tell anyone about the onset of puberty.
   2. Haeata will still be regarded as a child by her parents and family.
   3. The tribe will celebrate the onset of puberty with an initiation ceremony.
   4. The tribe will acknowledge the onset of puberty, but it will not mark a change in Haeata’s social status.

* *Page Ref: 540*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 14.5*

1. Western adolescents
   1. celebrate the onset of puberty with a ritualized announcement.
   2. are granted partial adult status at many different ages.
   3. are formally initiated into adulthood through ceremonies like the quinceanera.
   4. usually have an earlier transition to adulthood than those in tribal or village societies.

* *Page Ref: 540*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 14.5*

1. Carter is a late-maturing adolescent boy. He is likely to report more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than his on-time counterparts.
   1. psychological stress
   2. sexual activity
   3. aggression
   4. anxiety

* *Page Ref: 542*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 14.6*

1. Chinara is an early-maturing girl. She is most likely to be perceived as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by her peers.
   1. popular
   2. withdrawn
   3. independent
   4. relaxed

* *Page Ref: 542*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 14.6*

1. Maggi is a later-maturing girl. She is most likely to be regarded as
   1. a leader at school.
   2. unpopular.
   3. lacking in self-confidence.
   4. withdrawn.

* *Page Ref: 542*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 14.6*

1. Teenagers who talk openly with their parents about sex and contraception
   1. are just as likely as other teens to fail to use contraception.
   2. report having more unprotected sex than teens who do not discuss sex.
   3. have higher pregnancy rates than other teens.
   4. are more likely than other teens to use birth control if they have intercourse.

* *Page Ref: 552*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 14.10*

1. One factor that heightens the incidence of adolescent pregnancy is
   1. exposure to sex education in middle and high school.
   2. easy availability of low-cost contraceptive services.
   3. a history of family poverty, which encourages risk-taking behavior.
   4. early puberty for boys and late puberty for girls.

* *Page Ref: 556*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 14.13*

1. The number of American teenage births is lower than it was 50 years ago because
   1. one-third of adolescent pregnancies end in abortion.
   2. of more effective sex education programs in public schools.
   3. convenient contraceptive services are more readily available.
   4. more girls give up their infants for adoption.

* *Page Ref: 556*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 14.13*

1. Which of the following teens with family difficulties has an especially high risk of substance abuse?
   1. Jake, whose mother is unemployed
   2. Ken, whose peers use and provide drugs
   3. Walt, whose sister used drugs but is now in recovery
   4. Paul, who has a below-average school performance

* *Page Ref: 561*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 14.14*

1. Mr. Wellington wants to reduce drug experimentation among the teens in his community program. He should
   1. teach parents that teens need freedom from activity monitoring.
   2. teach students skills for resisting peer pressure.
   3. deemphasize parent education.
   4. acknowledge the social acceptability of drug use.

* *Page Ref: 561*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 14.14*

1. Lourdes is capable of hypothetico-deductive reasoning. When faced with a problem, which of the following will she dofirst?
   1. Develop a general theory of all possible variables that might affect the outcome.
   2. Deduce specific hypotheses about what might happen in a situation.
   3. Test her hypotheses in an orderly fashion to see which ones work in the real world.
   4. Examine the most obvious predictions about a situation.

* *Page Ref: 556*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 15.1*

1. For adolescents, propositional thought
   1. limits their reasoning to the here and now.
   2. prevents them from solving the red-and-green poker chip problem.
   3. provides them with access to new realms of knowledge, such as higher math.
   4. enables them to get along better with their peers.

* *Page Ref: 567*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 15.1*

116. Six-year-old children can understand that hypotheses must be confirmed by the appropriate evidence, and they can sortout evidence concerning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable(s).

A)only one

* + 1. one or two
    2. three

D)four or more

* *Page Ref: 567*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 15.2*

117. The heart of scientific reasoning is

A)coordinating theories with evidence.

B)designing experiments.

C)developing hypotheses.

D)conducting statistical analyses of data.

* *Page Ref: 570*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 15.3*

118. After getting rejected for a date, Kelsey’s father attempts to comfort him. Kelsey responds, “Leave me alone, Dad! You’ll never understand what I’m going through!” This common adolescent distortion is known as

* 1. logical necessity.
  2. hypothetico-deductive reasoning.
  3. the imaginary audience.
  4. the personal fable.
* *Page Ref: 572*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 15.5*

119. Adolescents’ planning and decision making are

A)easy for tasks of daily life, but are undeveloped for schoolwork.

B)much improved for schoolwork, but are still difficult in daily life.

C) very effective in both schoolwork and daily life.

* + 1. poorly developed in both schoolwork and daily life.
* *Page Ref: 574*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 15.5*

120. Research indicates that boys and girls who regularly engage in activities like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do better on spatial tasks.

* 1. playing board games
  2. diving
  3. riding a bicycle
  4. building models
* *Page Ref: 577 Box: B&E: Sex Differences in Spatial Abilities*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 15.6*

121. Fabian and his sister Felicity regularly play computer games that require rapid mental rotation of visual images. You would expect

A)both children to show decreased spatial abilities in school.

B) both children to show enhanced scores on spatial tasks.

C) Felicity to show enhanced spatial scores, and Fabian’s scores to be unaffected.

D) Fabian to show enhanced spatial scores, and Felicity’s scores to be unaffected.

* *Page Ref: 577 Box: B&E: Sex Differences in Spatial Abilities*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 15.6*

122. Sixteen-year-old Alyssa speaks differently to her boss at work, her parents at home, and her friends at school. Alyssa demonstrates an improved mastery of vocabulary.

* 1. grammar.
  2. pragmatics.
  3. pronunciation.
* *Page Ref: 579*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 15.7*

123. An effective way to ease the strain of school transition in adolescence is to

* 1. assign students to classes with several familiar peers or a constant group of new peers.
  2. make sure that academic expectations in junior high are tougher than in elementary school.
  3. reduce students’ need to conform by encouraging anonymity.
  4. reduce the number of extracurricular activities available in high school.
* *Page Ref: 581–582*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 15.8*

124. Crystal, age 16, is allowed to work at her part-time job for no more than 15 hours a week, and she tends to make decisions jointly with her parents. Which of the following statements about Crystal is most likely to be true?

* 1. Crystal will likely grow up to have a poor work ethic as an adult.
  2. Crystal will likely grow up to be a permissive parent.
  3. Crystal is likely to do very well in her academic work.
  4. Crystal is likely to lack motivation in doing her school work.
* *Page Ref: 582*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 15.9*)

125. Alan’s elementary school has been labeled a “failing” school according to No Child Left Behind standards. Alan’sparents will probably

* 1. have the option of transferring him to a higher-performing school.
  2. be asked to provide additional tutoring for Alan, at their own expense.
  3. hear that his school has received additional federal funding to improve student achievement.
  4. learn that his teachers have received financial bonuses.
* *Page Ref: 586 Box: SI: Education: High-Stakes Testing*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 15.9*

126. Lyndall is a sophomore in college and has decided that he wants to be an engineer. He plans to take introductory courses in both electrical and mechanical engineering to help him decide. Lyndall is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_period of vocational development.

* 1. exploration; fantasy
  2. crystallization; tentative
  3. crystallization; realistic
  4. exploration; realistic
* *Page Ref: 591*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 15.11*

127. Which of the following statements about Germany’s work-study apprenticeship system is true?

* 1. Government regulations require that businesses carry the entire costs of the program.
  2. Businesses provide financial support because they know that the program guarantees a competent, dedicated workforce.

C) The German government provides the full funding for the program, because it guarantees a competent, dedicatedwork force.

D) The program is funded entirely through philanthropic donations.

* *Page Ref: 594*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 15.12*

128. One challenge that Germany’s apprenticeship program still faces is

* 1. preventing low-SES youths from being concentrated in the lowest-skilled apprenticeship placements.
  2. lack of participation due to minimal public awareness about the program.
  3. enrollment numbers that are too high to ensure quality apprenticeships for each student.
  4. low enrollments due to increased interest in college preparatory programs.
* *Page Ref: 594*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 15.12*

129. Erikson’s theory recognizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the major personality achievement of adolescence.

* 1. autonomy
  2. identity
  3. guilt
  4. diffusion
* *Page Ref: 600*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 16.1*

130. According to Erikson, resolution of the adolescent psychological conflict requires

* 1. successful outcomes at earlier stages.
  2. an above-average IQ.
  3. a variety of sexual partners.
  4. permissive parenting.
* *Page Ref: 600*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 16.1*

131. According to Erikson, the psychological conflict of adolescence is identity versus

* 1. autonomy.
  2. role confusion.
  3. exploration.
  4. commitment.
* *Page Ref: 600*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 16.1*

132. Which of the following statements is true?

* 1. Caucasian-American adolescents have higher self-esteem than African-American adolescents.
  2. Warm, extended families and a strong sense of ethnic pride lead to more positive self-esteem for African-American adolescents than for Caucasian-American adolescents.

C) Caucasian-American girls are more satisfied with their peer relationships than African-American girls.

D) There are no significant SES or ethnic differences in adolescent self-esteem.

* *Page Ref: 603*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 16.2*

133. Which of the following is true?

* 1. Once adolescents enter an identity status, they tend to remain in that status until early adulthood.
  2. Most adolescents start out as foreclosed or diffused, but by late adolescence they move toward moratorium and identity achievement.

C) Most adolescents start out in moratorium, but by late adolescence they move toward foreclosure and diffusion.

D) Most adolescents start out in foreclosure, but by late adolescence they move toward diffusion and identity achievement.

* *Page Ref: 604*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 16.3*

134. Which of the following teenagers is at highest risk for peer pressure and drug abuse?

* 1. Hayden, who has adopted his parents’ values without question
  2. Danica, who entrusts her fate to luck but has a sense of hopelessness about the future
  3. Deon, who is actively exploring various belief systems but has not yet settled on one that “fits”
  4. Makenna, who has committed to a particular religious faith after considering several alternatives
* *Page Ref: 605*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 16.3*

135. What can happen to identity formation when either an individual or a context changes?

* 1. There is a possibility for identity reformulation.
  2. Identity formation is interrupted.
  3. Identity formation is damaged.
  4. Individual and contextual changes have no impact on identity formation.
* *Page Ref: 605*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 16.3*

136. Adolescents who assume that absolute truth is always attainable tend to be

* 1. foreclosed.
  2. identity diffused.
  3. in a state of moratorium.
  4. identity achieved.
* *Page Ref: 605*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 16.3*

137. For teenagers who are members of minority groups, a sense of ethnic-group membership

* 1. is central to the quest for identity.
  2. often leads to distancing from the majority culture.
  3. is less important than a secure identity.
  4. can interfere with identity development.
* *Page Ref: 607 Box: CI: Identity Development Among Ethnic Minority Adolescents*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 16.3*

138. Adolescents who immigrate with their family to the United States from a collectivist culture demonstrate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the longer their family has been in the United States.

* 1. increased rejection of mainstream U.S. values
  2. increased commitment to fulfilling family obligations and learning about their collectivist culture
  3. decreased ability to fit in with mainstream U.S. culture
  4. decreased commitment to obeying their parents and fulfilling family obligations
* *Page Ref: 607 Box: CI: Identity Development Among Ethnic Minority Adolescents*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 16.3*

139. The Heinz dilemma is a(n)

* 1. classic example of an adolescent in moratorium, deliberating between two career choices.
  2. narrative used to assess adolescents’ understanding of social conventions.
  3. example of an everyday moral conflict that young people encounter.
  4. story that presents a genuine conflict between two moral values.
* *Page Ref: 608*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 16.4*

140. Kohlberg and Piaget both believed that moral understanding

* 1. continues to evolve over the course of the lifespan.
  2. could be reached by adhering closely to parental and cultural directives.
  3. was gained by actively grappling with moral issues and perspective taking.
  4. could lead to close-mindedness and intolerance if it was not grounded in a religious faith.
* *Page Ref: 609*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 16.4*

141. Like Piaget’s cognitive stages, Kohlberg’s moral stages

* 1. are loosely organized and overlapping.
  2. facilitate concrete reasoning.
  3. are hypothetical.
  4. are universal.
* *Page Ref: 611*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 16.4*
* 62) According to Gilligan, feminine morality is based on
  1. rights and justice.
  2. an ethic of care.

142. A powerful predictor of moral reasoning is

* 1. personality type.
  2. religious affiliation.
  3. years of schooling completed.
  4. independence from parents.
* *Page Ref: 614*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 16.6*

143. Which of the following is true about the impact of peer interaction on moral reasoning?

* 1. Due to high rates of peer pressure, peer interaction in adolescence often interferes with advanced moral reasoning.
  2. The more time young people spend with peers, the less mature their moral reasoning.
  3. Interaction among peers who confront and engage each other about moral issues leads to gains in moral reasoning.
  4. Throughout adolescence, peers are more influential in moral decision making than parents.
* *Page Ref: 614*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 16.6*

144. In which country do the greatest percentage of the population report being religious?

* 1. Italy
  2. Great Britain
  3. Germany
  4. the United States
* *Page Ref: 615, 617*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 16.6*

145. Which of the following is true about emerging adulthood?

* 1. It is primarily found in low-SES ethnic minority groups.
  2. Emerging adults are actually adolescents who take on adult responsibilities.
  3. Most parents of emerging adults view their children as not yet fully adult.
  4. Adult milestones are highly consistent in time and order across individuals.
* *Page Ref: 644*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 17.1*

146. One criticism of the concept of emerging adulthood is

* 1. emerging adulthood fails to describe the experiences of most young people in industrialized nations.
  2. research on emerging adulthood largely emphasizes its societal benefits.
  3. at no time has adulthood in complex societies been attained at a distinct moment.
  4. emerging adulthood is rapidly expanding in developing nations.
* *Page Ref: 647 Box: CI: Is Emerging Adulthood Really a Distinct Period of Development?*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 17.2*

147. Proponents of emerging adulthood as a distinct period note that

* 1. it fails to describe the experiences of most of the world’s youths.
  2. it applies to most young people in industrialized societies.
  3. it occurs across diverse cultures and SES groups.
  4. emerging adults are part of a general trend toward blurring of age-related expectations.
* *Page Ref: 647 Box: CI: Is Emerging Adulthood Really a Distinct Period of Development?*
* *Skill: Conceptual*
* *Objective: 17.2*

148. Dr. Thayer’s research shows that college students make impressive strides in cognition. She focuses on cognitive development beyond Piaget’s formal operational stage. Dr. Thayer studies

* 1. preoperational thought.
  2. postformal thought.
  3. globalization.
  4. postoperational thought.
* *Page Ref: 648*
* *Skill: Applied*
* *Objective: 17.3*

149. According to your text, advances in identity occur in which three domains?

* 1. love, work, and worldview
  2. career, financial security, and love
  3. job security, financial security, and marital status
  4. religiosity, spirituality, and work
* *Page Ref: 650*
* *Skill: Factual*
* *Objective: 17.3*