**Chapter 1**

**MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN THE LIVES**

**OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

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| **CHAPTER OUTLINE** | **RELEVANT TEST ITEMS** |
| The FIELD OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT  Three Developmental Domains  Effects of Context on Development | Multiple-Choice 1-2 |
| BASIC ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT  Nature and Nurture  Universality and Diversity  Qualitative and Quantitative Change  Applying Basic Lessons from Child Development | Multiple-Choice 3-17  Essay 54-55 |
| THEORIES OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT  Biological Theories  Behaviorism and Social Learning Theories  Psychodynamic Theories  Cognitive-Developmental Theories  Cognitive Process Theories  Sociocultural Theories  Developmental Systems Theories  Taking a Strategic Approach to Theory | Multiple-Choice 18-36  Essay 56-57-58 |
| DEVELOPMENTAL PERIODS  Infancy (Birth–2 Years)  Early Childhood (2–6 Years)  Middle Childhood (6–10 Years)  Early Adolescence (10–14 Years)  Late Adolescence (14–18 Years) | Multiple-Choice 37-41 |
| FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE  Applying Knowledge of Child Development in the Classroom and Community  Strengthening the Commitment | Multiple-Choice 42-53  Essay 59-60 |

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

•• 1. Which one of the following best illustrates physical development as a developmental domain?

a. Mark can watch a basketball player and critique his movements.

b. Tammy can hold and use a pencil more easily than she could last year.

c. Timothy is increasingly able to understand other people’s points of view.

d. Thomas learns how to count by practicing counting with a variety of household objects.

•• 2. Which one of the following best illustrates social-emotional development as a developmental domain?

a. Pamela has decided to get a fashionable new haircut.

b. Annika cries in pain when she steps on a sharp pebble.

c. Carlos is learning how to play cooperatively with his preschool classmates.

d. Thomas used to think that the earth was flat, but now he knows that it’s round.

•• 3. Many psychologists are interested in the influence of “nature versus nurture” in child development. Which one of the following examples illustrates the influence of *nature*?

a. Fourteen-year-old Deborah is starting to grow pubic hair, and she’s just had her first menstrual period.

b. Two-year-old Sophia is learning to speak two languages because her parents speak Spanish at home but everyone at her preschool speaks English.

c. Ten-year-old Bart loves being outdoors. As far back as he can remember, his family has gone camping almost every weekend during the summer months.

d. Eight-year-old Yannie goes to his Aunt Jane’s house after school every day. As he watches television, Jane gives him as much candy and other sweets as he wants, and so he is becoming increasingly overweight.

• 4. Which one of the following statements reflects what developmentalists mean by the term *maturation*?

a. Changes related specifically to children’s physical development

b. Changes related specifically to children’s emotional development

c. Changes that reflect increasingly appropriate social behavior

d. Developmental changes that are controlled largely by heredity

• 5. Many developmental theorists are interested in the influence of “nature versus nurture” in child development. The term *nurture* refers to:

a. A child’s characteristics at birth

b. Genetically controlled maturational changes

c. Environmental conditions that influence development.

d. The loving bonds that exist between children and their parents

•• 6. Leanna believes that children have a natural curiosity that makes them eager to learn. LeRoy believes that children’s motivation to learn is fostered by good nutrition, positive relationships with other people, and opportunities to explore a complex environment. This difference in viewpoints best reflects the issue of:

a. Nature vs. nurture

b. Universality vs. diversity

c. Progression vs. regression

d. Quantitative vs. qualitative change

• 7. Three of the following statements are true regarding the interplay between heredity and environment in child development. Which statement is *false*?

a. Certain environmental experiences may have a greater impact at some ages than at others.

b. Inherited predispositions have a large influence in some aspects of development, whereas environment is more influential in other aspects.

c. Children’s inherited tendencies may make them more or less susceptible to particular environmental conditions.

d. Heredity is more influential when children live in extremely impoverished circumstances than when they have good nutrition and other environmental supports.

• 8. A *sensitive period* in development can best be described as:

a. An approach to teaching or parenting that takes a child’s developmental level into account

b. A stage of development in which children display unpredictable (and often inappropriate) emotional responses

c. An age range during which environmental conditions are most likely to have an effect on a particular aspect of a child’s development

d. A period during children’s cognitive development in which they are highly distractible and so are frequently off task in the classroom