**Chapter 00**

**Introduction**

1. The stage of development that begins with puberty and ends when individual’s transition into adult roles is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. late childhood

**B.** adolescence

C. emerging adulthood

D. puberty transitions

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Basic*

*Page: 3*

2. Which perspective identifies adolescence beginning with the onset of puberty and ends with being capable of sexual reproduction?

A. Social

B. Legal

**C.** Biological

D. Cognitive

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Page: 3*

3. Which perspective identifies adolescence as beginning with the emergence of more advanced reasoning abilities and ends with the consolidation of advanced reasoning abilities?

**A.** Cognitive

B. Emotional

C. Educational

D. Biological

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Page: 3*

4. The period of adolescence has lengthened during the last \_\_\_\_\_ years as a result of earlier maturation and later attainment of careers and marriage.

A. 10

B. 50

C. 75

**D.** 100

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Basic*

*Page: 4*

5. Which of the following is a legitimate stage of adolescence?

A. Early

B. Middle

C. Late

**D.** All of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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6. Some researchers have described a new phase of life, developing in the early 20s, that is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adulthood.

A. developing

**B.** emerging

C. expressive

D. premature

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.5*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

*Page: 4*

7. Which of the following is a feature of adolescent development?

A. the onset of puberty

B. the emergence of more advanced thinking

C. the transition into new societal roles

**D.** All of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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8. The fundamental changes in adolescence include which of the following domains?

A. Biological

B. Cognitive

C. Social

**D.** All of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Basic*

*Page: 4*

9. Ozzie in a 14-year-old teen who has grown taller and has now begun to have enough facial hair to start shaving. This is a sign that Ozzie has reached \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. maturation

B. social functions

**C.** puberty

D. adulthood

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.5*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

*Page: 4*

10. The changes in the processes that underlie how a person thinks is a description of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transitions.

**A.** cognitive

B. planning

C. problem solving

D. creations

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

*Page: 4*

11. A ceremony or ritual marking an individual’s transition from one social status to another, especially the transition to adulthood, is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. movement of passage

**B.** rite of passage

C. passage of movement

D. passage of rites

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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12. In the United States, an individual’s graduation from high school would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. movement of passage

B. passage of movement

**C.** rite of passage

D. passage of rites

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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13. According to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective of Urie Bronfenbrenner, we cannot understand development without examining the environment in which it occurs.

A. biological

B. cognitive

C. social

**D.** ecological

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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14. The ecological perspective of human development is the belief of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Bandura

**B.** Bronfenbrenner

C. Meade

D. Maslow

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Page: 6*

15. The four main \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that 13-year-old Cody spends time with are his family, peers, work, and school.

**A.** contexts

B. communities

C. categories

D. commitments

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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16. Adolescence is a time of major changes. These changes are affected by which of the following areas?

A. family

B. peers

C. school

**D.** All of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Basic*

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17. Some of the most important areas affecting adolescent development are outside the adolescent’s home, including\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. extracurricular activities

B. the Internet

C. jobs and leisure time

**D.** All of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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18. An adolescent’s identity, autonomy, intimacy, sexuality, and achievement are all part of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_development.

A. cognitive

B. biological

**C.** psychosocial

D. ecological

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.5*

*Bloom's: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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19. If Andre’s emotions, motivations, and behaviors are all changing, this is a part of his \_\_\_\_\_\_ development.

A. biological

**B.** psychosocial

C. biological

D. ecological

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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20. The domain of psychosocial development involving self-conception, self-esteem, and the sense of who we are is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** identity

B. autonomy

C. sexuality

D. intimacy

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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21. The psychosocial domain concerning the development and expression of independence is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. achievement

**B.** autonomy

C. sexuality

D. intimacy

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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22. The psychosocial domain concerning the formation, maintenance, and termination of close relationships is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. achievement

B. autonomy

C. sexuality

**D.** intimacy

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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23. The psychosocial domain concerning the development and expression of sexual feelings is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. achievement

B. autonomy

**C.** sexuality

D. intimacy

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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24. The psychosocial domain concerning behaviors and feelings in evaluative situations is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** achievement

B. autonomy

C. sexuality

D. intimacy

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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25. Sydney keeps asking herself, “Who am I?” and “What kind of life will I have?” The questions tell her parents she is trying to find a sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in her development.

A. achievement

B. autonomy

**C.** identity

D. intimacy

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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26. Brennan is striving to find a sense of independence from his parents with his own values and morals. When this starts to happen, his parents can recognize his struggle for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. achievement

**B.** autonomy

C. sexuality

D. intimacy

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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27. Jake is 14 years old. He has become more interested in the aspects of friendships including openness, honesty, and loyalty rather than the sharing of activities and interests. This is a sign to Jake’s parents that he has entered the developmental aspects of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. achievement

B. autonomy

C. sexuality

**D.** intimacy

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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28. Samantha is 14 years old. She is noticing changes in her relationships with some of her peers. She is recognizing several questions about her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, values, and morals.

A. achievement

B. autonomy

**C.** sexuality

D. intimacy

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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29. Jonah is a developing teen with many changes occurring. Jonah is looking to his parents, teachers, and peers with questions about his future goals and expectations. These behaviors and plans are part of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes.

**A.** achievement

B. autonomy

C. sexuality

D. intimacy

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

*Page: 8*

30. The three areas of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problems that can take place for adolescents include drug and alcohol abuse, delinquency, and depression.

A. legal

**B.** psychological

C. physiological

D. biological

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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31. The biosocial theorist considered to be the “father” of the scientific study of adolescence is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** G. Stanley Hall

B. Sigmund Freud

C. Ivan Pavlov

D. John Watson

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Basic*

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32. G. Stanley Hall was strongly influenced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the founder of evolution theory.

A. Sigmund Freud

B. Fritz Pearls

**C.** Charles Darwin

D. Margaret Meade

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Basic*

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33. The most important legacy of G. Stanley Hall’s view of adolescence is the notion of a period of \_\_\_\_\_\_ as a result of hormonal changes.

A. “thunder and lightning”

B. “hot and cold”

C. “peace and calm”

**D.** “storm and stress”

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Page: 8*

34. Which of the following are today seen as factors that shape the adolescent experience?

A. brain maturation

B. hormonal influences on behavior

C. patterns of sleep

**D.** All of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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35. The theory stressing the simultaneous development of two different brain systems governing brain processes and regulating self-control and thinking abilities is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. twin design

**B.** dual systems

C. dual design

D. twin systems

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Bloom's: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

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36. The main challenge of adolescence, according to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ theory, is to develop better self-regulation so that the maturational imbalance of different brain systems does not result in problems.

**A.** dual systems

B. dual design

C. twin systems

D. twin design

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

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37. Theorists who recognize both the importance of biological changes on adolescents and the ways in which contextual forces can interact and modify these biological forces are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theorists.

A. biosocial

B. psychosocial

**C.** organismic

D. psychosexual

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Page: 9*

38. The theorist who saw adolescence as a time of upheaval, reviving old conflicts over unconscious and uncomfortable sexual urges, is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Sigmund Freud

B. Eric Erikson

C. Jean Piaget

D. G. Stanley Hall

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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39. Which theorist stressed the psychosocial conflicts faced by individuals at specific points in time as a crisis of internal forces of biology and the demands of society?

A. Sigmund Freud

**B.** Erik Erikson

C. Jean Piaget

D. G. Stanley Hall

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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40. Which theorist believed that as children mature they pass through distinct changes in cognitive development?

A. Sigmund Freud

B. Erik Erikson

**C.** Jean Piaget

D. G. Stanley Hall

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theorists have been very influential in the study of adolescent development because they have helped understand how a specific environment where the adolescent lives will shape their behavior.

A. Behaviorist

B. Humanist

**C.** Learning

D. Biological

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Basic*

*Page: 10*

42. The theorists that emphasize the processes of reinforcement and punishment as the main influence on adolescent behavior are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** behaviorists

B. humanists

C. biologists

D. psychologists

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

*Page: 10*

43. According to B.F. Skinner, the process through which a behavior is made more likely to occur again is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. punishment

**B.** reinforcement

C. psychology

D. psychotherapy

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Basic*

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44. According to B.F. Skinner, the process through which a behavior is made less likely to occur again is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** punishment

B. reinforcement

C. psychology

D. psychotherapy

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Basic*

*Page: 10*

45. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of development, adolescents learn how to behave through reinforcement and punishment as well as by watching and imitating those around them.

A. observational

B. behaviorist

C. humanistic

**D.** social learning

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

*Page: 10*

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theorists focus on the factors that all adolescents or groups of adolescents have in common simply because of their age.

A. Biological

B. Environmental

**C.** Sociological

D. Ecological

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

*Page: 10*

47. Karl Mannheim and James Coleman believe adolescents and adults grow up under different social circumstances, therefore developing different sets of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. values

B. attitudes

C. beliefs

**D.** All of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Basic*

*Page: 11*

48. James Coleman believes adolescents develop a different culture from their parents, called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which may be more hostile to the adult’s values and beliefs.

A. classic culture

B. critical culture

**C.** counterculture

D. common culture

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

*Page: 11*

49. Historical psychologists look at the degree to which adolescence is stressful based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the developmental tasks of the period

B. the nature of intergenerational relations

C. the social, economic, and political forces of a specific time

**D.** All of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Page: 11*

50. One group of theorists have taken their viewpoint to an extreme position, they say adolescence is completely a social invention and a reflection of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circumstances in which we live.

A. social

B. political

C. economic

**D.** All of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Bloom's: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Page: 11*

51. Anthropologists Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead believe the transition from adolescence to adulthood is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a nonindustrialized society.

**A.** gradual and peaceful

B. abrupt and difficult

C. gradual and difficult

D. abrupt but peaceful

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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52. Anthropologists Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead believe the transition from adolescence to adulthood is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in an industrialized society.

A. gradual and peaceful

**B.** abrupt and difficult

C. gradual and difficult

D. abrupt and peaceful

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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53. Parent and teenager relationships are influenced by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they have about each other.

A. proverbs

B. laws

**C.** expectations

D. None of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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54. Barbara expects her son Michael to drink. Research has found that with this expectation, Michael is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely to use alcohol.

**A.** more

B. less

C. not

D. None of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Basic*

*Page: 12*

55. During periods of economic downturns such as the Depression, when jobs were scarce, adolescents are looked at as being \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. immature

B. unstable

C. incompetent

**D.** All of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Basic*

*Page: 12*

56. During periods of wartime such as during Vietnam, when soldiers were needed, adolescents are looked at as being\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. mature

B. responsible

C. capable

**D.** All of these.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Basic*

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57. The author of this book defines adolescence as beginning with puberty and ending when the adolescent makes the transition into adult roles, approximately ages 10 to 20. The period of adolescence has lengthened considerably in the last 100 years as a result of what?

Today physical maturation takes place earlier than in the past and many people delay entering into careers and marriage until their middle 20s.

Key Points:

a) Adolescence is lasting longer b) People delay adult activities longer.

c) Maturation is taking place earlier.

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Bloom's: Create*

*Difficulty: Basic*

*Page: 4*

58. There are four main contexts in which today's adolescent spends much of their time. Please name these four contexts and the importance of each.

Family: There is much diversity today in the family structure including step and blended families today. This can affect the teen’s psychological development.

Peers: Friends play an important role in adolescent development and socialization.

Work: Part-time jobs are a strong influence on adolescents with career choices and their own autonomy.

School: Contemporary societies depend on schools to occupy, socialize and educate adolescents.

Key Points:

a) Identify the importance of the contexts.

b) Recognize the main contexts of an adolescent’s life.

c) Identify the needs each context fulfills.

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Bloom's: Create*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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59. Organismic theorists take into consideration the ways that contextual forces interact and modify biological forces. List the three organismic theorists discussed in the text and a brief description of their theory.

Sigmund Freud: Development is understood as psychosexual contexts, adolescence is a time of upheaval, and adolescent years create a psychological crisis by reviving uncomfortable sexual urges buried in the unconscious.

Erik Erikson: He believed adolescence created psychosocial crisis, he created an eight-stage theory that encompassed the entire life span due to biological internal forces and the demands of society, and the adolescent faces an identity challenge regarding who they and are and where they are headed.

Jean Piaget: This theory is based on children passing through distinct stages of cognitive development.

Adolescence marks the transition from concrete to abstract thought. This theory marks the biological changes of the developmental period by changes in the intellectual environment of the individual.

Key Points:

a) Describes Sigmund Freud’s theory.

b) Describes Jean Piaget’s theory.

c) Describes Erik Erikson’s theory.

d) Discusses organismic theories.

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Bloom's: Create*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Page: 9*

60. Describe how the developmental period of adolescence varies according to the historical era in which it occurs.

Adolescence can be viewed as a stressful period of time based on the changes from one era to another, the tasks of the period, and the intergenerational relationships. These issues depend on the social, political, and economical forces present at a given time.

Key Points:

a) Historical contexts and how they may affect adolescent development.

b) Adolescence can be viewed as a stressful period.

c) The social, political, and economic forces of a specific period of time can be stressful.

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Bloom's: Create*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

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