1. For the most part, the study of adolescents has been ethnocentric, because it has
   A. failed to use the experience sampling method often enough.
   B. included numerous cross-cultural studies.
   C. emphasized White, middle-SES, male values.
   D. included four models of cultural change.
   E. all of the above

2. What term refers to the biological dimension of being male or female?
   A. identity
   B. gender
   C. sex
   D. gender constancy
   E. androgyny

3. The approach in psychology that emphasizes adaptation, survival of the fittest, and reproduction is called
   A. evolutionary psychology.
   B. the goodness-of-fit model.
   C. evocative genotype-environment correlations.
   D. an adoption study.
   E. behavior genetics.

4. During what time period did the "age of adolescence" occur?
   A. 1790–1840
   B. 1890–1920
   C. 1900–1930
   D. 1930–1960
   E. 1940–1970
5. According to Piaget, people learn to deal with their world using what two basic processes?
   A. conservation and classification
   B. equilibration and assimilation
   C. accommodation and assimilation
   D. schemas and equilibration
   E. concrete operations and formal operations

6. According to Plato, what ability is not present in children but becomes apparent in adolescents?
   A. athletic ability
   B. musical ability
   C. reasoning ability
   D. social ability
   E. all of the above

7. When the goal of research is to describe how strongly two or more variables are related, the researcher uses ____________________ research.
   A. experimental
   B. cross-sectional
   C. longitudinal
   D. laboratory
   E. correlational

8. The expectation that a man should be the breadwinner in the family is an example of
   A. a gender role.
   B. gender constancy.
   C. gender-role transcendence.
   D. social learning theory of gender.
   E. androgyny.

9. The evolutionary process that favors individuals who are best adapted to survive and reproduce is called
   A. passive genotype-environment correlation.
   B. natural selection.
   C. goodness-of-fit.
   D. active genotype-environment correlation.
   E. canalization.
10. Which of the following is G. Stanley Hall's belief?
   A. Adolescence is a time of storm and stress.
   B. Development is primarily biologically controlled.
   C. Environmental influences play a small role in the development of young children.
   D. Adolescents are moody.
   E. all of the above

11. A major strength of research studies conducted in naturalistic settings is that the data collected are
   A. unaffected by observer bias.
   B. controlled in a systematic manner.
   C. uninfluenced by random assignment.
   D. representative of real-life behavior.
   E. all of the above

12. According to Harter's research, what is the strongest predictor of overall self-esteem in adolescents?
   A. perceived cognitive competence
   B. perceived socioeconomic status
   C. perceived social competence
   D. perceived athletic competence
   E. perceived physical attractiveness

13. Which process occurs when individuals incorporate new information into existing knowledge?
   A. assimilation
   B. concrete operational thinking
   C. conservation
   D. accommodation
   E. equilibration

14. In contrast to parents from nonindustrialized countries, parents in industrialized countries place a higher value on socializing adolescents for
   A. parenthood.
   B. obedience and responsibility.
   C. sacrifice.
   D. achievement and independence.
   E. cooperation.
15. Plato would argue that children's education should not include mathematics because
   A. self-determination should be the focus of all learning.
   B. self-control is necessary for mathematics.
   C. reason does not mature in childhood.
   D. they are not egocentric enough.
   E. curiosity in other areas should be nurtured.

16. A case study is most likely to be used
   A. when the results need to be generalizable.
   B. with research on adolescents.
   C. to prevent socially desirable responses.
   D. when an individual's circumstances are unique.
   E. all of the above

17. The global evaluative dimension of the self defines
   A. self-esteem.
   B. self-concept.
   C. self-awareness.
   D. self-understanding.
   E. self-consciousness.

18. Which of the following statements is most consistent with G. Stanley Hall's theory of adolescence?
   A. Early adolescents should strive toward uniqueness.
   B. Social development is largely determined by the adolescent's environment.
   C. Culture exerts the greatest effect on how quickly the adolescent matures.
   D. Adolescent behavior is characterized by conflict and mood swings.
   E. all of the above

19. In terms of cognitive development, Piaget believed in
   A. qualitative change.
   B. discontinuity.
   C. the active construction of one's thinking.
   D. the importance of adaptation.
   E. all of the above
20. According to Piaget's view of cognitive development, adolescents
   A. take information from the environment and passively develop their cognitive worlds.
   B. resist information from the environment.
   C. take an active role in the construction of their thinking and understanding.
   D. need social interaction to advance cognitively.
   E. have trouble thinking logically.

Answer Key

1  C  
2  C  
3  A  
4  B  
5  C  
6  C  
7  E  
8  A  
9  B  
10 E  
11 D  
12 E  
13 A  
14 D  
15 C  
16 D  
17 A  
18 D  
19 E  
20 C  