

1. As far as physical ailments are concerned, the age range in which humans are the healthiest is:

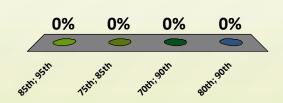
- 1. 2 to 5 years.
- 2. 5 to 7 years.
- 3. 7 to 11 years.
- 4. 12 to 15 years.



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2. Being overweight means having a body mass index (BMI) in the _____ percentile of growth charts; whereas obese means having a BMI in the _____ percentile.

- 1. 85th; 95th
- 2. 75th; 85th
- 3. 70th; 90th
- 4. 80th; 90th



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3. Rudy is 15 pounds overweight for his height. He watches several hours of television and drinks three to four sodas each day. Identify a major obstacle to his potential weight loss.

- There are no organized sports teams in his neighborhood to join.
- 2. His parents do not realize he is overweight.
- 3. Allergies to many varieties of fruit promote Rudy's eating more sugared food items.

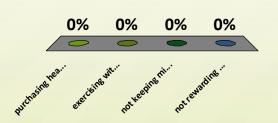
There are no organized... Mereges to many artest... He has asthma.

4. He has asthma.

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4. The way in which parents can best help their obese child is by:

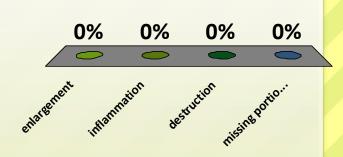
- purchasing healthier foods to bring home.
- 2. exercising with them.
- not keeping microwavable food in the pantry.
- 4. not rewarding their victories with foods.



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5. Asthma is a disorder caused by ______ of the airways.

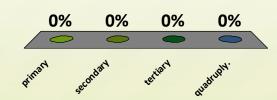
- enlargement
- 2. inflammation
- 3. destruction
- 4. missing portions



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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				N						

6. The changes made in traffic patterns in Atlanta, Georgia, for the Summer Olympics represented an unexpected _____ level of prevention for asthma.

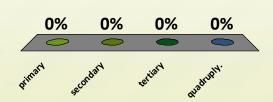
- primary
- secondary
- 3. tertiary
- 4. quadruply.



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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

7. Mary, age 10, has asthma. Her parents bought a HEPA filter for her bedroom. This represents which level of prevention?

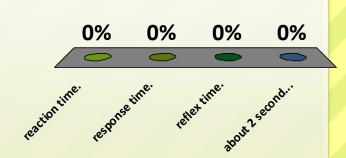
- 1. primary
- 2. secondary
- 3. tertiary
- 4. quadruply.



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8. The time it takes for someone to respond to a particular stimulus is:

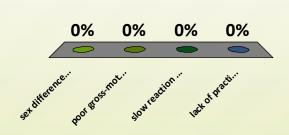
- 1. reaction time.
- 2. response time.
- 3. reflex time.
- 4. about 2 seconds.



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9. In a game of dodge ball played by a large group of second-graders, the same children regularly get hit with the ball. This probably is due to:

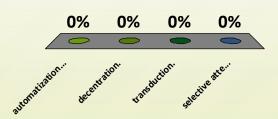
- sex differences in motor skills.
- poor gross-motor skills.
- 3. slow reaction time.
- 4. lack of practice.



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10. Growth in brain sophistication during middle childhood allows the child to direct his or her focus on certain self-chosen environmental elements to the exclusion of others. This ability is known as:

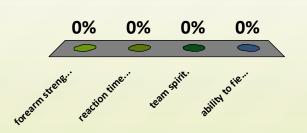
- 1. automatization.
- 2. decentration.
- 3. transduction.
- 4. selective attention.



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11. Frequently, school-age children on a baseball field will shout, "Think fast!" and immediately throw a baseball in the direction of a teammate. What is being tested is the teammate's:

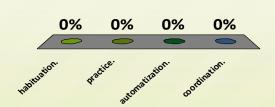
- 1. forearm strength.
- 2. reaction time.
- 3. team spirit.
- 4. ability to field balls.



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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							N			

12. The process by which thoughts and actions are repeated in sequence enough times to no longer require much conscious thought is called:

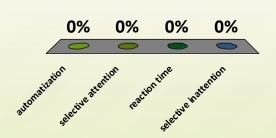
- 1. habituation.
- 2. practice.
- 3. automatization.
- 4. coordination.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

13. You left your home 30 minutes ago and arrived safely at school. However, you cannot remember actually driving there. What aspect of brain development could explain this?

- 1. automatization
- 2. selective attention
- 3. reaction time
- 4. selective inattention



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14. How much a child has actually learned is measured by a(n):

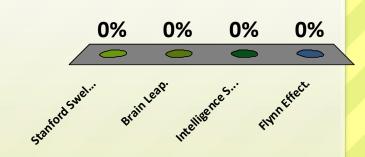
- aptitude test.
- 2. Piagetian test.
- 3. achievement test.
- 4. intelligence test.



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15. Because of better health, smaller families, and more schooling, some nations have exhibited substantial increases in IQ scores. This phenomenon is called the:

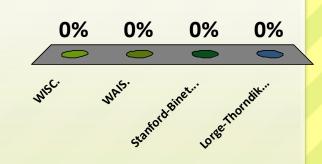
- 1. Stanford Swell.
- 2. Brain Leap.
- 3. Intelligence Surge.
- 4. Flynn Effect.



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16. The IQ test specifically designed for school-aged children is the:

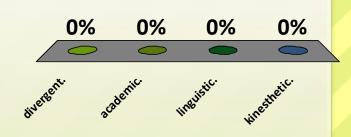
- 1. WISC.
- 2. WAIS.
- 3. Stanford-Binet.
- 4. Lorge-Thorndike.



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17. Robert Sternberg suggested three types of intelligence, creative, practical, and:

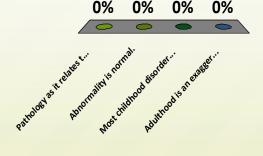
- 1. divergent.
- 2. academic.
- 3. linguistic.
- 4. kinesthetic.



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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

18. Developmental psychopathology has given us the following lesson applicable to all children:

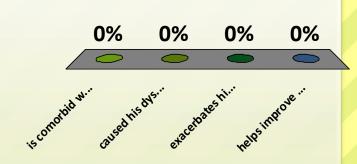
- 1. Pathology as it relates to children is a static issue.
- 2. Abnormality is normal.
- 3. Most childhood disorders have been misdiagnosed.
- 4. Adulthood is an exaggeration of childhood disorders.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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19. Seven-year-old Henry was diagnosed with ADHD and dyslexia. His ADHD:

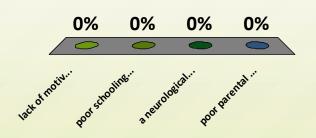
- is comorbid with his dyslexia.
- 2. caused his dyslexia.
- exacerbates his dyslexia.
- 4. helps improve his dyslexia.



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20. The underlying problem in ADHD is most likely:

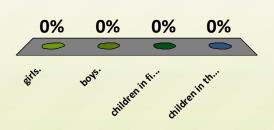
- lack of motivation.
- 2. poor schooling.
- a neurological difficulty involving neurotransmitters.
- poor parental discipline.



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21. The group *most* likely to be taking medication for diagnosed ADHD is comprised of:

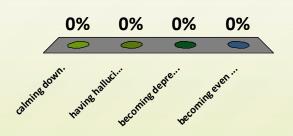
- 1. girls.
- 2. boys.
- 3. children in first and second grades.
- 4. children in third, fourth, and fifth grades.



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22. When hyperactive children are given stimulants such as amphetamines, many of them respond by:

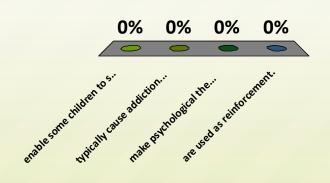
- calming down.
- having hallucinations.
- becoming depressed and angry.
- 4. becoming even more active.



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23. Psychoactive drugs that are given to hyperactive children:

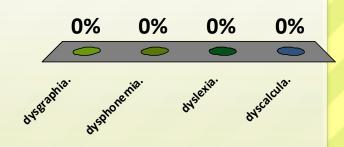
- 1. enable some children to sit still and concentrate.
- typically cause addiction later on, including addiction to heroin.
- 3. make psychological therapy unnecessary.
- are used as reinforcement.



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24. If an intelligent 8-year-old could not read, this might be attributed to:

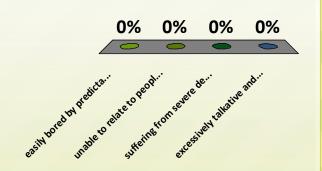
- dysgraphia.
- 2. dysphonemia.
- 3. dyslexia.
- 4. dyscalcula.



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25. Kanner's definition describes autistic children as:

- easily bored by predictable routines.
- 2. unable to relate to people in an ordinary way.
- 3. suffering from severe depression.
- 4. excessively talkative and active.



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26. Children with Asperger syndrome:

- are severely malnourished.
- might be viewed as "high-functioning autistics."
- 3. have the most severe form of autism.
- constantly repeat certain words and phrases.

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27. The primary difference between the patterns of Rhett syndrome and autism are that:

- 1. the brain does not grow with Rhett syndrome but grows too much with autism.
- 2. the brain does not grow with autism but grows too much with Rhett syndrome.
- 3. the body does not grow with Rhett syndrome but grows too much with autism.
- 4. the body does not grow with autism but grows too much with Rhett syndrome.

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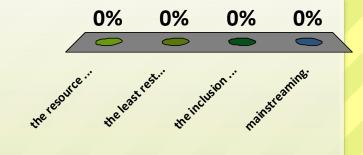
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28. The most general education context in which children with special needs can be expected to learn is known as:

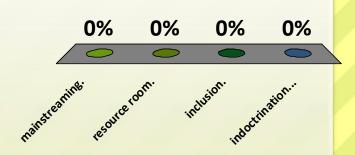
- 1. the resource room.
- the least restrictive environment.
- 3. the inclusion classroom.
- 4. mainstreaming.



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29. Maria has dyslexia. Maria is taught in the regular classroom, where she has her own reading tutor for part of the day. This is an example of:

- 1. mainstreaming.
- 2. resource room.
- 3. inclusion.
- 4. indoctrination.



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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30										

30. The best way to help autistic children is to provide:

- psychoanalysis of their parents.
- 2. the same set of expectations for them as for normal children.
- early, preventative intervention for their language difficulties.
- 4. an active social environment.

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Chapter 12

1. When capable of concrete operational thought, children:

- are limited to intuitive, perceptual focusing.
- 2. can apply their reasoning to real situations.
- can reason about abstractions.
- 4. are likely to be misled by appearances.

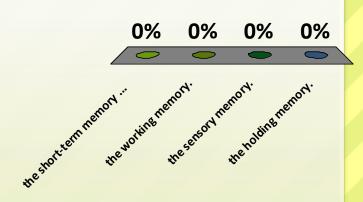
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2. The memory system in which signals are held for less than a second, yet long enough for one to process them further, if so desired is:

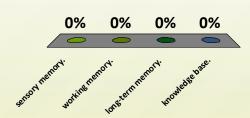
- 1. the short-term memory system.
- 2. the working memory.
- 3. the sensory memory.
- 4. the holding memory.



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3. As José walked to school with Tony, he saw Tony's notebook in his backpack. José rushed back into his house to retrieve his own notebook containing his homework. José's sensation on seeing Tony's notebook became a perception, which then triggered José's:

- 1. sensory memory.
- 2. working memory.
- 3. long-term memory.
- 4. knowledge base.



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4. The speed and capacity of thought increases for school-aged children primarily because of the:

- myelination of neural axons.
- 2. development of the frontal cortex.
- 3. brain's increased size.
- 4. child's ability to use the brain more efficiently.

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5. For a person to successfully accomplish the automatization of mental skills, the task must be:

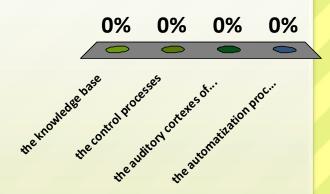
- 1. explicit.
- 2. memorized.
- 3. overlearned.
- 4. implicit.



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6. Identify the mechanism that assumes an executive role in the information processing system.

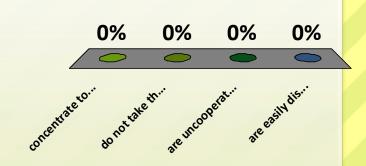
- 1. the knowledge base
- 2. the control processes
- 3. the auditory cortexes of the brain
- the automatization processes



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7. Kindergartners are not usually able to complete a page of work because they:

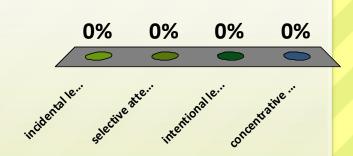
- concentrate too hard.
- 2. do not take the task seriously.
- 3. are uncooperative.
- 4. are easily distracted.



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8. Ignoring distractions and focusing on essential information is called:

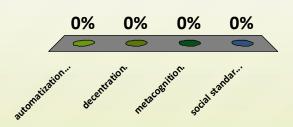
- incidental learning.
- 2. selective attention.
- 3. intentional learning.
- 4. concentrative attention.



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9. Evaluating a cognitive task to determine how best to accomplish and monitor one's performance is called:

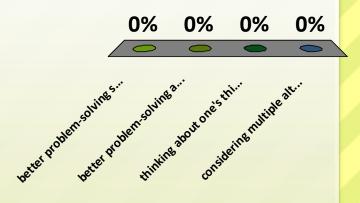
- 1. automatization.
- 2. decentration.
- 3. metacognition.
- 4. social standards.



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10. Metacognition refers to:

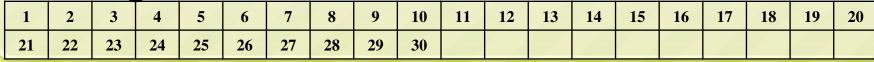
- better problem-solving strategies.
- better problem-solving abilities.
- 3. thinking about one's thinking processes.
- 4. considering multiple alternatives.



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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N			N			N			

11. John has the ability to talk informally with his friends and more formally to his teachers when called on in class. This is because John understands the:

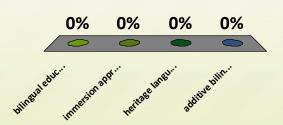
- 1. metacognitive aspects of intellect.
- 2. pragmatics of his language.
- 3. automatized view of social interaction.
- 4. control processes of regulation.



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12. The approach in teaching a second language in which children spend the entire day instructed in the second language is referred to as the:

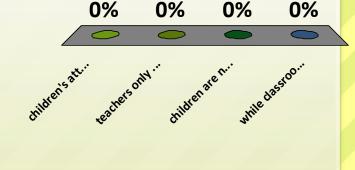
- bilingual education approach.
- 2. immersion approach.
- 3. heritage language approach.
- 4. additive bilingual approach.



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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				$\sqrt{}$						

13. A major criticism of the ESL approach in preparing children for the regular English-speaking classroom is that:

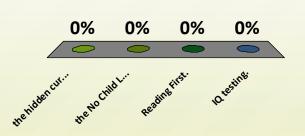
- children's attempts to communicate with each other are devalued.
- 2. teachers only instruct one hour per day in the children's primary language.
- children are not encouraged to use the English they are learning in the classroom.
- 4. while classroom is in English, homework is in the child's primary language.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	\nearrow			$\sqrt{}$						

14. The issue of local control of curriculum and national standards is a controversial aspect of:

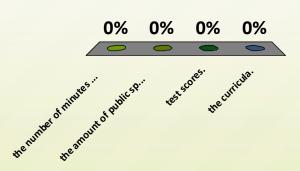
- 1. the hidden curriculum.
- 2. the No Child Left Behind Act.
- 3. Reading First.
- 4. IQ testing.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

15. What children learn in school is largely determined by:

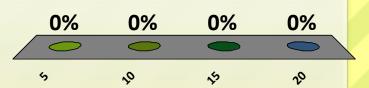
- the number of minutes spent studying academics.
- 2. the amount of public spending per child on education.
- 3. test scores.
- 4. the curricula.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

16. Gillian is typical of some school-age children. She often learns up to _____ words a day.

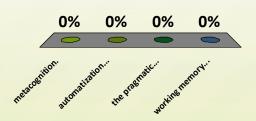
- 1. 5
- 2. 10
- 3. 15
- 4. 20



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

17. The sudden understanding that one's tone of voice, word selection, and the context in which the language is used may override the literal content of one's speech requires a complex knowledge of:

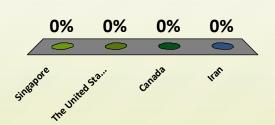
- 1. metacognition.
- 2. automatization.
- 3. the pragmatics of language.
- 4. working memory.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

18. In the rankings on math achievement (TIMSS), which of these scored *highest*?

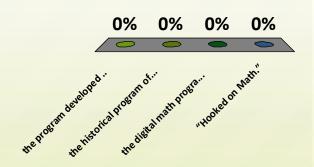
- Singapore
- 2. The United States
- 3. Canada
- 4. Iran



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N			N			N			

19. A controversial approach that has shown promise in helping U.S. children raise their skill levels in mathematics is:

- 1. the program developed by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.
- 2. the historical program of rote learning in math.
- 3. the digital math program developed at UCLA.

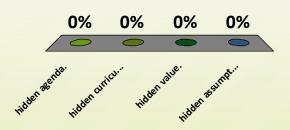


4. "Hooked on Math."

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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30										

20. Jefferson High School has rules and regulations that guarantee student representation in school affairs. John, a senior, has learned that the administration of his high school wants obedience. Obedience at John's school is a/an:

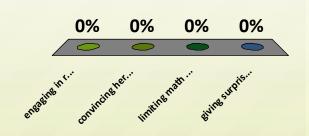
- 1. hidden agenda.
- 2. hidden curriculum.
- 3. hidden value.
- 4. hidden assumption.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N			N			N			

21. Several of Stacey's fifth-grade students experience math phobia. Using a suggested technique, she has been quite successful at dispelling her student's math anxiety by:

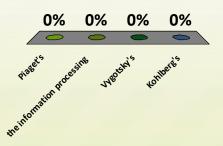
- 1. engaging in repeated math drills with the students to overcome their fears.
- 2. convincing her students that they are good at math.
- 3. limiting math homework to twice each week.
- 4. giving surprise quizzes often to desensitize them to math.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

22. The fact that children progress in math faster when they are taught strategies, not mere facts, and when they learn through teacher guidance and peer collaborations supports _____ theory of cognitive development.

- Piaget's
- the information processing
- 3. Vygotsky's
- 4. Kohlberg's



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

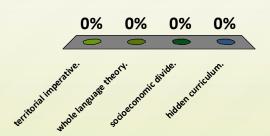
23. The so-called *reading wars* most specifically are related to:

- memorization vs. comprehension.
- 2. whole language vs. phonics.
- abstract
 conceptualization vs.
 concrete
 comprehension.
- 4. metacognition vs. the

1	2	Did	ф	n	CUI	771	CBI	ur	710	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30										=

24. The unspoken and often unrecognized lessons that children learn in school which are the unofficial, unstated, or implicit rules and priorities that influence the academic curriculum and every other aspect of learning in school is called the:

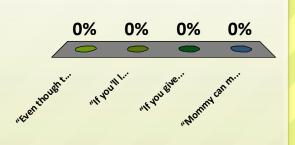
- 1. territorial imperative.
- 2. whole language theory.
- 3. socioeconomic divide.
- 4. hidden curriculum.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							N			

25. Identify the statement that best illustrates the cognitive concept called "identity."

- "Even though they are an omelet now, they are still two eggs."
- 2. "If you'll let me have one of your cookies, I'll let you use my new crayons."
- 3. "If you give back my doll, we can be friends again."
- 4. "Mommy can make my scraped knee well again."



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

26. Identify the statement that demonstrates the principle of reversibility.

- 1. Addition can be used to undo subtraction.
- 2. There is still only one pizza regardless of how many slices we make.
- 3. The teenager in the photograph is Grandpa.
- 4. A frog was once a tadpole.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							N			N

27. Because she understands reversibility, Darcie believes that:

- if she doesn't like her snowman, she can always tear it apart and redistribute the snow.
- her brother will get in trouble if he breaks his mother's favorite vase.
- 3. adults never grow younger.
- she can wear her sweater inside out or backwards.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30										

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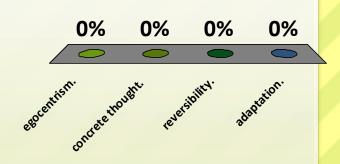
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28. School-age children move toward more flexible logic as a result of decreasing:

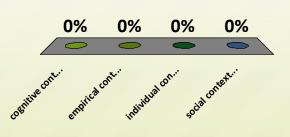
- 1. egocentrism.
- 2. concrete thought.
- 3. reversibility.
- 4. adaptation.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				$\sqrt{}$						

29. Piaget has provided us with the _____ of children's concepts, whereas Vygotsky has provided us with the _____.

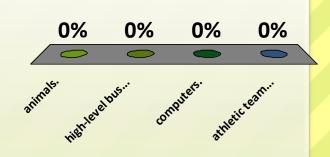
- cognitive context;
 behaviorist context
- 2. empirical context; experimental context
- 3. individual context; social context
- social context;
 individual context



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

30. The information-processing theory likens many aspects of human thinking to that of:

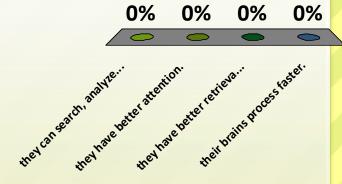
- 1. animals.
- high-level business companies.
- 3. computers.
- 4. athletic teams.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

31. The main reason 11-year-olds are better thinkers than 7-year-olds is because:

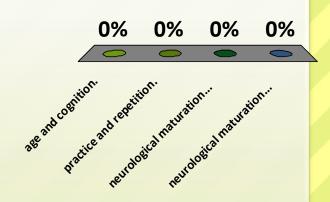
- they can search, analyze, and express themselves better.
- 2. they have better attention.
- they have better retrieval strategies and analysis.
- 4. their brains process faster.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	\nearrow			$\sqrt{}$						

32. Speed of thinking is increased by:

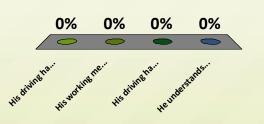
- 1. age and cognition.
- 2. practice and repetition.
- 3. neurological maturation and experience.
- 4. neurological maturation and age.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	$\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$									

33. When learning to drive, Jim concentrated so much on his driving that he didn't want anyone to talk to him. A year later, he can carry on a conversation with a passenger while driving safely. What has probably occurred?

- 1. His driving has become automated.
- 2. His working memory has increased.
- 3. His driving has become unconscious.
- 4. He understands the value of friendship.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							N			

34. Children in the fifth grade with ADHD are likely to:

- study independently at their desk without being distracted.
- quietly follow a chalkboard demonstration.
- seek assistance without distracting.

4. shout out the answer instead

of raising a hand and waiting to be called on.

gut to be called on.

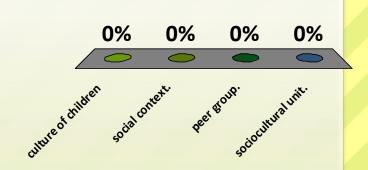
gut to be called on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30										



1. A group of individuals roughly the same age who play or learn together are known as the:

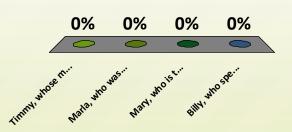
- culture of children
- 2. social context.
- 3. peer group.
- 4. sociocultural unit.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	$\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$									

2. School-age children would most admire:

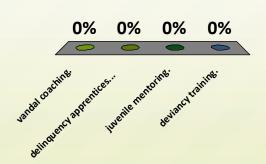
- 1. Timmy, whose mother kisses him good-bye at school.
- 2. Marla, who was punished for not telling who threw a paper airplane.
- 3. Mary, who is the thirdgrade teacher's favorite.
- 4. Billy, who spends a lot of time with adults.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							N			

3. Children who wish to free themselves from adult influence may be encouraged by their peers to break rules and engage in behavior of which their parents would not approve. Such encouragement may be considered:

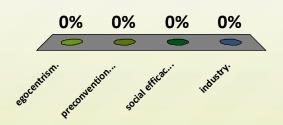
- vandal coaching.
- delinquency apprenticeship.
- juvenile mentoring.
- 4. deviancy training.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

4. As children develop through the school years, they behave more prosocially and increasingly believe that they can affect the circumstances around them. They demonstrate:

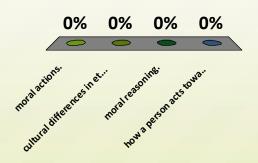
- 1. egocentrism.
- preconventional moral reasoning.
- 3. social efficacy.
- 4. industry.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	\nearrow			$\sqrt{}$						

5. Kohlberg developed a famous story in a study of the development of:

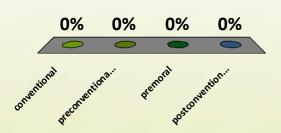
- 1. moral actions.
- 2. cultural differences in ethics.
- 3. moral reasoning.
- 4. how a person acts toward others.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	$\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$									

6. Carla is usually good because she is afraid that she will be punished if she isn't. Carla is in which level of Kohlberg's view of moral development?

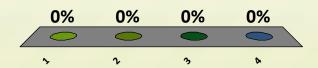
- conventional
- preconventional
- premoral
- postconventional



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

7. Karl wants to know what his father will give him if he gets a good report card. According to Kohlberg, this is stage _____ of moral development.

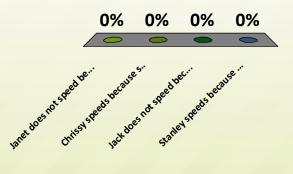
- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

8. Identify the stage 5 response concerning highway speeding.

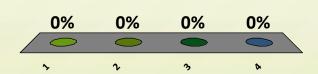
- 1. Janet does not speed because, "If I did, everyone else could speed too."
- 2. Chrissy speeds because she is in a big hurry.
- 3. Jack does not speed because he knows that he could get a ticket.
- 4. Stanley speeds because his passenger loves going fast and is impressed by him.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							N			

9. Susan decides not to tell the teacher that her classmate Ian is cheating on the math exam because she's afraid the other kids will call her a snitch. This is an example of stage _____ of moral development.

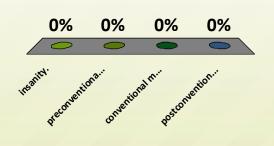
- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

10. A Florida man killed a doctor who performed abortions. The man knew this was a crime, and he knew he could be convicted of murder. He said stopping abortion was worth dying for. This is an example of:

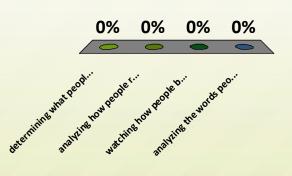
- 1. insanity.
- preconventional morality.
- conventional morality.
- postconventional morality.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

11. Kohlberg measured morality by:

- determining what people felt was right or wrong.
- analyzing how people reason about what is right and wrong.
- 3. watching how people behave in morally ambivalent situations.
- analyzing the words people choose when explaining their answers.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

12. At age four, Jon believed he could do anything, including superhuman feats. At age ten, Jon realizes that he is a good musician, a good student, and not particularly skilled at soccer. The developmental difference in Jon's self-assessment may be attributed to:

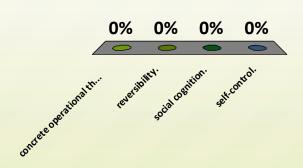
- 1. social comparison.
- 2. test scores.
- 3. grades on his report card.
- 4. identity.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							N			

13. When children are able to understand social interactions, including the causes and consequences of behavior, they have acquired a measure of:

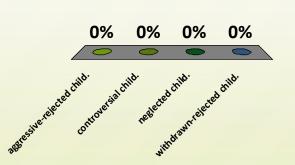
- concrete operational thought.
- 2. reversibility.
- 3. social cognition.
- 4. self-control.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

14. Liv is an extremely shy and anxious 8-yearold. Other children seem to dislike her. She appears to be a(n):

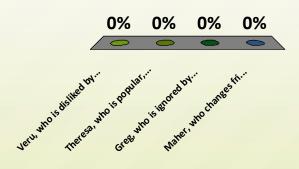
- aggressive-rejected child.
- 2. controversial child.
- 3. neglected child.
- 4. withdrawn-rejected child.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N			N			N			

15. The best example of an aggressive-rejected child is:

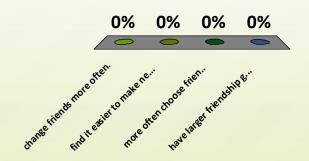
- Veru, who is disliked by most children because she is so uncooperative.
- 2. Theresa, who is popular, but hated by many children.
- 3. Greg, who is ignored by most children.
- 4. Maher, who changes friends often.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	$\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$									

16. Compared with younger children, older children:

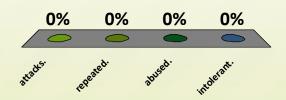
- change friends more often.
- find it easier to make new friends.
- 3. more often choose friends of the same sex and background as themselves.
- have larger friendship groups.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				$\sqrt{}$						

17. The key word in the definition of bullying is:

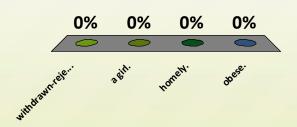
- 1. attacks.
- 2. repeated.
- 3. abused.
- 4. intolerant.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

18. Research shows that a child is most likely to be a victim of bullying if the child is:

- 1. withdrawn-rejected.
- 2. a girl.
- 3. homely.
- 4. obese.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

19. The bully who has been a victim of bullying himself is called a:

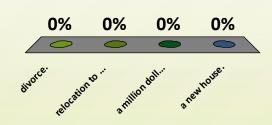
- 1. "modeled" bully.
- 2. "rejected" bully.
- 3. "bully-victim."
- 4. "familial" bully.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

20. A family's structure is likely to change over time because of:

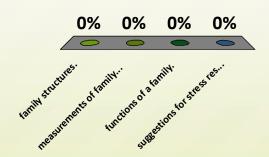
- 1. divorce.
- 2. relocation to another city.
- 3. a million dollar inheritance.
- 4. a new house.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							N			

21. Developing self-respect, nurturing friendships with peers, and encouraging learning are three of the:

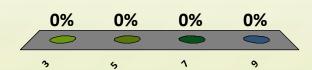
- 1. family structures.
- 2. measurements of family harmony.
- 3. functions of a family.
- 4. suggestions for stress resilience.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							N			

22. In 2005, _____ percent of school-age children were living in extended families.

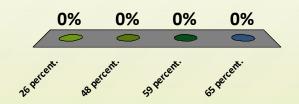
- 1. 3
- 2. 5
- 3. 7
- 4. 9



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N						N			

23. The approximate percentage of schoolage children living in a two-parent (husband and wife) family is:

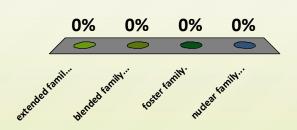
- 1. 26 percent.
- 2. 48 percent.
- 3. 59 percent.
- 4. 65 percent.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30										

24. Joshua and Jessica are brother and sister who live with the biological parents. They live with their:

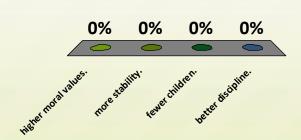
- extended family.
- 2. blended family.
- 3. foster family.
- 4. nuclear family.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N			N			N			

25. Compared with single-parent homes, nuclear families usually have:

- higher moral values.
- 2. more stability.
- 3. fewer children.
- 4. better discipline.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N			N			N			

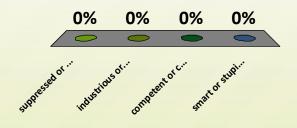
26. In every nation, two factors that have been identified that interfere with family function are:

- unemployment and illness.
- 2. low income and high conflict.
- 3. overcrowded living conditions and stress.
- 4. lack of parental support and inadequate community services.

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22	22	24	25	26	27	20	20	20						/				

27. According to Erikson's theory, children in middle childhood tend to judge themselves as either:

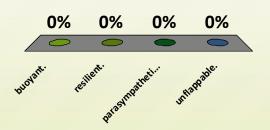
- suppressed or superior.
- 2. industrious or inferior.
- 3. competent or clumsy.
- 4. smart or stupid.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							N			N

28. The child who weathers severe family problems, even abuse, and somehow has remained unscathed in the process is termed as:

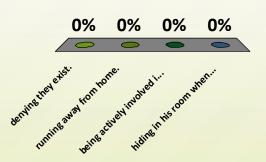
- 1. buoyant.
- 2. resilient.
- 3. parasympathetic.
- 4. unflappable.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30										

29. Joey lives in a very stressful, chaotic home where he sometimes witnesses his mother being physically abused. Joey's problems may be overcome by:

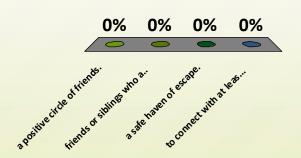
- denying they exist.
- 2. running away from home.
- 3. being actively involved in his church.
- 4. hiding in his room when trouble starts.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				$\sqrt{}$						

30. Children who attempt to right themselves in the face of adversity need:

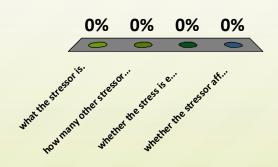
- 1. a positive circle of friends.
- friends or siblings who are experiencing similar problems.
- 3. a safe haven of escape.
- 4. to connect with at least one supportive adult.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N			N			N			

31. In childhood, how children react to a serious stressor depends primarily on:

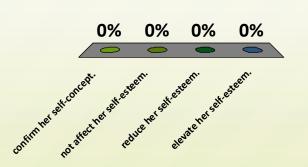
- 1. what the stressor is.
- 2. how many other stressors are present.
- 3. whether the stress is economic.
- 4. whether the stressor affects other siblings too.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	$\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$									

32. Andrea is a typical 11-year-old whose growing self-consciousness and self-criticism drives her to frequently compares herself with her peers. If Andrea is like most children, such comparisons will:

- confirm her self-concept.
- 2. not affect her selfesteem.
- 3. reduce her self-esteem.
- 4. elevate her self-esteem.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	$\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$									