Adolescent Development Midterm Evaluation

Name___________________

Multiple Choice (on your answer sheet, please fill in the one, best answer) 2 points each.

1. 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 the above are correct.

2. Whose research found that the period of adolescence can be relatively free of storm and stress?
   A) Mead
   B) Hall
   C) Hollingworth
   D) Neugarten
   E) Aristotle

3. Which developmental processes most involve adolescents' changes in thinking?
   A) biological processes
   B) socioemotional processes
   C) cognitive processes
   D) psychological processes
   E) intelligence processes

4. Which developmental processes most involve adolescents' changing relationships with peers?
   A) biological processes
   B) socioemotional processes
   C) cognitive processes
   D) psychological processes
   E) intelligence processes

5. Androgen is to male as _______________ is to female.
   A) estradiol
   B) testosterone
6. Gonads are
   A) the testes and penis in males.
   B) the ovaries and uterus in females.
   C) the glands that produce gonadotropins.
   D) part of the hypothalamus.
   E) the testes in males and the ovaries in females.

7. Which of the following plays a role in pubertal growth?
   A) pituitary gland
   B) thyroid
   C) estrogen
   D) testosterone
   E) All the above are correct.

8. What is a girl's first menstruation called?
   A) menarche
   B) menses
   C) amenorrhea
   D) menopause
   E) melatonin

9. Girls experience the growth spurt about
   A) 1 year before boys do.
   B) 2 years before boys do.
   C) the same time as boys do.
   D) 1 year after boys do.
   E) 2 years after boys do.

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

11. 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

12. The knowledge that one has about one’s processes of thinking and the ability to monitor thought processes is known as
A) daydreaming.
B) scaffolding.
C) metacognition.
D) conservation.
E) symbolism.

13. Which of the following statements is NOT true of mentoring?
A) Mentoring relationships are considered “protective factors”
B) Youth who have mentors are better able to thrive despite adversity
C) Mentoring programs should focus more on making new matches than enriching the relationships that they’ve already formed
D) Failed relationships can do more harm than good
E) Your professor is studying various aspects of youth mentoring relationships

14. According to Vygotsky, cognitive growth depends on
A) hereditary influences.
B) developmental influences.
C) social influences.
D) proximal influences.
E) All the above are correct.

15. Which of the following statements is most consistent with Vygotsky's ideas about cognitive development during adolescence?
A) Reading books is sufficient to promote cognitive development.
B) Adolescents should avoid solving problems without adult assistance.
C) Interactions with leaders in the local community facilitate cognitive growth.
D) Teachers should encourage students to work independently whenever possible.
E) Adolescents cannot learn without interacting with their peers.

16. According to Vygotsky, the difference between what an adolescent student can do independently and what she or he can do with assistance is called
A) assimilation.
B) the zone of proximal development.
C) metacognition.
D) scaffolding.
E) cognitive apprenticeship.
17. Reasoning from general principles to specific situations is known as
   A) divergent.
   B) illogical.
   C) insightful.
   D) inductive.
   E) **deductive.**

18. Mrs. Torres wants to stimulate critical thinking skills in her 10th grade American history class. Which of the following assignments should she require?
   A) Ask the students to develop a list of the U.S. presidents of the twentieth century.
   B) Ask the students to list the major accomplishments of the last three U.S. presidents.
   C) **Ask the students to articulate and defend their position on the current war in Iraq.**
   D) Ask the students to research the history of the United Nations.
   E) Ask the students to interview someone who lived through the Great Depression.

19. According to Sternberg's theory, the three types of intelligence are
   A) creative, social, and intellectual.
   B) **practical, creative, and analytical.**
   C) social, analytical, and practical.
   D) creative, analytical, and personal.
   E) personal, intellectual, and creative.

20. Which of the following is **not** one of the eight types of intelligence proposed by Gardner?
   A) musical
   B) bodily-kinesthetic
   C) interpersonal
   D) verbal
   E) **spiritual**

21. Carlos believes that everyone is picking on him and that he is "the only person in the world" who receives such treatment. This is an example of what Elkind calls
   A) the personal fable.
   B) the imaginary fable.
   C) **the personal audience.**
   D) the imaginary audience.
   E) social cognition.

22. Fourteen-year-old Peter enters the classroom and believes that everyone is watching him. According to Elkind, Peter is probably experiencing
   A) the implicit personality theory.
   B) the personal fable.
   C) perspective taking.
   D) **the imaginary audience.**
23. According to the text, one of the most important functions of the peer group is to
A) act as a surrogate for the parents.
B) foster love and understanding.
C) define gender-appropriate and inappropriate behavior.
D) provide a source of information about the world outside the family.
E) instill achievement-related values and beliefs.

24. Ian is bright, a good listener, and self-confident without being conceited. Ian is likely
A) a peer-rejected child.
B) a nonconformist.
C) a controversial child.
D) an anticonformist.
E) popular.

25. Which type of adolescent has few friends and receives little attention from peers, but is not particularly disliked by anyone?
A) controversial
B) rejected
C) neglected
D) independent
E) anticonformist

26. According to Freud, defense mechanisms are
A) Martial arts skills
B) Unconscious methods the ego uses to distort reality and protect itself from anxiety
C) Methods that parents use to foster attachments in their children
D) The methods that the id and ego use to protect itself from the superego
E) All of the above

27. Children who are actively disliked by their peers and are rarely nominated as someone's best friend are considered
A) anticonformist.
B) independent.
C) neglected.
D) controversial.
E) rejected.

28. From a social cognition point of view, unpopular adolescents have difficulty
A) controlling their aggressive impulses.
B) establishing their status within a peer group.
C) interpreting social cues.
D) automating social strategies.
E) All the above are correct.

29. Matt is preparing a training program to help rejected adolescents interact more effectively with their peers. Most likely, the goal of his program is to help the adolescents
   A) assert themselves more and stand up for their beliefs.
   B) improve their schoolwork so they will win the respect of their peers.
   C) attract attention from their peers and hold their peers' attention by telling stories.
   D) listen to their peers and "hear what they say" instead of trying to dominate peer interactions.
   E) All the above are correct.

30. Intimacy in friendship is defined in most research studies as
   A) sharing private thoughts.
   B) spending a lot of time together.
   C) shared past experiences.
   D) similarity of backgrounds and attitudes.
   E) All the above are correct.

31. The first widely used IQ test was constructed in 1905 by Alfred Benet in order to determine
   A) Which French soldiers should be forbidden to reproduce
   B) Which French soldiers were in need of employment services
   C) Which French children would benefit from specialized education
   D) How many Americans versus French were in the “genius zone”
   E) All of the above

32. ______ believed that identity of youth is created by growing self-awareness and feedback from society
   A) Robert Sternberg
   B) Margaret Mead
   C) Chris Martin
   D) Kofi Annan
   E) Erik Erikson

33. As adolescents develop, their self-concepts become more
   A) Disorganized
   B) Unified
   C) Optimistic
   D) Differentiated
   E) Psychotic
34. Young children’s conceptions of friendship are more focused on ____ than the conceptions of older children and adolescents
   A) shared values
   B) loyalty
   C) trust
   D) shared activities
   E) physical attractiveness

35. According to Sullivan, where does the capacity for intimacy first develops in
   A) early adolescent, same-sex relationship
   B) early adolescents, opposite sex relationships
   C) Middle adolescent, opposite sex relationship
   D) Preadolescent, same sex relationships

36. Researchers have studied the aggressive tendencies of girls; they are more likely to use ____ intended to harm others through deliberate manipulation of their social standing and social relationships
   A) relational aggression
   B) weapons
   C) physical aggression
   D) mind games
   E) friendship wars

37. What, according to Erikson, is the crisis of adolescence
   A) trust vs. mistrust
   B) autonomy vs. shame
   C) industry vs. inferiority
   D) identity vs. identity diffusion
   E) happiness vs. despair

38. A group of adolescents who are together based on reputation and who may or may not spend time together is referred to as
   A) a gang.
   B) a clique.
   C) a crowd.
   D) an affiliation.
   E) conformity.

39. According to the text, reputation based crowds become less prominent in
   A) junior high school.
   B) elementary school.
   C) early adolescence.
   D) middle adolescence.
   E) late adolescence.
40. Paula has developed a training program to improve the peer relationships of neglected adolescents. The program likely includes teaching how to
   A) listen in a friendly way.
   B) ask questions to gain peers' attention.
   C) appropriately enter groups of peers.
   D) talk about themselves in ways that relate to their peers' interests.
   E) All the above are correct.