

# Chapter 1: The Study of Child Development

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which of the following is *not* one of the central questions asked by developmental psychologists?
  - A. What traits are relatively stable over the course of child development?
  - B. Is personality a major factor in child development?
  - C. What traits tend to go together?
  - D. What are the impacts of different parenting styles?
  
2. Developmental scientists have determined that
  - A. the average age of puberty in Europe and North America has been declining.
  - B. the average age of puberty in Europe and North America has been rising.
  - C. the average age of puberty in Mexico and Asia has been declining.
  - D. the average age of puberty in Mexico and Asia has been declining.
  
3. Psychologists study the development of individuals across several domains. Which of the following is *not* one of the domains studied?
  - A. Physical
  - B. Cognitive
  - C. Socioemotional
  - D. Psychodynamic
  
4. When developmental psychologists begin to study a new phenomenon, their first goal is to \_\_\_\_\_ that phenomenon.
  - A. describe
  - B. explain the cause of
  - C. intervene in the development of
  - D. experiment on
  
5. Professor Tsalani studies how children of different ages solve word puzzles and riddles. He is concerned with development in the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.
  - A. physical
  - B. cognitive
  - C. socioemotional
  - D. perceptual

6. Which of the following is an example of how development helps a child to adapt to her environment?

- A. Learning a job skill, such as carpentry
- B. Deciding which college to attend in the fall
- C. Getting better at a sport by practicing a lot
- D. Developing more complex thinking abilities

7. Developmental psychologists have found that

- A. development across the domains moves from fairly complex forms to simpler forms.
- B. development across the domains moves from fairly simple forms to more complex forms.
- C. the full set of complex emotions is present in children from birth.
- D. although cognition develops from simple forms to complex ones, socioemotional forms of understanding are relatively stable and enduring.

8. Bratislav is fascinated by his daughter's excitement and determination to learn new things. Thus, he is concerned with her development in the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.

- A. physical
- B. sociocultural
- C. cognitive
- D. socioemotional

9. Changes in the structure of the brain are part of the \_\_\_\_\_ domain, and they effect changes in the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.

- A. physical; cognitive
- B. cognitive; physical
- C. socioemotional; cognitive
- D. cognitive; socioemotional

10. Dr. Smythe has developed a theory about why children in heavily industrialized nations develop more quickly than children in poorer, more rural nations. The goal of scientific study he has attempted to achieve is \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

- A. to describe
- B. to explain
- C. to predict
- D. to intervene in

11. Which of the following would be considered a developmental change?

- A. Your teenage son decides to become a vegetarian.
- B. Your daughter perfects her fastball in pitching practice.
- C. Your 35-year-old cousin gains 15 pounds on a cruise.
- D. Your niece's ability to use logical reasoning changes between ages 5 and 15.

12. Which of the following is *not* one of the defining characteristics of development?

- A. It helps an individual to adapt to the environment.
- B. It proceeds from relatively simple forms to forms of greater complexity.
- C. It is entirely dependent on genetics.
- D. It is relatively enduring.

13. Dr. Rainier investigates whether all children develop language in the same way and with about the same timing. Which of the basic questions of development is she investigating?

- A. Universality
- B. Continuity
- C. Malleability
- D. Causality

14. Mary Ainsworth posited that the way in which a child attaches to his parents (securely or insecurely) would predict the quality of attachment in his adult relationships. This addresses the basic question of

- A. universality.
- B. continuity.
- C. malleability.
- D. integrity.

15. The children of authoritative parents seem to have a greater need to achieve than the children of authoritarian parents. This observation addresses the basic question of

- A. universality.
- B. continuity.
- C. malleability.
- D. causality.

16. Professor Aristedes studies whether small children who are kind will develop into kindly or aggressive adults. In other words, he is addressing the basic question of

- A. universality.
- B. continuity.
- C. malleability.
- D. causality.

17. Priya says that children will grow up to be just like their parents and that nothing that happens to them will change that. Festus says that events and cultural factors are what make children develop over time. Which of the basic questions that define the nature of development are they discussing?
- A. Universality
  - B. Continuity
  - C. Malleability
  - D. Causality
18. A child's development is primarily due to
- A. the genes she inherits from both of her parents.
  - B. only the genes she inherits from her mother.
  - C. the environment in which she is raised.
  - D. the interaction of inherited genes and her environment.
19. When Professor Ignazio says that a child influences her own development as much as her parents or teachers do, he is referring to the idea that
- A. development results from the interplay of biology and the environment.
  - B. development occurs in a multilayered context.
  - C. development is a dynamic, reciprocal process.
  - D. development is a cumulative process.
20. When Mary Ainsworth suggested that a child's early attachment pattern would influence her attachment patterns in adulthood, she was addressing the idea that
- A. development results from the interplay of biology and the environment.
  - B. development occurs in a multilayered context.
  - C. development is a dynamic, reciprocal process.
  - D. development is a cumulative process.
21. Studies of human development have shown that
- A. development occurs only in childhood.
  - B. development occurs from birth through adolescence.
  - C. development occurs primarily in adolescence.
  - D. development occurs across the entire life span.
22. In Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality development, the function of the ego is to
- A. inflate a person's sense of self-importance.
  - B. balance the needs of the id and the superego.
  - C. understand and apply strict rules of appropriate behavior.
  - D. seek out pleasure while avoiding pain.

23. Psychoanalytic theory was first developed by

- A. Erik Erikson.
- B. Karen Horney.
- C. Carl Jung.
- D. Sigmund Freud.

24. The basis of psychoanalytic theory is that

- A. people nearly always act in rational ways.
- B. unconscious needs for gratification influence our behavior.
- C. behavior is shaped by reinforcements and punishments.
- D. we develop by imitating the actions of other people.

25. The correct order of Freud's psychosexual developmental stages is

- A. oral, anal, phallic, latency period, genital.
- B. oral, latency period, anal, genital, phallic.
- C. anal, oral, genital, latency period, phallic.
- D. anal, genital, phallic, latency period, oral.

26. According to Sigmund Freud, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the personality that is concerned with the rules of correct behavior.

- A. ego
- B. subego
- C. superego
- D. id

27. If Dr. Najiba is a strict adherent of psychoanalytic theory, then he also feels that

- A. development continues throughout the entire lifespan.
- B. one's basic emotional outlook is mostly complete by age 5 or 6.
- C. cognitive development is mostly complete by age 5 or 6, but socioemotional development continues through adolescence.
- D. the ego is present and well developed at birth, but the id continues to develop until puberty.

28. Arapoosh believes that our development is driven by how we resolve a series of psychosocial crises (such as trust vs. mistrust) throughout our lifespan. His thinking is most like that of

- A. Sigmund Freud.
- B. B. F. Skinner.
- C. Erik Erikson.
- D. Jean Piaget.

29. Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory of development was derived from

- A. social learning theory.
- B. cognitive development theory.
- C. dynamic systems theory.
- D. psychoanalytic theory.

30. In which of the following ways does Erikson's theory *not* differ from Freud's theory?

- A. Both Erikson and Freud stressed the idea that development takes place in stages
- B. Both Erikson and Freud stressed the idea that each stage was based on some unconscious struggle
- C. Both Erikson and Freud stressed the idea that people develop over time, rather than being born completely developed
- D. Both Erikson and Freud stressed the idea that basic personality development is completed in early childhood

31. Erik Erikson believed that development was driven primarily by

- A. genetics.
- B. the environment in which a child was raised.
- C. the resolution of psychosexual crises.
- D. the resolution of psychosocial crises.

32. According to Erik Erikson, psychosocial development generally takes place

- A. across the entire lifespan.
- B. only during the adolescent identity crisis.
- C. only in early childhood.
- D. only from birth through early adulthood.

33. Nekoma's parents want her to study more. As good behaviorists, they believe that they will be most successful if they

- A. spend time on their own work at home so that she can model their behavior.
- B. punish her for getting bad grades, explaining that if she studies more this won't happen.
- C. reinforce her whenever she spends time studying.
- D. punish her if she doesn't do her homework on time.

34. \_\_\_\_\_ used classical conditioning techniques to give a baby a generalized fear of white, furry objects.

- A. Pavlov
- B. Skinner
- C. Watson
- D. Piaget

35. Dr. Vika is a strict adherent of learning theory. This means that she believes that

- A. development is based on the unfolding of the genetic program.
- B. development is based on the consequences encountered in the immediate environment.
- C. development is based on conquering unconscious psychosexual urges.
- D. development is based on the evolutionary advantages of particular behaviors.

36. Classical conditioning and operant conditioning are similar in that both stress

- A. the role of rewards in learning new behaviors.
- B. the role of punishment in learning new behaviors.
- C. the idea that all behavior is a consequence of interaction with the environment.
- D. the idea that all behavior begins with an involuntary or reflexive response.

37. Classical conditioning is based on the idea of learning by

- A. association.
- B. imitation.
- C. insight.
- D. cognition.

38. The quote, "Behavior is controlled by its consequences," might best be associated with

- A. Erikson.
- B. Bandura.
- C. Freud.
- D. Skinner.

39. Operant conditioning theory tells us that a behavior that is not reinforced will be

- A. repeated.
- B. extinguished.
- C. changed into a new behavior.
- D. the basis for mental illness.

40. Peleki carefully watches how his mother uses her computer as she works. Later, he tries to imitate her actions with his own toy keyboard. This behavior is best explained by \_\_\_\_\_ theory of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bandura's; social learning
- B. Piaget's; social learning
- C. Skinner's; operant conditioning
- D. Skinner's; cognitive development

41. \_\_\_\_\_ describes what happens when a child learns by imitating the actions of another person.

- A. Social learning theory
- B. Operant conditioning theory
- C. Classical conditioning theory
- D. Cognitive learning theory

42. According to Bandura's social learning theory, children learn through

- A. having their behavior shaped by reinforcements.
- B. imitating the actions of other people.
- C. expanding their zones of proximal development.
- D. the development of cognitive structures.

43. Which of the following is *not* a behavioral learning theorist?

- A. B. F. Skinner
- B. Albert Bandura
- C. John B. Watson
- D. Jean Piaget

44. Learning theory is to \_\_\_\_\_ development as cognitive developmental theory is to \_\_\_\_\_ development.

- A. qualitative; qualitative
- B. qualitative; quantitative
- C. quantitative; quantitative
- D. quantitative; qualitative

45. Piaget believed that the best way to study intelligence in children involved

- A. IQ testing.
- B. measuring the sizes of their heads.
- C. analyzing their errors.
- D. phrenology.

46. Which of the following is *not* one of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?

- A. The sensorimotor period
- B. The formal operational period
- C. The concrete operational period
- D. The socioemotional operational period



47. Piaget was most concerned with children's \_\_\_\_\_ development.

- A. physical
- B. sociocultural
- C. psychosexual
- D. cognitive

48. According to Jean Piaget, children in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development can reason much like adults.

- A. concrete operational
- B. formal operational
- C. sensorimotor
- D. preoperational

49. Children in Piaget's concrete operational stage of cognitive development

- A. are just beginning to develop their language abilities.
- B. can use hypothetical reasoning and abstract reasoning quite well.
- C. can think logically, but only about real objects.
- D. are learning to understand the basic manipulation of objects.

50. Three-year-old Grigory is playing with his puppy at home. When he visits his uncle Ivan, he sees Ivan's cat and wants to play with the new "doggy." Grigory has \_\_\_\_\_ the cat into his schema for dogs.

- A. assimilated
- B. accommodated
- C. arranged
- D. activated

51. The correct order of Piaget's stages of development is:

- A. preoperations, sensorimotor, formal operations, concrete operations.
- B. preoperations, concrete operations, formal operations, sensorimotor.
- C. sensorimotor, preoperations, formal operations, concrete operations.
- D. sensorimotor, preoperations, concrete operations, formal operations.

52. Khang loves Skittles. When he sees some aspirin on the table, he wants to eat it, thinking it's candy. When his father tells him that it isn't candy, but medicine, he has to \_\_\_\_\_ the new information into his schema of small round objects.

- A. assimilate
- B. accommodate
- C. aspirate
- D. activate

53. Accommodation is to \_\_\_\_\_ as assimilation is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fitting in; fitting in
- B. changing; changing
- C. fitting in; changing
- D. changing; fitting in

54. Assimilation is to \_\_\_\_\_ as accommodation is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. putting something into an existing file; creating a new file
- B. creating a new file; putting something into an existing file
- C. putting something into an existing file; putting something into an existing file
- D. creating a new file; creating a new file

55. Piaget saw the child as

- A. a passive recipient of knowledge.
- B. driven mostly by genetic programming.
- C. an active, independent researcher.
- D. shaped by reinforcement and punishment.

56. Urie Bronfenbrenner's \_\_\_\_\_ theory of development encompasses not only the child in its school or home, but also the social, political, and economic systems which have impacts on the home, school, and child.

- A. dynamic systems
- B. learning
- C. humanistic
- D. ecological

57. Francisco says, "You can't just look at the child. If you want to understand development, you have to look at all of the things that have impacts on her development, such as educational systems, political systems, and the mass media." "Sure," says Rosalinda, "but you can't give it all equal weight. You should concentrate more on how the child adapts to the specific demands of her culture." Francisco supports \_\_\_\_\_, while Rosalinda is a proponent of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the ecological perspective; the sociocultural perspective
- B. the ecological perspective; the evolutionary perspective
- C. the sociocultural perspective; the ecological perspective
- D. the sociocultural perspective; the dynamic systems perspective

58. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, schools, doctors' offices, and the child's family are all part of the child's
- A. microsystem.
  - B. mesosystem.
  - C. exosystem.
  - D. macrosystem.
59. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, a child's exosystem would include
- A. her parents' jobs, her neighbors, and the media.
  - B. her school and playground.
  - C. her friends.
  - D. herself.
60. The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective stresses that development must be seen as adaptation to specific cultural demands.
- A. psychoanalytic
  - B. behavioral
  - C. ecological
  - D. sociocultural
61. The evolutionary perspective looks at developmental changes through the lens of
- A. their adaptive value.
  - B. cognitive restructuring.
  - C. the resolution of unconscious conflicts.
  - D. learning.
62. A developmental psychologist who studies the behavior patterns of other animals in order to explain human development is likely working from \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. a dynamic systems
  - B. an ecological
  - C. an evolutionary
  - D. a sociocultural
63. Jamila is very happy because she had a lot of fun playing with her friends after school. When she goes home, her mood makes her parents happier at dinner, and they decide to take her out for ice cream. This situation is best explained by
- A. the ecological perspective.
  - B. the psychoanalytic perspective.
  - C. the dynamic systems perspective.
  - D. the sociocultural perspective.

64. Because it focuses on the interplay of many different aspects of development at once, the dynamic systems perspective is somewhat like the

- A. ecological perspective.
- B. behavioral genetics perspective.
- C. cognitive perspective.
- D. evolutionary perspective.

65. Professor Bishamon wants to find out about children's eating preferences. Her first step will be to

- A. develop a hypothesis.
- B. conduct a study.
- C. analyze the data of previous studies.
- D. formulate a question.

66. Dr. Teeth is exploring whether infants can detect chord changes in rock music. He predicts that they will be able to detect simple chord changes by the time they're 18 months old. His prediction is

- A. a theory.
- B. a hypothesis.
- C. a test.
- D. a correlation.

67. Persephone has just read an article about infants' depth perception, and she isn't sure about the author's conclusions. She decides to do a similar study, using his methods, to see if she gets the same results. In other words, Persephone will be performing \_\_\_\_\_ of the original work.

- A. a repudiation
- B. a rendition
- C. a realization
- D. a replication

68. In psychological studies, a representative sample refers to a group made up of

- A. participants similar to the larger population we want to study.
- B. children who are all the same ages.
- C. children and their parents who have volunteered.
- D. members of Congress.

69. Thalia wants to study children's reactions to video games. Because she cannot study every child in America, she will choose to study

- A. a very large group of children from one elementary school.
- B. her own children, who are pretty normal.
- C. children from New York and California.
- D. a representative sample of children.

70. If you use the scientific method to investigate psychological phenomena, your first step should be to

- A. develop a hypothesis.
- B. conduct a study.
- C. make up an appropriate test.
- D. formulate a question.

71. A prediction which can be tested scientifically is called

- A. a theory.
- B. a hypothesis.
- C. a construct.
- D. a replication.

72. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of ideas and principles based on empirical findings that explains related natural phenomena.

- A. theory
- B. hypothesis
- C. test
- D. variable

73. Ngozi wants to study how children defend themselves from school bullies. If he uses naturalistic observation to do his research, he will be most likely to

- A. ask several children how they handle bullies.
- B. sit on a bench near the school playground and watch the children at recess.
- C. pay a child to bully some other children and report on what they do.
- D. have a representative sample of children interact with school bullies in his laboratory.

74. Kesia studies how children and their parents interact. She has a parent and child come to her laboratory for a “play session” and watches them from behind a one-way mirror so that they can’t see her. The research method she’s chosen is

- A. representational observation.
- B. naturalistic observation.
- C. participant observation.
- D. structured observation.

75. Dr. Givola wants to study young adult dating behavior. She dresses up like a college student and pretends to take classes at the local community college. She spends a lot of time hanging out with other students in the cafeteria and joins some of the student social groups. Dr. Givola is using \_\_\_\_\_ as her research method.

- A. a case study
- B. a self-report
- C. naturalistic observation
- D. participant observation

76. Hiroshi is watching couples in a restaurant to see whether men or women dominate dinner conversations. Every fifteen seconds, he notes whether the man at a table is talking or the woman. Hiroshi is using the \_\_\_\_\_ method of research.

- A. naturalistic observation
- B. experimental
- C. survey/interview
- D. standardized test

77. Which of the following researchers is engaging in participant observation?

- A. Dr. Fujiko is interviewing people at the mall about their favorite foods.
- B. Dr. Cyrus is dressed as a student and is sitting with the other students in an introductory psychology class in a large lecture hall.
- C. Dr. Mousa is testing a new drug on a group of volunteers.
- D. Dr. Dionizy is observing children and their parents in a specially equipped playroom in his laboratory.

78. Which of the following is *not* an advantage of structured observations?

- A. They enable researchers to assure that desired behaviors will occur in a controlled setting.
- B. They help eliminate extraneous factors.
- C. They allow direct observation of behavior.
- D. They assure natural reactions by the participants.

79. Which of the following research methods uses self-reports?

- A. Experiments
- B. Interviews
- C. Participant Observation
- D. Structured Observation

80. Interviews and questionnaires are types of

- A. experiments.
- B. tests.
- C. self-reports.
- D. observations.

81. If you need to gather a large amount of information in a very short time, and have a small budget with which to work, the research method you should probably choose is

- A. standardized testing.
- B. an experiment.
- C. participant observation.
- D. a survey.

82. Surveys are used by researchers for many reasons. Which of the following is *not* a reason to use the survey method?

- A. The results are highly accurate.
- B. It is faster than experiments or observations.
- C. It is relatively inexpensive compared to other methods.
- D. It gathers a great deal of information relatively quickly.

83. Il-Sung measures his clients' heights, weights, and body-mass indices with great care. He uses this information to determine their IQ scores. Based on this information, we can conclude that Il-Sung's intelligence testing method is

- A. valid.
- B. reliable.
- C. both valid and reliable.
- D. neither valid nor reliable.

84. Kristina is an automobile mechanic. Whenever clients ask her to fix their car, she always completes the job on time, perfectly, and at a fair price. We might say that Kristina is \_\_\_\_\_ mechanic.
- A. a valid
  - B. a reliable
  - C. a valid and reliable
  - D. neither a valid nor reliable
85. Kurt is an automobile mechanic. Whenever a client asks him to fix their car, he always makes the problem worse. We might say that Kurt is \_\_\_\_\_ mechanic.
- A. a valid
  - B. a reliable
  - C. a valid and reliable
  - D. neither a valid nor reliable
86. Professor Dorinda is a behavioral geneticist. This means that she studies
- A. the inherited bases of behavior.
  - B. the extent to which behavior is genetically determined.
  - C. the contribution of particular behaviors to environmental adaptability.
  - D. genetic markers for specific behaviors.
87. Sigmund Freud based most of his theoretical work on intensive studies of a very limited number of people. The method he used was
- A. correlational study.
  - B. case study.
  - C. experimental study.
  - D. quasi-experimental study.
88. A major advantage of the case study method is that it permits
- A. simple replication by other researchers.
  - B. specific investigations of the causes of things.
  - C. improvisation based on the researcher's specific situation.
  - D. inexpensive study of large, representative populations.
89. Case study methods were the primary source of data for
- A. Sigmund Freud and Jean Piaget.
  - B. B. F. Skinner and G. Stanley Hall.
  - C. Albert Bandura and B. F. Skinner.
  - D. Edward L. Thorndike and Sigmund Freud.



90. Sales of both bathing suits and ice cream tend to rise in the warmer months of the year and fall in the colder months. This means that bathing suit sales are

- A. positively correlated with ice cream sales.
- B. negatively correlated with ice cream sales.
- C. driving ice cream sales.
- D. driven by ice cream sales.

91. The number of psychology classes Kalala misses is negatively correlated with her grades in psychology. This means that

- A. missing more psychology classes causes better performance in psychology.
- B. missing more psychology classes causes worse performance in psychology.
- C. missing more psychology classes can indicate better performance in psychology.
- D. missing more psychology classes can indicate worse performance in psychology.

92. Professor Nikodemos has found a high positive correlation between the number of his psychology lectures that students attend during the semester and their grades in psychology. This means that attending more of Nikodemos's classes

- A. causes better grades in psychology.
- B. causes worse grades in psychology.
- C. is predictive of better grades in psychology.
- D. is predictive of worse grades in psychology.

93. In a study of school districts in the United States, researchers found that the amount of money that the districts spent on their schools had an extremely high positive correlation with the amount of money they spent on consumable alcohol (such as wine or liquor). This must mean that

- A. drinking heavily makes people want to spend more on education.
- B. spending heavily on education makes people need to drink more.
- C. spending on education and consumable alcohol seem to be related in some way.
- D. there are serious errors in the data collection method used by these researchers.

94. What is the major advantage of using a correlational research design?

- A. It helps pinpoint causality.
- B. It allows improvisation in the data collection method.
- C. It permits an intensive study of specific individuals.
- D. It allows us to discover relationships between specific variables.

95. Evgenia wants to know whether eating a diet high in protein will increase children's cognitive abilities. The best research method for her to choose will be

- A. an experimental study.
- B. a correlational study.
- C. an observational study.
- D. a survey of children's eating habits.

96. The major advantage of the experimental method is that it

- A. is a fast, inexpensive way to gather a lot of data.
- B. quickly detects relationships between variables.
- C. helps researchers determine cause-and-effect relationships.
- D. gives researchers great latitude for improvisation if conditions change.

97. Dr. Kieu wants to investigate whether children who eat a lot of processed sugar find it more difficult to sit still and concentrate in school than children who don't. She randomly divides all the children in the Edward L. Thorndike Elementary School into two groups. Group one is given a breakfast of Chocolate Frosted Sugar Bombs cereal and chocolate milk, and a midday snack of Jolt Cola and Crunchy Sugar Granola Chews. Group two is given an identical breakfast and snack, but their food contains artificial sweeteners instead of processed sugar. Dr. Kieu records the behavior of each group of children on these diets for one month, and compares them statistically. In this experiment, Dr. Kieu's independent variable is

- A. the children's behavior before and after their breakfasts and snacks.
- B. the type of sweetener used in the children's breakfasts and snacks.
- C. the children in group one.
- D. the children in group two.

98. Dr. Pena wants to investigate whether children who eat a lot of processed sugar find it more difficult to sit still and concentrate in school than children who don't. She randomly divides all the children in the Edward L. Thorndike Elementary School into two groups. Group one is given a breakfast of Chocolate Frosted Sugar Bombs cereal and chocolate milk, and a midday snack of Jolt Cola and Crunchy Sugar Granola Chews. Group two is given an identical breakfast and snack, but their food contains artificial sweeteners instead of processed sugar. Dr. Kieu records the behavior of each group of children on these diets for one month, and compares them statistically. In this experiment, Dr. Pena's control group variable is

- A. the children's behavior before and after their breakfasts and snacks.
- B. the type of sweetener used in the children's breakfasts and snacks.
- C. the children in group one.
- D. the children in group two.

99. Dr. Stephenson wants to investigate whether children who eat a lot of processed sugar find it more difficult to sit still and concentrate in school than children who don't. She randomly divides all the children in the Edward L. Thorndike Elementary School into two groups. Group one is given a breakfast of Chocolate Frosted Sugar Bombs cereal and chocolate milk, and a midday snack of Jolt Cola and Crunchy Sugar Granola Chews. Group two is given an identical breakfast and snack, but their food contains artificial sweeteners instead of processed sugar. Dr. Kieu records the behavior of each group of children on these diets for one month, and compares them statistically. In this experiment, Dr. Stephenson's experimental group is

- A. the children's behavior before and after their breakfasts and snacks.
- B. the type of sweetener used in the children's breakfasts and snacks.
- C. the children in group one.
- D. the children in group two.

100. When a researcher conducts an experiment, she manipulates the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- A. independent
- B. dependent
- C. confounding
- D. random

101. When a researcher conducts an experiment, she observes the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- A. independent
- B. dependent
- C. confounding
- D. random

102. When choosing whether to put a research participant into a treatment group or a control group, researchers should use

- A. first-in, first-out assignment.
- B. first-in, last-out assignment.
- C. random assignment.
- D. convenience assignment.

103. Which of the following methods will *not* result in random assignment?

- A. Flipping a coin
- B. Rolling dice
- C. Pulling red or blue chips out of a big hat
- D. Asking for volunteers

104. The reason researchers use random assignment in an experiment is

- A. to ensure group equivalence.
- B. to be fair to the participants.
- C. because it's what the textbook tells them to do.
- D. a fake, because they don't really use random assignment.

105. One disadvantage of natural experiments is that

- A. there are no control groups.
- B. there is no independent variable.
- C. they are too complex to monitor correctly.
- D. they do not yield good data about causality.

106. Terpsichore is studying whether more creative children will be more successful than less creative children. She gives creativity tests to 1000 5-year-old children, and checks their grades in school every year. She also records whether they go on to college or to work after high school, and how successful they are as adults. Every ten years, Terpsichore also has each participant fill out a survey about how happy they are. Her study uses a \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

- A. cross-sectional
- B. longitudinal
- C. latitudinal
- D. cross-sequential

107. A research project which follows the same group of participants for many years uses a \_\_\_\_\_ research design.

- A. cross-sectional
- B. longitudinal
- C. latitudinal
- D. cross-sequential

108. A research project which looks at many people of many different ages all at once, in order to compare them to each other is called a \_\_\_\_\_ study.

- A. cross-sectional
- B. longitudinal
- C. latitudinal
- D. cross-sequential

109. Athena is designing a study to see how people's head circumferences change between childhood and adulthood. Unfortunately, she has only a few months in which to perform her study, so she decides to measure groups of 100 5-year-old children, 100 10-year-old children, 100 15-year-old children, 100 20-year-old adults, 100 25-year-old adults, and 100 30-year-old adults. Her research design is

- A. cross-sectional.
- B. longitudinal.
- C. latitudinal.
- D. cross-sequential.

110. A psychologist who studies changes in emotional maturity in the same 1000 people over many years uses a \_\_\_\_\_ approach to his research, whereas someone who studies the emotional maturity of five different groups of people in five different age groups all at the same time in order to compare the groups' emotional maturity levels to each other uses a \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

- A. longitudinal; cross-sectional
- B. longitudinal; accelerated longitudinal
- C. cross-sectional; longitudinal
- D. cross-sectional; cross-sequential

111. The differences between groups of people who are ten years apart in age are called \_\_\_\_\_ effects.

- A. cross-sequential
- B. placebo
- C. cohort
- D. covariance

112. A study which follows people in different age groups over a relatively limited period of time is called a \_\_\_\_\_ study.

- A. longitudinal
- B. cross-sectional
- C. accelerated longitudinal
- D. accelerated cross-sectional

113. Dr. Venkman wants to study the effects of electrical shocks on the psychic abilities of 7-year-old children. He plans to give them a test for extrasensory perception (ESP), followed by a series of severe electrical shocks. Finally, he will again test their ESP capacity. Will his university's human research review committee consider his study ethical?

- A. Yes.
- B. Yes, but only if he has the written consent of the children's parents.
- C. Yes, but only if he keeps the identities of the children confidential.
- D. No.

114. Professor Watson wants to investigate whether irrational fears can be eliminated through classical conditioning. He decides to work with a 4th-grade class at the local elementary school. If he has obtained proper consent from the children's parents, and will cause no lasting harm to the children, what else must he do to ensure that his study will be ethical?

- A. Publish everything he can about the experiment as quickly as possible so that it may be replicated by other scientists.
- B. Be sure to put the children's names in his articles about the study to give them proper credit for their assistance.
- C. Debrief the children when the experiment ends, so they will understand what was done.
- D. Nothing else. Everything has been taken care of.

115. Professor Loki wants to conduct an experiment in which he will have to lie to children in order to gauge their reactions. He intends to debrief the children after the experiment so that they will know about the deception when it's all over. Will this study be permitted by his university's human research review board?

- A. No.
- B. Yes, because there is no problem with deception in research.
- C. Yes, but only if the deception will not cause lasting harm.
- D. Yes, if he provides appropriate amounts of money or other compensation to the children or their parents.

116. Explain the four goals of developmental psychology.

117. Explain the four basic ideas which define the nature of development.

118. Explain how Piaget's concepts of assimilation and accommodation advance a child's cognitive development.

119. What are the advantages and disadvantages of naturalistic observation, interviews, and experiments? Give examples of an appropriate study for each of these methods.

120. The book discusses Watson's and Raynor's (1920) study of conditioning a baby to fear a white rat. Explain why this study is considered unethical by today's standards.

# Chapter 1: The Study of Child Development **Key**

1. Which of the following is *not* one of the central questions asked by developmental psychologists?

A. What traits are relatively stable over the course of child development?

**B.** Is personality a major factor in child development?

C. What traits tend to go together?

D. What are the impacts of different parenting styles?

2. Developmental scientists have determined that

**A.** the average age of puberty in Europe and North America has been declining.

B. the average age of puberty in Europe and North America has been rising.

C. the average age of puberty in Mexico and Asia has been declining.

D. the average age of puberty in Mexico and Asia has been declining.

3. Psychologists study the development of individuals across several domains. Which of the following is *not* one of the domains studied?

A. Physical

B. Cognitive

C. Socioemotional

**D.** Psychodynamic

4. When developmental psychologists begin to study a new phenomenon, their first goal is to \_\_\_\_\_ that phenomenon.

**A.** describe

B. explain the cause of

C. intervene in the development of

D. experiment on

5. Professor Tsalani studies how children of different ages solve word puzzles and riddles. He is concerned with development in the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.

A. physical

**B.** cognitive

C. socioemotional

D. perceptual



6. Which of the following is an example of how development helps a child to adapt to her environment?

- A. Learning a job skill, such as carpentry
- B. Deciding which college to attend in the fall
- C. Getting better at a sport by practicing a lot
- D.** Developing more complex thinking abilities

7. Developmental psychologists have found that

- A. development across the domains moves from fairly complex forms to simpler forms.
- B.** development across the domains moves from fairly simple forms to more complex forms.
- C. the full set of complex emotions is present in children from birth.
- D. although cognition develops from simple forms to complex ones, socioemotional forms of understanding are relatively stable and enduring.

8. Bratislav is fascinated by his daughter's excitement and determination to learn new things. Thus, he is concerned with her development in the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.

- A. physical
- B. sociocultural
- C. cognitive
- D.** socioemotional

9. Changes in the structure of the brain are part of the \_\_\_\_\_ domain, and they effect changes in the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.

- A.** physical; cognitive
- B. cognitive; physical
- C. socioemotional; cognitive
- D. cognitive; socioemotional

10. Dr. Smythe has developed a theory about why children in heavily industrialized nations develop more quickly than children in poorer, more rural nations. The goal of scientific study he has attempted to achieve is \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

- A. to describe
- B.** to explain
- C. to predict
- D. to intervene in

11. Which of the following would be considered a developmental change?

- A. Your teenage son decides to become a vegetarian.
- B. Your daughter perfects her fastball in pitching practice.
- C. Your 35-year-old cousin gains 15 pounds on a cruise.
- D.** Your niece's ability to use logical reasoning changes between ages 5 and 15.

12. Which of the following is *not* one of the defining characteristics of development?

- A. It helps an individual to adapt to the environment.
- B. It proceeds from relatively simple forms to forms of greater complexity.
- C.** It is entirely dependent on genetics.
- D. It is relatively enduring.

13. Dr. Rainier investigates whether all children develop language in the same way and with about the same timing. Which of the basic questions of development is she investigating?

- A.** Universality
- B. Continuity
- C. Malleability
- D. Causality

14. Mary Ainsworth posited that the way in which a child attaches to his parents (securely or insecurely) would predict the quality of attachment in his adult relationships. This addresses the basic question of

- A. universality.
- B.** continuity.
- C. malleability.
- D. integrity.

15. The children of authoritative parents seem to have a greater need to achieve than the children of authoritarian parents. This observation addresses the basic question of

- A. universality.
- B. continuity.
- C.** malleability.
- D. causality.

16. Professor Aristedes studies whether small children who are kind will develop into kindly or aggressive adults. In other words, he is addressing the basic question of

- A. universality.
- B.** continuity.
- C. malleability.
- D. causality.

17. Priya says that children will grow up to be just like their parents and that nothing that happens to them will change that. Festus says that events and cultural factors are what make children develop over time. Which of the basic questions that define the nature of development are they discussing?
- A. Universality
  - B. Continuity
  - C. Malleability
  - D. Causality**
18. A child's development is primarily due to
- A. the genes she inherits from both of her parents.
  - B. only the genes she inherits from her mother.
  - C. the environment in which she is raised.
  - D. the interaction of inherited genes and her environment.**
19. When Professor Ignazio says that a child influences her own development as much as her parents or teachers do, he is referring to the idea that
- A. development results from the interplay of biology and the environment.
  - B. development occurs in a multilayered context.
  - C. development is a dynamic, reciprocal process.**
  - D. development is a cumulative process.
20. When Mary Ainsworth suggested that a child's early attachment pattern would influence her attachment patterns in adulthood, she was addressing the idea that
- A. development results from the interplay of biology and the environment.
  - B. development occurs in a multilayered context.
  - C. development is a dynamic, reciprocal process.
  - D. development is a cumulative process.**
21. Studies of human development have shown that
- A. development occurs only in childhood.
  - B. development occurs from birth through adolescence.
  - C. development occurs primarily in adolescence.
  - D. development occurs across the entire life span.**
22. In Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality development, the function of the ego is to
- A. inflate a person's sense of self-importance.
  - B. balance the needs of the id and the superego.**
  - C. understand and apply strict rules of appropriate behavior.
  - D. seek out pleasure while avoiding pain.

23. Psychoanalytic theory was first developed by

- A. Erik Erikson.
- B. Karen Horney.
- C. Carl Jung.
- D. Sigmund Freud.**

24. The basis of psychoanalytic theory is that

- A. people nearly always act in rational ways.
- B. unconscious needs for gratification influence our behavior.**
- C. behavior is shaped by reinforcements and punishments.
- D. we develop by imitating the actions of other people.

25. The correct order of Freud's psychosexual developmental stages is

- A. oral, anal, phallic, latency period, genital.**
- B. oral, latency period, anal, genital, phallic.
- C. anal, oral, genital, latency period, phallic.
- D. anal, genital, phallic, latency period, oral.

26. According to Sigmund Freud, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the personality that is concerned with the rules of correct behavior.

- A. ego
- B. subego
- C. superego**
- D. id

27. If Dr. Najiba is a strict adherent of psychoanalytic theory, then he also feels that

- A. development continues throughout the entire lifespan.
- B. one's basic emotional outlook is mostly complete by age 5 or 6.**
- C. cognitive development is mostly complete by age 5 or 6, but socioemotional development continues through adolescence.
- D. the ego is present and well developed at birth, but the id continues to develop until puberty.

28. Arapoosh believes that our development is driven by how we resolve a series of psychosocial crises (such as trust vs. mistrust) throughout our lifespan. His thinking is most like that of

- A. Sigmund Freud.
- B. B. F. Skinner.
- C. Erik Erikson.**
- D. Jean Piaget.

29. Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory of development was derived from

- A. social learning theory.
- B. cognitive development theory.
- C. dynamic systems theory.
- D.** psychoanalytic theory.

30. In which of the following ways does Erikson's theory *not* differ from Freud's theory?

- A. Both Erikson and Freud stressed the idea that development takes place in stages
- B. Both Erikson and Freud stressed the idea that each stage was based on some unconscious struggle
- C. Both Erikson and Freud stressed the idea that people develop over time, rather than being born completely developed
- D.** Both Erikson and Freud stressed the idea that basic personality development is completed in early childhood

31. Erik Erikson believed that development was driven primarily by

- A. genetics.
- B. the environment in which a child was raised.
- C. the resolution of psychosexual crises.
- D.** the resolution of psychosocial crises.

32. According to Erik Erikson, psychosocial development generally takes place

- A.** across the entire lifespan.
- B. only during the adolescent identity crisis.
- C. only in early childhood.
- D. only from birth through early adulthood.

33. Nekoma's parents want her to study more. As good behaviorists, they believe that they will be most successful if they

- A. spend time on their own work at home so that she can model their behavior.
- B. punish her for getting bad grades, explaining that if she studies more this won't happen.
- C.** reinforce her whenever she spends time studying.
- D. punish her if she doesn't do her homework on time.

34. \_\_\_\_\_ used classical conditioning techniques to give a baby a generalized fear of white, furry objects.

- A. Pavlov
- B. Skinner
- C.** Watson
- D. Piaget

35. Dr. Vika is a strict adherent of learning theory. This means that she believes that

- A. development is based on the unfolding of the genetic program.
- B.** development is based on the consequences encountered in the immediate environment.
- C. development is based on conquering unconscious psychosexual urges.
- D. development is based on the evolutionary advantages of particular behaviors.

36. Classical conditioning and operant conditioning are similar in that both stress

- A. the role of rewards in learning new behaviors.
- B. the role of punishment in learning new behaviors.
- C.** the idea that all behavior is a consequence of interaction with the environment.
- D. the idea that all behavior begins with an involuntary or reflexive response.

37. Classical conditioning is based on the idea of learning by

- A.** association.
- B. imitation.
- C. insight.
- D. cognition.

38. The quote, "Behavior is controlled by its consequences," might best be associated with

- A. Erikson.
- B. Bandura.
- C. Freud.
- D.** Skinner.

39. Operant conditioning theory tells us that a behavior that is not reinforced will be

- A. repeated.
- B.** extinguished.
- C. changed into a new behavior.
- D. the basis for mental illness.

40. Peleki carefully watches how his mother uses her computer as she works. Later, he tries to imitate her actions with his own toy keyboard. This behavior is best explained by \_\_\_\_\_ theory of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** Bandura's; social learning
- B. Piaget's; social learning
- C. Skinner's; operant conditioning
- D. Skinner's; cognitive development

41. \_\_\_\_\_ describes what happens when a child learns by imitating the actions of another person.

- A.** Social learning theory
- B. Operant conditioning theory
- C. Classical conditioning theory
- D. Cognitive learning theory

42. According to Bandura's social learning theory, children learn through

- A. having their behavior shaped by reinforcements.
- B.** imitating the actions of other people.
- C. expanding their zones of proximal development.
- D. the development of cognitive structures.

43. Which of the following is *not* a behavioral learning theorist?

- A. B. F. Skinner
- B. Albert Bandura
- C. John B. Watson
- D.** Jean Piaget

44. Learning theory is to \_\_\_\_\_ development as cognitive developmental theory is to \_\_\_\_\_ development.

- A. qualitative; qualitative
- B. qualitative; quantitative
- C. quantitative; quantitative
- D.** quantitative; qualitative

45. Piaget believed that the best way to study intelligence in children involved

- A. IQ testing.
- B. measuring the sizes of their heads.
- C.** analyzing their errors.
- D. phrenology.

46. Which of the following is *not* one of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?

- A. The sensorimotor period
- B. The formal operational period
- C. The concrete operational period
- D.** The socioemotional operational period

47. Piaget was most concerned with children's \_\_\_\_\_ development.

- A. physical
- B. sociocultural
- C. psychosexual
- D. cognitive**

48. According to Jean Piaget, children in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development can reason much like adults.

- A. concrete operational
- B. formal operational**
- C. sensorimotor
- D. preoperational

49. Children in Piaget's concrete operational stage of cognitive development

- A. are just beginning to develop their language abilities.
- B. can use hypothetical reasoning and abstract reasoning quite well.
- C. can think logically, but only about real objects.**
- D. are learning to understand the basic manipulation of objects.

50. Three-year-old Grigory is playing with his puppy at home. When he visits his uncle Ivan, he sees Ivan's cat and wants to play with the new "doggy." Grigory has \_\_\_\_\_ the cat into his schema for dogs.

- A. assimilated**
- B. accommodated
- C. arranged
- D. activated

51. The correct order of Piaget's stages of development is:

- A. preoperations, sensorimotor, formal operations, concrete operations.
- B. preoperations, concrete operations, formal operations, sensorimotor.
- C. sensorimotor, preoperations, formal operations, concrete operations.
- D. sensorimotor, preoperations, concrete operations, formal operations.**

52. Khang loves Skittles. When he sees some aspirin on the table, he wants to eat it, thinking it's candy. When his father tells him that it isn't candy, but medicine, he has to \_\_\_\_\_ the new information into his schema of small round objects.

- A. assimilate
- B. accommodate**
- C. aspirate
- D. activate



53. Accommodation is to \_\_\_\_\_ as assimilation is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fitting in; fitting in
- B. changing; changing
- C. fitting in; changing
- D. changing; fitting in**

54. Assimilation is to \_\_\_\_\_ as accommodation is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. putting something into an existing file; creating a new file**
- B. creating a new file; putting something into an existing file
- C. putting something into an existing file; putting something into an existing file
- D. creating a new file; creating a new file

55. Piaget saw the child as

- A. a passive recipient of knowledge.
- B. driven mostly by genetic programming.
- C. an active, independent researcher.**
- D. shaped by reinforcement and punishment.

56. Urie Bronfenbrenner's \_\_\_\_\_ theory of development encompasses not only the child in its school or home, but also the social, political, and economic systems which have impacts on the home, school, and child.

- A. dynamic systems
- B. learning
- C. humanistic
- D. ecological**

57. Francisco says, "You can't just look at the child. If you want to understand development, you have to look at all of the things that have impacts on her development, such as educational systems, political systems, and the mass media." "Sure," says Rosalinda, "but you can't give it all equal weight. You should concentrate more on how the child adapts to the specific demands of her culture." Francisco supports \_\_\_\_\_, while Rosalinda is a proponent of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the ecological perspective; the sociocultural perspective**
- B. the ecological perspective; the evolutionary perspective
- C. the sociocultural perspective; the ecological perspective
- D. the sociocultural perspective; the dynamic systems perspective

58. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, schools, doctors' offices, and the child's family are all part of the child's

- A.** microsystem.
- B. mesosystem.
- C. exosystem.
- D. macrosystem.

59. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, a child's exosystem would include

- A.** her parents' jobs, her neighbors, and the media.
- B. her school and playground.
- C. her friends.
- D. herself.

60. The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective stresses that development must be seen as adaptation to specific cultural demands.

- A. psychoanalytic
- B. behavioral
- C. ecological
- D.** sociocultural

61. The evolutionary perspective looks at developmental changes through the lens of

- A.** their adaptive value.
- B. cognitive restructuring.
- C. the resolution of unconscious conflicts.
- D. learning.

62. A developmental psychologist who studies the behavior patterns of other animals in order to explain human development is likely working from \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

- A. a dynamic systems
- B. an ecological
- C.** an evolutionary
- D. a sociocultural

63. Jamila is very happy because she had a lot of fun playing with her friends after school. When she goes home, her mood makes her parents happier at dinner, and they decide to take her out for ice cream. This situation is best explained by

- A. the ecological perspective.
- B. the psychoanalytic perspective.
- C.** the dynamic systems perspective.
- D. the sociocultural perspective.

64. Because it focuses on the interplay of many different aspects of development at once, the dynamic systems perspective is somewhat like the

- A.** ecological perspective.
- B. behavioral genetics perspective.
- C. cognitive perspective.
- D. evolutionary perspective.

65. Professor Bishamon wants to find out about children's eating preferences. Her first step will be to

- A. develop a hypothesis.
- B. conduct a study.
- C. analyze the data of previous studies.
- D.** formulate a question.

66. Dr. Teeth is exploring whether infants can detect chord changes in rock music. He predicts that they will be able to detect simple chord changes by the time they're 18 months old. His prediction is

- A. a theory.
- B.** a hypothesis.
- C. a test.
- D. a correlation.

67. Persephone has just read an article about infants' depth perception, and she isn't sure about the author's conclusions. She decides to do a similar study, using his methods, to see if she gets the same results. In other words, Persephone will be performing \_\_\_\_\_ of the original work.

- A. a repudiation
- B. a rendition
- C. a realization
- D.** a replication

68. In psychological studies, a representative sample refers to a group made up of

- A.** participants similar to the larger population we want to study.
- B. children who are all the same ages.
- C. children and their parents who have volunteered.
- D. members of Congress.

69. Thalia wants to study children's reactions to video games. Because she cannot study every child in America, she will choose to study

- A. a very large group of children from one elementary school.
- B. her own children, who are pretty normal.
- C. children from New York and California.
- D.** a representative sample of children.

70. If you use the scientific method to investigate psychological phenomena, your first step should be to

- A. develop a hypothesis.
- B. conduct a study.
- C. make up an appropriate test.
- D.** formulate a question.

71. A prediction which can be tested scientifically is called

- A. a theory.
- B.** a hypothesis.
- C. a construct.
- D. a replication.

72. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of ideas and principles based on empirical findings that explains related natural phenomena.

- A.** theory
- B. hypothesis
- C. test
- D. variable

73. Ngozi wants to study how children defend themselves from school bullies. If he uses naturalistic observation to do his research, he will be most likely to

- A. ask several children how they handle bullies.
- B.** sit on a bench near the school playground and watch the children at recess.
- C. pay a child to bully some other children and report on what they do.
- D. have a representative sample of children interact with school bullies in his laboratory.

74. Kesia studies how children and their parents interact. She has a parent and child come to her laboratory for a “play session” and watches them from behind a one-way mirror so that they can’t see her. The research method she’s chosen is

- A. representational observation.
- B. naturalistic observation.
- C. participant observation.
- D. structured observation.**

75. Dr. Givola wants to study young adult dating behavior. She dresses up like a college student and pretends to take classes at the local community college. She spends a lot of time hanging out with other students in the cafeteria and joins some of the student social groups. Dr. Givola is using \_\_\_\_\_ as her research method.

- A. a case study
- B. a self-report
- C. naturalistic observation
- D. participant observation**

76. Hiroshi is watching couples in a restaurant to see whether men or women dominate dinner conversations. Every fifteen seconds, he notes whether the man at a table is talking or the woman. Hiroshi is using the \_\_\_\_\_ method of research.

- A. naturalistic observation**
- B. experimental
- C. survey/interview
- D. standardized test

77. Which of the following researchers is engaging in participant observation?

- A. Dr. Fujiko is interviewing people at the mall about their favorite foods.
- B. Dr. Cyrus is dressed as a student and is sitting with the other students in an introductory psychology class in a large lecture hall.**
- C. Dr. Mousa is testing a new drug on a group of volunteers.
- D. Dr. Dionizy is observing children and their parents in a specially equipped playroom in his laboratory.

78. Which of the following is *not* an advantage of structured observations?

- A. They enable researchers to assure that desired behaviors will occur in a controlled setting.
- B. They help eliminate extraneous factors.
- C. They allow direct observation of behavior.
- D. They assure natural reactions by the participants.**

79. Which of the following research methods uses self-reports?

- A. Experiments
- B. Interviews**
- C. Participant Observation
- D. Structured Observation

80. Interviews and questionnaires are types of

- A. experiments.
- B. tests.
- C. self-reports.**
- D. observations.

81. If you need to gather a large amount of information in a very short time, and have a small budget with which to work, the research method you should probably choose is

- A. standardized testing.
- B. an experiment.
- C. participant observation.
- D. a survey.**

82. Surveys are used by researchers for many reasons. Which of the following is *not* a reason to use the survey method?

- A. The results are highly accurate.**
- B. It is faster than experiments or observations.
- C. It is relatively inexpensive compared to other methods.
- D. It gathers a great deal of information relatively quickly.

83. Il-Sung measures his clients' heights, weights, and body-mass indices with great care. He uses this information to determine their IQ scores. Based on this information, we can conclude that Il-Sung's intelligence testing method is

- A. valid.
- B. reliable.**
- C. both valid and reliable.
- D. neither valid nor reliable.

84. Kristina is an automobile mechanic. Whenever clients ask her to fix their car, she always completes the job on time, perfectly, and at a fair price. We might say that Kristina is \_\_\_\_\_ mechanic.
- A. a valid
  - B. a reliable
  - C. a valid and reliable**
  - D. neither a valid nor reliable
85. Kurt is an automobile mechanic. Whenever a client asks him to fix their car, he always makes the problem worse. We might say that Kurt is \_\_\_\_\_ mechanic.
- A. a valid
  - B. a reliable
  - C. a valid and reliable**
  - D. neither a valid nor reliable
86. Professor Dorinda is a behavioral geneticist. This means that she studies
- A. the inherited bases of behavior.**
  - B. the extent to which behavior is genetically determined.
  - C. the contribution of particular behaviors to environmental adaptability.
  - D. genetic markers for specific behaviors.
87. Sigmund Freud based most of his theoretical work on intensive studies of a very limited number of people. The method he used was
- A. correlational study.
  - B. case study.**
  - C. experimental study.
  - D. quasi-experimental study.
88. A major advantage of the case study method is that it permits
- A. simple replication by other researchers.
  - B. specific investigations of the causes of things.
  - C. improvisation based on the researcher's specific situation.**
  - D. inexpensive study of large, representative populations.
89. Case study methods were the primary source of data for
- A. Sigmund Freud and Jean Piaget.**
  - B. B. F. Skinner and G. Stanley Hall.
  - C. Albert Bandura and B. F. Skinner.
  - D. Edward L. Thorndike and Sigmund Freud.

90. Sales of both bathing suits and ice cream tend to rise in the warmer months of the year and fall in the colder months. This means that bathing suit sales are

- A.** positively correlated with ice cream sales.
- B. negatively correlated with ice cream sales.
- C. driving ice cream sales.
- D. driven by ice cream sales.

91. The number of psychology classes Kalala misses is negatively correlated with her grades in psychology. This means that

- A. missing more psychology classes causes better performance in psychology.
- B. missing more psychology classes causes worse performance in psychology.
- C. missing more psychology classes can indicate better performance in psychology.
- D.** missing more psychology classes can indicate worse performance in psychology.

92. Professor Nikodemos has found a high positive correlation between the number of his psychology lectures that students attend during the semester and their grades in psychology. This means that attending more of Nikodemos's classes

- A. causes better grades in psychology.
- B. causes worse grades in psychology.
- C.** is predictive of better grades in psychology.
- D. is predictive of worse grades in psychology.

93. In a study of school districts in the United States, researchers found that the amount of money that the districts spent on their schools had an extremely high positive correlation with the amount of money they spent on consumable alcohol (such as wine or liquor). This must mean that

- A. drinking heavily makes people want to spend more on education.
- B. spending heavily on education makes people need to drink more.
- C.** spending on education and consumable alcohol seem to be related in some way.
- D. there are serious errors in the data collection method used by these researchers.

94. What is the major advantage of using a correlational research design?

- A. It helps pinpoint causality.
- B. It allows improvisation in the data collection method.
- C. It permits an intensive study of specific individuals.
- D.** It allows us to discover relationships between specific variables.



95. Evgenia wants to know whether eating a diet high in protein will increase children's cognitive abilities. The best research method for her to choose will be

- A.** an experimental study.
- B. a correlational study.
- C. an observational study.
- D. a survey of children's eating habits.

96. The major advantage of the experimental method is that it

- A. is a fast, inexpensive way to gather a lot of data.
- B. quickly detects relationships between variables.
- C.** helps researchers determine cause-and-effect relationships.
- D. gives researchers great latitude for improvisation if conditions change.

97. Dr. Kieu wants to investigate whether children who eat a lot of processed sugar find it more difficult to sit still and concentrate in school than children who don't. She randomly divides all the children in the Edward L. Thorndike Elementary School into two groups. Group one is given a breakfast of Chocolate Frosted Sugar Bombs cereal and chocolate milk, and a midday snack of Jolt Cola and Crunchy Sugar Granola Chews. Group two is given an identical breakfast and snack, but their food contains artificial sweeteners instead of processed sugar. Dr. Kieu records the behavior of each group of children on these diets for one month, and compares them statistically. In this experiment, Dr. Kieu's independent variable is

- A. the children's behavior before and after their breakfasts and snacks.
- B.** the type of sweetener used in the children's breakfasts and snacks.
- C. the children in group one.
- D. the children in group two.

98. Dr. Pena wants to investigate whether children who eat a lot of processed sugar find it more difficult to sit still and concentrate in school than children who don't. She randomly divides all the children in the Edward L. Thorndike Elementary School into two groups. Group one is given a breakfast of Chocolate Frosted Sugar Bombs cereal and chocolate milk, and a midday snack of Jolt Cola and Crunchy Sugar Granola Chews. Group two is given an identical breakfast and snack, but their food contains artificial sweeteners instead of processed sugar. Dr. Kieu records the behavior of each group of children on these diets for one month, and compares them statistically. In this experiment, Dr. Pena's control group variable is

- A. the children's behavior before and after their breakfasts and snacks.
- B. the type of sweetener used in the children's breakfasts and snacks.
- C. the children in group one.
- D.** the children in group two.

99. Dr. Stephenson wants to investigate whether children who eat a lot of processed sugar find it more difficult to sit still and concentrate in school than children who don't. She randomly divides all the children in the Edward L. Thorndike Elementary School into two groups. Group one is given a breakfast of Chocolate Frosted Sugar Bombs cereal and chocolate milk, and a midday snack of Jolt Cola and Crunchy Sugar Granola Chews. Group two is given an identical breakfast and snack, but their food contains artificial sweeteners instead of processed sugar. Dr. Kieu records the behavior of each group of children on these diets for one month, and compares them statistically. In this experiment, Dr. Stephenson's experimental group is

- A. the children's behavior before and after their breakfasts and snacks.
- B. the type of sweetener used in the children's breakfasts and snacks.
- C.** the children in group one.
- D. the children in group two.

100. When a researcher conducts an experiment, she manipulates the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- A.** independent
- B. dependent
- C. confounding
- D. random

101. When a researcher conducts an experiment, she observes the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- A. independent
- B.** dependent
- C. confounding
- D. random

102. When choosing whether to put a research participant into a treatment group or a control group, researchers should use

- A. first-in, first-out assignment.
- B. first-in, last-out assignment.
- C.** random assignment.
- D. convenience assignment.

103. Which of the following methods will *not* result in random assignment?

- A. Flipping a coin
- B. Rolling dice
- C. Pulling red or blue chips out of a big hat
- D.** Asking for volunteers

104. The reason researchers use random assignment in an experiment is

- A.** to ensure group equivalence.
- B. to be fair to the participants.
- C. because it's what the textbook tells them to do.
- D. a fake, because they don't really use random assignment.

105. One disadvantage of natural experiments is that

- A. there are no control groups.
- B. there is no independent variable.
- C. they are too complex to monitor correctly.
- D.** they do not yield good data about causality.

106. Terpsichore is studying whether more creative children will be more successful than less creative children. She gives creativity tests to 1000 5-year-old children, and checks their grades in school every year. She also records whether they go on to college or to work after high school, and how successful they are as adults. Every ten years, Terpsichore also has each participant fill out a survey about how happy they are. Her study uses a \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

- A. cross-sectional
- B.** longitudinal
- C. latitudinal
- D. cross-sequential

107. A research project which follows the same group of participants for many years uses a \_\_\_\_\_ research design.

- A. cross-sectional
- B.** longitudinal
- C. latitudinal
- D. cross-sequential

108. A research project which looks at many people of many different ages all at once, in order to compare them to each other is called a \_\_\_\_\_ study.

- A.** cross-sectional
- B. longitudinal
- C. latitudinal
- D. cross-sequential

109. Athena is designing a study to see how people's head circumferences change between childhood and adulthood. Unfortunately, she has only a few months in which to perform her study, so she decides to measure groups of 100 5-year-old children, 100 10-year-old children, 100 15-year-old children, 100 20-year-old adults, 100 25-year-old adults, and 100 30-year-old adults. Her research design is

- A.** cross-sectional.
- B. longitudinal.
- C. latitudinal.
- D. cross-sequential.

110. A psychologist who studies changes in emotional maturity in the same 1000 people over many years uses a \_\_\_\_\_ approach to his research, whereas someone who studies the emotional maturity of five different groups of people in five different age groups all at the same time in order to compare the groups' emotional maturity levels to each other uses a \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

- A.** longitudinal; cross-sectional
- B. longitudinal; accelerated longitudinal
- C. cross-sectional; longitudinal
- D. cross-sectional; cross-sequential

111. The differences between groups of people who are ten years apart in age are called \_\_\_\_\_ effects.

- A. cross-sequential
- B. placebo
- C.** cohort
- D. covariance

112. A study which follows people in different age groups over a relatively limited period of time is called a \_\_\_\_\_ study.

- A. longitudinal
- B. cross-sectional
- C.** accelerated longitudinal
- D. accelerated cross-sectional

113. Dr. Venkman wants to study the effects of electrical shocks on the psychic abilities of 7-year-old children. He plans to give them a test for extrasensory perception (ESP), followed by a series of severe electrical shocks. Finally, he will again test their ESP capacity. Will his university's human research review committee consider his study ethical?

- A. Yes.
- B. Yes, but only if he has the written consent of the children's parents.
- C. Yes, but only if he keeps the identities of the children confidential.
- D.** No.

114. Professor Watson wants to investigate whether irrational fears can be eliminated through classical conditioning. He decides to work with a 4th-grade class at the local elementary school. If he has obtained proper consent from the children's parents, and will cause no lasting harm to the children, what else must he do to ensure that his study will be ethical?

- A. Publish everything he can about the experiment as quickly as possible so that it may be replicated by other scientists.
- B. Be sure to put the children's names in his articles about the study to give them proper credit for their assistance.
- C.** Debrief the children when the experiment ends, so they will understand what was done.
- D. Nothing else. Everything has been taken care of.

115. Professor Loki wants to conduct an experiment in which he will have to lie to children in order to gauge their reactions. He intends to debrief the children after the experiment so that they will know about the deception when it's all over. Will this study be permitted by his university's human research review board?

- A. No.
- B. Yes, because there is no problem with deception in research.
- C.** Yes, but only if the deception will not cause lasting harm.
- D. Yes, if he provides appropriate amounts of money or other compensation to the children or their parents.

116. Explain the four goals of developmental psychology.

The four goals are:

- to describe what people are like at different ages and how they change as a result of age or experiences;
- to explain what causes developmental change;
- to predict what an individual will be like at a later point in development based on past and present characteristics; and
- to intervene in order to enhance the quality of children's lives.

117. Explain the four basic ideas which define the nature of development.

The four basic ideas are universality, continuity, malleability, and causality.

Universality deals with which aspects of development are true for all individuals and which vary from one individual or group to the next.

Continuity looks at how much can be predicted about the future of an individual's development from his or her present state.

Malleability addresses the question of whether particular aspects of development are fixed and unchangeable or whether they can be molded or changed through interaction with the environment.

Causality refers to the questions of how and why development or aspects of development happen.

118. Explain how Piaget's concepts of assimilation and accommodation advance a child's cognitive development.

Assimilation and accommodation are ways in which a person builds and extends his or her schema. Assimilation allows a person to incorporate new information directly, without changing the structure of the schema. Accommodation requires the learner to change the structure of the schema to incorporate new information that is not fully consonant with the existing information. For example, a child who is familiar with dogs and cats as pets may visit a family friend who has a type of dog the child has never seen before, but the child will easily be able to assimilate this new pet into her category for pets. However, if the friend's pet is actually a boa constrictor, then the child will have to accommodate that information by changing the pet schema to include snakes.

119. What are the advantages and disadvantages of naturalistic observation, interviews, and experiments? Give examples of an appropriate study for each of these methods.

Let's look at the advantages and disadvantages of each type of study separately:

An advantage of naturalistic observation includes the ability to see behavior occurring in its natural setting, which means that the observer will be more likely to see realistic behaviors. The major disadvantage is that the behavior in which the researcher is interested may not happen during the observational period. Other disadvantages which students may mention (although they are not mentioned in the text) are that the subject of observation may change his behavior if he knows he is being watched and that there may be some biases or inattention in the actual observation.

An advantage of interviews is that they allow researchers to collect large amounts of information in very short periods of time. Disadvantages of this method are that people may lie in giving their answers. Also, the respondents may not have understood a particular question, or may have misheard it.

The greatest advantage of the experimental method is that it permits researchers to test for causality. Experimenters can control many extraneous variables, and manipulate the condition or stimulus they wish to test. One drawback of this method is that it is highly artificial, and that the behaviors tested may not occur in the same way outside the laboratory. It is also possible that particular behavioral responses may simply be artifacts of the situation, such as responding to being in a laboratory or being given directions by a scientist. Finally, it is impossible to do some experimental research because of ethical considerations.

A wide range of studies can be proposed by your students for each of these methods. This allows them some room for creativity and creative problem solving. Be sure that in each of the three cases, when they propose types of studies to be done, they show why their particular studies would be best done by the type of research (observational, interview, or experimental) they are explaining.

120. The book discusses Watson's and Raynor's (1920) study of conditioning a baby to fear a white rat. Explain why this study is considered unethical by today's standards.

There are many ethical problems with the study of Little Albert. Watson and Raynor violated several of the ethical standards published by the Society for Research in Child Development. Specifically:

Rule 1: Nonharmful procedures – The work done with Little Albert created a fear response, and this was never extinguished. During the baby's conditioning, he was repeatedly frightened and this fright was associated not only with the white rat, but was generalized to other white or furry objects.

Rule 2: Informed consent – This was never sought from Little Albert's parents, nor could Albert, as an infant, have been able to give consent.

Rule 4: Debriefing – This was not really possible with Albert at the time, nor was he ever sought out later for a proper debriefing when he was old enough to understand. There is also no record of any debriefing for Albert's parents.