

- 1 ■ — In Werner's Kauai study, by the time the children were
 ■ — 10 years old, those who had encountered prenatal and
 ■ — birth problems:
- were at a consistent disadvantage to other children regardless of their environment. *Incorrect*
 - were nearly as advanced in language and motor skills as other children. *Incorrect*
 - were more likely than other children to be impaired only if they also encountered environmental challenges. *(True Answer) Correct*
 - had developed a greater resiliency than other children. *Incorrect*
-

- 2 ■ — Of the following, which is the MOST likely conclusion
 ■ — from Werner's Kauai study?
- Children with prenatal or birth complications nearly always have later difficulties regardless of experience. *Incorrect*
 - Adverse family circumstances prevent normal development. *Incorrect*
 - Prenatal and birth circumstances combine with experiences to determine children's development. *Incorrect*
 - Even when one knows both the birth circumstances and the family circumstances of children, one cannot predict how they will develop. *(True Answer) Correct*
-

- 3 ■ — In Werner's Kauai study, among children who were
 ■ — born with prenatal or birth complications *and* adverse
 ■ — family circumstances:
- 100% developed into young adults with serious problems. *Incorrect*
 - only a small number, approximately 15% developed serious problems as a young adult. *Incorrect*
 - approximately one-third demonstrated significant resilience, developing into typical young adults. *(True Answer) Correct*
 - approximately two-thirds demonstrated some resilience, because the Kauai school system identified these children early and provided them with appropriate extra help. *Incorrect*
-

- 4 ■ — The “turtle technique” is a method:
 ■ —
- children were taught to help cope with anger. *(True*

Answer)Correct

- parents can use to teach children to crawl. *Incorrect*
 - children can use when they are feeling shy. *Incorrect*
 - teachers were taught to help deal with children who have developmental delays. *Incorrect*
-

- 5 ■ — The “turtle technique” discussed in the textbook
■ — demonstrates that:

- child-development research can help teachers in real-life classrooms. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - child-development research can help parents in real-life situations. *Incorrect*
 - although child-development research can help trained therapists, it rarely can help real teachers and parents. *Incorrect*
 - the techniques that parents and teachers believe work with children often do not stand up to rigorous scientific research. *Incorrect*
-

- 6 ■ — Findings from psychological research can assist courts in
■ — obtaining more accurate testimony from young children. Which of the following methods have been demonstrated to increase the likelihood of accurate testimony?
- offering children rewards for answering questions accurately *Incorrect*
 - informing children's interviewers of the prosecutor's beliefs about the event in question *Incorrect*
 - asking children questions multiple times *Incorrect*
 - asking children nondirected questions *(True Answer)Correct*
-

- 7 ■ — Consider the research on preschoolers' ability to provide
■ — accurate testimony about past events discussed in the text. Of the following pieces of advice, which one would be the MOST important to tell an interviewer prior to interviewing a young child?
- Be sure to bring a doll to aid the child in answering your questions. *Incorrect*
 - Be sure you know the answers to the questions before asking the child. *Incorrect*
 - If you don't think the child answered a question accurately, be sure to ask the child the question again. *Incorrect*
 - All of the answers are correct. *Incorrect*
 - None of the answers is correct. *(True Answer)Correct*
-

- 8 ■ — Which of the following groups of Romanian-born children adopted by British families fared the best in weight gain after adoption?
- children who were adopted before age 6 months (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - children who were adopted between the ages of 6 and 24 months *Incorrect*
 - children who were adopted between the ages of 24 and 42 months *Incorrect*
 - All of the adopted children fared equally poorly in weight gain. *Incorrect*
-

- 9 ■ — Which of the following statements best characterizes the results of research on children from Romanian orphanages?
- Positive experiences in later childhood cannot counteract the effect of negative early childhood experiences. *Incorrect*
 - Positive experiences in later childhood counteract the effect of negative early childhood experiences. *Incorrect*
 - The impact of positive experiences on children's resiliency depends on the age at which the neglect occurred. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Neglect in infancy and early childhood always has lasting consequences. *Incorrect*
-

- 10 ■ — Of Aristotle, Locke, and Plato, which historical figure(s) believed that all knowledge comes from experience, that infants are not born with innate knowledge?
- Locke only *Incorrect*
 - Plato only *Incorrect*
 - Aristotle and Locke only (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Plato and Aristotle only *Incorrect*
-

- 11 ■ — The views of Aristotle, Locke, and Plato were primarily based on:
- the scientific method. *Incorrect*
 - impressions and general beliefs. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - structured observations of children. *Incorrect*
 - clinical interviews of parents. *Incorrect*
-

- 12 ■ — One of the earliest examples of research conducted for the benefit of children was:
- Watson's experiments on the effects of reward and

punishment. *Incorrect*

- the Earl of Shaftesbury's effort to reform child labor practices. *(True Answer)Correct*

- Freud's dream analysis. *Incorrect*

- Locke's advocacy of early discipline and later freedom. *Incorrect*

13 ■ ■ ■ — The “baby biography” was developed by:

- Darwin. *(True Answer)Correct*

- Locke. *Incorrect*

- Freud. *Incorrect*

- Watson. *Incorrect*

14 ■ ■ ■ — The emergence of theories such as those of Freud and
■ — Watson in the early twentieth century reflected the:

- increasing influence of early philosophical views of childhood. *Incorrect*

- incorporation of research findings into the study of child development. *(True Answer)Correct*

- frustration of universities trying to find suitable articles to print in professional journals. *Incorrect*

- rise of young children as paid laborers in factories and mines. *Incorrect*

15 ■ ■ ■ — Freud based his theory of child development in large
■ — part on:

- hypnosis and analysis of dreams and childhood memories. *(True Answer)Correct*

- a systematic daily diary of a single child's growth. *Incorrect*

- experiments on reward and punishment of rats and other animals. *Incorrect*

- study of children working in coal mines. *Incorrect*

16 ■ ■ ■ — “Nature” refers to:

- parents' physical health. *Incorrect*

- characteristics of the womb in which the prenatal period is spent. *Incorrect*

- genes received from parents. *(True Answer)Correct*

- All of the answers are correct. *Incorrect*

17 ■ ■ ■ — “Nurture” refers to all of the following EXCEPT:
■ ■ ■ —

- maternal drug use during childhood. *Incorrect*
 - paternal drug use during early infancy. *Incorrect*
 - growing up in poverty. *Incorrect*
 - genetic predisposition towards elevated cortisol levels. *(True Answer)Correct*
-

18 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following factors involved in child
■ ■ ■ — development is NOT an environmental factor?

- parental involvement in school *Incorrect*
 - paternal IQ *Incorrect*
 - maternal attractiveness *Incorrect*
 - All of the answers are environmental factors. *(True Answer)Correct*
-

19 ■ ■ ■ — The question of the influence of biological and
■ ■ ■ — environmental factors on child development is best
termed:

- nature versus nurture. *Incorrect*
 - nature and nurture. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - nature then nurture. *Incorrect*
 - nature and/or nurture. *Incorrect*
-

20 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following characteristics is entirely the
■ ■ ■ — result of biological endowment?

- intelligence *Incorrect*
 - mental health *Incorrect*
 - liking for chocolate *Incorrect*
 - physical appearance *Incorrect*
 - None of the answers is correct. *(True Answer)Correct*
-

21 ■ ■ ■ — The finding that children born to schizophrenic parents
■ ■ ■ — who are adopted as infants by nonschizophrenic parents
are more likely than other children to become
schizophrenic themselves is evidence of:

- the influence of nature. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - the influence of nurture. *Incorrect*
 - the interaction of nature and nurture. *Incorrect*
 - random variation in the population. *Incorrect*
-

22 ■ ■ ■ — In a study of adopted children, the finding that the only
■ ■ ■ — children who had a considerable likelihood of becoming
schizophrenic were those who had a schizophrenic
biological parent and who were also adopted into a

troubled home is evidence of:

- the influence of nature. *Incorrect*
 - the influence of nurture. *Incorrect*
 - the interaction of nature and nurture. (*True Answer*)*Correct*
 - random variation in the population. *Incorrect*
-

- 23 ■ — Which of the following pieces of evidence would provide the most support for the influence of nurture on the development of empathy?
- In comparison with other adopted children, the only children who show high levels of empathy are those whose biological parents are empathetic and who grow up with caring and altruistic parents. *Incorrect*
 - Children who grow up with caring and altruistic parents are more likely than other children to be empathetic, even when adopted as infants. (*True Answer*)*Correct*
 - Children whose biological parents are empathetic are more likely than other children to be empathetic, even when adopted as infants. *Incorrect*
 - There is no association between parents' characteristics and children's empathy. *Incorrect*
-

- 24 ■ — Which of the following pieces of evidence would provide the most support for the influence of the interaction between nature and nurture on the development of empathy?
- Children who grow up with caring and altruistic parents are more likely than other children to be empathetic. *Incorrect*
 - In comparison with other adopted children, the only children who show high levels of empathy are those whose biological parents are empathetic and who grow up with caring and altruistic parents. (*True Answer*)*Correct*
 - Children whose biological parents are empathetic are more likely than other children to be empathetic, even when adopted as infants. *Incorrect*
 - None of the answers provides evidence of the interaction between nature and nurture on the development of empathy. *Incorrect*
-

- 25 ■ — A researcher who believes that nature and nurture interact to produce high-achieving children would be

MOST likely to make which of the following hypotheses?

- **Children who have older siblings will be more likely to do well in school than children who do not have older siblings. *Incorrect***
 - **Children whose parents have high IQs will be more likely to do well in school than children who do not have older siblings. *Incorrect***
 - **Both having an older sibling and having parents with high IQs will be associated with doing well in school. *Incorrect***
 - **Only when children have parents with high IQs will having an older sibling be associated with doing well in school. *(True Answer) Correct***
 - **None of the answers is likely to be the researcher's hypothesis. *Incorrect***
-

26 ■ = Which of the following factors is an example of a way in which children shape their own development?

- **play style *(True Answer) Correct***
 - **socioeconomic status *Incorrect***
 - **number of siblings *Incorrect***
 - **All of the answers are correct. *Incorrect***
-

27 ■ = Which of the following statements about crib speech is true?

- **Crib speech is a demonstration of the importance of nurture on development. *Incorrect***
 - **Crib speech is an early indication of schizophrenia. *Incorrect***
 - **Freud partially based his theory on observations of crib speech. *Incorrect***
 - **Crib speech is an example of individuals' contributions to their own development. *(True Answer) Correct***
-

28 ■ = Rachel is a 6-month-old who has recently learned to sit up on her own. Her mother places two toys in front of her: a soft, yellow, stuffed animal within her reach and a colorful rattle slightly out of her reach. Seeing both toys, Rachel chooses the one she finds more appealing to play with. Over time, choices such as these may:

- **be active contributions to her development. *Incorrect***
- **influence her development of crawling. *Incorrect***
- **influence the development of her understanding of**

cause and effect. *Incorrect*

- influence the development of her personality.

Incorrect

- All of the answers are correct. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
-

- 29 ■ — Which of the following statements is the best example of
■ — children's active contribution to their own development?

- Joshua's bright blue eyes cause strangers to shower him with attention, influencing him to be less fearful of strangers. *Incorrect*

- Analisa's mother's anxiety about her daughter's academic success causes Analisa to panic whenever she takes an exam. *Incorrect*

- Manny's quiet nature influences him to seek out other quiet children, with whom he plays quiet games and stays away from the more rambunctious children in his class. (*True Answer*) *Correct*

- None of the answers is an example of children's active contribution to their own development. *Incorrect*

- 30 ■ — Which of the following statements about individuals'
■ — contributions to their own development is true?

- Most individuals rarely actively contribute to their own development. *Incorrect*

- Infants are incapable of actively contributing to their own development. *Incorrect*

- Individuals' active contributions to their own development increase as they age. (*True Answer*) *Correct*

- Individuals' active contributions to their own development decrease as they age. *Incorrect*

- 31 ■ — Which of the following views of changes in height is
■ — more likely to lead to a view that it is continuous?

- measuring the height of a boy at yearly intervals from birth to age 18 (*True Answer*) *Correct*

- examining changes in height from one year to the next from birth to age 18 *Incorrect*

- Both of these views make changes in height look continuous. *Incorrect*

- Both of these views make changes in height look discontinuous. *Incorrect*

- 32 ■ ■ ■ — To examine whether or not children's cognitive development occurs in stages, Professor Blue observes four different groups of children. Each child's performance on cognitive tasks is observed two or more times over a period of two years. Which of the following groups is MOST likely to lead Professor Blue to the conclusion that development occurs continuously?
- Group A, whose performance on a single task is observed twice each year *Incorrect*
 - Group B, whose performance on multiple tasks is observed twice each year *Incorrect*
 - Group C, whose performance on a single task is observed every week *Incorrect*
 - Group D, whose performance on multiple tasks is observed every week (*True Answer*) *Correct*
-

- 33 ■ ■ ■ — Stage theories regard development as:
- active. *Incorrect*
 - passive. *Incorrect*
 - continuous. *Incorrect*
 - discontinuous. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
-

- 34 ■ ■ ■ — One of the best-known stage theories of cognitive development is the theory of:
- Piaget. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Scarr. *Incorrect*
 - Freud. *Incorrect*
 - Erikson. *Incorrect*
-

- 35 ■ ■ ■ — With which of the following statements would stage theorists disagree?
- Behaviors of children at different ages differ sharply. *Incorrect*
 - A child's entry into a new stage involves a gradual shift from one way of experiencing the world to a different way of experiencing it. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Children of a particular age show wide-ranging similarities across a variety of situations. *Incorrect*
 - When children enter a new cognitive stage, they demonstrate their new way of thinking across a broad spectrum of tasks. *Incorrect*
-

- 36 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following statements reflects what the textbook maintains is the best answer to the question of

whether development is fundamentally continuous or discontinuous?

- Development is fundamentally continuous. *Incorrect*
- Development is fundamentally discontinuous.

Incorrect

- Some domains of development, such as cognitive development, are fundamentally discontinuous, whereas other domains, such as social development, are fundamentally continuous. *Incorrect*

- Whether development is fundamentally continuous or discontinuous depends on perspective—how development is examined as well as how often it is examined. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
-

37 ■ — Which of the following activities is NOT a core component of effortful attention?

- exerting effort on tasks (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - controlling emotions *Incorrect*
 - focusing attention *Incorrect*
 - inhibiting impulses *Incorrect*
-

38 ■ — Neurotransmitters are:

- the electrical impulses in the brain. *Incorrect*
 - chemicals involved in communication between brain cells. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - gene defects that produce schizophrenia. *Incorrect*
 - what early philosophers theorized reflected children's core nature at birth. *Incorrect*
-

39 ■ — One study discussed in the text demonstrated that infants with a particular form of one of the genes influencing production of a neurotransmitter associated with effortful attention had lower effortful attention than other infants only when they also were exposed to poor parenting. This study demonstrates which of the following principles?

- Genetic influences operate in one's environment. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
- Environmental influences operate in one's genetics. *Incorrect*
- Some genetic influences operate regardless of environment. *Incorrect*
- Some environmental influences operate regardless of genetics. *Incorrect*

- Current research methods often do not allow researchers to separate the influences of genetics and environment. *Incorrect*
-

- 40 ■ — The study in which 6-year-old children were presented with a 5-day training program designed to improve effortful attention demonstrated that learning:
- can improve intelligence test scores but not brain processes. *Incorrect*
 - can change brain processes but not intelligence test scores. *Incorrect*
 - can improve both intelligence test scores and brain processes. *(True Answer) Correct*
 - improves neither intelligence test scores nor brain processes. *Incorrect*
-

- 41 ■ — Which of the following aspects is NOT considered part of the sociocultural context?
- neighborhood *Incorrect*
 - societal values *Incorrect*
 - historical era *Incorrect*
 - genes *(True Answer) Correct*
-

- 42 ■ — Which of the following items would NOT be considered part of the sociocultural context involved in an American child's language development?
- number of words in a child's vocabulary *(True Answer) Correct*
 - town budget for speech therapy *Incorrect*
 - parental knowledge of child development *Incorrect*
 - modern American value for education *Incorrect*
 - All of the answers are parts of the sociocultural context involved in a child's language development. *Incorrect*
-

- 43 ■ — Which of the following aspects is the best reason for the difference between U.S. and Mayan cultural differences in childhood sleeping patterns?
- differences in laws *Incorrect*
 - differences in financial circumstance *Incorrect*
 - differences in the value placed on independence versus interdependence *(True Answer) Correct*
 - random cultural variation *Incorrect*
-

44 ■ — The term used for the social class measure based on
■ — income and education is:

- race. *Incorrect*
 - socioeconomic status. *(True Answer) Correct*
 - culture. *Incorrect*
 - sociocultural context. *Incorrect*
-

45 ■ — The highest percent of the population below the poverty
■ — line is found in which of the following groups?

- married-couple white families *Incorrect*
 - married-couple black families *Incorrect*
 - single-mother Asian families *Incorrect*
 - single-mother Hispanic families *(True Answer) Correct*
-

46 ■ — Which disadvantage associated with growing up in
■ — poverty does the text present as the greatest obstacle to
successful development?

- single-parent homes *Incorrect*
 - poor parental participation in school *Incorrect*
 - dangerous neighborhoods *Incorrect*
 - air and water pollution *Incorrect*
 - accumulation of all of these factors and other
disadvantages *(True Answer) Correct*
-

47 ■ — Which of the following factors is the greatest obstacle to
■ — poor children's chances of successful development?

- accumulation of various disadvantages *(True Answer) Correct*
 - growing up in single-parent homes or without
biological parents *Incorrect*
 - parents' lack of involvement in their schooling
Incorrect
 - living in dangerous neighborhoods *Incorrect*
-

48 ■ — Which of Scarr's factors is related to the theme of the
■ — “active” child?

- genetic differences *Incorrect*
 - different choices of environment *(True Answer) Correct*
 - differences in treatment by parents and others
Incorrect
 - different reactions to similar experiences *Incorrect*
-

- 49 ■ — Which of the following items is NOT one of the four factors Scarr identified as involved in the differences among siblings?
- sociocultural context (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - genes *Incorrect*
 - children's choice of environments *Incorrect*
 - treatment by parents and others *Incorrect*
-
- 50 ■ — One study discussed in the text demonstrated that the grades of children who were highly engaged in school changed in more positive directions than would have been predicted by genetic background or family environment alone. This finding is most supportive of the theory of:
- Watson. *Incorrect*
 - Scarr. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Dweck. *Incorrect*
 - Piaget. *Incorrect*
-
- 51 ■ — The child-developmental research method of preferential looking has yielded practical benefits for:
- diagnosing the severity of cataracts in infants. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - training children with specific language impairment. *Incorrect*
 - training infants to see more clearly. *Incorrect*
 - diagnosing attention deficit disorder. *Incorrect*
-
- 52 ■ — The technique of preferential looking draws from research demonstrating that infants consistently prefer to look at _____ over _____.
- animals; objects *Incorrect*
 - the color red; the color blue *Incorrect*
 - their mothers' faces; their fathers' faces *Incorrect*
 - a simple pattern; a gray block (*True Answer*) *Correct*
-
- 53 ■ — Which of the following activities is a typical use of the technique of preferential looking?
- diagnosing cataracts in infants (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - determining sibling preference *Incorrect*
 - testing changes in children's reasoning *Incorrect*
 - All of the answers are correct. *Incorrect*
-
- 54 ■ — Which of the following statements best describes the results of research by Dweck on children's beliefs about

intelligence?

- Children who believe that intelligence is a fixed entity are more likely than other children to persist in the face of difficulty. *Incorrect*
 - Children who believe that intelligence can be increased by learning are more likely than other children to say they are dumb when faced with a challenge. *Incorrect*
 - Children who believe that intelligence is a fixed entity are more likely than other children to think that a very challenging problem is too hard for them. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - All of the answers describe Dweck's research on children's beliefs about intelligence. *Incorrect*
-

55 ■ — In the research by Blackwell, Trzeniewski, and Dweck described in the text, researchers created an educational program for low-income middle school students. Which of the following groups of children showed the most substantial improvement in math grades?

- children who initially believed that intelligence is an unchanging quantity who were provided with information about how memory works *Incorrect*
 - children who initially believed that intelligence is an unchanging quantity who were provided with information about how learning alters the brain (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - children who initially believed that intelligence improves through learning who were provided with information about how memory works *Incorrect*
 - children who initially believed that intelligence improves through learning who were provided with information about how learning alters the brain *Incorrect*
-

56 ■ — At the foundation of the scientific method is the premise that:

- if a hypothesis is repeatedly tested and found incorrect, it must be abandoned. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - some hypotheses cannot be tested scientifically. *Incorrect*
 - beliefs that are plausible to many experts are assumed to be accurate. *Incorrect*
 - All of the answers are correct. *Incorrect*
-

57 ■ — A hypothesis is a(n):
■ —

- research question. *Incorrect*
 - conclusion yielded by research. *Incorrect*
 - method to answer a question. *Incorrect*
 - educated guess. *(True Answer)Correct*
-

58 ■ — Which of the following statements qualifies as a
■ — hypothesis?

- Children whose parents argue in their presence are more likely than other children to try illegal drugs. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - Which parental behaviors are associated with an increased likelihood of teenage illegal drug use? *Incorrect*
 - What are the differences between children whose parents argue in their presence and those whose parents do not argue in their presence? *Incorrect*
 - There are many differences between children whose parents argue in their presence and those whose parents do not argue in their presence. *Incorrect*
-

59 ■ — Which of the basic steps of the scientific method is
■ — unique to the method?

- Form a hypothesis. *Incorrect*
 - Develop a method to test hypothesis. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - Ask a question. *Incorrect*
 - Draw a conclusion. *Incorrect*
-

60 ■ — The term *reliability* does NOT
■ —

- consistency of measure. *Incorrect*
 - similarity in results when variable is measured at two different time points. *Incorrect*
 - ability to generalize measure. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - level of agreement in observations by different observers. *Incorrect*
-

61 ■ — A researcher is interested in examining the association
■ — between how humorous children are and their school achievement. Two observers go to children's homes and judge children as “not funny at all,” “slightly funny,” or “very funny.” On comparison of the observers' judgments, it is apparent that the observers have a high

level of disagreement as to children's humor level. This measure of humor level has poor:

- test-retest reliability. *Incorrect*
 - interrater reliability. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - internal validity. *Incorrect*
 - interrater validity. *Incorrect*
-

62 ■ = Test-retest reliability refers to:
■ =
■ =

- the level of agreement between different observers of the same behavior. *Incorrect*
 - children's improvement over time in abilities such as mathematics. *Incorrect*
 - the degree to which a test measures what it is intended to test. *Incorrect*
 - the degree of similarity in the results of the same measure when it is given at two different times. *(True Answer)Correct*
-

63 ■ = The validity of a test refers to:
■ =
■ =

- its consistency. *Incorrect*
 - the extent to which two raters agree on its result. *Incorrect*
 - the degree to which it measures what it is intended to measure. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - the level of agreement between different observers of the same behavior. *Incorrect*
-

64 ■ = A psychologist is interested in 4-year-old Jacob's
■ = knowledge of the differences between animals and
■ = vehicles. The psychologist gives Jacob a multiple-choice picture test in which he must write the letter of the correct answer on a separate answer sheet. However, Jacob has trouble identifying and writing some letters. On two separate occasions, Jacob receives the same score on the test. This method has:

- good validity and good reliability. *Incorrect*
 - good validity and poor reliability. *Incorrect*
 - poor validity and good reliability. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - poor validity and poor reliability. *Incorrect*
-

- 65 ■ ■ ■ — To compare children's creativity levels at different ages, ■ ■ ■ — Dr. Leno asks children how many imaginary friends they have and considers their answers to be a measure of their creativity. A second researcher, Dr. Letterman, disagrees that the answers are a measure of creativity and instead believes that the number of imaginary friends a child has is an indicator of level of mental disturbance. Dr. Letterman believes Dr. Leno's measure of creativity has a problem with its:
- external validity. *Incorrect*
 - relevance to the hypothesis. *(True Answer) Correct*
 - reliability. *Incorrect*
 - interrater agreement. *Incorrect*
-

- 66 ■ ■ ■ — The internal validity of a measure involves the extent to which: ■ ■ ■ —
- the effects of an experiment are truly due to conditions the researcher intended to manipulate. *(True Answer) Correct*
 - different observers of the same behavior agree. *Incorrect*
 - the results of a study hold when studies are conducted with different participants and different methods. *Incorrect*
 - None of the answers is correct. *Incorrect*
-

- 67 ■ ■ ■ — To examine the effectiveness of empathy training on children's sharing behavior, two months of training are provided to 3-year-old children living in rural Georgia. Six months later, the children's sharing behaviors are measured and compared to their pretraining sharing behavior. Improvements are considered the result of the empathy training. Which of the following properties is a potential source of internal invalidity? ■ ■ ■ —
- All children were from rural Georgia. *Incorrect*
 - Children's sharing behavior may improve with the simple passage of time. *(True Answer) Correct*
 - The observers of the sharing behavior may disagree. *Incorrect*
 - Children who were the best sharers before the training were not necessarily the best after the training. *Incorrect*
-

- 68 ■ ■ ■ — The external validity of a measure involves the extent to which: ■ ■ ■ —
- the effects of an experiment are truly due to conditions

the researcher intended to manipulate. *Incorrect*

- different observers of the same behavior agree.

Incorrect

- the results of a study will hold when studies are conducted with different participants and methods.

(True Answer)Correct

- None of the answers is correct. *Incorrect*
-

69 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following items is a potential source of internal invalidity?

- passage of time *(True Answer)Correct*
 - inconsistent findings across different groups of participants *Incorrect*
 - observer disagreement *Incorrect*
 - conflicting scores on multiple test days *Incorrect*
-

70 ■ ■ ■ — A researcher asks children a series of predetermined questions about how much they like to play with their siblings. The researcher is using:

- naturalistic observation. *Incorrect*
 - structured observation. *Incorrect*
 - clinical interview. *Incorrect*
 - structured interview. *(True Answer)Correct*
-

71 ■ ■ ■ — A researcher is interested in thoroughly exploring 8-year-old Jane's thoughts and feelings about living in poverty. The researcher's best option for obtaining this information would be:

- clinical interview. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - structured interview. *Incorrect*
 - naturalistic observation. *Incorrect*
 - structured observation. *Incorrect*
-

72 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following statements describes a potential disadvantage of the interview method?

- The interview method has limited value for studying infrequent behaviors. *Incorrect*
 - The prediction of future behaviors is often inaccurate. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - It is difficult to gather information about participants' subjective experiences. *Incorrect*
 - It takes a long time to gather data from large groups of children. *Incorrect*
-

- 73 ■ ■ ■ — To examine how children interact with their elementary school teachers on a daily basis, a researcher would probably use the _____ technique.
- naturalistic interview *Incorrect*
 - structured interview *Incorrect*
 - naturalistic observation (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - structured observation *Incorrect*
-
- 74 ■ ■ ■ — A researcher would be MOST likely to use naturalistic observation to explore:
- toddlers' responses to their parents' encouragement to touch a dangerous object. *Incorrect*
 - the frequency of bullying behavior among schoolchildren. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - the beliefs of children in an elementary school class about how smart their classmates are. *Incorrect*
 - extensive examination of a single child's feelings about his friendships. *Incorrect*
-
- 75 ■ ■ ■ — Researchers try to remain unobtrusive in which of the following data-gathering methods?
- naturalistic interview *Incorrect*
 - structured interview *Incorrect*
 - naturalistic observation (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - structured observation *Incorrect*
-
- 76 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following statements about naturalistic observation is NOT true?
- Researchers try not to influence the behaviors of the individuals they are observing. *Incorrect*
 - Researchers must ensure that the effects they observe are due to the variables they intentionally manipulated. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Obtaining sufficient interrater reliability is important. *Incorrect*
 - The principal objective is to observe how people act in their usual surroundings. *Incorrect*
-
- 77 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following statements about the troubled homes in Patterson's study is NOT true?
- Children responded to parents' punishment by behaving less aggressively. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Children often acted in an angry manner. *Incorrect*
 - Children responded to their parents' anger with

hostility. *Incorrect*

- Parents reacted to children's hostility with increased anger. *Incorrect*
-

78 ■ — Which of the following statements expresses a disadvantage of naturalistic observation?

- Memory of participants for past events is often inaccurate and incomplete. *Incorrect*
 - Naturalistic observation can feel artificial to the participants. *Incorrect*
 - Reports are often biased to reflect favorably on the participants. *Incorrect*
 - Naturalistic observation has a limited value for studying infrequent behaviors. *(True Answer) Correct*
 - None of the answers is a disadvantage of naturalistic observation. *Incorrect*
-

79 ■ — Structured observation would probably be the method of choice for a researcher interested in:

- how toddlers respond to their parents' encouragement to touch a dangerous object. *(True Answer) Correct*
 - the frequency of bullying behavior among school children. *Incorrect*
 - the beliefs of the children in an elementary school class about how smart their classmates are. *Incorrect*
 - obtaining extensive information about a single child's feelings about his friendships. *Incorrect*
-

80 ■ — Kochanska and her colleagues probably chose to study toddlers' compliance with their mothers' requests with the methodology they used because:

- children tend to feel most comfortable in their own homes. *Incorrect*
 - they wanted all children to be exposed to the identical situation. *(True Answer) Correct*
 - they were interested in children's subjective experience of the event. *Incorrect*
 - All of the answers are correct. *Incorrect*
-

81 ■ — Which of the following statements does NOT express a benefit of structured observation?

- The researcher can design the context to elicit the behavior of interest. *Incorrect*
- Structured observation allows researchers to observe

behaviors that occur only infrequently. *Incorrect*

- Children feel comfortable in their own environment.

(*True Answer*) *Correct*

- All children are observed in the same situation.

Incorrect

- 82 ■ — Attributes that vary across individuals and situations
■ — are termed:

- variables. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - correlates. *Incorrect*
 - causes. *Incorrect*
 - coefficients. *Incorrect*
-

- 83 ■ — The extent to which two variables are related is referred
■ — to as their:

- causal direction. *Incorrect*
 - coefficient. *Incorrect*
 - relativity. *Incorrect*
 - correlation. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
-

- 84 ■ — A researcher would like to examine whether children
■ — who are high math achievers have better memories than
do low math achievers. This researcher should use:

- a clinical interview. *Incorrect*
 - a laboratory experiment. *Incorrect*
 - a correlational design. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - random assignment. *Incorrect*
-

- 85 ■ — Variables X and Y are negatively correlated, indicating
■ — that as the level of _____, the level of _____.

- X increases; Y decreases *Incorrect*
 - Y increases; X decreases *Incorrect*
 - X increases; Y increases *Incorrect*
 - Y decreases; X decreases. *Incorrect*
 - Answers A and B are both correct. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Answers C and D are both correct. *Incorrect*
-

- 86 ■ — A correlation of -1.00 indicates that:

- there is no relationship between the two variables. *Incorrect*
- the two variables increase together. *Incorrect*

- the two variables decrease together. *Incorrect*
 - as one variable increases, the other variable decreases. *(True Answer)Correct*
-

- 87 ■ — Variables A and B have a correlation of -0.86 . If you know Keira has a low score on A, what can you say about her score on B?
- Keira is likely to have a high score on B. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - Keira is likely to have a low score on B. *Incorrect*
 - We cannot predict Keira's score. *Incorrect*
 - Keira's score on A is likely to be lower than her score on B. *Incorrect*
-

- 88 ■ — A correlation coefficient of 0.00 indicates that, as the level of one variable increases, the level of the other variable:
- increases. *Incorrect*
 - decreases. *Incorrect*
 - stays constant. *Incorrect*
 - varies randomly. *(True Answer)Correct*
-

- 89 ■ — Which of the following expressions is MOST likely to represent the correlation between age of child and reading speed among children who are able to read?
- 1.00 *Incorrect*
 - $.60$ *(True Answer)Correct*
 - 0 *Incorrect*
 - $-.60$ *Incorrect*
 - -1.00 *Incorrect*
-

- 90 ■ — Variables X and Y have a correlation coefficient of -0.47 , which indicates that:
- there is a moderate positive association between X and Y. *Incorrect*
 - as the level of Y increases, the level of X decreases. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - as the level of Y decreases, the level of X decreases. *Incorrect*
 - we have no expectation of what will happen to Y as X increases or decreases. *Incorrect*
-

- 91 ■ — A town committee learns that there is a strong negative correlation between the number of inches of daily rainfall and the number of children who use the neighborhood playgrounds each day. If the committee

were to conclude that high rainfall is caused by children not using the playground, which of the following problems would be MOST likely to occur?

- third-variable problem *Incorrect*
 - direction of correlation problem *Incorrect*
 - direction of causation problem (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - insufficient knowledge problem *Incorrect*
-

92 ■ — The possibility that the correlation between two variables may actually be the result of an additional unspecified attribute is referred to as the _____ problem.

- insufficient variable *Incorrect*
 - third-variable (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - experimental design *Incorrect*
 - direction-of-causation *Incorrect*
-

93 ■ — Suppose you found out that there was a strong positive correlation between the number of minutes parents spend reading to children and the number of minutes parents spend engaging in athletic activity with children. If you conclude that engaging in high levels of athletic activity with children causes parents to read to them more, which of the following problems would be MOST likely to occur?

- third-variable problem (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - direction of correlation problem *Incorrect*
 - direction of causation problem *Incorrect*
 - insufficient knowledge problem *Incorrect*
-

94 ■ — Researchers would be LEAST likely to examine the effect of _____ with experimental design.

- children's TV viewing habits on sibling relationships *Incorrect*
 - teachers' testing procedures on children's school achievement *Incorrect*
 - of poverty on children's beliefs about intelligence (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - of training on children's ability to make friends *Incorrect*
-

95 ■ — Which of the following methods is the best way to divide participants into groups for an experiment?

- dividing participants by hair color *Incorrect*
- allowing participants to choose which group to join

Incorrect

- dividing participants by where their names fall on an alphabetic list *Incorrect*

- flipping a coin for each participant (*True Answer*)*Correct*

96 ■ ■ ■ — Groups created through random assignment should be comparable on which of the following characteristics?

- bicycle-riding ability *Incorrect*

- ethnicity *Incorrect*

- language skills *Incorrect*

- favorite ice cream flavor *Incorrect*

- All of the answers are correct. (*True Answer*)*Correct*

97 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following statements is NOT part of the logic of experimental designs?

- Two or more groups of participants vary on one or more variables at the outset. (*True Answer*)*Correct*

- The participants within one group are given an experience that differs in only one way from the experience given to participants in the other group.

Incorrect

- The participants in different groups behave differently after the experiences. *Incorrect*

- The different experiences are concluded to have caused the subsequent difference in behavior. *Incorrect*

98 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following research designs allows researchers to infer cause-and-effect associations between variables?

- structured *Incorrect*

- correlational *Incorrect*

- experimental (*True Answer*)*Correct*

- None of the answers is correct. *Incorrect*

99 ■ ■ ■ — A class of third-grade children is split into two groups through random assignment. Group A is given training in a new game, and Group B is not. Training in the new game is referred to as the _____ variable, and game-playing skill at the conclusion of the study is referred to as the _____ variable.

- dependent; independent *Incorrect*

- independent; dependent (*True Answer*)*Correct*

- control; experimental *Incorrect*

- experimental; control *Incorrect*

-
- 100 ■ — Which of the following variables is LEAST likely to be
■ — an independent variable in an experiment?
- TV-viewing behavior *Incorrect*
 - family size (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - hours of teacher training *Incorrect*
 - parental involvement in school *Incorrect*
-

- 101 ■ — To examine the effect of empathy training on
■ — teenagers' bullying behaviors, a researcher splits a
■ — group of high school students into two groups through
random assignment. Group A is shown a movie about
an interesting science experiment, and Group B is
shown a movie about students being harmed by bullies.
We consider Group A to be the _____ group and
Group B to be the _____ group.
- dependent; independent *Incorrect*
 - independent; dependent *Incorrect*
 - control; experimental (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - experimental; control *Incorrect*
-

- 102 ■ — The study on toddlers' play behaviors in which the TV
■ — show *Jeopardy* was being shown in the room while the
■ — children were playing demonstrated that:
- toddlers' play behavior is unaffected by background
TV. *Incorrect*
 - toddlers are likely to choose to watch TV rather than
playing, even when the toys are interesting. *Incorrect*
 - background TV is disruptive to toddlers even if they
watch little of the show. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - toddlers are able to learn from TV if the items in the
room are compatible with the content of the TV show.
Incorrect
-

- 103 ■ — A researcher is interested in examining whether
■ — offering children candy as an incentive to share will
■ — increase preschoolers' sharing behavior. A group of
preschoolers is brought into the laboratory to play with
some interesting toys. The preschoolers are split into
two groups through random assignment. Group A is
told that they will get candy each time they share, and
Group B is not told anything about candy or sharing.
Results indicate that preschoolers in Group A share
more than do preschoolers in Group B, and the
researcher concludes that offering children candy for
sharing caused the children in Group A to share more.
Which of the following statements is the clearest

limitation of this study?

- Children in Group A may have been naturally kinder than children in Group B. *Incorrect*
 - We cannot infer causation from this type of study. *Incorrect*
 - These findings may not generalize beyond the laboratory setting. *(True Answer) Correct*
 - There may be a third-variable problem. *Incorrect*
 - All of the answers are clear limitations. *Incorrect*
-

104 ■ ■ ■ — The greatest limitation of laboratory experiments is:

- poor interrater reliability. *Incorrect*
 - the third-variable problem. *Incorrect*
 - the inability to ensure that all participants are exposed to the same scenario. *Incorrect*
 - questionable external validity. *(True Answer) Correct*
-

105 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following designs compares the behavior of different groups of children who are different ages?

- microgenetic design *Incorrect*
 - cross-sectional design *(True Answer) Correct*
 - landscape design *Incorrect*
 - longitudinal design *Incorrect*
-

106 ■ ■ ■ — A researcher is interested in the development of depression. She interviews children ages 5, 9, and 13 about their depressive symptoms. This is an example of which type of design?

- longitudinal *Incorrect*
 - experimental *Incorrect*
 - microgenetic *Incorrect*
 - cross-sectional *(True Answer) Correct*
-

107 ■ ■ ■ — A researcher would be MOST likely to use a cross-sectional design to examine:

- the typical pattern of age-related changes in a particular skill. *(True Answer) Correct*
- the pattern of stability and change in individual children's development in a particular area. *Incorrect*
- how change in a particular skill occurs. *Incorrect*
- how individual differences remain stable over long

periods of time. *Incorrect*

108 ■ ■ ■ — Longitudinal designs:

- study children on the verge of a developmental change in order to examine the processes that produce changes. *Incorrect*
 - compare groups of children who are different ages on the same variable. *Incorrect*
 - follow the same children over a period of time. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - use random assignment. *Incorrect*
-

109 ■ ■ ■ — A researcher would be MOST likely to use a longitudinal design to examine:

- the typical pattern of age-related changes in a particular skill. *Incorrect*
 - the pattern of stability and change in individual children's development in a particular area. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - how change in a particular skill occurs. *Incorrect*
 - All of the answers are correct. *Incorrect*
-

110 ■ ■ ■ — Longitudinal designs are particularly useful for examining:

- continuity and discontinuity in development. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - age differences on a particular variable. *Incorrect*
 - the processes that produce changes. *Incorrect*
 - All of the answers are correct. *Incorrect*
-

111 ■ ■ ■ — A longitudinal design would be most useful for which of the following research questions?

- Are older children better than younger children at playing hopscotch? *Incorrect*
 - What are the similarities and differences in the TV-viewing habits of elementary school students and junior high school students? *Incorrect*
 - Do children who are empathetic preschoolers become empathetic teenagers? (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - How do children learn to solve jigsaw puzzles? *Incorrect*
-

112 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following statements about longitudinal design is true?

- Loss of participants can threaten external validity. *(True Answer) Correct*
 - Longitudinal design is particularly useful for examining age-related changes in typical performance. *Incorrect*
 - Longitudinal design is the least time-consuming of the designs for examining development. *Incorrect*
 - Research questions regarding stability or change over time are not well-suited for longitudinal design. *Incorrect*
-

113 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following statements about the study on the development of popularity discussed in the text is true?

- The microgenetic design allowed for conclusions to be made about age-related changes in popularity. *Incorrect*
 - The cross-sectional design allowed for age-related differences among children in popularity to be examined. *Incorrect*
 - The longitudinal design allowed for the investigation of how changes in popularity occur. *Incorrect*
 - The longitudinal design allowed for the stability of individual differences to be examined. *(True Answer) Correct*
-

114 ■ ■ ■ — Researchers interested in understanding the process of change are MOST likely to use _____ design.

- correlational *Incorrect*
 - microgenetic *(True Answer) Correct*
 - longitudinal *Incorrect*
 - cross-sectional *Incorrect*
-

115 ■ ■ ■ — A researcher would be MOST likely to use a microgenetic design in examining:

- the basic pattern of age-related changes in a particular skill. *Incorrect*
- the pattern of stability and change in individual children's development in a particular area. *Incorrect*
- how change in a particular skill occurs. *(True Answer) Correct*
- how individual differences remain stable over long

periods of time. *Incorrect*

- 116 ■ ■ ■ — Sieglar and Jenkins' examination of the development of the counting-on strategy is an example of _____ design.
- longitudinal *Incorrect*
 - cross-sectional *Incorrect*
 - experimental *Incorrect*
 - microgenetic (*True Answer*) *Correct*
-

- 117 ■ ■ ■ — All of the following phrases represent ethical standards that psychological researchers are expected to adhere to EXCEPT:
- assisting participants to improve on the variables of interest. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - obtaining informed consent. *Incorrect*
 - counteracting negative outcomes of research. *Incorrect*
 - preserving participants' anonymity. *Incorrect*
-

- 118 ■ ■ ■ — Who bears the highest responsibility for ensuring that children are unharmed when participating in psychological research?
- government *Incorrect*
 - university at which the research is conducted *Incorrect*
 - individual researcher (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - participants *Incorrect*
 - children's parents *Incorrect*
-


- 119 ■ ■ ■ ■ The text describes several reasons for the importance of studying child development. Why is studying child development of interest of importance to you personally?
-
-

- 120 ■ ■ ■ ■ Describe the results of Werner's Kauai study in terms of how children who encountered prenatal or birth challenges fared in different environments. What are the implications of these results for the nature versus nurture debate? What kind of advice would you give to a hospital that deals with children born prematurely or with biological challenges?
-
-


- 121 ■ ■ ■ ■ Describe the results of Werner's Kauai study in terms of the effect of forming a close relationship with an

adult outside the family on the outcomes for children who encountered prenatal or birth challenges. Are there any limitations on our ability to generalize from this study to other children who encountered prenatal or birth challenges? Or on our ability to generalize from this study to children in other parts of the United States or other parts of the world?


•

122  Considering the research on child testimony discussed in the text, what instructions would you give the interviewer prior to interviewing the child in order to be likely to get the most accurate testimony possible? Be sure your instructions are sufficiently detailed.


•

123  Choose three of the following philosophers: Aristotle, Locke, Plato, and Rousseau. For the philosophers in each pair (with three philosophers, you'll be able to create three pairs), describe one similarity and one difference.

•


124  Describe the biological and environmental factors you believe are involved in the development of intelligence. In your discussion, be sure to think about the following questions: Are there any biological factors that you believe are unaffected by environment (that is, that exert their influence regardless of the environment)? Are there any environmental factors that you believe are unaffected by biology (that is, that exert their influence regardless of biology)? In contrast, are there biological factors that can exert influence only in particular environments? Are there any environmental factors that can exert influence only when particular biological characteristics are present?

•


125  A charitable organization wants to decide how to spend its money in order to have the largest impact on the future mental health of children in poverty. They know that children who spend time in poverty are more likely than other children to develop mental health problems in adolescence. Since the organization's funds are limited, they can assist only a small group of families to escape poverty. The organization would like to know whether the age that the child is in poverty or the length of time the child is in poverty more heavily impacts the likelihood of developing mental health problems in adolescence. Design a study to examine this

issue. What evidence would you need to advise the charity that they should help young children rather than older children? Children who have been in poverty a long time versus children who have been poor a shorter time?


•

126  What do developmental psychologists mean when they say that children play an active role in their own development? Give a detailed example of this concept.


•

127  Choose a developmental progression (e.g., learning to do puzzles, beginning to talk, going from crawling to walking) that may appear at first glance to be discontinuous. Describe in what ways the progression is continuous and in what ways it is discontinuous. From what perspective would it look continuous, and from what perspective would it appear discontinuous?


•

128  Explain what effortful attention is and describe its components. Explain how the experience of being in school may be different for a child with poor effortful attention than for a child who is better able to exert effortful attention.


•

129  Describe four differences between the sociocultural context of a child growing up in rural Illinois on a family farm and the sociocultural context of a child growing up in urban New York City in a high-rise apartment.

•


130  Katie and Natasha are sisters. Natasha has a lot of friends and is well-liked by her peers. Katie, in contrast, has few friends and is constantly the target of her peers' teasing. Using the four factors Scarr identified as involved in differences among siblings, describe why these sisters may be so different when it comes to their peer relations. For each of the four factors, provide a specific example.

•


131  Using what you have learned about the interaction between nature and nurture and about children's active participation in their own development, describe your thoughts about the position that “children grow

up in spite of their parents.”


•

-
- 132  Think about the different beliefs about intelligence that individuals can hold. Imagine that you were asked by a school principal to try to help children whose beliefs about intelligence were interfering with their school achievement. Which children would you want to intervene with, what would your intervention be, and what effect would you hope to find?


•

-
- 133  A researcher is interested in the impact a new morality education program has on children's aggression. To test the effectiveness of the program, a group of elementary school children who have had problems with aggression participate. Each week for 6 months, participating children spend an hour with a school psychologist who teaches them the morality program. At the beginning and at the end of the 6 months, their classroom teachers rate each child's level of aggression. The effectiveness of the training program is considered to account for the decrease in aggression following the program. Describe three potential sources of invalidity.


•

-
- 134  Describe two advantages and two limitations of using interviews with children to examine their parents' disciplining practices.


•

-
- 135  Researchers routinely decide on the optimum context in which to measure their variables of interest. Describe one variable for which you believe a structured interview would be the ideal methodology, and explain why you believe other methodologies would be unsuitable. Do the same for a variable for which you believe naturalistic observation would be ideally suited and for a variable for which you believe structured observation would be ideally suited.


•

-
- 136  Imagine that you are a researcher interested in the extent to which parents help children when children are faced with a difficult task. Which data collection context would you choose and why? Be sure to explain why the other contexts wouldn't be appropriate.


•

137  A group of researchers is interested in children's reactions when they are faced with difficult tasks. Describe at least one advantage and one disadvantage of each of the four research methodologies discussed in the chapter for this type of research.


•

138  Imagine that you are a researcher interested in differences between boys' and girls' television-viewing habits. State the hypothesis that you would like to test, and describe the methodology you would use. Then answer these questions: (1) Why do you think your methodology is suited to your hypothesis? (2) What issues will you need to consider in terms of reliability and validity?


•


139  Suppose you read an article that indicates that there is a strong positive correlation between the number of friends a child has and a child's level of school satisfaction (i.e., how much a child likes school). Do you believe this association is correlation or causation? Make an argument that this association is a causal one, being sure to explain what you believe is the direction of causation. Then make an argument that the association is merely correlational, being sure to explain what other variables might be involved.


•


140  A researcher is interested in the impact of a new type of training diaper on the age at which toddlers become potty-trained. The researcher plans to split a group of 100 toddlers into two groups—one whose members will be asked to wear the new training diapers until they are potty-trained and one whose members will wear their usual diapers. Answer the following questions about this study: (1) What is the researcher's hypothesis? (2) How should the researcher split the 100 toddlers into two groups? (3) Which group is the experimental group and which is the control group? (4) What is the independent variable? (5) What is the dependent variable? (6) What results will the researcher need to make a conclusion about the effectiveness of the new training diaper? (7) Can the researcher conclude that there is a cause-and-effect association? Why or why not?


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
- 141  Imagine that you are a researcher who is interested in developmental changes in children's ability to cooperate when working on school projects together. Briefly describe how you could examine this issue using each of the following designs: (a) cross-sectional, (b) longitudinal, and (c) microgenetic. For each design, also indicate what a likely research question would be.
-
-


- 142  Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of each of the following designs: (a) cross-sectional, (b) longitudinal, and (c) microgenetic.
-
-

- 143  Describe what ethical considerations researchers must have when they are conducting research with children.
-
-

- 144  According to the text, what is NOT a reason stated for studying child development?
- help in the raising of children *Incorrect*
 - proving or disproving certain child psychologists' theories (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - understanding human nature *Incorrect*
 - choosing social policies that affect children in general *Incorrect*
-

- 145  Which philosopher viewed the child as a tabula rasa, or blank slate, for his development theory?
- Rousseau *Incorrect*
 - Freud *Incorrect*
 - Locke (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Plato *Incorrect*
-

- 146  Which early philosopher believed that children learn through spontaneous interactions with the physical world and other people and therefore, parents should give their children maximum freedom to explore?
- Rousseau (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Aristotle *Incorrect*
 - Locke *Incorrect*
 - Plato *Incorrect*
-

- 147  What law came out of the Earl of Shaftesbury's effort at social reform?

- a law forbidding any children from working

Incorrect

- a law forbidding only girls from working *Incorrect*

- a law forbidding children under 10 from working

(True Answer)Correct

- a law forbidding children from working in tunnels

Incorrect

- 148 ■ ■ ■ — When Jared was born, his father Rob was sure he was going to be a great soccer player. All you had to do was to look at the way he kicked his legs right after birth. Rob and all of his brothers played soccer in college, too. Jared's first ball was a soccer ball. As soon as he could walk his dad was showing him how to kick the ball. At age 4, Jared led his peewee soccer team in goals and was the fastest one down the field. Which concept is most prevalent in Rob's beliefs about his son's soccer skills?

- nature *Incorrect*

- nurture *Incorrect*

- nature and nurture are both influential *(True Answer)Correct*

- neither nature nor nurture have anything to do with Jared's soccer skills *Incorrect*
-

- 149 ■ ■ ■ — Sue believes little Janey learned to talk overnight. She is sure Janey went to sleep saying one or two words and woke up saying sentences of four to six words. Sue is subscribing to the idea that development is:

- continuous. *Incorrect*

- both continuous and discontinuous, depending on how and how often you look at it. *Incorrect*

- neither continuous nor discontinuous. *Incorrect*

- discontinuous. *(True Answer)Correct*
-

- 150 ■ ■ ■ — The physical, social, cultural, economic, and historical circumstances that make up a child's environment are known as:

- variation. *Incorrect*

- sociocultural context. *(True Answer)Correct*

- selection. *Incorrect*

- continuity. *Incorrect*
-

- 151 ■ ■ ■ — Dr. Lowe needs to expand his research beyond his small sample to a more diverse and larger sample in order to obtain:

- interrater reliability. *Incorrect*
 - internal validity. *Incorrect*
 - a hypothesis. *Incorrect*
 - external validity. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
-

152 ■ ■ — A disadvantage of naturalistic observation is that:
■ ■ —

- it is difficult to know which aspects of the situation caused other aspects to occur. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - the context is not as natural as structured observation. *Incorrect*
 - the prediction of future behavior is often inaccurate. *Incorrect*
 - reports are often biased. *Incorrect*
-

153 ■ ■ — A main advantage of the structured observation is that:
■ ■ —

- it can reveal the child's subjective experience. *Incorrect*
 - it helps illuminate social interaction processes. *Incorrect*
 - it ensures all children's behaviors are observed in the same context. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - it reveals more about subjective experiences than interviews. *Incorrect*
-

154 ■ ■ — As age increases, weight also increases. This is an
■ ■ — example of:

- positive correlation. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - negative correlation. *Incorrect*
 - no correlation. *Incorrect*
 - None of these answers is correct. *Incorrect*
-

155 ■ ■ — Your Developmental Psychology class finds a positive
■ ■ — correlation between the height and weight of the class members. A class member asks, "What does early nutrition have to do with this finding?" This class member has stumbled onto what issue associated with correlations?

- the third-variable problem (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - the direction-of-causation problem *Incorrect*
 - random assignment *Incorrect*
 - the independent variable *Incorrect*
-

- 156 ■ ■ ■ — Dr. Kid is studying the effects of sleep on a child's reading speed. She initially takes a measure of each child's reading speed. Next, she varies the amount of sleep different children get. Finally, she re-measures their reading speed. What is the independent variable in her study?
- initial reading speed *Incorrect*
 - post reading speed *Incorrect*
 - amount of sleep (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - the difference between the initial and post reading speeds *Incorrect*
-

- 157 ■ ■ ■ — A team of researchers is studying the differences in whether there are stable individual differences in sleeping behavior at various ages. They decide to test 3-month-olds, 6-month-olds, and 9-month-olds. What type of design are they using to examine this question?
- longitudinal *Incorrect*
 - cross-sectional (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - naturalistic observation *Incorrect*
 - microgenetic *Incorrect*
-

- 158 ■ ■ ■ — According to the Society for Research in Child Development, which is not a stated ethical principle for conducting research with children?
- Children do not need to be informed about any of the relevant aspects of the research. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Unforeseen consequences must be dealt with when they arise. *Incorrect*
 - Children must be debriefed at their level of understanding. *Incorrect*
 - The research must be safe, both physically and psychologically. *Incorrect*
-

- 159 ■ ■ ■ — According to the text, which of the following is NOT a stated reason for studying child development?
- to better understand human nature *Incorrect*
 - to provide help in the raising of children *Incorrect*
 - to help judge how children are treated under different political systems (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - to gain insight into social-policy issues that affect children *Incorrect*
-

- 160 ■ ■ ■ — Which philosopher believed that children are born with innate knowledge, such as the concept of “animal”?

- Plato (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Aristotle *Incorrect*
 - Locke *Incorrect*
 - Rousseau *Incorrect*
-

161 ■ — What contribution to the emergence of child development as a discipline did the Austrian psychiatrist Sigmund Freud make?

- pioneering the study of intelligence in children *Incorrect*
 - studying differences in children of the same age *Incorrect*
 - promoting the theory that development is influenced by biological drives (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - proposing that development is determined by environmental factors *Incorrect*
-

162 ■ — Mike and Nicola are both very well-read individuals, to whom school and learning came very easily. They both learned to read at very young ages. When their child Jonah was born, Mike and Nicola were confident that he, too, would do very well at school and would learn easily. They began reading aloud to Jonah when he was an infant, and made sure the house was full of books and other reading materials. As Jonah grew older, they made sure that a certain amount of time each day was given over to independent reading. Which concept is most prevalent in the parents' beliefs about Jonah's learning skills?

- nature *Incorrect*
 - nurture *Incorrect*
 - nature and nurture are both influential (*True Answer*) *Correct*
 - Neither nature nor nurture is relevant to their beliefs. *Incorrect*
-

163 ■ — The concept of the “active child” refers to:

- observations of children at play. *Incorrect*
 - whether an infant sleeps through the night. *Incorrect*
 - the importance of physical activity to child development. *Incorrect*
 - how children contribute to their own development. (*True Answer*) *Correct*
-

- 164 ■ ■ ■ — In the context of mechanisms of developmental change,
■ ■ ■ — the study of the development of *effortful attention*
provides insights into:
- continuous versus discontinuous development.
Incorrect
 - the role of brain activity, genes, and learning experiences. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - the complexity of the child's sociocultural environment. *Incorrect*
 - the role of the researcher in judging the validity of a study. *Incorrect*
-

- 165 ■ ■ ■ — Whether children sleep with their parents and to what
■ ■ ■ — age they do so in different parts of the world is an
example of differences in:
- sociocultural environment. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - variation. *Incorrect*
 - discontinuous development. *Incorrect*
 - correlation. *Incorrect*
-

- 166 ■ ■ ■ — The first basic step in using the scientific method
■ ■ ■ — involves:
- developing a research plan. *Incorrect*
 - choosing a question. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - formulating a hypothesis. *Incorrect*
 - drawing a conclusion. *Incorrect*
-

- 167 ■ ■ ■ — A researcher asks herself the following question: “Can
■ ■ ■ — effects within my experiment be attributed to variables
that I intentionally manipulated?” What property of
behavioral measurement is the researcher addressing?
- interrater variability *Incorrect*
 - internal validity *(True Answer)Correct*
 - external validity *Incorrect*
 - test-retest reliability *Incorrect*
-

- 168 ■ ■ ■ — A main advantage of an interview is that it:
■ ■ ■ —
- ensures that behavior is addressed in all contexts.
Incorrect
 - allows for accurate predictions of future behavior.
Incorrect
 - helps illuminate social interaction processes.
Incorrect
 - can reveal a child's subjective experience. *(True*

Answer)Correct

169 ■ — Researchers find that as physical activity increases, eating habits improve. This is an example of:

- positive correlation. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - negative correlation. *Incorrect*
 - no correlation. *Incorrect*
 - the independent variable. *Incorrect*
-

170 ■ — The experience that children in an experimental group receive that children in a control group do not is referred to as the:

- dependent variable. *Incorrect*
 - independent variable. *(True Answer)Correct*
 - random assignment. *Incorrect*
 - correlational design. *Incorrect*
-

171 ■ — Which type of design is best revealing of differences over time and patterns of change?

- longitudinal *(True Answer)Correct*
 - cross-sectional *Incorrect*
 - naturalistic observation *Incorrect*
 - microgenetic *Incorrect*
-

172 ■ — Which type of design is best used when a pattern of change has been established and the goal of the study is to determine how the change occurs?

- longitudinal *Incorrect*
 - cross-sectional *Incorrect*
 - structured observation *Incorrect*
 - microgenetic *(True Answer)Correct*
-

173 ■ — The purpose of institutional review boards is:

- to review research findings. *Incorrect*
- to take responsibility for research in place of individual researchers. *Incorrect*
- to ensure that research does not violate ethics guidelines. *(True Answer)Correct*
- to review research findings with participants. *Incorrect*