

Test Bank Chapter 1 Basic Concepts and Methods

Multiple Choice Questions

1) The field of _____ is the scientific study of age-related changes in behavior, thinking, emotion, and personality.

- A) biology
- B) psychology
- C) human development
- D) sociology

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2

Topic: An Introduction to Human Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

2) The Christian doctrine of _____ is the basis for the theory that human development occurs as a result of how well or how poorly someone does at overcoming their innately sinful nature.

- A) original sin
- B) blank slate
- C) behaviorism
- D) innate goodness

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Topic: Philosophical and Scientific Roots

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

3) Which of the following believed that humans are selfish by nature and must seek spiritual rebirth through religious training?

- A) St. Jean Rousseau
- B) Augustine
- C) John Locke
- D) St. Mary

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Topic: Philosophical and Scientific Roots

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

4) Who was the philosopher who believed that children are born with a mind which is a *blank slate*?

- A) John Luc
- B) Darwin
- C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- D) John Locke

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Topic: Philosophical and Scientific Roots

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

- 5) The ideas of the philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau would suggest that the basis for human development is
- A) a result of the struggle between an individual's original sin nature and the Holy Spirit.
 - B) an individual's response to external, environmental influences.
 - C) empiricism.
 - D) an individual's effort to overcome his or her inborn potential.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Topic: Philosophical and Scientific Roots

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

- 6) As a developmental psychologist I believe that humans possess no inborn abilities and that a child's parents can mold them into whatever they want them to be. Which of the following would best describe my beliefs?

- A) Empiricism
- B) Innate goodness
- C) Original sin
- D) Darwinism

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 3

Topic: Philosophical and Scientific Roots

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.1

- 7) The idea that the earth contains a wide variety of life forms and that humans have developed as a result of the interaction of heredity and environment was proposed by

- A) John Locke.
- B) Charles Darwin.
- C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
- D) John Hall.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Topic: Philosophical and Scientific Roots

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

- 8) Which of the following assertions regarding lifespan development can be attributed to both G. Stanley Hall and Charles Darwin?

- A) Humans evolved from other animals.
- B) Biology dictates human personality.
- C) Environment dictates healthy development.
- D) *Norms* should be identified for each developmental stage.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Topic: Philosophical and Scientific Roots

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.1

9) What is the term that Arnold Gesell used to describe genetically programmed sequential patterns of change such as puberty or menopause?

- A) Maturation
- B) Growth
- C) Social clock
- D) Age norms

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Topic: Philosophical and Scientific Roots

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

10) What term is used to describe standardized tests that compare an individual child's score to the average score of others her age?

- A) Empirical tests
- B) Norm-referenced tests
- C) Content normed tests
- D) Normative metric tests

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

Topic: Philosophical and Scientific Roots

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

11) Which of the following best describes your text's approach to human development?

- A) Human development begins at birth and continues throughout the lifespan.
- B) Human development begins at birth and becomes relatively stable by adolescence.
- C) Human development begins slowly at birth and accelerates as we age.
- D) Human development begins with the onset of puberty.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Topic: The Lifespan Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.2

12) If you are born in the 21st century, which of the following statements might apply to you?

- A) You may well live to be 100 years old.
- B) You are likely to live 30 or more years longer than your parents.
- C) If you are the average person you will live to be 76 years old.
- D) Your life expectancy will likely be double that of your grandparents.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4

Topic: The Lifespan Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.2

13) Because of our increasing lifespan, theorists have to include many types of information gathering to complete their research. Which of the following is one of the key elements emphasized in the newer approaches to lifespan development?

- A) The unidimensional nature of development
- B) Interdisciplinary research
- C) Extra-generational implications
- D) Rigidity

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4

Topic: The Lifespan Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.2

14) Which of the following theorists is known for his emphasis on the positive aspects of aging?

- A) John Locke
- B) Paul Baltes
- C) Jean Piaget
- D) Sigmund Freud

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Topic: The Lifespan Perspective

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.2

15) What term is used to describe changes in size, shape, and characteristics of the body?

- A) Psychological domain
- B) Physical domain
- C) Cognitive domain
- D) Social domain

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Topic: The Domains and Periods of Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.3

16) What term is used to describe changes in thinking, memory, problem solving, and other intellectual skills?

- A) Psychological domain
- B) Physical domain
- C) Cognitive domain
- D) Social domain

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Domains and Periods of Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.3

17) What term is used to describe changes in variable that are associated with the relationship of an individual to others?

- A) Psychological domain
- B) Physical domain
- C) Cognitive domain
- D) Social domain

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Lifespan Perspective

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.3

18) Michael, age 16, has recently gained a considerable amount of weight but has not grown any taller. Developmentalists would suggest that there is a problem in which of the following domains of developmental psychology?

- A) Physical
- B) Cultural
- C) Cognitive
- D) Social

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Domains and Periods of Development

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.3

19) Which domain of developmental psychology examines interactions with others?

- A) Cognitive
- B) Physical
- C) Biological
- D) Social

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Domains and Periods of Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.3

20) Stella, age 12, is in the 6th grade but still reads at a 3rd grade level. Developmentalists would suggest that there is a problem in which domain of development?

- A) Physical
- B) Cultural
- C) Cognitive
- D) Social

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Domains and Periods of Development

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.3

21) The three broad categories that are used to classify changes over the lifespan are called

- A) domains of development.
- B) domains of change models.
- C) evolutionary stages.
- D) psychosocial domains.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Domains and Periods of Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.3

22) Periods of development describe which aspect of developmental theories?

- A) Age-related changes
- B) Domain-related changes
- C) Biological changes
- D) Prenatal changes

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Domains and Periods of Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.3

23) Not all cultures define the boundaries of adolescence in the same way. For example, if you grew up in Great Britain you could do which of the following?

- A) Buy alcohol at any age.
- B) Be unable to drive until the age of 21.
- C) Join the military at the age of 16.
- D) Be able to vote at age 15.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Domains and Periods of Development

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.3

24) According to your text, when does middle childhood occur?

- A) Once a child begins walking
- B) Once a child begins talking
- C) Once a child enters school
- D) Once a child begins puberty

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Domains and Periods of Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.3

25) Which of the following are central to the nature-nurture controversy?

- A) Environmental continuity and psychological comfort
- B) Change triggered by social processes or change caused by cultural influences
- C) Inborn biases and genetic predispositions
- D) Biological process and experiential factors

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6

Topic: Nature Versus Nurture

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.4

26) Juanita's father died when she was just a baby, but her family insists that she not only looks like him, she acts like him as well. This might indicate that which of the following had a large impact on her development?

- A) Nature
- B) Environment
- C) Nurture
- D) Innate goodness

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 6

Topic: Nature Versus Nurture

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.4

27) Developmental psychologists have observed that babies seem to be born predisposed to respond to people in certain ways, such as crying or smiling, in order to elicit attention from a caregiver. Psychologists call these inherent tendencies

- A) cultural biases.
- B) maturational patterns.
- C) nature and nurture tensions.
- D) inborn biases.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6

Topic: Nature Versus Nurture

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.4

28) Which of the following is an example from your text of an inborn bias?

- A) The fact that all male infants show a propensity toward aggression and female infants are more passive.
- B) The fact that there are more blue-eyed children in the United States than brown-eyed children.
- C) The fact that, universally, children's speech begins with single words before proceeding onto sentences.
- D) The fact that, universally, all children learn to crawl before they learn to walk.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6

Topic: Nature Versus Nurture

Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.4

- 29) "Mom, he's looking at me! Make him stop!" These remarks imply that the very act of being looked at is offensive to this child. Mom, on the other hand, doesn't see the problem. This typical family dilemma illustrates
- A) sibling rivalry.
 - B) nature versus nurture.
 - C) an issue of cognitive development.
 - D) internal models of experience.

Answer: D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 7
Topic: Nature Versus Nurture
Skill: Applied
Objective: 1.4

- 30) Qualitative is to quantitative as
- A) production is to comprehension.
 - B) specific is to individual.
 - C) continuous is to discontinuous.
 - D) discontinuous is to continuous.

Answer: D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7
Topic: Continuity versus Discontinuity
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: 1.5

- 31) Which of the following terms best describes a change in amount?
- A) Qualitative change
 - B) Quantitative change
 - C) Significant change
 - D) Metric change

Answer: B
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7
Topic: Continuity versus Discontinuity
Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.5

- 32) Which of the following terms best describes a change in kind or type?
- A) Qualitative change
 - B) Quantitative change
 - C) Significant change
 - D) Metric change

Answer: A
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7
Topic: Continuity versus Discontinuity
Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.5

- 33) If puberty begins for girls with the onset of menstruation, puberty could be considered a matter of
- A) discontinuity.
 - B) continuity.
 - C) quantitative development.
 - D) ecological development.

Answer: A
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 7
Topic: Continuity versus Discontinuity
Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.5

34) Which of the following is an example of a normative age-graded change?

- A) You have blue eyes even though both of your parents have brown eyes.
- B) You are taller now than when you were two years old.
- C) You moved to the United States when you were a teen and learned to speak English.
- D) You learned to walk before you learned to crawl.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 7

ToOpic: Three Kinds of Change

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

35) Our sense of "the right time" to go to college, marry, have children, or retire is determined by our

- A) biological clock.
- B) intuition.
- C) social clock.
- D) cultural and cohort continuity.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Topic: Three Kinds of Change

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

36) Roberta married for the first time at age 39, and at age 40 she is pregnant for the first time. She is now considering starting college to become a computer systems engineer. When Roberta laughingly tells her friends, "I have never done anything when I was supposed to!" what is she referring to?

- A) Her social clock
- B) Her biological clock
- C) Her psychological clock
- D) A critical period

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Topic: Three Kinds of Change

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

37) What is the term for a general negative attitude about aging, typified by the belief that older persons are incompetent or unable to complete required job functions?

- A) The social clock
- B) Dotage pathway
- C) Ageism
- D) Maturity

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Topic: Three Kinds of Change

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.6

38) What is the term for changes that occur in most members of a cohort as a result of factors at work during a specific, well-defined historical period?

- A) Nonnormative change
- B) General normative change
- C) Normative age-graded change
- D) Normative history-graded change

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Topic: Three Kinds of Change
Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.6

- 39) What is the term for changes that result from unique, unshared events?
- A) Nonnormative change
 - B) General normative change
 - C) Normative age-graded change
 - D) Normative history-graded change

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8
Topic: Three Kinds of Change
Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.6

- 40) The basic idea that there may be significant periods in development when an organism is especially sensitive to the presence or absence of some particular kind of experience or influence is referred to as a
- A) cohort influence.
 - B) critical period.
 - C) collectivist cultural influence.
 - D) timing influence.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8
Topic: Three Kinds of Change
Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.6

- 41) Humans learn languages best in their childhood. In fact, some research indicates that if a child doesn't learn to speak a formal language before the age of 6, they may never learn to speak well at all. This would best illustrate which of the following?
- A) Critical period
 - B) Normative age graded changes
 - C) Individual differences
 - D) Cultural specificity

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8
Topic: Three Kinds of Change
Skill: Applied
Objective: 1.6

- 42) Which of the following best defines *sensitive period*?
- A) A time of psychological fragility, usually due to some type of loss such as the death of a spouse, termination of employment, deterioration due to aging, etc.
 - B) The period of time during which developmental norms for physical development are reached or achieved.
 - C) A specific period in development when an organism is particularly responsive to specific forms of experience or particularly influenced by their absence.
 - D) The time when the tension between nature and nurture is resolved in an organism's development.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8
Topic: Three Kinds of Change
Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.6

- 43) Which of the following is the best example of an "off-time" event that could have negative effects upon an individual's development?
- A) The deaths of elderly parents
 - B) Being divorced at the age of 25

- C) The death of one's spouse at the age of 30
- D) Experiencing a life-threatening illness at the age of 60

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Topic: Three Kinds of Change

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

44) Adults in London, England, who were teenagers living there during the bombings of World War II all report that their lives were changed by those events. This exemplifies which of the following?

- A) Normative age-graded changes
- B) Normative critical periods
- C) Normative history-graded changes
- D) Non-normative life events

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Topic: Three Kinds of Change

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

45) Which of the following is a finding of Glen Elder, et al., on individuals who grew up during the Great Depression?

- A) The cohort born in 1920 suffered more than the cohort born in 1928.
- B) Teenaged girls were more likely than teenaged boys to be forced into the work place prematurely because of economic hardship.
- C) Teenagers whose families experienced severe economic difficulty assumed adult responsibility prematurely.
- D) The adolescents who were forced prematurely into the work force were better adjusted as adults.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Research Report

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.7

46) Which of the following developmental outcomes would be illustrative of the concept of vulnerability?

- A) Very low IQ scores are more common among children who were born with a low birth weight and who are reared in highly stressed, uninvolved families.
- B) Normal birth weight infants born into upper socioeconomic status families invariably have superior levels of intelligence.
- C) Children born into caring, facilitative families rarely have sufficient protective factors to overcome or offset all vulnerabilities that might potentially affect their development.
- D) Positive developmental outcome is possible only for children with few vulnerabilities and many protective factors.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Contexts of Development

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.7

47) Which of the following best defines a system of meanings and customs shared by an identifiable group and transmitted across generations?

- A) Age strata
- B) Cohort
- C) Collective identity
- D) Culture

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Contexts of Development

Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.7

48) Which of the following best describes the goals of developmental science?

- A) To describe, explain, predict, and influence development
- B) To understand and explain social norms
- C) To study cohort effects across cultures
- D) To explain, record, and influence human differences

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Goals of Developmental Science

Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.8

49) Sets of statements that propose general principles to explain development are known as

- A) cross-sectional designs.
- B) hypotheses.
- C) theories.
- D) constructs.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Goals of Developmental Science

Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.8

50) Predictions that can be tested in an effort to explain human development are known as

- A) theories.
- B) hypotheses.
- C) experiments.
- D) constructs.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Goals of Developmental Science

Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.8

51) Which of the following statements is the BEST example of a hypothesis about human development?

- A) Cross-cultural studies have determined that human breast milk provides the ideal nutrition for infant brain development.
- B) Human breast milk contains nutrients that are essential for formation of neurons and synapses in an infant's developing brain.
- C) Because human breast milk is a superior form of nutrition for infants, all newly-delivered women should be encouraged to breast feed their infants.
- D) If breast milk is a superior supplement for infant brain development, children who were breast-fed as infants should perform better on psychological tests than children who were not breast fed.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Goals of Developmental Science

Skill: Applied
Objective: 1.8

52) Of the following, which is the BEST example of naturalistic observation?

- A) The school psychologist has administered aptitude tests to the sophomore class of Martin Luther King, Jr. High School.
- B) A researcher interested in the effects of caffeine upon learning provides high-caffeine drinks to an experimental group who are being taught a complicated game and provides caffeine-free drinks to a control group who are being taught the same game.
- C) A serial killer is subjected to a battery of psychological exams and intensive interviews in an effort to determine the factors that influenced his developmental pathway to homicidal behavior.
- D) Researchers interested in children's gender-related interactions videotape children while they are playing during recess and while they are engaged in cooperative learning assignments in their classrooms.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Descriptive Methods

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

53) The Maple Leaf Elementary School counselor, social worker, and the parents of eight-year-old Jimmy Jackson are working as a cooperative team to determine why Jimmy exhibits a pattern of highly aggressive behavior toward his peers and teachers. Jimmy's behavior has been extensively observed, he has been subjected to a battery of psychological tests, and his parents have been interviewed. This in-depth examination of Jimmy Jackson is an example of

- A) an ethnograph.
- B) naturalistic observation.
- C) a correlational study.
- D) a case study.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Descriptive Methods

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

54) How does observation in the laboratory differ from naturalistic observation?

- A) There is no difference. The two terms are synonymous.
- B) The researcher has more control over variables if they choose the natural environment carefully.
- C) The researcher in a laboratory setting has some level of control over the variables which might influence the participants' behavior.
- D) Laboratory observation is considered experimentation while naturalistic observation is a descriptive method of research.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Descriptive Methods

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.9

55) What is the term for the research method in which data is collected through participant responses to questions?

- A) Experimental study
- B) Correlational study
- C) Survey
- D) Case study

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Descriptive Methods

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.9

56) Which of the following is a true statement about correlations?

- A) A correlation of zero indicates a strong relationship between two variables.
- B) A correlation of -1.00 indicates a weak relationship between two variables.
- C) A correlation of +1.00 provides clear evidence that one variable has a causative effect upon the other.
- D) Correlations can range from -1.00 to +1.00 and describe the strength of a relationship between two variables.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Descriptive Methods

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.9

57) Researchers have found that children born to mothers who smoke during and after pregnancy are more likely to develop respiratory illness. This is an example of which of the following?

- A) A negative correlation
- B) An experimental finding
- C) A strong correlation
- D) A positive correlation

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Descriptive Methods

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

58) You are taking part in a survey which asks about your attitudes toward physical punishment of children. Even though you believe that spanking is sometimes necessary, you answer that you are opposed to any sort of physical punishment. Which of the following terms best describes why you answered the way that you did?

- A) Social desirability
- B) Experimenter bias
- C) Randomness
- D) Sample representation

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Descriptive Methods

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

59) Which of the following is a key feature of an experimental study?

- A) Controls for cohort effects
- B) Nonrandom assignment
- C) Absence of a control group
- D) An independent variable

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Topic: The Experimental Method

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

60) An experiment is designed to study the effects of long lectures on the sleeping behavior of college students. In such a study, the dependent variable is

- A) sleeping behavior of college students.
- B) long lectures.
- C) the length of time a lecture runs.
- D) college students.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Topic: The Experimental Method

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

61) Researchers designed an experiment to study the effects of a professor's sense of humor on enrollment numbers. What is the independent variable in this study?

- A) The college professor
- B) The college professor's sense of humor
- C) Students considering attending college
- D) The number of students who enroll

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Topic: The Experimental Method

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

62) A new medicine for headaches is in clinical trials. The patients who are receiving this new drug are members of which group?

- A) The placebo group
- B) The control group
- C) The experimental group
- D) The independent group

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Topic: The Experimental Method

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

63) In an experiment, what do we call the group of participants who receive a neutral treatment?

- A) Independent variable
- B) Control group
- C) Experimental group
- D) Dependent variable

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14

Topic: The Experimental Method

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.10

64) A researcher wants to study developing human fetuses that have already been exposed to radiation. Which type of research would be best suited for this?

- A) Experimentation
- B) Quasi-experimentation
- C) Case study
- D) Naturalistic observation

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Topic: The Experimental Method

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.10

65) In which of the following research designs are subjects of different ages studied at the same time and the results compared?

- A) Longitudinal
- B) Cross-sectional
- C) Sequential
- D) Cross-cultural

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Designs for Studying Age-Related Changes
Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.11

66) Which of the following is the best example of a cross-sectional research study?

- A) Dr. Huang assessed the eye-hand coordination of the second, fourth, and sixth graders of Maple Leaf Elementary School in September 2006.
- B) Dr. Sanchez assessed the eye-hand coordination of the second, fourth, and sixth graders of Maple Leaf Elementary School in December 2006, and the same children will be tested again in 2008, 2010, and 2012.
- C) Each year at the beginning of the school year, the five children of the Jones family visit their family doctor to have physical exams.
- D) Each year the five-year-olds of Washington, D.C., are given number and letter proficiency exams before they begin kindergarten.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Designs for Studying Age-Related Changes
Skill: Applied
Objective: 1.11

67) Cohort effects are most commonly associated with which type of research design?

- A) Cross-sectional designs
- B) Longitudinal designs
- C) Sequential designs
- D) Quasi-experimental designs

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Designs for Studying Age-Related Changes
Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.11

68) Which of the following is the best example of a longitudinal research study?

- A) Dr. Ngo studied four groups of children aged six, eight, ten, and twelve to determine how therapy helps children cope with their parents' divorce.
- B) To determine how alcohol affects retention of information, researchers monitored subjects' ingestion of alcohol while the subjects were learning to play a complicated game.
- C) Dr. Cisneros initially studied a group of recently-divorced 40-year-olds to evaluate their communication skills and continued to study their interpersonal relationships for 30 years.
- D) In December 2004, researchers surveyed shoppers at local malls to assess peoples' attitudes about retirement and their plans for post-retirement activities.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Designs for Studying Age-Related Changes
Skill: Applied
Objective: 1.11

69) Which type of research design is intended to avoid the shortcomings of both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies by combining features of both?

- A) Sequential design
- B) Cross-longitudinal design
- C) Longitudinal case study
- D) Correlational study

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Designs for Studying Age-Related Changes
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: 1.11

70) Your text uses an example of a sequential study in which "Baby Boomer" women were the participants. Which of the following was a finding of that study?

- A) The relationship between age and reported frequency of marital conflict was the same across cohorts.
- B) The different cohorts' self-perceptions of femininity declined in parallel fashion. This represents a true developmental change.
- C) Because this was a sequential study, no reliable findings can be reported.
- D) The relationship between age and reported frequency of marital conflict was different in each cohort.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Designs for Studying Age-Related Changes

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.11

71) Which is the best term to describe when a researcher lives in a particular culture for an extended time in order to gain a detailed understanding and description of the culture?

- A) Ethnography
- B) Sociology
- C) Sociobiology
- D) Ethnopsychology

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Cross-Cultural Research

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.12

72) The two primary goals of cross-cultural research are to identify universal changes that cross cultures and to

- A) demonstrate cultural diversity in the social sciences.
- B) nurture more culturally sensitive attitudes.
- C) gain information that will help improve people's lives.
- D) determine the effects that one culture has upon another.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Cross-Cultural Research

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.13

73) Which of the following statements is true about research ethics?

- A) Research ethics apply to human research but not animal research.
- B) Research ethics apply to animal research but not human research.
- C) Research ethics apply to both human and animal research.
- D) Research ethics are another word for laws.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Research Ethics

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.13

74) In survey research it is very important that the participants reflect the characteristics of the whole group of people being studied. To which characteristic of the sample are we referring?

- A) Similarity
- B) Bias
- C) Representativeness
- D) Social desirability

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18

Topic: Research Ethics

Skill: Factual
Objective: 1.13

75) Participants in research projects must be told of any harmful effects or possible risks associated with the research in advance of their participation. What is this ethical responsibility called?

- A) Deception
- B) Protection from harm
- C) Knowledge of results
- D) Informed consent

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18

Topic: Research Ethics

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.13

76) Darius participated in a study of the effects of alcohol on long term memory. More than a year after his participation ended, he received a newsletter telling him all about the results of the study. The researchers were following the ethical guideline that mandates

- A) knowledge of results.
- B) informed consent.
- C) full disclosure.
- D) protection against harm.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18

Topic: Research Ethics

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.13

77) Which of the following best explains the protection from harm aspect of research ethics?

- A) Absolutely no harm, neither permanent nor temporary, can come to the participants during the research.
- B) As long as the harm is temporary and only lasts for the duration of the research, it is okay.
- C) If temporary harm may be caused by the research, the researchers must provide a way to relieve that harm.
- D) As long as the participants are informed of the possibility of harm before the research begins, no ethical violations are considered.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Topic: Research Ethics

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.13

78) After reading Chapter One, which of the following should you be able to apply to your daily life?

- A) You will be able to start your own research projects in developmental psychology once you have read chapter one.
- B) You will have some tools to critically evaluate research and make an informed decision as to applying the research findings to your daily life.
- C) You will be able to properly write a research report on your own.
- D) You should always be skeptical of research and realize that most research is done with bias towards the desired results.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19

Topic: Summary

Skill: Applied

Objective: N/A

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1) The Christian doctrine of original sin is often attributed to 4th-century philosopher _____.

Answer: Augustine of Hippo

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Topic: Philosophical and Scientific Roots

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

2) The ideas of the English philosopher John Locke would suggest that at birth human beings are _____ waiting to receive information.

Answer: blank slates

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Topic: Philosophical and Scientific Roots

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

3) When we gather data from different sources of academia, we are taking a (n) _____ approach to research.

Answer: interdisciplinary

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Topic: The Lifespan Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.2

4) Celia has an outgoing, friendly personality, while her best friend Chester is shy and reserved. We are describing Celia and Chester through the _____ domain of development.

Answer: social

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Domains and Periods of Development

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.3

5) As we age the transition between stages of development becomes more _____ in terms of defining milestones.

Answer: arbitrary

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Domains and Periods of Development

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.3

6) The internal model of experience assumes that events themselves are not as important in influencing development as are the individual's _____ of those events.

Answer: perception

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Topic: Nature Versus Nurture

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.4

7) Normative _____ changes are universal, in that they apply to everyone at the same period of maturation.

Answer: age-graded

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Topic: Three Kinds of Change

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.6

8) Your text suggests that the period from 6 - 12 months might be the sensitive period for _____.

Answer: parent-infant attachment

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Topic: *Three Kinds of Change*

Skill: *Factual*

Objective: 1.6

9) Both of Asa's parents and all four of her grandparents have heart disease. We might assume that Asa will be more _____ to heart problems than her cohorts.

Answer: vulnerable

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10

Topic: *Contexts of Development*

Skill: *Applied*

Objective: 1.7

10) A major difference between a theory and a hypothesis is that hypotheses are _____.

Answer: testable

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: *The Goals of Developmental Science*

Skill: *Conceptual*

Objective: 1.8

11) The four goals of developmental psychology are to _____, _____, _____ and _____ human behavior.

Answer: describe; explain; predict; influence

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Topic: *The Goals of Developmental Science*

Skill: *Factual*

Objective: 1.8

12) One major weakness of naturalistic observation is, according to your text, _____.

Answer: observer bias

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

Topic: *Descriptive Methods*

Skill: *Factual*

Objective: 1.9

13) Correlational research does not allow us to show _____ relationships.

Answer: causal

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: *Descriptive Methods*

Skill: *Conceptual*

Objective: 1.9

14) In an experiment, if participants have equal chances of being assigned to the different groups, we say that assignment was _____.

Answer: random

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Topic: *The Experimental Method*

Skill: *Factual*

Objective: 1.10

15) A(n) _____ is a study that tests a causal hypothesis.

Answer: experiment

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Topic: *The Experimental Method*

Skill: *Factual*

Objective: *1.10*

Short Answer Questions

1) How has the study of human development changed over the last two centuries?

Answer: Answers may include any of the following:

- innate goodness
- empiricism
- blank slate
- development continues throughout the lifespan and doesn't end with childhood
- researchers have also come to realize that the processes of development are complex
- the scientific method was introduced into this time period

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3 - 6

Topic: *An Introduction to Human Development*

Skill: *Factual*

Objective: *N/A*

2) What contributions did Arnold Gesell make to the study of human development?

Answer: maturation; genetically programmed patterns of change; developed "norms" for children; observational techniques

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Topic: *Philosophical and Scientific Roots*

Skill: *Factual*

Objective: *1.1*

3) List the three domains of development.

Answer: cognitive; social; physical

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4-5

Topic: *The Domains and Periods of Development*

Skill: *Factual*

Objective: *1.3*

4) Identify the periods of development.

Answer: prenatal; infancy; early childhood; middle childhood; adolescence; early adulthood (or emerging adulthood); middle adulthood; late adulthood

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4 - 5

Topic: *The Domains and Periods of Development*

Skill: *Factual*

Objective: *1.3*

5) All children begin to smile and coo at approximately the same age. Identify at least two key concepts that you might use to explain these behaviors.

Answer: nature-nurture; inborn biases; predispositions; domains; periods of development

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 6 - 7

Topic: *Nature versus Nurture*

Skill: *Conceptual*

Objective: *1.3*

6) Briefly explain how quantitative change and qualitative change relate to continuity and discontinuity.

Answer: continuity = quantitative; discontinuity = qualitative

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Topic: Continuity versus Discontinuity

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.5

7) Give at least three examples of normative age-graded changes.

Answer: anything that applies to biological maturation can be used to answer this question: walking, puberty, fertility, loss of bone density, graying hair, etc.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 7 - 8

Topic: Three Kinds of Change

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

8) Joshua entered puberty much later than his peers. What terms might you use to describe how this could affect Joshua's social development?

Answer: sensitive period; on-time events; off-time events

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8

Topic: Three Kinds of Change

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

9) Give at least three examples of normative history-graded influences.

Answer: anything that applies to historical events common to cohorts; e.g., changes that resulted from experiencing the attacks of 9/11/2001; those who lived during World War II; those who survived hurricane Katrina, etc.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Topic: Three Kinds of Change

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

10) Briefly define the terms vulnerability and resilience.

Answer: vulnerability = those inborn characteristics which predispose a person to abnormal events or processes; resilience = those inborn characteristics which predispose a person to overcome abnormal or adverse events

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9-10

Topic: Contexts of Development

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.7

11) Briefly define the term *culture*.

Answer: no universal definition; typically includes common meanings; customs; values attitudes; goals etc.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Contexts of Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.7

12) What are the goals of developmental science?

Answer: describe; explain, predict; also the terms theories and hypotheses may be used here

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Goals of Developmental Science

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.8

13) In research, what is the difference between a population and a sample?

Answer: population is the entire group of interest; sample is a representative subset of the entire group

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Descriptive Methods

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.9

14) You are taking part in an experiment to test the effectiveness of cognitive therapy in treating anxiety. There are two groups: one group receives cognitive therapy; the other group meets weekly with a therapist who does not use cognitive therapy but merely chats during the session. Using the terminology of research, identify each of the two types of groups.

Answer: experimental group; control group

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Topic: The Experimental Method

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.10

15) Identify at least three of the ethical standards for research involving human participants.

Answer: protection from harm; confidentiality; informed consent; knowledge of results; appropriate use of deception

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17-18

Topic: Research Ethics

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.13

Essay Questions

1) Compare and contrast the philosophies of John Locke and Charles Darwin as they apply to developmental theory.

Answer: Locke proposed the concepts of blank slate and empiricism, and that children can be molded. Darwin proposed that environment and genetic processes interact to influence development. The answer should include some expansion on these concepts.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 3

Topic: Philosophical and Scientific Roots

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.1

2) Compare and contrast the views of at least three early researchers. Explain how you would reconcile these differing and sometimes conflicting views.

Answer: The answer will vary depending on which researchers and philosophers the student chooses. The student should demonstrate some understanding of taking an eclectic approach to explaining development and recognize that differing opinions are not always mutually exclusive of each other.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 3 - 5

Topic: An Introduction to Human Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: N/A

3) Explain the concept of *internal models of experience* and give an example from your own experience.

Answer: The answer needs to explain the environmental influences of development AND the individual's perception of these experiences. The example needs to demonstrate that the student can properly apply the nature-nurture concept.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6-7

Topic: Nature Versus Nurture

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.4

4) What is a critical period? What is a sensitive period? Give examples to illustrate your answers.

Answer: critical period = time during development when an organism is particularly susceptible to influences on specific developmental processes

sensitive period = influences which may lead to on- or off-time events

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Topic: Three Kinds of Change

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

5) Briefly summarize the research carried out by Glen Elder and his colleagues on children in the Great Depression.

Answer: The answer should summarize the key points: cohorts in terms of year in which the subjects were born; teens versus young children; economic conditions and their effects on premature acceptance of adult responsibility.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Research Report

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.6

6) Give an example of how context, vulnerability, and resilience may influence development.

Answer: The answer needs to demonstrate that vulnerability and resilience are generally inborn factors that may modify context effects and visa versa.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9 - 10

Topic: Contexts of Development

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.7

7) Explain the difference between a theory and a hypothesis. Give an example of each.

Answer: Theories are typically descriptive, educated guesses. Hypotheses are testable statements. The example needs to reflect an understanding of these differences.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Goals of Developmental Science

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.8

8) You are reading a research report on the relationship between playing Mozart during pregnancy and a child's future intelligence. The researchers report a correlation coefficient of +1.67. Explain what this means.

Answer: The answer must recognize that a correlation >1.0 is impossible. There may be some explanation of a positive correlation regarding the direction of the relationships between the variables.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Descriptive Methods

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.9

9) Write a hypothesis which will allow you to research the relationship between a pre-adolescent's drug use and their propensity toward ADHD. Identify the independent and dependent variables in your study.

Answer: The statement has to be clearly testable, and a clear relationship between the independent variable (drug use) and the dependent variable (ADHD) must be stated.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Topic: The Experimental Method

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.10

10) Why do the authors say that whenever someone asks you about research conclusions, you should always begin your answer with "It depends..."?

Answer: The answer needs to include a discussion of the many variables in human research which can not be controlled through experimentation. The student should also recognize that much of the research in developmental psychology uses descriptive, correlational, or quasi-experimental methods--none of which show causation.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: No Easy Answers

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.11

MyDevelopmentLab Essay Questions

1) After viewing the video interview of Phillip Zimbardo regarding the Stanford Prison Experiments conducted in 1971, identify and explain three key concepts regarding human behavior which are identified by Zimbardo. Give an original example from your own experience applying one of these concepts.

Answer: The student may identify any of the following: situational influences, social conduct, social influences, social psychology, institutional influences, context effects, fundamental attribution error. The example, of course, should exemplify a true understanding of one of these concepts.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Watch: Interview Philip Zimbardo: Stanford Prison Experiment

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

MyDevelopmentLab Study Plan Questions

1) Who is the researcher famous for the Stanford Prison Experiment during the 1970s?

- A) Carol Tavris
- B) Philip Zimbardo
- C) Elizabeth Loftus
- D) David Rosenhan

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Explore: Psychology Timeline

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.1

2) Assume that you are a psychologist who practices according to the theories of Carl Rogers. You are most likely to take a _____ - _____ approach to treating clients.

Answer: client-centered

Diff: 2 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Explore: Psychology Timeline

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.10

3) Which of the following best describes why the concept of ethnicity is more valuable in studying human behavior than is race?

- A) The concept of race includes too many genetic variables to be valuable in research. Ethnicity is determined by only one pair of chromosomes.
- B) Race explores commonalities due to environmental factors such as common backgrounds, beliefs, and allegiances, and therefore includes too many variables to control.
- C) Ethnicity is easy to study because it explores only the commonalities between people of the same race.
- D) Ethnicity explores commonalities due to environmental factors such as common backgrounds, beliefs, and allegiances. Race is determined solely by genes.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Explore: Race and Ethnicity in Psychological Inquiry

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.7

4) In *Distinguishing Independent and Dependent Variables*, which of the following was one of the options given as an independent variable?

- A) Changing the duration of the stimulus
- B) Modifying the configuration of the shapes
- C) Length of time that it takes to recognize the correct choice
- D) Modifying the background color of the arrays

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Explore: Distinguishing Independent and Dependent Variables

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

5) In research the _____ variable is manipulated, while the _____ variable is measured.

Answer: independent; dependent

Diff: 3 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Explore: Distinguishing Independent and Dependent Variables

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10