Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

SKU: 9780134130477-TEST-BANK

Chapter 2: Theoretical Perspectives and Research

TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Topic		Factual	Conceptual	Applied
QUICK QUIZ 1	Multiple Choice	7-8	1, 6, 9-10	2-5
LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?	Multiple Choice	1-5, 7-12, 14-23	6	13
	True/False		89-90	
	Short Answer	104	105	
	Essay			
LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?	Multiple Choice	24-27, 29, 36	31	28, 30, 32-35, 37
	True/False	92	91, 93	
	Short Answer			
	Essay	116	115, 118	117
LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?	Multiple Choice	38, 40-41, 44-45		39, 42-43
	True/False	96		94-95
	Short Answer		106, 108	107
	Essay		119	
LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?	Multiple Choice	46-48, 50, 52-54	49	51
	True/False		97	98
	Short Answer			
	Essay	120	121	
LO5: What are the basic concepts of the evolutionary perspective?	Multiple Choice	55-56		
	True/False			
	Short Answer			
	Essay			
LO6: How would you describe the value of multiple perspectives on child development?	Multiple Choice			
	True/False			
	Short Answer			
	Essay	114		
LO7: What is the scientific method, and how does it help answer questions about child development?	Multiple Choice	57-60		
	True/False	99		
	Short Answer			
	Essay	122		
LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?	Multiple Choice	61-62, 70-72	63, 69	73
	True/False	102	100-101	
	Short Answer		110	
	Essay			
LO9: What are the major characteristics of experiments, and how do they differ from correlational studies?	Multiple Choice	76-77, 79	75, 78, 80-81	74
	True/False			
	Short Answer		111	109
	Essay			
LO10: How would you compare theoretical and applied research?	Multiple Choice	82-83		
	True/False			103
	Short Answer		112	113

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

	Essay			
LO11: What are the major research strategies?	Multiple Choice			84-87
	True/False			
	Short Answer			
	Essay		123	
LO12: What are the primary ethical principles used to guide research?	Multiple Choice	88		
	True/False			
	Short Answer			
	Essay			124

Quick Quiz

1. Believing that a young child's aggressive behavior is the result of unconscious motivations supports the _____ perspective.
   a. psychodynamic
   b. contextual
   c. behavioral
   d. cognitive

2. Willard's father believes that by creating the right environment and rewarding desirable behaviors Willard can grow up to be a senator. Willard's father seems to support the _____ perspective.
   a. psychodynamic
   b. evolutionary
   c. behavioral
   d. cognitive

3. Krystal's mother is not concerned that Krystal is not yet able to do simple mathematical computations. She believes that as Krystal grows, her mental abilities will change and she will then be able to do this math and more. Krystal's mother supports the _____ perspective.
   a. psychodynamic
   b. evolutionary
   c. behavioral
   d. cognitive

4. Ayla believes that you cannot consider the child without examining the child's surrounding environment. Part of Ayla's approach to child development is that all of these people and social institutions affect the child as the child also affects the people and institutions. Ayla supports the _____ perspective.
   a. psychodynamic
   b. evolutionary
   c. contextual
   d. cognitive

5. Mrs. Jones is a second grade teacher who constructs her lessons around the idea that children learn through social interaction with others. Additionally, she believes children learn through play and cooperation with other members of a culture. Mrs. Jones supports the _____ perspective.
   a. evolutionary
   b. psychodynamic
   c. behavioral
   d. sociocultural

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

6. Newborn babies' preference for human faces is important since babies are dependent on their parents for survival. This outlook supports the _____ perspective.
   a. behavioral
   b. evolutionary
   c. contextual
   d. cognitive

7. The scientific method includes which of the following steps:
   a. coercing participants to participate.
   b. directly controlling participant responses.
   c. persuading participants the hypotheses is right.
   d. carrying out research to support or refute explanations.

8. _____ are broad explanations and predictions about phenomena while _____ are specific testable predictions.
   a. Experiments; correlations
   b. Correlations; experiments
   c. Hypotheses; theories
   d. Theories; hypotheses

9. Research that provides descriptive information and may demonstrate associations between variables is most likely
   a. experimental research.
   b. cross-sequential research.
   c. longitudinal research.
   d. correlational research.

10. If you want to demonstrate the cause of a behavior, then you need to conduct _____ research.
    a. experimental
    b. cross-sequential
    c. longitudinal
    d. correlational

Quick Quiz Answers

1. **Chapter Section:** Perspectives on Children

   Answer: a **Page(s):** 20 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

   Rationale: The psychodynamic perspective states that behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts of which a person has little awareness or control. Motivation by unconscious forces represents an example of the psychodynamic approach.

2. **Chapter Section:** Perspectives on Children

   Answer: b **Page(s):** 22 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Moderate

   Rationale: The behavioral perspective suggests that the keys to understanding development are observable behavior and outside stimuli in the environment. Willard's father is demonstrating support of this perspective when he suggests that creating the "right" environment and rewarding the "desirable" behaviors will result in Willard becoming a senator.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

3. **Chapter Section:** Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 25 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: The cognitive perspective focuses on the processes that allow people to know, understand, and think about the world. Krystal's mother demonstrates her belief in Piaget's cognitive development theory, in which the stages of cognitive development represent qualitative changes in the way of thinking. By advancing to another stage of cognitive development, Krystal will be able to complete the math computations.

4. **Chapter Section:** Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 27 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: The contextual perspective considers the relationship between individuals and their cognitive, personality, social, and physical worlds. In this example, Ayla points out the importance of considering these additional components of the child's life and the child's development within that context.

5. **Chapter Section:** Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 29 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasizes how cognitive development proceeds as a result of social interactions between members of a culture. According to Vygotsky, children develop cognitively through play and cooperation with others.

6. **Chapter Section:** Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 29-30 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Evolutionary theory seeks to identify behavior that is the result of our genetic inheritance from our ancestors. Explaining a baby's preference for human faces as a source of meeting survival means supports the evolutionary perspective.

7. **Chapter Section:** The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: c **Page(s):** 32 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The three basic steps of the scientific method are to 1) identify questions of interest, 2) formulate an explanation, and 3) conduct research to support or refute the explanations. The use of coercion, persuasion, or controlling participant responses would all undermine the ability of the researcher to conduct a study leading to a causal explanation.

8. **Chapter Section:** The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: d **Page(s):** 32-33 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Theories are broad explanations and predictions about phenomena of interest. Hypotheses are predictions stated in a way that permits them to be tested.

9. **Chapter Section:** The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: d **Page(s):** 33 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Rationale: Correlational research seeks to identify whether an association or relationship between two factors exists.

10. **Chapter Section:** The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: a **Page(s):** 34 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Experimental research is a process in which the investigator devises two different experiences for subjects or participants. One hallmark of experimental research is the fact that causation can be uncovered, which is not true of the other selections.

Chapter 2

Theoretical Perspectives and Research

Multiple Choice Questions

2.1 Explanations and predictions concerning phenomena of interest, providing a framework for understanding the relationships among an organized set of facts or principles are known as _____.

a. hypothesis
b. perspective
c. theory
d. approach

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 19 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: Theory, as defined in the textbook, is broad, organized explanations and predictions concerning phenomena of interest. They provide a framework for understanding the relationships among an organized set of facts or principles.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.2 A(n) _____ provides a framework for understanding the relationships among an organized set of facts or principles.

a. theory
b. sample
c. experiment
d. field study

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 19 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: Theory, as defined in the textbook, provides a framework for understanding the relationships among an organized set of facts or principles.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.3 There are five major theoretical perspectives that guide the study of child development: the psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive, contextual, and _____ perspectives.

a. revolutionary
b. revolution
c. evolutionary
d. non-behavioral

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 19 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: The five major theoretical perspectives presented in the textbook are the psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive, contextual, and evolutionary perspectives.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.4 Proponents of the _____ perspective believe that behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts of which a person has little awareness.

a. behavioral
b. psychodynamic
c. cognitive
d. contextual

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 19-20 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: The psychodynamic perspective states that behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts of which a person has little awareness or control.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.5 Contemporary researchers who study memory and learning suggest that we carry with us memories, of which we are not consciously aware, that have a significant impact on our behavior. This supports the _____.

a. contextual perspective
b. cognitive perspective
c. psychosocial perspective
d. psychodynamic perspective

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 19-20 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: The psychodynamic perspective states that behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts of which a person has little awareness or control.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.6 Dr. Dreuf suggests that adolescents behave in sometimes reckless ways because they are motivated by forces beneath their awareness. Dr. Dreuf's suggestion is most closely aligned with which perspective?

a. contextual perspective
b. cognitive perspective
c. behavioral perspective
d. psychodynamic perspective

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 19-20 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The psychodynamic perspective states that behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts of which a person has little awareness or control. Dr. Dreuf's beliefs are consistent with this perspective.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

2.7 Freud's _____ theory proposes that unconscious forces act to determine personality and behavior.

a. psychosocial
b. psycholinguistic
c. psychoanalytic
d. psychosexual

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 19-20 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Freud's psychoanalytic theory suggests that unconscious forces act to determine personality and behavior. Freud suggested that the way personality developed through childhood was psychosexual development. Erik Erikson proposed the psychosocial theory.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.8 According to Freud, everyone's personality has which three aspects?

a. id, ego, superego
b. wishes, desires, demands
c. love, care, support
d. ego, superego, support

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 20 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: According to Freud, everyone's personality has three aspects: id, ego, and superego.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.9 According to Freud, the _____ is the raw, unorganized, inborn part of personality that is present at birth.

a. ego
b. superego
c. subego
d. id

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 20 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: The id, present at birth, is the raw, unorganized, inborn part of the personality, according to Freud.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.10 Freud contended that the _____ is the part of personality that is rational and reasonable.

a. ego
b. superego
c. subego
d. id

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 20 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Rationale: According to Freud, the ego is the part of the personality that is rational and reasonable.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.11 According to Freud, the _____ is the part of the personality that represents a person's conscience, incorporating distinctions between right and wrong.

a. ego
b. id
c. subego
d. superego

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 20 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: The superego, according to Freud, represents a person's conscience, incorporating distinctions between right and wrong.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.12 The _____ operates on the reality principle.

a. superego
b. id-ego
c. id
d. ego

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 20 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: According to Freud, the ego operates on the reality principle; the id operates according to the pleasure principle.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.13 Six-year-old Amanda is upset because Rudy took her cookies. She wants to hit him, but she knows she will be punished if she does hit him. So she decides to let him have the cookies without putting up a fight. This is an example of the

a. reality principle.
b. superego.
c. ego.
d. primary id.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 20 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The superego, which represents a person's conscience, makes the distinction for Amanda between what is right and what is wrong, imploring her to not put up a fight with Rudy.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.14 The _____ operates according to the pleasure principle, in which the goal is to maximize satisfaction and reduce tension.

a. id
b. superego
c. subego
d. ego

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 20 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: The id, which is the raw, unorganized, inborn part of the personality, operates on the pleasure principle. The ego, the more reasonable part of the personality, operates on the reality principle.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.15 When a child passes through a series of stages in which pleasure or gratification is focused on a particular biological function and body part, this is called

a. psychosocial development.
b. accommodation.
c. assimilation.
d. psychosexual development.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 20-21 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Freud's thoughts on the way that personality is formed are known as the theory of psychosexual development. In psychosexual development, the individual passes through a series of stages in which pleasure or gratification is focused on a particular biological function and body part.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.16 Behavior reflecting an earlier stage of development is known as a(n)

a. fixture.
b. obsession.
c. regression.
d. fixation.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 20-21 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: According to Freud, if children are unable to gratify themselves sufficiently during a particular stage, or if they receive too much gratification, fixation may occur. Fixation is behavior reflecting an earlier stage of development due to an unresolved conflict.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.17 According to Erikson, _____ development encompasses changes in the understanding individuals have of their interactions with others, of others' behavior, and of themselves as members of society.

a. psychosocial
b. psycholinguistic
c. psychoanalytic
d. psychosexual

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 20-21 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Rationale: Erikson's theory, known as psychosocial development, encompasses changes in the understanding individuals have of their interactions with other, of others' behavior, and of themselves as members of society.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.18 _____, a psychodynamic theorist, suggested that growth and change continue throughout the life span.

a. Piaget
b. Erikson
c. Masling
d. Freud

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 21-22 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Erikson and Freud represent psychodynamic theories. Of the two, only Erikson suggests that growth and change continue throughout the life span. Freud's theory suggests that personality development occurs during childhood. Freud's psychosexual development is complete at the end of adolescence or in early adulthood.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.19 _____ encompasses changes in our interactions with and understandings of one another, as well as in our knowledge and understanding of us as members of society.

a. Psychosexual development
b. Psychosocial development
c. Social-cognitive development
d. Evolutionary perspective

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 21-22 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: As defined in the textbook, the psychosocial development approach encompasses changes in the understanding individuals have of their interactions with others, of others' behavior, and of themselves as members of society.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.20 The notion that people pass through stages in childhood that determine their adult personalities has _____ definitive research support.

a. much
b. little
c. lasting
d. continued

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 22 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Some parts of Freud's psychoanalytic theory have been called into question because they have not been validated by subsequent research. The idea that people pass through stages in childhood that determine their adult personality has little definitive research support.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

2.21 The psychodynamic perspective provides _____ descriptions of past behavior, but _____ predictions of future behavior.

a. imprecise; good
b. ineffective; proper
c. good; imprecise
d. false; accurate

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 22 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: According to research, the psychodynamic perspective provides reasonably good descriptions of past behavior, although its predictions of future behavior are imprecise.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.22 Which of the following cautions suggest that it would be questionable to apply Freud's theory to a broad, multicultural population?

a. Freud's theory uses stages to understand behavior.
b. Freud's subjects were all upper-middle-class Austrians.
c. Freud's subjects included both male and female experiences.
d. Freud's work was conducted examining childhood which includes similar universal experiences.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 22 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Applying Freud's theory to a broad, multicultural population is questionable because Freud's theory was based on a limited population of upper-middle class Austrians during a strict, Puritanical era.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.23 Unlike Freud's theory of psychosexual development, Erikson's theory of psychosocial development has _____ stages.

a. seven
b. eight
c. four
d. six

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 21-22 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: Freud's psychosexual theory, which ends at the end of adolescence, has four stages; Erikson's psychosocial theory, which encompasses all of the lifespan, has eight stages.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.24 Proponents of the _____ perspective suggest that the keys to understanding development are observable behavior and outside stimuli in the environment.

a. behavioral
c. cognitive

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

b. psychodynamic
d. contextual

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 22 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: The behavioral perspective suggests that the keys to understanding development are observable behavior and outside stimuli in the environment.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.25 If we know what _____ to use, we can predict behavior.

a. response
c. stimuli
b. behavior perspective
d. environment

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 22 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: According to the behavioral perspective, the outside stimuli in the environment are keys to understanding development.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.26 A type of learning in which an organism responds in a particular way to a neutral stimulus that normally does not bring about that type of response is called

a. classical conditioning.
c. behavior modification.
b. operant conditioning.
d. instrumental conditioning.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 22-23 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Classical conditioning involves learning a new response to a previously neutral stimulus.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.27 A form of learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened, depending on its association with positive or negative consequences, is known as

a. classical conditioning.
c. behavior modification.
b. operant conditioning.
d. instrumental conditioning.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 23 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Operational conditioning is when voluntary responses, as opposed to the involuntary response in classical conditioning, are strengthened or weakened, depending on the association with positive or negative consequences.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.28 When Brian was seven years old, a large black dog chased him on his bike and bit his ankle. He needed several stitches and used crutches for weeks. Ever since the attack Brian

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

has been terrified of dogs. This learned fear is an example of the _____ perspective.

a. behavioral
c. cognitive
b. psychodynamic
d. contextual

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 22-23 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The behavioral perspective, specifically operational conditioning, would be used to explain this "learned" fear of dogs as a result of the negative consequences when bit by a dog.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.29 Principles of operant conditioning are used in _____, a formal technique for promoting the frequency of desirable behaviors and decreasing the incidence of unwanted ones.

a. classical conditioning
c. behavior modification
b. operant conditioning
d. instrumental conditioning

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 23 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Behavior modification, based on operant conditioning, is a formal technique for promoting the frequency of desirable behaviors and decreasing the incidence of unwanted ones.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.30 Mrs. Hermann uses a sticker chart in her first grade classroom to promote desirable behaviors and decrease the unwanted ones. The stickers on the chart represent the reinforcement, but the use of the chart represents a form of

a. classical conditioning.
c. behavior modification.
b. punishment.
d. stimulus generalization.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 23 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Behavior modification, based on operant conditioning, is a formal technique for promoting the frequency of desirable behaviors and decreasing the incidence of unwanted ones. In this example, the sticker chart serves as a means of behavior modification.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.31 _____ has been used in a variety of situations, ranging from teaching people with developmental delays the rudiments of language to helping people stick to diets.

a. The behavioral perspective
c. Treatment

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

b. Fixation
d. Behavior modification

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 23 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Behavior modification, based on operant conditioning, is a formal technique for promoting the frequency of desirable behaviors and decreasing the incidence of unwanted ones. In these examples, behavior modification is used to promote desirable behavior in teaching language, and to decrease unwanted behaviors in helping people stick to diets.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.32 Sally usually earned average grades in her sixth-grade history class. She began studying harder when she received a B on an exam. After several more tests and better study habits her grade was an A+. To a behaviorist this is an example of

a. punishment.
c. assimilation.
b. reinforcement.
d. accommodation.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 23 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Sally learns to use better study habits and that behavior is reinforced by the good grades. Those good grades (the reinforcement) therefore teach Sally to continue her response (using good study habits).

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.33 Mr. Zander gives students a few Smarties every time they act appropriately during the school assemblies. The Smarties are a form of _____, a stimulus that increases the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated.

a. punishment
c. extinguishing
b. operant conditioning
d. reinforcement

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 23 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Reinforcement is the stimulus provided that increases the frequency or intensity of the preceding behavior. In this example, Mr. Zander gives the Smarties as a reinforcement to increase the likelihood of good behavior during school assemblies.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.34 "Sometimes I am helpful like Big Bird, but sometimes I am a grouch, just like Oscar on *Sesame Street*," explained Olivia. Assuming Olivia learned these behaviors by observing Big Bird and Oscar, you can say that her learning reflects

a. the cognitive theory.
c. instrumental conditioning.
b. the social cognitive theory.
d. classical conditioning.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 23 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The social cognitive theory of learning suggests that the individual learns through observing the behavior of others, like models. In this example, the models for the behaviors are the television characters Big Bird and Oscar.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.35 Veronica, an 18-month-old toddler, pretends to carry on a telephone conversation using her toy telephone after seeing her mother talk on the phone. According to the social cognitive learning theory, Veronica is likely learning by observing

a. operational conditioning.
b. a model.
c. classical conditioning.
d. instrumental conditioning.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 23 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Veronica is learning through observation, a process known as modeling.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.36 Which of the following is one of Bandura's social-cognitive steps in which learning proceeds?

a. The observer does not successfully recall the behavior.
b. The observer does not reproduce the behavior accurately.
c. An observer must pay attention and perceive the most critical features of a model's behavior.
d. The observer is not really ready to learn and carry out the behavior.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 23-24 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Social cognitive theory suggests that learning is through observation. We don't need to experience the consequences of a behavior ourselves to learn it; when we see a behavior being rewarded, we are likely to imitate it.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.37 Four-year-old Shelly watches her 16-year-old cousin Tamara apply makeup for a date with her boyfriend. The next day Shelly runs to her toy box and finds a crayon. Using it like lipstick, she prances around the house in her mother's high-heeled shoes. Her mother laughs when Shelly tells her she is ready for her date with her boyfriend. This is an example of the _____.

a. psychoanalytic theory
b. correlational theory
c. sociocultural theory
d. social-cognitive theory

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: d **Page(s):** 23-24 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: According to the social cognitive theory, learning is through observation. Shelly observes her cousin putting on makeup in preparation for her date and then imitates the behavior.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.38 The _____ perspective focuses on the processes that allow people to know, understand, and think about the world.

a. behavioral
b. psychodynamic
c. cognitive
d. contextual

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 24-25 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The cognitive perspective is the approach that focuses on the process that allows people to know, understand, and think about the world.

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.39 Hiep explains that the grass is green because all of the pictures have green grass, while his much older brother explains that the amount of light absorbed by the blades of grass determines their color. A researcher interested in the thinking processes in these two answers is most likely demonstrating the

a. psychodynamic perspective.
b. cognitive perspective.
c. contextual perspective.
d. evolutionary perspective.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 24-25 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The cognitive perspective is the approach that focuses on the process that allows people to know, understand, and think about the world. The difference in those processes between two children of differing ages is one of the areas of interest in the cognitive perspective.

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.40 The organized mental patterns that represent behaviors and actions and serve as a foundation for Piaget's cognitive development theory are known as

a. assimilation.
b. accommodation.
c. organization.
d. schemes.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 25 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: Human thinking is arranged by schemes, the mental patterns that represent behaviors and actions.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.41 Changes in existing ways of thinking in response to encounters with new stimuli or events is called

a. assimilation.
b. accommodation.
c. organization.
d. conditioning.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 25 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: Accommodation refers to changes in existing ways of thinking in response to encounters with new stimuli or events.

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.42 Four-month-old Annabelle takes her mother's keys and puts them into her mouth, much as she does her pacifier. Annabelle's treatment of the keys demonstrates which concept of Piaget's theory?

a. assimilation
b. accommodation
c. organization
d. conditioning

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 25 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Assimilation refers to the process in which an individual understands an experience based on his or her current way of thinking. Annabelle's use of the keys like her pacifier demonstrates her thinking about the keys (new stimuli) within her previous understanding of the pacifier.

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.43 Four-month-old Timothy takes his mother's keys and begins to put them into his mouth, but then discovers that when he shakes them they make a pleasant sound. Timothy's treatment of the keys demonstrates which concept of Piaget's theory?

a. assimilation
b. accommodation
c. organization
d. adaptation

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 25 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Accommodation refers to changes in existing ways of thinking in response to encounters with new stimuli or events. Timothy's use of the keys demonstrates that he is able to think about the keys (new stimuli) in a way different from the pacifier.

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.44 An approach to cognitive development that seeks to identify the ways individuals take in, use, and store information is called

a. information processing.
c. social-cognitive learning.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

b. cognitive neuroscience. d. bioecological processing.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 26 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: The information processing approach seeks to identify the ways individuals take in, use, and store information.

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.45 Approaches to the study of cognitive development that focus on how brain processes are related to cognitive activity are called

a. information-processing approaches. c. contextual approaches.
b. cognitive neuroscience approaches. d. minimalist approaches.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 26 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: The cognitive neuroscience approach to the study of cognitive development focuses on how brain processes are related to cognitive activity.

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.46 _____ suggests that a child's unique development cannot be properly viewed without seeing the child enmeshed within a rich social and cultural context.

a. The information-processing approach c. The contextual perspective
b. The evolutionary perspective d. The cognitive perspective

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 27 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: The contextual perspective considers the relationship between individuals and their physical, cognitive, personality, and social worlds.

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.47 Which one of the following major theoretical perspectives stresses the interrelatedness of development areas and the importance of broad cultural factors in human development?

a. contextual perspective c. evolutionary perspective
b. cognitive perspective d. psychodynamic perspective

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 27 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: The contextual perspective considers the relationship between individuals and their physical, cognitive, personality, social, and physical worlds.

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.48 Homes, teachers, friends, and caregivers are all examples of influences that are part of the _____.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

a. macrosystem
b. exosystem
c. microsystem
d. mesosystem

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 27-28 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: The microsystem is the everyday, immediate environment in which children lead their daily lives. Homes, caregivers, friends, and teachers are all influences that are part of the microsystem.

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.49 The _____ acknowledges the direct and indirect influences that bind us to one another, such as those that affect a father who has had a bad day at the office and then is short-tempered with his son at home.

a. mesosystem
b. macrosystem
c. exosystem
d. chronosystem

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 27-28 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The mesosystem provides connections among the various aspects of the microsystem. The mesosystem binds children to parents, students to teachers, employees to bosses, friends to friends. It acknowledges the direct and indirect influences that bind us to one another.

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.50 The level that Bronfenbrenner suggested that represents broader influences such as schools, places of worship, and local government is the _____.

a. macrosystem
b. chronosystem
c. mesosystem
d. exosystem

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 27-28 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: The exosystem represents the broad influences, encompassing societal institutions such as local government, the community, schools, places of worship, and the local media.

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.51 Two-year-old Samantha became a big sister today when her mother gave birth to her brother. This represents the _____ level according to Bronfenbrenner.

a. macrosystem
b. chronosystem
c. mesosystem
d. exosystem

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: b **Page(s):** 27-28 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Based on the choices available in this question, the answer would be chronosystem, which represents the passage of time and, in this case, the life event of the birth of a new sibling. (Another appropriate answer could be the microsystem, Samantha's immediate environment.)

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.52 The dominant Western philosophy that emphasizes personal identity, uniqueness, freedom, and worth of the individual is known as _____.

a. individualism
b. the id
c. the ego
d. the resistance

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: a **Page(s):** 28 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: As introduced in the first chapter, there are two broad cultural orientations: individualistic and collectivist. The individualistic orientation, which is the dominant Western philosophy, emphasizes personal identity, uniqueness, freedom, and worth of the individual.

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.53 Which theorist emphasized how cognitive development proceeds as a result of social interactions between members of a culture?

a. Erikson
b. Vygotsky
c. Piaget
d. Darwin

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 29 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Vygotsky's sociocultural theory is an approach that emphasizes how cognitive development proceeds as a result of social interaction among members of a culture.

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.54 An approach that emphasizes how cognitive development proceeds as a result of social interactions among members of a culture is the _____ theory.

a. psychosocial
b. sociocultural
c. social cognitive
d. neurobehavioral

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: b **Page(s):** 29 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: The sociocultural theory, part of the contextual perspective, is an approach that emphasizes how cognitive development proceeds as a result of social interactions among members of a culture.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.55 The evolutionary perspective draws heavily on the field of _____, which examines the ways in which our biological makeup influences our behavior.

a. psychology
b. theology
c. ethology
d. philosophy

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: c **Page(s):** 29-30 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: The evolutionary perspective, which seeks to identify behavior that is the result of our genetic inheritance from our ancestors, relies heavily on ethology, a field that examines the way in which our biological makeup influences our behavior.

LO5: What are the basic concepts of the evolutionary perspective?

2.56 Which one of the following major theoretical perspectives attributes behavior to genetic inheritance from our ancestors, contending that genes determine not only traits such as skin and eye color, but certain personality traits and social behaviors as well?

a. contextual perspective
b. cognitive perspective
c. behavioral perspective
d. evolutionary perspective

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: d **Page(s):** 30 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: The evolutionary perspective seeks to identify behavior that is the result of our genetic inheritance from our ancestors.

LO5: What are the basic concepts of the evolutionary perspective?

2.57 Identifying questions of interest, formulating an explanation, and carrying out research that either lends support to or refutes the explanation are all steps of which of the following?

a. scientific method
b. theory
c. collection of data
d. observation

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: a **Page(s):** 32 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: The scientific method is the process of posing and answering questions using careful, controlled techniques that include systematic, orderly observation and the collection of data.

LO7: What is the scientific method, and how does it help answer questions about child development?

2.58 In order to test the validity of a theory, developmental researchers must

a. test it scientifically.
b. test it only once.
c. make conclusions.
d. never test it again.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: a **Page(s):** 32 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Developmental researchers use the scientific method in order to test the validity of a theory.

LO7: What is the scientific method, and how does it help answer questions about child development?

2.59 Which of the following is a prediction stated in a way that permits it to be tested?

a. theory
b. hypothesis
c. analysis
d. operationalization

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: b **Page(s):** 33 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: The hypothesis is a prediction that is stated in a way that permits it to be tested.

LO7: What is the scientific method, and how does it help answer questions about child development?

2.60 Which of the following is the process of translating a hypothesis into specific, testable procedures that can be measured and observed?

a. hypothesis
b. operant conditioning
c. operationalization
d. observation

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: c **Page(s):** 33 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Operationalization is the process of translating a hypothesis into specific, testable procedures that can be measured and observed.

LO7: What is the scientific method, and how does it help answer questions about child development?

2.61 Correlational studies use which of the following to investigate whether certain characteristics of interest are associated with other characteristics?

a. random assignment
b. independent variables
c. survey research
d. causal explanations

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: c **Page(s):** 36 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: There are several types of correlational studies. These include naturalistic observation, ethnography, case studies, survey research, and psychophysiological methods. Random assignment, causal explanations and independent variables are all associated with the experimental method.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.62 Which of the following seeks to identify whether an association or relationship exists between two factors?

a. operationalization
b. correlational research
c. observation
d. operant conditioning

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: b **Page(s):** 34-35 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: Correlational research seeks to identify whether an association or relationship between two factors exist.

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.63 Researchers have found that children who watch a good deal of aggression on television tend to be more aggressive than those who watch only a little. This is an example of

a. an experiment.
b. causation.
c. correlation.
d. cause and effect.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: c **Page(s):** 34-35 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Correlational research seeks to identify whether an association or relationship between two factors exist. In this case the association or relationship being sought is between aggressive behaviors and watching aggression on television.

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.64 A mother takes her child to the beach on a hot summer day, where she buys her an ice cream cone from a vendor. That evening the child has an upset stomach. The mother says that every time the child eats ice cream she gets a stomachache. The mother needs to be reminded that

a. correlation proves causation.
b. relationship proves causation.
c. correlation does not prove causation.
d. experiment does not prove causation.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: c **Page(s):** 34-35 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Although the mother has established an association between the ice cream and stomachaches, she cannot assume that the ice cream is the cause of the stomachache. This is an example of the general principle of correlation does not prove causation.

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.65 Ms. Sounder, a preschool teacher, has found that when she uses a quiet indoor voice her students tend to use their indoor voices, too. However, when she raises her voice she notes that the students also raise their voices. Her informal observation of noise levels is an example of a(n) _____ correlation.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

a. positive
b. negative
c. zero
d. optimistic

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: a **Page(s):** 35 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The indication of a positive correlation is that when one variable increases, so does the other. In this case, when Ms. Sounder increases her speaking voice, likewise the students increase their voices. Additionally, when the teach uses a lower voice, likewise the children will use their lower voices.

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.66 Mr. Work, a fourth-grade teacher, tells his class that the more time they devote to homework the better their final grade will be. Conversely, the less time they spend on homework the poorer their final grade will be. This is an example of a(n) _____ correlation.

a. negative
b. positive
c. zero
d. optimistic

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: b **Page(s):** 35 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The indication of a positive correlation is that when one variable increases, so does the other. In this case, when the students spend more time studying, they receive a higher grade.

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.67 Ms. Davila, a health education teacher, tells her students that they should refrain from smoking because smoking shortens the life span. Specifically, she tells them the more cigarettes you smoke the less time you will live and, conversely, the fewer cigarettes you smoke the longer you will live. This is an example of _____ correlation.

a. a negative
b. a positive
c. no
d. an optimistic

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: a **Page(s):** 35 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The indication of a negative correlation is that when one variable increases, the other will decrease. In this example, the more cigarettes you smoke (an increase), the shorter time you will live (a decrease).

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.68 Mr. Padilla, a physical education teacher, finds that children who are overweight tend to like his aerobics class least, whereas children who weigh less tend to enjoy his aerobics class. This is an example of a(n) _____ correlation.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

a. optimistic
b. positive
c. zero
d. negative

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: d **Page(s):** 35 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The indication of a negative correlation is that when one variable increases, the other will decrease. In this example, as the weight of the children increases, the enjoyment of the class decreases.

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.69 In the past, people with large head circumferences were viewed as intelligent, and people with smaller head circumferences were considered less intelligent. This is an example of a(n) _____ correlation.

a. negative
b. positive
c. pessimistic
d. optimistic

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: b **Page(s):** 35 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The two factors that are associated are head circumference and intelligence. Assuming a correlation exists between these two factors, as explained in the question, then as head circumference increases, intelligence increases, demonstrating a positive correlation.

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.70 In a negative correlation, as one variable increases the other variable

a. decreases.
b. remains the same.
c. increases.
d. fluctuates.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: a **Page(s):** 35 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: In a negative correlation, as one variable increases the other variable decreases.

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.71 In a positive correlation, as one variable increases the other variable

a. decreases.
b. remains the same.
c. increases.
d. fluctuates.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: c **Page(s):** 35 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: In a positive correlation, as one variable increases the other variable increases.

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

2.72 Which of the following is the observation of a naturally occurring behavior without intervention in the situation?

a. naturalistic observation
b. operational conditioning
c. classical conditioning
d. structured observation

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: a **Page(s):** 35-36 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: Naturalistic observation is done without intervening in or changing the situation. This is contrasted with structured observation.

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.73 Dr. Gomez would like to know how many parents use spanking as a form of punishment. She knows she cannot solicit this information from every parent in the country, so she asks only a subset of parents she feels are representative of all parents in the country. The collection of the data in this study is an example of using

a. naturalistic observation.
b. ethnography.
c. survey research.
d. psychophysiological methods.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: c **Page(s):** 36 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Dr. Gomez would be utilizing a survey to collect her data from a representative sample. Other forms of data collection include naturalistic observation, ethnography, and psychophysiological methods, although all of these would be inappropriate in this example.

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.74 Dr. Chiu, a reading specialist, wants to know if third-graders who learned to read predominantly by phonics are better at comprehending text than children who learned to read predominantly by whole language. To find out she decides to randomly assign two groups of first-graders to either a phonics-based reading program or a whole language-based reading program. She will then give each group a reading comprehension test when they reach third grade. This study provides an example of a(n)

a. experiment.
b. control group.
c. treatment group.
d. sample.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: a **Page(s):** 37 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: This is an example of an experiment. The two different experiences are a phonics-based reading program and a whole-language reading program.

LO9: What are the major characteristics of experiments, and how do they differ from correlational studies?

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

2.75 Ms. Weatherbie, a music instructor, wanted to know if students who could read music were better in choir than students who could not read music. To find out, she took two groups of students and taught one group to read music in addition to learning the words to the songs; the other group only learned the words to the songs. This study is an example of

a. experimental research.
b. correlational research.
c. survey research.
d. theoretical research.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: a **Page(s):** 37 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: Experimental research requires two different conditions for participants. In this experiment, Mrs. Weatherbie divides the class into two groups; one received additional musical training and the other did not. She then compared the performance of students in choir.

LO9: What are the major characteristics of experiments, and how do they differ from correlational studies?

2.76 A procedure that is applied by an investigator based on two different experiences devised for subjects and participants is referred to as a

a. sample.
b. treatment.
c. treatment group.
d. control group.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: b **Page(s):** 37 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: The treatment is defined as a procedure applied by an experimental investigator based on two different experiences devised for subjects or participants.

LO9: What are the major characteristics of experiments, and how do they differ from correlational studies?

2.77 Amy is in a group of participants who were chosen for an experiment; the group she is in would be considered a(n)

a. sample.
b. experiment.
c. field study.
d. treatment.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: a **Page(s):** 39 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: A group of participants chosen for an experiment is known as the sample.

LO9: What are the major characteristics of experiments, and how do they differ from correlational studies?

2.78 Researchers conducted a study with Spanish-speaking kindergarteners. They were interested in learning whether young children would benefit from explicit test-taking training. The researchers randomly assigned students and taught half of the

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

kindergarteners' test-taking strategies, while the other half of the kindergarteners drew pictures. They found that those who had received training in test taking received higher scores on a school readiness test compared to the children who had received no training. Thus, the researchers manipulated test-taking training, or the _____ variable, and saw the results of their manipulation in the _____ variable.

a. dependent; independent
b. independent; dependent
c. reliable; unreliable
d. unreliable; reliable

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: b **Page(s):** 38-39 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: The independent variable is the variable in an experiment that is manipulated by researchers. The dependent variable is the variable in the experiment that is measured and is expected to change as a result of the experimental manipulation. In this example, the training in test-taking strategies is the independent variable. What is being measured is the dependent variable, on the school readiness test.

LO9: What are the major characteristics of experiments, and how do they differ from correlational studies?

2.79 Both experimental and correlational studies can be done employing methods that compare heart rate and interest in material. These types of measurements may be referred to as _____.

a. psychodynamic methods
b. ethnographic methods
c. psychophysiological methods
d. biogenetic methods

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: a **Page(s):** 39 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: Psychophysiological methods focus on the relationship between physiological processes and behavior. These methods may lead to correlational associations or can be used as part of an experimental paradigm.

LO9: What are the major characteristics of experiments, and how do they differ from correlational studies?

2.80 Which of the following is an example of random assignment?

a. Assigning all left handed participants to a particular condition.
b. Having participants choose which condition they would prefer to be in and then assigning them to a different condition.
c. Having participants choose which condition they would prefer to be in and then assigning them to that condition.
d. Using a random number generator to assign participants to conditions (e.g., odds are in one condition, evens in another condition).

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: d **Page(s):** 38 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: Random assignment involves assigning participants to different experimental groups or "conditions" on the basis of chance and chance alone.

LO9: What are the major characteristics of experiments, and how do they differ from correlational studies?

2.81 The strange situation paradigm is often used to assess the attachment of one- to two-year-old children to their mothers. The mother and child enter a room that is equipped with a two-way mirror. Then, a stranger walks into the room. Following this the mother leaves her child with the stranger. Lastly, the mother returns to the room. Throughout the procedure, a researcher observes and records the interactions between the mother and child. This is an example of a _____ study.

a. field
b. laboratory
c. ethnographic
d. ground

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: b **Page(s):** 39-40 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

Rationale: The laboratory study is a research investigation conducted in a controlled setting explicitly designed to hold events constant. By placing the child and mother in a room with a two-way mirror, the researchers can observe undetected while ensuring that all other conditions remain constant.

LO9: What are the major characteristics of experiments, and how do they differ from correlational studies?

2.82 A study that is designed to specifically test some development explanation and expand scientific knowledge is called

a. theoretical research.
b. experimental research.
c. applied research.
d. survey research.

Chapter Section: Research Strategies and Challenges

Answer: a **Page(s):** 41 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: Theoretical research is designed specifically to test some developmental explanation and expand scientific knowledge.

LO10: How would you compare theoretical and applied research?

2.83 Applied research is meant to provide practical solutions to immediate

a. studies.
b. problems.
c. research.
d. cases.

Chapter Section: Research Strategies and Challenges

Answer: b **Page(s):** 41 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Rationale: Applied research is meant to provide practical solutions to immediate problems.

LO10: How would you compare theoretical and applied research?

2.84 Shyanna wants to know if shy children will become shy adults. She decides to ask a group of preschool teachers to select all the children they would consider to be shy. She then follows and periodically assesses these children until they reach adulthood. This is an example of a _____ research design.

a. survey
b. longitudinal
c. cross-sectional
d. cross-sequential

Chapter Section: Research Strategies and Challenges

Answer: b **Page(s):** 43 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Research in which the behavior of one or more individuals is measured as the participants age is known as longitudinal research.

LO11: What are the major research strategies?

2.85 Mr. Eli Shun wants to study the development of emotion in children for his doctoral dissertation. He would like to graduate as soon as possible, so he devises a study that consists of assessing children of different ages at the same time. This is an example of a _____ research design.

a. survey
b. longitudinal
c. cross-sectional
d. cross-sequential

Chapter Section: Research Strategies and Challenges

Answer: c **Page(s):** 43 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Research in which people of different ages are compared at the same point in time is known as cross-sectional research. Mr. Eli Shun is assessing children of different ages at one time to determine development of emotions.

LO11: What are the major research strategies?

2.86 Dr. Kang studies the development of morality in children. In her latest study she followed and assessed 3year-olds, 4-year-olds, and 5-year-olds for a period of time. The 3-year-olds were tested at ages 3, 4, and 5; the 4-year-olds at 4, 5, and 6; and the 5-year-olds at ages 5, 6, and 7. This is an example of a _____ research design.

a. survey
b. longitudinal
c. cross-sectional
d. sequential

Chapter Section: Research Strategies and Challenges

Answer: d **Page(s):** 44 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Studies in which researchers examine members of a number of different age groups at several points in time are known as sequential studies. In this example, Dr. Kang

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

is combining the different age groups of the cross-sectional study with the several points in time of the sequential study for a cross-sequential study.

LO11: What are the major research strategies?

2.87 Dr. Salahma conducts a study on teenagers and product preference. In his study, he begins with a diverse sample of 13-19 year olds. However, after the first few trials of the experiment many of the 15 year old males in the experiment stop responding to the questions and choose not to participate in a follow up session. Dr. Salahma needs to be concerned about

a. random assignment.
b. selective attention.
c. cohort effects.
d. selective dropout.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: d **Page(s):** 44 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Rationale: Selective dropout occurs when participants in some age groups are more likely than others to quit participating in a study.

LO11: What are the major research strategies?

2.88 Which of the following basic ethical principles must be followed in child developmental research?

a. The truth must win out at all costs.
b. Random assignment must be employed
c. Participants must be protected from harm.
d. Parents must be compensated for their child's time.

Chapter Section: Research Strategies and Challenges

Answer: c **Page(s):** 45-46 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Rationale: Among the basic ethical principles to be followed are freedom from harm, informed consent, avoidance of deception, and maintenance of participant privacy.

LO12: What are the primary ethical principles used to guide research?

True/False Questions

2.89 Freud's psychoanalytic theory focused on the premise that the keys to understanding development are observable behavior and outside stimuli.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: False **Page(s):** 20 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.90 Erikson's psychosocial theory was criticized for underestimating the cognitive capabilities of children.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: False **Page(s):** 20-21 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.91 A type of learning in which an organism responds in a particular way to a neutral stimulus that does not normally bring about that type of response is called operant conditioning.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: False **Page(s):** 22-23 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.92 Behavior modification is a formal technique for promoting the frequency of desirable behaviors and decreasing the incidence of unwanted ones.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: True **Page(s):** 23 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.93 Social-cognitive learning theory is an approach that emphasizes learning by observing the behavior of another person, called a model.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: True **Page(s):** 23-24 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.94 Piaget's theory of cognitive development is an example of a description of discontinuous change.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: True **Page(s):** 25 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.95 A major criticism of Piaget's theory of cognitive development is that cognitive development is more discontinuous than his theory noted.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: False **Page(s):** 25 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.96 Piaget's theory is focused on fixed sequence of universal stages of cognitive development.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: True **Page(s):** 25-26 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.97 The microsystem is best described as the everyday, immediate environment in which children lead their lives.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: True **Page(s):** 27 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.98 A researcher interested in how children learn about the world through social interactions and play could look to Vygotsky's Sociocultural theory for information about this approach to learning.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: True **Page(s):** 29 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.99 A hypothesis is a prediction stated in a way that permits testing.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: True **Page(s):** 33 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

LO7: What is the scientific method, and how does it help answer questions about child development?

2.100 Correlational research seeks to determine cause and effect between various factors.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: False **Page(s):** 34 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.101 A researcher finding a correlation above 1.00 can then infer causation.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Answer: False **Page(s):** 35 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.102 An Electroencephalogram records electrical activity within the brain and provides a pictorial representation of brain wave patterns.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Answer: True **Page(s):** 37 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.103 Research on the efficacy of two reading programs is an example of applied research.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method

Answer: True **Page(s):** 41-42 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

LO10: How would you compare theoretical and applied research?

Short Answer Questions

2.104 Provide an overview of Freud's psychoanalytic theory. Include the key components of personality according to Freud, along with a list of the five psychosexual stages of development.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Page(s): 20-21 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Focuses on the idea that unconscious forces act to determine personality and behavior.
- The three aspects of the personality are the id, ego and superego.
- Freud argued that the personality is developed during childhood as children pass through a series of stages in which gratification is associated with a biological function and body part.
- The stages are: oral, anal, phallic, latency and genital.
- According to Freud, if children are unable to gratify themselves during a particular stage, or if they receive too much gratification, fixation may occur.
- Fixation: a behavior reflecting an earlier stage of development due to an unresolved conflict.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.105 Compare and contrast Erikson's psychosocial theory with Freud's psychoanalytic theory.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Pages(s): 20-21 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Both Freud and Erikson were proponents of the psychodynamic perspective of development.
- Behavior was believed to be motivated by inner forces or memories of which a person has little awareness or control.
- Both theories have had difficulty in being backed up with subsequent research and were focused on a limited male population.
- Freud and Erikson differed in that Freud believed development was relatively complete by adolescence, while Erikson suggested that growth continued throughout the life span.
- Freud focused on psychosexual development.
- Erikson focused on psychosocial development that encompasses change in our interactions with one another and ourselves as members of society.

LO1: What are the basic concepts of the psychodynamic perspective?

2.106 Outline the major stages of Piaget's theory of cognitive development. Identify the age ranges noted in each stage of cognitive development and the key characteristics of each stage of development.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Page(s): 25-26 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Piaget proposed that all people pass through a series of universal stages of cognitive development.
- He proposed that the quality of knowledge changed as children progress through the series of stages and was interested in the change in cognition from one stage to the next.
- Piaget outlined four stages of cognitive development.
- Sensorimotor Stage: Birth–2 years. Children learn about the world through direct motor skills with little or no capacity for symbolic representation.
- Preoperational Stage: 2–7 years. Children develop the capacity for language and symbolic thinking; thought is no longer grounded in motor activity.
- Concrete Operational Stage: 7–12 years. Development of logical thinking. Understanding of concepts such as reversibility and conservation.
- Formal Operational Stage: 12–adulthood. Development of abstract thinking.

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.107 Construct an argument that criticizes the principles outlined in Piaget's theory of cognitive development. Additionally, identify and describe another approach to cognitive growth that assists with the understanding of children's intellectual capabilities.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Page(s): 25-26 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- The specifics of Piaget's theory have been questioned. For example, some cognitive skills emerge earlier than Piaget suggested.
- The universality of Piaget's theory has been questioned.
- The greatest criticism is that cognitive growth is more continuous than discontinuous.
- An alternative approach to cognitive development is the information-processing approach.
- An information-processing approach seeks to identify the ways individuals take in, use and store information.
- This approach focuses more on quantitative advances. The capacity to handle information changes with age and processing speed.
- Considers the idea that cognition is made up of different types of skills, and that cognitive development proceeds quickly in certain areas and more slowly in others.
- Additionally, experience is noted to play more of a role in development, than Piaget's approach.

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

2.108 What is the focus of the cognitive neuroscience approach? What is the primary critique of this approach?

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Page(s): 27 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- The focus of the cognitive neuroscience approach is to study cognitive development by focusing on brain processes related to cognitive activity.
- The focus is on internal mental processes.
- The primary goal is to identify which parts of the brain are involved in different types of cognitive activity.
- This approach has been useful in understanding developmental delays or disabilities such as autism.
- The primary critique is that the results are largely descriptive rather than explanatory.

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.109 Compare correlational research to experimental research. Provide an example of each type of research that may be used to study issues in Child Development.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Page(s): 37-40 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Moderate

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Correlational research seeks to identify whether an association or relationship exists between two factors. It does not determine cause and effect.
- Experimental research is designed to discover causal relationships between various factors.
- In experimental research, scientists deliberately introduce a change in a structured situation in order to observe the consequences of that change.
- For example, a researcher could vary the amount of minutes a parent reads to their infant, in an attempt to observe if the reading time affects the time frame of language development.
- An example of correlational research would be a researcher noting if there was a correlation/relationship between separation anxiety and parent behavior at drop-off time at an infant daycare center.

LO9: What are the major characteristics of experiments, and how do they differ from correlational studies?

2.110 Two types of correlational studies are naturalistic observation and survey research. Define these types of studies and note one disadvantage of each type of study.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Page(s): 35-36 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Natural observation is the observation of a naturally occurring behavior without intervention in the situation. The investigator simply observes without interfering with the situation in any way.
- Disadvantage: researchers unable to exert control over factors of interest.
- Survey Research: A group of people chosen to represent a larger population are asked questions about their attitudes or behaviors on a given topic.
- Disadvantage: if sample is not representative of broader population, the survey has little meaning.

LO8: What are the major characteristics of correlational studies?

2.111 Identify the steps needed to design an experiment.

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Page(s): 37-40 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Central feature: comparison of the consequences of different treatments.
- The two different experiences are called treatments. (Procedure applied by investigator.)
- Treatment Group: the group receiving the treatment.
- Control Group: does not receive treatment.
- Independent Variable: the variable researchers manipulate in the experiment.
- Dependent Variable: the variable researchers measure in an experiment.
- Participants are assigned to different treatment groups by random assignment.
- Sample: a group of participants chosen for an experiment.

LO9: What are the major characteristics of experiments, and how do they differ from correlational studies?

2.112 Contrast theoretical research with applied research.

Chapter Section: Research Strategies and Challenges

Page(s): 41-42 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Theoretical research is designed specifically to test some developmental explanation and expand scientific knowledge.
- Applied research is meant to provide practical solutions to immediate problems.
- Oftentimes, research is considered both theoretical and applied if it illuminates a basic principle or theory, but can also be applied to a real world situation.

LO10: How would you compare theoretical and applied research?

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

2.113 How might developmental research be used to improve public policy?

Chapter Section: Research Strategies and Challenges

Page(s): 42 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Research findings can provide policymakers with means of determining what questions to ask.
- Research findings and the testimony of researchers are often part of the process by which laws are drafted.
- Policymakers and other professionals use research findings to determine how best to implement programs.
- Research techniques are used to evaluate the effectiveness of existing policies and programs.

LO10: How would you compare theoretical and applied research?

Essay Questions

2.114 Compare and contrast the major perspectives of child development.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Page(s): 30-31 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Difficult

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

- Psychodynamic perspective
  - This perspective emphasizes motivational conflicts and unconscious determinants of behavior.
- Behavioral perspective
  - This perspective emphasizes observable behavior and the influence of outside stimuli in the environment.
- Cognitive perspective
  - The cognitive perspective focuses on the processes of knowing, understanding, and thinking.
- Contextual perspective
  - This perspective considers the relationship between individuals and their physical, cognitive, personality, social, and physical worlds.
- Evolutionary perspective
  - This perspective seeks to identify behavior that is the result of genetic inheritance from ancestors.
- In contrasting the perspectives, the students should consider the unique aspects of each perspective and how those characteristics differ.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

LO6: How would you describe the value of multiple perspectives on child development?

2.115 Why do behaviorists focus on external factors as keys to understanding development?

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Page(s): 22-23 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

- One can measure the impact of external factors on behavior
- A focus on observable behavior allows one to understand behavior
- Understanding the individual's environment and his or her patterns of reinforcements will allow one to predict the behavior of the individual

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.116 Compare and contrast classical conditioning and operant conditioning.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Page(s): 22-23 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

- Classical conditioning
  - involves involuntary behaviors
  - learning through association between stimulus and response
- Operant conditioning
  - involves voluntary behaviors
  - learned behaviors are responses that have been reinforced

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.117 Define behavior modification and give an example.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Page(s): 22-23 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Moderate

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

- Behavior modification is a formal technique or program.
- The goal of behavior modification is to increase desired behaviors and decrease unwanted behaviors.
- Examples can include any formalized effort to increase desired behaviors and decrease unwanted ones.
  - For example, a token economy program could be used to modify children's behaviors.

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.118 What is the major position of the social-cognitive learning theory?

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

Page(s): 23-24 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

- The major position of social cognitive learning theory is the idea of observational learning.
- Behavior does not need to be experienced to be learned.
- Modeling of behaviors influences learning (both positive and negative behaviors)

LO2: What are the basic concepts of the behavioral perspective?

2.119 Explain Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Page(s): 25-26 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

- Stage theory, discontinuous in that each stage represents qualitative change
- Main features of the theory include
  - schemes–organized mental patterns, i.e. scheme for throwing, scheme for reaching, etc.
  - adaptation–the way that children respond and adjust to new information
    - assimilation–understanding new experiences in terms of the current way of thinking
    - accommodation–changes in existing ways of thinking in response to new stimuli or events

LO3: What are the basic concepts of the cognitive perspective?

2.120 What are the five levels of the environment according to the bioecological approach? Provide an example of each.

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Page(s): 27-29 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Easy

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

- microsystem—everyday immediate environment
  - examples may include family, friends, teachers, caregivers
- mesosystem—layer that links the structures within the microsystem
  - examples may include connections between children's teachers and their parents
- exosystem—social institutions
  - local government, churches, schools
- macrosystem—larger cultural influences (outermost level)
  - cultural values, customs and laws
- chronosystem—dimension of time in relation to the child

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

- historical events, historical changes that impact development (for example, blended families)

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.121 What was Vygotsky's major contribution to the field of child development?

Chapter Section: Perspectives on Children

Page(s): 29 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Moderate

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

- Role of cultural in individual child's development
- The importance of social interactions among members of a culture
- Emphasis on reciprocal transactions
  - people in the child's environment influence the child as the child also influences the people in their environment

LO4: What are the basic concepts of the contextual perspective?

2.122 What is the scientific method, and how does it help answer questions about child development?

Chapter Section: The Scientific Method and Research

Page(s): 32-33 **Type:** Factual **Diff:** Moderate

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

- Identify questions of interest.
- Formulate an explanation.
- Carry out research that either lends support to or refutes the explanation.
- The scientific method encourages the process of asking and answering questions.
- It encourages orderly, systematic observation and data collection.

LO7: What is the scientific method, and how does it help answer questions about child development?

2.123 What are the major research strategies and challenges regarding child development?

Chapter Section: Research Strategies and Challenges

Page(s): 43-44 **Type:** Conceptual **Diff:** Difficult

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

- Measuring development requires extensive commitments of time.
  - special considerations for both researchers and participants
- Measuring individual change while considering group influences.
- Popular press interpretations of research may not accurately reflect the findings.
- Special ethical concerns for children and adolescents.

LO11: What are the major research strategies?

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

2.124 Are there some special circumstances involving adolescents that would justify allowing them to participate in a study without obtaining their parents' permission?

Chapter Section: Research Strategies and Challenges

Page(s): 45 **Type:** Applied **Diff:** Difficult

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

- Adolescent behavior may occur without parental consent and/or knowledge.
- Obtaining parental consent would therefore violate the adolescent's privacy, another ethical consideration for research participants.
- Examples of special circumstances should include these two unique considerations.

LO12: What are the primary ethical principles used to guide research?

Virtual Child Questions

2.125 Chapter Two focuses on various perspectives used to explain child development. Looking over the tenets of each theory, think about your own ideas about how children grow and develop across the life span. What theories make the most sense to you in relation to your own child? Perhaps there are some aspects of each theory that seems applicable to your virtual child, and other aspects that you may question. Describe aspects of three of the theories discussed in your text that you agree with. Then note two aspects of the theories that you question. What do we call this approach that draws simultaneously on several perspectives?

2.126 Read over the behavioral perspective as described in your text. Have you noticed any examples of classical or operant conditioning occurring with your child? If so, describe these. What is your role in providing reinforcement in relationship to various behaviors observed in the environment? Thinking back to the nature-versus-nurture issue, what position would the behavioral perspective reflect? Explain.

2.127 According to the bioecological approach, the microsystem encompasses the everyday environment of the child. Describe the microsystem in relation to your virtual child. Who are the individuals whom make up the microsystem? Additionally, provide an example of the connections between the individuals in the microsystem. What is this system called?

2.128 Think about Vygotsky's sociocultural theory of cognitive development. What role do you see your own culture playing in the development of your child? Additionally, do you have extended family near you to assist with care giving or do your relatives live far away from you? Describe the role of extended family in your parenting and note how this affects your child. Then think about the process of reciprocal transactions. How do these transactions affect you, your family, and your child?

2.129 Think about the behaviors you have observed these first weeks of life with your child. Are there any issues of growth and development that you have specific questions about that

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank

might be answered through the process of the scientific method and research? You may have observed sleep patterns, feeding patterns, crying, smiling, pre-linguistic communication, and emotional expressions, to name a few. What type of research would one employ to provide you with practical solutions to your immediate problems? Explain.

Copyright © 2016, 2012, 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Child Development 7th edition Feldman Test Bank