# *Developmental Psychology (Canadian) 5th edition Shaffer Test Bank*

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

# Chapter 1 - Introduction to Developmental Psychology and Its Research Strategies

1. How do experience and biological processes affect human development?
   a. Experience produces change through maturation, and biological processes produce change through learning.
   b. Both experience and biological processes produce change through learning.
   c. Experience produces change through learning, and biological processes produce change through maturation.
   d. Both experience and biological processes produce change through maturation.

*ANSWER:* c

2. What are the two major underlying processes that interact to determine the development of the individual?
   a. maturation and recapitulation
   b. growth and learning
   c. learning and maturation
   d. recapitulation and growth

*ANSWER:* c

3. Which of the following is an example of developmental change that primarily reflects maturation?
   a. a child taking his or her first steps at about 1 year of age
   b. a child solving simple arithmetic problems in Grade 1
   c. a child speaking the same language as his or her parents
   d. a child becoming proficient at riding a bicycle

*ANSWER:* a

4. Which of the following is an example of developmental change that primarily reflects learning?
   a. a child taking his or her first steps at about 1 year of age
   b. a child speaking his or her first word at about 1 year of age
   c. a child solving simple arithmetic problems in Grade 1
   d. a child reaching sexual maturity in early adolescence

*ANSWER:* c

5. Which of the following is the best example of the joint functions of maturation, learning, and the active individual?
   a. Jackson was frightened by a collie when he was a toddler. Now, as a preschooler, whenever he sees any type of dog he whimpers in fear.
   b. Ji-hye sat before she crawled and crawled before she walked.
   c. Noah was a cheerful, happy baby whose parents loved to make him gurgle and smile. So, whenever Noah saw his parents he smiled and wriggled so they would come over and tickle and cuddle him.
   d. Mia's mother neglected Mia because Mia looked like her father, who had abandoned the family.

*ANSWER:* c

6. What is the best way to start when beginning an intervention to optimize a child's development?
   a. Determine what goals to achieve and work toward those goals.
   b. Identify what is normal and determine why changes occur before trying to optimize development.
   c. Set goals and develop a system of rewards and punishments.

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d. Locate children who have developed optimally, so information can be compiled about their experiences.

*ANSWER:* b

7. A researcher videotaped preschoolers at a playground for a study of the frequency of cooperative behaviours. What was the researcher's goal?

a. description b. explanation

c. operationalization d. optimization

*ANSWER:* a

8. Which research goal establishes the facts of development?

a. optimization b. adaptation

c. explanation d. description

*ANSWER:* d

9. Which of the following statements regarding optimization is accurate?

a. Optimization goals exist independently of the values and research contexts of developmentalists.

b. Optimization goals rarely affect research agendas.

c. Optimal development is typically easy to describe.

d. Until researchers adequately describe pathways of development, optimization goals are frequently difficult to achieve.

*ANSWER:* d

10. How can the research goal of description be summarized?

a. as *How* b. as *Best*

c. as *What* d. as *Why*

*ANSWER:* c

11. What does normative development consist of?

a. changes that characterize most individuals

b. changes that are specific to the individual

c. changes that result from experience and environmental influences

d. changes that optimize developmental outcomes

*ANSWER:* a

12. What does ideographic development consist of?

a. changes that characterize most individuals

b. changes that are specific to the individual

c. changes that result from the unfolding of a genetic "blueprint"

d. changes that optimize developmental outcomes

*ANSWER:* b

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13. Kayla started walking at 12 months of age, just like her three brothers and her seven cousins. Most children start walking at about this age. What type of development does this example illustrate?

a. optimization of development
b. holistic development
c. normative development
d. ideographic development

*ANSWER:* c

14. Michaela is 24 months old and she still has not spoken her first word. All four of her brothers spoke their first words at about 12 months of age, which is typical for most children. In this example, which general developmental concept does Michaela's lack of speech illustrate?

a. maturational development
b. holistic development
c. normative development
d. ideographic development

*ANSWER:* d

15. Contemporary developmentalists maintain that human development is a continual and cumulative process. Which statement most accurately expresses this viewpoint?

a. Early childhood experiences have little impact on adult behaviour and attitudes.
b. Early childhood experiences are the major determinants of adult behaviour and attitudes.
c. Early childhood experiences have a lasting impact on adult behaviour and attitudes, but experiences during other, later, periods of life also play a role.
d. Negative childhood events affect adult personality and behaviour, but positive childhood events have little impact.

*ANSWER:* c

16. Which statement best exemplifies the holistic approach to development?

a. Parents notice the gaps in the child's abilities and must work to fill those gaps.
b. Traits or abilities are distinct and show separate developmental patterns of change.
c. Aspects of developmental change are interrelated.
d. Developmental trends in human and nonhuman animals are similar.

*ANSWER:* c

17. The holistic perspective is a dominant theme of human development. What does this perspective emphasize?

a. Growth and change are continual.
b. Physical, cognitive, and psychosocial aspects of development are independent.
c. Growth and change are cumulative processes.
d. Physical, cognitive, and psychosocial aspects of development are interdependent.

*ANSWER:* d

18. Suppose that the plasticity principle did not apply to development. How would this change our understanding of a child's abilities?

a. Children with cognitive disabilities could be taught many skills.
b. Children who grow up in poor environments would suffer inevitably from their deficiencies.
c. Parental training would be vital for all children to develop normally.

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d. Sex differences in children's behaviour would be nonexistent.

*ANSWER:* b

19. Which of the following terms refers to the capacity for change in response to positive or negative life experiences?

a. holistic
b. *tabula rasa*
c. innate purity
d. plasticity

*ANSWER:* d

20. What does the holistic perspective of development emphasize?

a. the active role of the child in his or her own development
b. the belief that development is a lifelong process that is continual and cumulative
c. the interdependent way in which all components of the self unify to determine development
d. the belief that all the members of the family influence the development of one another

*ANSWER:* c

21. Nancy is a developmentalist and she tells her friend that she believes it is important to study children in laboratory settings. She further states that there is no need to study the child's social relationships. Are Nancy's views consistent with the holistic view of development?

a. They are consistent with the holistic perspective.
b. They are consistent with the holistic perspective, but they do not represent complete agreement with it either.
c. They are consistent with the holistic perspective, but Nancy is not aware of recent research.
d. They are not consistent with the holistic perspective.

*ANSWER:* d

22. Clovis was abandoned as an infant and spent the first five years of his life being moved from one temporary foster home to another. When he was five years old, his aunt discovered Clovis's whereabouts and provided him with a great deal of understanding, love, and stimulating activities. When Clovis becomes an adult, how would you expect him to behave?

a. Clovis has become angry, antisocial, and aggressive because of his early abandonment.
b. Clovis has become shy and anxious because of his early abandonment.
c. Clovis has no residual effects of the early experiences in his first five years and has reached his fullest potential.
d. Clovis may or may not show residual effects of the early experiences of his first five years; there is no way of knowing for sure what he will be like as an adult.

*ANSWER:* d

23. The belief that children are inherently selfish egoists is described by which of the following philosophical views?

a. fundamental gratification axiom
b. tabula rasa
c. original sin
d. innate purity

*ANSWER:* c

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24. Ivan, a father of three children, states that children are really no different from adults. He believes that the way to raise children is to have them take on adult responsibilities as soon as they are physically able. Which statement best describes Ivan's view?

a. It is an example of what developmentalists suggest are the most effective modern child-rearing practices.
b. It is more consistent with some previous periods in history than with today's modern view of child rearing in Canada.
c. It is an example of what developmentalists suggest is a causal factor for the development of pathology.
d. It is more consistent with today's modern Canadian view of child rearing than with views from previous periods of history.

*ANSWER:* b

25. In the late 19th century, researchers kept baby biographies. How did this approach to studying child development improve on the earlier philosophers' approaches?

a. This approach was entirely objective.
b. This approach met the rigorous requirements of the scientific method we have today.
c. This approach viewed children as passive recipients of learning.
d. This approach was a less limited and unsystematic form of studying child development.

*ANSWER:* d

26. Jean Piaget observed the development of his three children to develop a theory regarding which of the following?

a. the retracing of the evolutionary history of the species
b. language acquisition
c. the development of logical thinking in children
d. optimization of development

*ANSWER:* c

27. Charles Darwin observed the early development of his son to develop a theory regarding which of the following?

a. the retracing of the evolutionary history of the species
b. language acquisition
c. the development of logical thinking in children
d. optimization of development

*ANSWER:* a

28. Clara and William Stern observed the development of their three children to develop a theory regarding which of the following?

a. the retracing of the evolutionary history of the species
b. language acquisition
c. the development of logical thinking in children

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d. optimization of development

*ANSWER:* b

29. One philosophical view suggests that children are "selfish egoists" who must learn to rechannel their naturally selfish interests into socially desirable outlets. What is this philosophical view, and which psychological theory does it underpin?

a. *Tabula rasa* is the philosophical underpinning for psychoanalytic theory.

b. Original sin is the philosophical underpinning for learning theory.

c. Original sin is the philosophical underpinning for psychoanalytic theory.

d. *Tabula rasa* is the philosophical underpinning for learning theory.

*ANSWER:* c

30. Garrett tells you that he believes that it is crucial for a parent to establish ground rules for acceptable behaviour, from day one. Garrett confides that everyone knows that all children will be naughty. Which philosophy does Garrett likely believe in?

a. *tabula rasa* b. innate purity

c. experiential purity d. original sin

*ANSWER:* d

31. Peter tells his wife that he thinks that their 4-year-old, Maria, is a good girl. When Maria misbehaves, Peter states that she is exploring and learning, and it is important for them to teach her more appropriate behaviour. Which of the following philosophical positions are Peter's views consistent with?

a. original sin b. innate purity

c. *tabula rasa* d. psychoanalytic sin

*ANSWER:* b

32. What did John Locke mean when he said that the mind of an infant is a *tabula rasa*?

a. Children are born inherently evil or sinful.

b. Children are born as blank slates ready to learn from experience.

c. Children are born innately good.

d. Children are born incapable of learning.

*ANSWER:* b

33. Which theorist would endorse the statement that the child's nature is basically evil, and it is the work of society to restrain that evil?

a. G Stanley Hall b. Charles Darwin

c. Jean Jacques Rousseau d. Thomas Hobbes

*ANSWER:* d

34. Which theorist proposed the notion that children are selfish egoists?

a. Thomas Hobbes b. Charles Darwin

c. G Stanley Hall d. Jean Piaget

*ANSWER:* a

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35. In Edgar Rice Burroughs's novel *Tarzan of the Apes* (c. 1930), Tarzan's character remained innately pure because he was reared as a feral child by apes, away from the corruption of human society. With whose philosophical viewpoint is this story of Tarzan consistent?

a. Thomas Hobbes (1651) b. John Locke (1690)
c. Jean Jacques Rousseau (1762) d. G. Stanley Hall (c. 1890)

*ANSWER:* c

36. If Meryl believes strongly in the *tabula rasa* philosophy, what is she least likely to be concerned with?

a. the IQ of her child's father
b. how stimulating her child's environment is
c. what kinds of role models her child has
d. the books she reads to her child

*ANSWER:* a

37. Which of the following questions would a researcher who believes in the philosophy of *tabula rasa* find of particular interest?

a. What role does heredity play in determining behaviour?
b. What is the best way to teach a child to trust?
c. What do newborns understand about shape?
d. What is the best way to teach a child to restrain his or her inherent aggression?

*ANSWER:* b

38. What does John Locke's *tabula rasa* metaphor imply about the newborn infant?

a. He or she has an evil nature.
b. He or she has a pure, virtuous nature.
c. He or she has no ideas because he or she has not yet had experiences.
d. He or she has instinctive ideas.

*ANSWER:* c

39. Whose theory of human nature implies that the newborn infant acquires all its traits and knowledge from his or her experiences?

a. John Locke b. Thomas Hobbes
c. Charles Darwin d. Jean Jacques Rousseau

*ANSWER:* a

40. In which of his doctrines did Jean Jacques Rousseau emphasize the active role of the child as a self-motivated explorer?

a. *tabula rasa* b. innate purity
c. original sin d. developmental plasticity

*ANSWER:* b

41. Which of the following methods of inquiry is a person using when recording careful observations of the

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ongoing development of his or her own child?

a. correlational note-taking b. objective experimentation
c. a baby biography d. an experiment

*ANSWER:* c

42. What was one of the major contributions of baby biographies and diaries?

a. The parallels between the development of an individual child and the entire evolution of the human species came to light.
b. The subjective role of parent observation was finally recognized and valued.
c. Detailed and systematic views from the early philosophers were replaced with more free-form observations.
d. Human development was viewed as worthy of scientific discovery.

*ANSWER:* d

43. Why do philosophical perspectives on childhood differ from those proposed by developmental psychologists?

a. Philosophical perspectives are based on objective data collected through the use of controlled experiments.
b. Philosophical perspectives are supported by persuasive, logical arguments and are more believable than those proposed by developmental psychologists.
c. Philosophical perspectives have a long history and are based on more years of research than those of developmentalists.
d. Developmentalist perspectives are based on objective data collection and analysis.

*ANSWER:* d

44. What is the name of an objective and replicable procedure to gather data for the purpose of testing a theory or hypothesis?

a. scientific method b. theoretical technique
c. self-report approach d. psychometrics

*ANSWER:* a

45. What is the term for a set of concepts and propositions designed to organize, describe, and explain an existing set of observations?

a. a hypothesis b. a theory
c. an observation d. an experiment

*ANSWER:* b

46. What is the term for a prediction about the characteristics of a behaviour under investigation?

a. a hypothesis b. an operational definition
c. significance d. a dependent variable

*ANSWER:* a

47. André tells you that he predicts if you continue to allow your daughter to have candy when she has a temper

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tantrum at the store checkout, you will find that she has more frequent tantrums. What principle is André relating?

a. his theory about temper tantrums
b. his theory about the effects of sweets
c. his observations about your daughter
d. his hypothesis about your daughter's future temper tantrums

*ANSWER:* d

48. George and Elizabeth have eight children ranging in age from 3 months to 19 years. Based on their experiences with their children, George and Elizabeth tell you that they believe temper tantrums can be eliminated if a parent follows several simple steps in responding to a child when he or she has a temper tantrum. What have George and Elizabeth developed with respect to childhood temper tantrums?

a. a hypothesis b. an observation
c. a theory d. a definition

*ANSWER:* c

49. Dr. Lauterbach predicts that as the temperature of a room increases, individuals are more likely to act aggressively. What does Dr. Lauterbach's prediction exemplify?

a. a hypothesis b. a subjective observation
c. an operational definition d. a dependent variable

*ANSWER:* a

50. Dr. Li predicts that if parents are nurturing and responsive, then children are less likely to act aggressively. What does Dr. Li's prediction exemplify?

a. a subjective observation b. an operational definition
c. a hypothesis d. a dependent variable

*ANSWER:* c

51. Helen proposed a new theory of child development. Using this theory, she has successfully described and explained past behaviours, but she is unable to predict or explain new observations. How should Helen's theory be categorized?

a. It is a superior theory because it describes and explains past behaviour, which is more than most theories do.
b. It is a weak theory because it is clearly based on flawed methodology since it cannot predict future behaviour.
c. It is an adequate theory because it both describes and explains.
d. It is a weak theory because if it doesn't predict or explain new observations, it is of little value.

*ANSWER:* d

52. What is a measure said to be if it consistently gives the same results?

a. valid b. reliable
c. objective d. generative

*ANSWER:* b

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53. What is a measure said to be if it accurately measures what it is designed to measure?

a. valid b. reliable
c. objective d. generative

*ANSWER:* a

54. Pat has developed a test to measure aggression. Pat gives the test to her developmental psychology class at the beginning of the term and again at the end of the term. Much to Pat's dismay, the results obtained at the end of the semester are completely different from those obtained at the start. What is a likely explanation for the difference in results?

a. The test does not have strong validity. b. The test is not reliable.
c. The test is free from cohort effects. d. The test is adequately standardized.

*ANSWER:* b

55. Dr. Richards is developing a questionnaire to assess shyness. He administers the questionnaire to participants in February and then again in April. The scores obtained between the first and second tests are consistent. Based on this information, what can Dr. Richards conclude about his questionnaire?

a. It is adequately standardized. b. It is valid.
c. It is reliable. d. It is free from cohort effects.

*ANSWER:* c

56. What is the advantage of structured interviews over unstructured interviews?

a. A person can fully explain his or her views.
b. A person will submit for interview even without pay.
c. The interviewer's racial or gender biases are minimized.
d. Subjects are treated alike, and responses can be compared among them.

*ANSWER:* d

57. Which data-collection methods would be most impacted by individual and age-related differences in verbal skills?

a. interviews and questionnaires b. naturalistic observation
c. structured observation d. controlled experiments

*ANSWER:* a

58. What is one potential shortcoming of using interviews and questionnaires in developmental research?

a. Responses often change if the interview or questionnaire is re-administered to the same set of participants.
b. Only a small amount of useful information is typically obtained.
c. Responses may be inaccurate because participants provide socially desirable responses.
d. Both interviews and questionnaires are time consuming to administer.

*ANSWER:* c

59. What is one of the advantages associated with the use of interviews and questionnaires in developmental

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research?

a. A large amount of useful information can be obtained in a short period of time.
b. The researcher can be completely without bias.
c. These methods can be used with any age of participant.
d. Data obtained from interviews and questionnaires are more likely to be reliable and valid, compared to data obtained using other methods of research.

*ANSWER:* a

60. Lexis is conducting research related to moral development in children of different ages. She asks each participant in her study the same set of questions, in the same order. Which research method is Lexis using?

a. clinical interview b. case study
c. ethnography d. structured interview

*ANSWER:* d

61. Which research methodology allows for flexibility and adaptability to the individual child?

a. a standardized interview or questionnaire b. the clinical method
c. the experimental approach d. structured observation

*ANSWER:* b

62. Which of the following is an interview technique in which a child's response to each successive question determines what the investigator will ask next?

a. the experimental method b. the case study method
c. the correlational method d. the clinical method

*ANSWER:* d

63. Reginald is conducting research related to moral development in children of different ages. Initially he asks each participant in his study the same set of questions, but he follows up each answer, and asks participants to elaborate and clarify their responses. Which research method is Reginald using?

a. a case study b. the clinical method
c. a structured interview d. ethnography

*ANSWER:* b

64. Suppose that a researcher observes a group of children at a neighbourhood playground and records the amount of time that each child spends engaging in various activities. Based on this description, what data collection method is the researcher using?

a. correlational observation b. naturalistic observation
c. controlled experimentation d. case study documentation

*ANSWER:* b

65. If a researcher wanted to know how a child behaves in his or her everyday environment, which research technique would be most appropriate?

a. interview or questionnaire b. the clinical method
c. naturalistic observation d. structured observation

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*ANSWER:* c

66. What is one of the advantages associated with naturalistic observation?
   a. Some behaviours occur infrequently and, therefore, are unlikely to be observed.
   b. People may behave differently when they know they are being observed.
   c. Naturalistic observation does not require verbal instructions and, therefore, can be used to study the behaviour of infants and toddlers.
   d. Some socially undesirable behaviours are unlikely to be witnessed by an unknown observer in natural settings.

*ANSWER:* c

67. How can researchers try to reduce observer influence in naturalistic observation?
   a. videotape participants using a concealed camera
   b. introduce themselves to the participants before beginning their observations
   c. tell participants that all their responses will be kept strictly confidential
   d. reward socially desirable behaviours and ignore socially undesirable behaviours

*ANSWER:* a

68. Marcus designed a research study to assess curiosity. In this study, participants were taken to a waiting room by a research assistant. The research assistant pretended to accidentally leave a file marked “Confidential” on the table before leaving the room. Hidden observers then recorded whether the participants looked at the confidential material once they were left alone in the room. Based upon this description, what data collection method is Marcus using?
   a. the clinical method
   b. case study
   c. correlational observation
   d. structured observation

*ANSWER:* d

69. What is the term for the procedure in which the investigator records the frequencies with which individuals display particular behaviours during the brief time intervals that each participant is observed?
   a. time sampling
   b. structured timing
   c. observer timing validity
   d. clinical timed interview

*ANSWER:* a

70. Which statement best describes the case study method?
   a. Specific individuals are selected for study because of their unique characteristics.
   b. Representative samples of individuals are asked for their opinions.
   c. Selected individuals are carefully observed in their natural environments.
   d. A researcher tries to determine the relationship between two variables.

*ANSWER:* a

71. To better understand the factors that might produce exceptional skills, Dr. Zittleman carefully observed and extensively questioned three child prodigies. Based on this information, what type of research was Dr. Zittleman conducting?

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a. case study b. correlational
c. survey d. experimental

*ANSWER:* a

72. Which research method did Darwin and others use in compiling their "baby biographies"?
a. structured observation b. cross-sectional comparison
c. case study d. clinical interview

*ANSWER:* c

73. What shortcoming of the case study approach is exemplified by the early "baby biographies"?
a. lack of generalization b. artificiality
c. inflexible procedures d. lack of control

*ANSWER:* a

74. What is one of the main disadvantages of using the case study method?
a. A historical analysis of the behaviour is not possible.
b. The data may not be representative of the general population.
c. Hypotheses for the origin of the behaviour cannot be generated.
d. Researchers are limited to the clinical method.

*ANSWER:* b

75. What does ethnography require of a researcher?
a. that he or she lives in the culture or subculture and makes extensive observations
b. that he or she gathers extensive information about one or a few individuals
c. that he or she randomly selects participants from different cultures to participate in the study
d. that he or she measures the relationship between physiological processes and various aspects of the culture

*ANSWER:* a

76. Aliya has been living in an Inuit community for the past three years to understand how the Inuit culture affects different aspects of development. Based on this example, which research method is Aliya using?
a. structured observational b. ethnography
c. cross-sectional d. clinical

*ANSWER:* b

77. What is one limitation to the use of the ethnographic approach?
a. Only a small amount of information can be obtained.
b. The data cannot be used to chart longitudinal changes.
c. There is an increased risk for biased observations.
d. The findings can be generalized beyond the original study participants.

*ANSWER:* c

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78. Which statement best characterizes the use of psychophysiological research methods?
    a. A researcher lives within a culture or subculture and makes extensive naturalistic observations of the member's physical attributes.
    b. A researcher measures the relationship between physiological processes and various aspects of behaviour.
    c. A researcher gathers extensive information about a few individuals regarding physical features that relate to cultural circumstances.
    d. A researcher randomly selects participants for the study.

*ANSWER:* b

79. Yvonne is designing a research study to determine whether infants can discriminate between sounds of different frequencies. In order to answer her question, which research method should Yvonne use?
    a. naturalistic observation
    b. clinical interview
    c. psychophysiology
    d. structured observation

*ANSWER:* c

80. What is one advantage of using eye-tracking methods with young children?
    a. Subjective cultural differences can be more easily and objectively detected.
    b. Distraction from novel stimuli is visually controlled for.
    c. Looking-time data is easily omitted.
    d. Gaze information may reveal cognitive abilities that cannot be verbally expressed.

*ANSWER:* d

81. Which statement identifies a limitation of psychophysiological methods?
    a. Changes in physiological response may reflect mood swings or fatigue.
    b. Psychophysiological methods cannot be used with very young infants.
    c. Conclusions may not generalize to other contexts.
    d. Measurements of brain function are likely to be inaccurate.

*ANSWER:* a

82. Which research design would be used to assess whether two variables vary together in a systematic way?
    a. a case study
    b. naturalistic observation
    c. a correlational study
    d. the survey method

*ANSWER:* c

83. What is the term for a systematic relationship between two measured variables?
    a. correlated
    b. controlled
    c. congruent
    d. contingent

*ANSWER:* a

84. When a correlation coefficient has a negative sign, what does it indicate?
    a. The two factors being measured move in the same direction.

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b. The two factors being measured move in opposite directions.
c. There is no relationship between the two factors being measured.
d. There is a significant relationship between the two factors being measured.

*ANSWER:* b

85. When a correlation coefficient has a positive sign, what does it indicate?
a. The two factors being measured move in opposite directions.
b. There is no relationship between the two factors being measured.
c. There is a significant relationship between the two factors being measured.
d. The two factors being measured move in the same direction.

*ANSWER:* d

86. Dr. Donnetelli predicts that if parents are nurturing and responsive, then children are less likely to act aggressively. What does Dr. Donnetelli believe about parental responsiveness and children's aggression?
a. They are positively correlated. b. They are uncorrelated.
c. They are negatively correlated. d. They are independently correlated.

*ANSWER:* c

87. Of the following, which correlation coefficient indicates the strongest relationship between two variables?
a. +0.80 b. +0.65
c. –0.70 d. –0.89

*ANSWER:* d

88. Of the following, which correlation coefficient indicates the weakest relationship between two variables?
a. +0.95 b. +0.70
c. –0.69 d. –0.85

*ANSWER:* c

89. Suppose that a researcher has found a strong relationship between the amount of time spent playing video games and physical fitness such that as the time spent playing video games increases, physical fitness decreases. Which of the following correlation coefficients is most consistent with this finding?
a. –.80 b. –.10
c. +.10 d. +.80

*ANSWER:* a

90. Devon is excited because she found a very strong correlation between sexual activity and intelligence. If Devon's results are accurate, what can she conclude about sexual activity and intelligence?
a. High intelligence causes people to have more sex.
b. Having sex increases people's intelligence.
c. High intelligence and increased sexual activity are related.
d. High intelligence and sexual activity are not related.

*ANSWER:* c

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Chapter 1 - Introduction to Developmental Psychology and Its Research Strategies

91. Lia has found a strong positive relationship between pet ownership and children's academic performance. What can Lia conclude from this result?

a. Pet ownership causes children to perform better in school.
b. Children who do well in school are rewarded with pets.
c. Pet ownership and school performance are related, but it is not clear that there is a causal link.
d. Children do better in school when they have no pets to distract them while they study.

*ANSWER:* c

92. Hein participated in a study designed to measure personality traits. A strong positive correlation was found between the personality traits of openness and extroversion. If Hein's score in openness is extremely low, what would be his score on a test that measures extroversion?

a. opposite to his score on the openness scale
b. most likely at the high end of the extroversion scale
c. most likely at the low end of the extroversion scale
d. no different from his score on the openness scale

*ANSWER:* c

93. Which method of research allows the developmentalist to make appropriate inferences about cause and effect?

a. naturalistic observation b. quasi-experimental design
c. correlational design d. experimental design

*ANSWER:* d

94. Which research method allows for the most appropriate conclusions regarding causality?

a. correlational design b. natural (or quasi-) design
c. experimental design d. naturalistic observation

*ANSWER:* c

95. Minsun is interested in studying whether gender messages in toy advertisements influence how children perceive themselves. Which research method should Minsun use to best answer her question?

a. clinical interview b. naturalistic observation
c. case study d. controlled experiment

*ANSWER:* d

96. Which research method involves introducing a change to the environment of some participants but not to others?

a. correlational b. natural (or quasi-)
c. experimental d. naturalistic observational

*ANSWER:* c

97. Which research design involves experimenter control of an independent variable?

a. correlational b. experimental
c. natural (or quasi-) d. hypothetical

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*ANSWER:* b

98. What is the independent variable in an experiment?

a. It is the behaviour that is observed or measured.
b. It varies for each participant in an experiment.
c. It is the factor that is manipulated or changed by the researcher.
d. It is an external, uncontrolled factor that changes over the course of the experiment.

*ANSWER:* c

99. What is the term for the variable that is manipulated or changed by the researcher over the course of an experiment?

a. independent b. dependent
c. confounding d. bi-directional

*ANSWER:* a

100. Dr. Franz sets up an experimental study to investigate how self-esteem is affected by feedback from teachers. During the study, teachers of Grade 3 administer a short quiz where each child earns the same score (5 out of a possible 10 points). All the children are then given feedback. Half the children are told that this is a very good score, whereas the rest are told that it is an average score. In this study, what is the independent variable?

a. the child's score on the quiz
b. the child's level of self-esteem after the quiz is returned
c. the type of feedback the child receives
d. the age of the children who take part in the study

*ANSWER:* c

101. Dr. Franz sets up an experimental study to investigate how self-esteem is affected by feedback from teachers. During the study, teachers of Grade 3 administer a short quiz where each child earns the same score (5 out of a possible 10 points). All the children are then given feedback. Half the children are told that this is a very good score whereas the rest are told that it is an average score. In this study, what is the dependent variable?

a. the type of feedback the child receives
b. the child's score on the quiz
c. the age of the children who take part in the study
d. the child's level of self-esteem after the quiz is returned

*ANSWER:* d

102. Researchers studying the effects of alcohol consumption assessed the physical coordination skills of 21-year-old men. Prior to the assessment, each participant was randomly assigned to drink a beverage with either 4, 2, or 0 ounces of alcohol. In this study, what is the dependent variable?

a. the age of the research participants
b. the amount of alcohol consumed
c. the length of time between drinking the beverage and the assessment

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d. the physical coordination skills of the research participants

*ANSWER:* d

103. Researchers studying the effects of alcohol consumption assessed the physical coordination skills of 21-year-old men. Prior to the assessment, each participant was randomly assigned to drink a beverage with either 4, 2, or 0 ounces of alcohol. In this study, what is the independent variable?

a. the age of the research participants
b. the amount of alcohol consumed
c. the physical coordination skills of the research participants
d. the length of time between drinking the beverage and the assessment

*ANSWER:* b

104. Which of the following defines the term *dependent variable*?

a. an internal, motivational factor that remains stable
b. an external, uncontrolled factor that fluctuates
c. a factor that is manipulated or changed by the researcher
d. a behaviour that is observed or measured by the researcher

*ANSWER:* d

105. What is the term for the variable that is observed or measured during an experiment?

a. dependent b. independent
c. confounding d. bi-directional

*ANSWER:* a

106. What is a research technique that involves unbiased selection of participants for different experimental conditions?

a. random assignment b. correlational sampling
c. random sampling d. natural (or quasi-) assignment

*ANSWER:* a

107. Which characteristic of experimental design allows for more confident cause–effect interpretation than do other designs?

a. random assignment of subjects to groups
b. objective measurement of the variables of interest
c. people studied in naturally occurring real-world groups
d. random sampling of a population

*ANSWER:* a

108. Random assignment to either the control or experimental group is an important aspect of experimental procedures. Why is random assignment used?

a. to gather a representative sample of participants
b. to equate the experimental and control groups

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c. to ensure that cohort effects are minimized
d. to ensure that the independent variable will be reliable and valid

*ANSWER:* b

109. In comparison to laboratory studies, what is the primary advantage of using a field experimental design?
a. They often have a real-world quality that experimental studies lack.
b. They are more useful than experimental studies for determining cause-and-effect relationships.
c. They are less expensive than experimental studies.
d. They use a more representative sample of the general population.

*ANSWER:* a

110. Under what circumstances would a natural (or quasi-) experiment be most useful?
a. when the researcher wants to enhance the impact of observer influence
b. when the nature of the behaviour being studied is correlational
c. when strict random assignment cannot be used for ethical reasons
d. when the researcher wants to obtain both cross-sectional and longitudinal data

*ANSWER:* c

111. Studies have indicated that children who watch violent films demonstrate more violent behaviours. One hypothesis for this finding is that children who are more aggressive might begin with choose more violent films to view. What is this notion of existing aggression known as?
a. experimental control b. ecological factor
c. confounding variable d. random variable

*ANSWER:* c

112. Donovan wants to determine whether the timing of standing is affected by malnutrition. He plans to check the age at which malnourished and adequately nourished toddlers first pull themselves to standing. What would be the most appropriate research method for Donovan's study?
a. structured observational b. natural (or quasi-) experimental
c. ethnographical d. laboratory experimental

*ANSWER:* b

113. What is the term for studies that compare children in two naturally existing situations?
a. cross-sectional b. experimental
c. quasi-experimental d. correlational

*ANSWER:* c

114. What is the major disadvantage of the quasi-experimental approach?
a. vulnerability to observer bias
b. non-standardized treatment of research participants
c. contrived or artificial situations
d. nonrandom assignment of participants to groups

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*ANSWER:* d

115. Zurfah is currently testing children's path finding and other spatial abilities. She is most concerned with defining the details of how children acquire these skills. In order to answer her question, which research design should Zurfah use?

a. microsectional b. microgenetic
c. cross-sectional d. longitudinal

*ANSWER:* b

116. Robert is interested in understanding how his pupils acquire the ability to count using their fingers. In order to answer his question, which research design should he use?

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

*ANSWER:* b

117. What defines a cross-cultural study?

a. A researcher makes extensive observations of a given culture while living with its members.
b. Participants from different cultural or subcultural backgrounds are observed, tested, and compared.
c. The ethnographic approach is used.
d. A researcher focuses on normative rather than ideographic changes.

*ANSWER:* b

118. What are investigators who prefer the cross-cultural approach often looking for in their research?

a. longitudinal rather than cross-sectional changes
b. similarities rather than differences
c. cross-sectional rather than longitudinal changes
d. differences rather than similarities

*ANSWER:* d

119. Which method of studying developmental change would a researcher be using if he or she compared the television-viewing habits of three different cohorts of children who were attending the same middle school but were in different grades?

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

*ANSWER:* a

120. Martinova interviews preschoolers to find out what they want to be when they grow up. She compares the responses from the preschoolers to those she obtained from interviewing Grade 5 students, high-school students, and university students. Which method of studying developmental change is Martinova using?

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

*ANSWER:* a

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121. Suppose that a researcher wants to study the impact of peers on a child's acquisition of a cognitive task. The researcher uses a computer task to measure the difference in performance between Grade 1, Grade 3, and Grade 5 students, depending on whether they work alone or in a pair. Which design does this research exemplify?

a. cross-correlational b. natural longitudinal
c. cross-sectional d. longitudinal correlation

*ANSWER:* c

122. Which statement best describes a cross-sectional study spanning an age range of four years?

a. Individual differences are tracked over a four-year span.
b. Temporal descriptions of behaviour are obtained over a four-year span.
c. The data gathered from a single cohort are repeatedly assessed over a four-year span.
d. The data gathered across a four-year span are collected at the same time.

*ANSWER:* d

123. Inherent in the cross-sectional method is the possibility that age and cohort will be confounded. In a cohort effect what other variable, other than the age of the subjects, could influence the results?

a. the ethnic background of the subjects
b. an observer bias
c. differences between individuals in the groups in their interpretation of the experiences they have shared
d. differences between groups in the experiences they had during the time period in which they grew up (e.g., 1970s vs. 1990s)

*ANSWER:* d

124. The confounding of age and cohort that can occur with the cross-sectional design is most likely to impact interpretation in a comparison between which of the following age groups?

a. 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-month-olds b. 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-year-olds
c. 3-, 10-, 18-, and 30-year-olds d. 15-, 16-, and 17-year-olds

*ANSWER:* c

125. If Gabriella is interested in studying the timing of changes that occur as children develop moral thinking, what is the best research method for her to use?

a. longitudinal b. cross-sectional
c. cross-correlational d. cross-longitudinal

*ANSWER:* a

126. Hayao is interested in understanding how children's academic performance changes over long periods of time as a result of the number of friends they have. What would be Hayao's best choice of research design and method?

a. a microgenetic, experimental study b. a microgenetic, observational study
c. a longitudinal, observational study d. a cross-sectional, experimental study

*ANSWER:* c

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127. What is one advantage of the longitudinal approach to developmental research?
a. It provides temporal rather than context-specific information.
b. It allows for very precise control of the research situation.
c. Data collected are representative of the whole population.
d. Data collected can be generalized to the whole population.

*ANSWER:* a

128. Suppose that a researcher is interested in studying the stability of behaviour over time and the individual differences that are characteristic of that temporal change. Which of the following research designs would he or she most likely use?
a. cross-sectional b. longitudinal
c. field d. microgenetic

*ANSWER:* b

129. Caleb is 10 years old and as part of an ongoing research study he has been assessed for "creativity" every six months for the past six years. Now that Caleb understands what is expected on the test, his answers have become more creative and he achieves higher scores. What accounts for Caleb's increased performance?
a. selective attrition b. observer influences
c. cohort effects d. practice effects

*ANSWER:* d

130. Which research design should you choose if you were interested in exploring answers to the following questions: "When can children first understand the notion that germs can cause illness?" "At what age do children benefit most from drug education?" and "Do the effects of a training program to reduce prejudice persist over time?"
a. correlational b. longitudinal
c. sequential d. microgenetic

*ANSWER:* c

131. Ari wants to determine the optimal age for the introduction of a bullying education program in her school district. She is also interested in assessing the short- and long-term impact of the program on the development of self-esteem in children. Which research design should Ari choose?
a. cross-sectional b. longitudinal
c. sequential d. natural (or quasi-) experiment

*ANSWER:* c

132. A researcher studied the effects of a preschool enrichment program on the IQ of children starting at 2, 3, or 4 years of age. Each age group was assessed at the end of the first year of the program for short-term effects and then again five years later for long-term effects. Which research design does this study exemplify?
a. cross-sectional b. longitudinal
c. sequential d. cross-longitudinal

*ANSWER:* c

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133. According to the ethical guidelines for research outlined in the text, which of the following best describes how children can participate in research?

a. without the consent of the parent or other legal authority if the child agrees to participate
b. without the consent of the parent or other legal authority in charge if the child is informed of all features of the research
c. with the child's consent, as long as his or her name does not appear with his or her data
d. only with the informed consent of the parent or other legal authority

*ANSWER:* d

134. Sometimes to best answer a research question, the investigator would have to ask children to participate in a potentially harmful situation. In this situation, what would ethical guidelines suggest?

a. Because of the possible benefits to humankind of the knowledge obtained, the researcher should go ahead with the project.
b. As long as the children consent to participate, and the research design is a field experiment, the researcher can proceed.
c. As long as the researcher adequately debriefs subjects after the project, and the research design is microgenetic, the researcher can proceed.
d. Other means of obtaining the information should be found or the research abandoned.

*ANSWER:* d

135. Lena wants to know whether young children can be taught to have certain phobias. She argues that previous research has indicated that phobias can be taught and that there is nothing unethical about continuing such research. Do current ethical guidelines support Lena's position?

a. No, such research procedures could cause psychological harm to the participants.
b. Yes, this is acceptable if the research benefits humankind.
c. Yes, this is acceptable if parents give informed consent.
d. No, the use of such research procedures is permissible only if carried out with adults.

*ANSWER:* a

136. Isaac is interested in studying the effects of maternal drug use during pregnancy on the developing fetus. He proposes recruiting pregnant volunteers from a local neighbourhood where numerous drug addicts are known to live. He argues that because all participants would be volunteers, it would not be unethical to administer controlled doses of various drugs to the pregnant women. Under current ethical guidelines, would Isaac's research proposal be accepted?

a. yes, because the participants would be volunteers and would not have to agree if they didn't want to
b. no, because he would have to recruit women who were not yet pregnant and follow them through the entire pregnancy
c. no, because the potential harm to the unborn infants would be too great
d. yes, because the women who are using drugs have already put their unborn infants at risk

*ANSWER:* c

137. List three goals of developmentalists.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

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138. Provide one example of normative development and one example of ideographic development.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

139. List four general observations concerning the chronology of child development.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

140. What conclusion do the textbook authors reach regarding the impact of culture and historical eras on the course of human development?
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

141. Child-rearing practices in premodern times were different than our current perspective. List three points to support this statement.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

142. Briefly outline the views of the philosophers Hobbes, Rousseau, and Locke with respect to the inherent tendencies of children.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

143. Why was Darwin interested in child development?
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

144. What method of studying children did Clara and William Stern and Jean Piaget use?
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

145. Identify the two qualities that scientific measures must have if they are to be useful, and briefly explain what is meant by each of these terms.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

146. Identify three potential shortcomings of structured interviews and questionnaires in obtaining information about development.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

147. Explain how the clinical method of gathering data differs from a structured interview or questionnaire.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

148. List two ways that researchers can attempt to minimize observer influences during naturalistic observation.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

149. Briefly describe the research method known as structured observation and explain when this method might be used.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

150. Identify two potential drawbacks to the use of case studies.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

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151. Identify one key strength and one weakness of the ethnographic method.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

152. Identify one key strength and one weakness of psychophysiological methods of conducting developmental research.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

153. From the following correlation coefficients select the correlation coefficient that indicates the strongest relationship and the weakest relationship. Also, for each correlation coefficient, indicate whether the values for the two variables would tend to move in the same direction or in opposite directions.

+0.79–0.85+0.50–0.21+0.01–0.46
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

154. What is the major limitation of the correlational research design?
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

155. During an experiment the researcher changes one of the variables and measures the impact of that change. What is name for the variable that the researcher changes? What is the name for the variable that the researcher measures?
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

156. A researcher who uses a true experimental design would also use random assignment to place participants into each of the treatment and control conditions. Why is this necessary? How does this allow the researcher to assign cause-and-effect to the findings of the study?
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

157. In comparison to correlational studies, what are two main advantages of the field experiment?
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

158. Identify the main differences between natural (or quasi-) experiments and laboratory experiments.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

159. Explain how cross-cultural studies are carried out, and identify why these studies are important in fully understanding human development.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

160. Describe the procedure used by each of the four research designs for studying developmental change listed below. Also, for each research design identify the key strengths and weaknesses.
· *cross-sectional design*
· *longitudinal design*
· *sequential design*
· *microgenetic design*
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

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161. Explain what is meant by the term *cohort effects*. Identify the research design that is most likely to confound age effects and cohort effects.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

162. Identify the two general ways in which developmental changes can occur and provide examples that illustrate each of these processes.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

163. Identify the three main ethical principles that have been adopted to protect the rights of children who take part in research studies.
*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

164. Discuss the roles of maturation and learning in human development.
*ANSWER:* *Maturation* is determined by genes, in the sense that all normal humans have "species heredity" that designs and sets limits on how they will develop. Characteristics of the individual also depend upon genetic information specifically inherited from parents and ancestors.

*Learning* also determines development, but is more clearly psychological, in the sense of permanent changes in feelings, thoughts, and patterns of behaviour that result in a highly complex fashion from the experiences an individual has. Many developmental changes are the result of the interaction between maturation and learning.

165. Describe three 17th- and 18th-century philosophical controversies about the nature of the child.
*ANSWER:* One point concerned whether children are inherently good or inherently bad. Rousseau's position was that children are inherently good but often corrupted by society; this was the doctrine of innate purity. Hobbes's position was that children are inherently bad and must be controlled by society; this was the doctrine of original sin. A second point involved whether children are *driven by inborn motives* or *moulded* primarily by their environments. Rousseau favoured inborn motives and an intuitive sense of right or wrong. Locke saw the child as a *tabula rasa* with no inborn tendencies. A third point involved whether children are *"active," self-determining creatures* or *"passive" creatures moulded by parents and society* at large. Rousseau favoured the active view, noting that children should be allowed to follow their own positive inclinations. Hobbes favoured the passive view, noting that society should mould the child into being socially acceptable, and Locke favoured the passive view with his idea of the *tabula rasa*.

166. List and describe the basic elements of the experimental method.
*ANSWER:* The investigator devises an *independent variable*, which involves some way in which two or more groups of subjects are treated differently. Subjects are treated the same in all other respects, which involves *experimental control*. Groups are made as equivalent as possible through procedures such as *random assignment*. And, therefore, any differences in the way the groups behave should be a result of the independent variable. Differences are assessed by the *dependent variable*, which is some measured or observed aspect of the subjects' behaviour. It might also be noted that experiments are usually designed to test specific *hypotheses* that in turn are derived from *theories*.

167. Distinguish an experiment from a natural (or quasi-) experiment.
*ANSWER:* The basic experimental method requires that the researcher devise and manipulate an independent

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variable and also assign subjects to the groups. These procedures are necessary in getting at cause-and-effect relationships, because they narrow down the possible causes to the independent variable. In contrast, in a *natural (or quasi-)* experiment, the researcher does not change the independent variable or assign subjects randomly. Instead, the researcher takes advantage of naturally occurring independent variables and groups. Then the researcher measures some aspect of the subjects' behaviour that might have resulted from the naturally occurring independent variable. But natural (or quasi-) experiments do not allow strong cause-and-effect statements because other, uncontrolled factors may be responsible for measured differences in behaviour.

168. Briefly design a cross-sectional comparison, a longitudinal comparison, and a sequential comparison, noting essential elements of each.

*ANSWER:* A *cross-sectional comparison* involves comparing two or more groups of subjects of differing ages, such as 4-year-olds versus 8-year-olds. The groups are studied at the same point in time. A *longitudinal comparison* studies one group across a given age range, such as one group of children from age 4 through age 8. The subjects' behaviour would be measured repeatedly at two or more points in time. A *sequential comparison* is a mix of the other two, using two or more groups and also following them longitudinally. For example, 4-year-olds and 6-year-olds might be followed for two years. All of the various scientific methods (interviews, naturalistic observation, experiments, etc.) might be employed in any of the three types of comparison.

169. When interviewed, Mr. and Mrs. Williams said that their two children, Jack and Wilbur, were different from the day each child was born. Jack was very affectionate, almost never cried or fussed, and always seemed curious about the faces that appeared above his crib, even those of strangers. Wilbur, on the other hand, was irritable from the outset and often cried for no apparent reason, and usually became upset when strangers' faces came into view. Thus the Williams wondered about their children's early personalities and about children in general. (a) Whose basic theory about children is favoured here, Locke's or Rousseau's? Why? (b) Which child do you think Rousseau would pick as representative of all children? Which child would Hobbes pick? In each case, why? (c) What basic methods might the investigators employ in collecting information on Jack and Wilbur?

*ANSWER:* (a) Rousseau's view seems to be favoured, at least with regard to Jack's "positive" inclinations. Locke's view might seem to be favoured by Wilbur's more "negative," unmoulded behaviour patterns, but Locke's idea of the *tabula rasa* plays down individual differences such as those between Jack and Wilbur. (b) Rousseau would pick Jack, in accordance with positive aspects of the doctrine of innate purity. Hobbes would pick Wilbur, in accordance with the negative aspects of the doctrine of original sin. (c) A structured interview might be employed with the parents, with questions asked in specific order to allow direct comparison between the children. A clinical interview would allow the parents to determine the direction of the interview, yielding data that might otherwise be overlooked. Either of these might be incorporated into a case study if the investigator also used observation or psychological testing.

170. Dr. Bernstein kept a thorough record of her child's behaviour and progress throughout the first year of life, with careful attention to the sounds and noises her baby made that seemed to lead up to later language usage. She also kept notes on how her own behaviour affected her baby's vocalizing, in an attempt to learn how parent–child interactions influence language development. Later, in developing her own theory, she and her colleagues replicated the project on several dozen other children by observing them weekly throughout their first year of life. (a) What research methods were employed? What type of comparison was used? (b) Why was the research conducted on children other than Dr. Bernstein's? (c) If Dr. Bernstein observed that whenever she

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talked to the baby, the baby's rate of vocalizing increased, would this mean that her behaviour caused the baby's? Why or why not?

*ANSWER:* (a) Assuming that Dr. Bernstein did not try to elicit or train specific aspects of language usage in her child, the basic method is naturalistic observation and a longitudinal comparison. (b) The researchers would be interested in whether the observations generalized and reflected universal behaviours. (c) Causation should not be inferred from this type of observation. It would be necessary to experimentally vary the mother's vocalizations and other behaviour to see what effect such treatments have on the baby's language development.

171. A team of researchers set out to study aggressive behaviour in preschool children in two different play settings, one where only large playground equipment was present, and another where only small toys were present. Aggressive behaviour was defined as arguing, taking toys by force, and fighting. The researchers hypothesized that the large playground equipment would produce more sharing, whereas the small toys would produce more aggression, due to the nature of the toys. To test their hypothesis, the researchers created two groups of children, one for each play area. More aggressive behaviour was observed in the small-toy play area. (a) What research methods and techniques were employed? (b) What procedures might have been employed to ensure accuracy in the observing of aggressive behaviour? (c) Can we say for sure that the small toys caused aggressive behaviour?

*ANSWER:* (a) The basic method is a field experiment, based on the presumed use of random assignment of children to the two different play areas. (b) The researchers might have two observers independently record the same behaviours for the same children, thus allowing reliability checks. A high level of observer agreement would be necessary. (c) No, because specific aspects of the play areas were not varied experimentally. Further research would be necessary to ensure that the small toys were indeed responsible, but the researchers were off to a good start.

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