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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: History, Theories, and Methods

True / False

1. During the Middle Ages, children were nurtured until they were 7-years-old, which was considered the "age of reason."
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

2. John Locke believed that children should be treated as property and servants.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

3. Jean-Jacques Rousseau believed that children were born inherently good.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

4. John Locke said that children begin life bearing ancestral knowledge.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

5. According to Freud's psychosexual theory, children develop strong sexual attachments to the same-sex parent during the phallic stage.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

6. Extinction results from repeated performance of operant behavior without punishment.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

7. Punishments such as spanking are considered less effective than types of discipline that provide alternative, acceptable behaviors.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

8. Bandura's social cognitive theory argues that children learn by observing models.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

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9. Piaget's cognitive-developmental theory suggests that children actively learn about and take charge of their environments.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

10. Fixed action patterns are learned behaviors.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

11. During prenatal development, neurotransmitters are responsible for the physical development of female and male sex organs.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

12. The nervous systems of most, and perhaps all, animals are "prewired" to respond to most situations in general ways.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

13. The ecological systems theory of development states that only genetic factors are worth studying.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

14. The nature–nurture controversy debates whether development is continuous or a series of stages.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

15. Stage theories consider development as a continuous process.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

16. Strong arguments or reference to authority figures are commonly used as scientific evidence.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

17. Case study involves detailing an account of the behavior of multiple subjects.
   a. True
   b. False

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ANSWER: False

18. Dependent variables are manipulated by experimenters.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

19. In the context of experiments, experimental outcomes reflect the chance factors and not treatment.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

20. Cross-sequential research combines the longitudinal and cross-sectional research methods.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

Multiple Choice

21. Children were most often viewed as innately evil during _____.
    a. prehistory.
    b. the Middle Ages.
    c. the Industrial Revolution.
    d. the 20th century.

ANSWER: b

22. Jean-Jacques Rousseau is most likely to agree with the fact that
    a. children are born innately good.
    b. children are born innately evil.
    c. children are influenced by their experiences.
    d. children are indifferent to their surroundings.

ANSWER: a

23. Peter believes that the best way to raise his son is by prompting and reprimanding him whenever he does something wrong and rewarding him whenever he does something that Peter thinks is right. Peter believes that he has to be involved in shaping the child's behavior. Peter's ideas agree best with the philosopher _____.
    a. Jean Piaget
    b. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
    c. Konrad Lorenz
    d. John Locke

ANSWER: d

24. Sakari believes that her four-year-old son should always be allowed to do as he pleases. Sakari believes that her son, like all children, is incapable of doing anything wrong, and allowing her son to do whatever he wants is the best way to

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raise him. Sakari's ideas agree best with the philosopher _____.

a. Jean Piaget
b. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
c. Konrad Lorenz
d. John Locke

ANSWER: b

25. Differentiate between John Locke's writing and Jean-Jacques Rousseau's writings.

a. While Locke argued that children are inherently good, Rousseau argued that children were innately evil.
b. While Locke focused on the role of the environment, Rousseau focused on the expression of natural impulses.
c. While Locke believed that children should be treated as property and servants, Rousseau believed that children should be treated with respect and care.
d. While Locke believed in the traditional views of developmental psychology, Rousseau believed in the modern views of developmental psychology.

ANSWER: b

26. Which of the following is true of family life during the Industrial Revolution?

a. Family life was legally defined to include three generations of relatives.
b. Family life grew to include extended family members, like cousins, aunts, and uncles.
c. Family life was defined in terms of the nuclear unit of mother, father, and children.
d. Family life shrank to include only one child raised by a single parent.

ANSWER: c

27. Which of the following is true of children in the 20th century?

a. Children received greater legal protection than they did prior to then.
b. Children were married at a younger age than those in previous centuries.
c. Children were considered to be the property of their parents.
d. Children experienced less emphasis on education than during previous centuries.

ANSWER: a

28. The idea of childhood as a special time of life

a. was concurrent with a time of ease for children during the Industrial Revolution.
b. became evident during the Industrial Revolution, as children became more visible.
c. lasted through the Middle Ages; however, it slowed down during the Industrial Revolution.
d. corresponded to the Middle Ages and the importance of children in the family during this time.

ANSWER: b

29. The purpose of the first standardized intelligence test was to

a. measure IQ scores to determine genius-level abilities in children.
b. identify children who were at risk of falling behind in school.
c. create separate classrooms for children that are gifted and children that are intellectually disordered.
d. compare people of different cultural backgrounds.

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ANSWER: b

30. A similarity between John Watson's school of behaviorism and John Locke's concept of tabula rasa is that they both
    a. emphasize the joint contributions of nature and nurture to one's development.
    b. suggest that one's genetic endowment determines one's ideas, preferences, and skills.
    c. suggest that experience determines one's ideas, preferences, and skills.
    d. emphasize the importance of maturational processes.

ANSWER: c

31. Which of the following perspectives of human development is Arnold Gesell credited with?
    a. Biological maturation of children
    b. The inherent goodness of children
    c. The inherently flawed nature of children
    d. Environment influences of children

ANSWER: a

32. The psychosexual theory of development is similar to the psychosocial theory of development in that both theories
    a. assert that human development is a continuous, lifelong process with little or no gaps.
    b. suggest that a child's experiences during early stages affect the child's emotional and social life at the time and later on.
    c. believe that a child or adult's behavior is learned.
    d. suggest that adaptation and natural selection are connected with behavior.

ANSWER: b

33. According to Freud, which aspect of our personality is present at birth?
    a. The superego
    b. The id
    c. The ego
    d. The archetype

ANSWER: b

34. A two-year-old child starts screaming and crying every time their parent makes them drink a glass of milk. The child continues to behave this way until the parent takes the glass away and tells the child they do not need to drink it. According to Freud, which part of the child's personality is responsible for this behavior?
    a. The ego
    b. The superego
    c. The id
    d. The superid

ANSWER: c

35. Which of the following is true of the superego?
    a. It represents biological drives and demands instant gratification.
    b. It curbs biological drives, instincts, and reflexive actions and makes plans that are in keeping with social

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conventions.

c. It brings inward the wishes and morals of a young person's caregivers and other members of the community.

d. It develops when children learn to obtain gratification consciously.

ANSWER: c

36. A similarity between Freud's and Erikson's psychoanalytic theories is that they both are

a. types of stage theories.

b. exclusively nature theories.

c. exclusively nurture theories.

d. quantitative theories.

ANSWER: a

37. According to Freud, the ego

a. is biologically based and present at birth.

b. is driven by the quest for pleasure.

c. forces us to follow rules and acts as a moral base.

d. makes plans that are socially appropriate.

ANSWER: d

38. According to Freud,a fixation in the oral stage occurs because of

a. being toilet trained too strictly.

b. being weaned too early or breastfed for too long.

c. concentrating on school work for too long.

d. playing with older children too often.

ANSWER: b

39. A piano player often bites their nails whenever they are nervous before a performance, prompting looks from strangers and co-musicians. According to Freud, the piano player is most likely stuck in the stage of development known as the _____.

a. anal stage

b. oral stage

c. phallic stage

d. genital stage

ANSWER: b

40. A convenience store manager has a tendency to chew gum or candy throughout the day. When they cannot find something to chew on, they occasionally chew on the inside of their cheek. According to Freud, the convenience store manager is most likely stuck in the stage of development known as the _____.

a. anal stage

b. oral stage

c. phallic stage

d. genital stage

ANSWER: b

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41. According to Freud, a fixation occurs during the anal stage of development because of
    a. strict toilet training.
    b. excessive breastfeeding.
    c. excess work load in school.
    d. interaction with older children.

ANSWER: a

42. Harold often argues with his father and refuses to let him or anyone else get close to his mother. According to Freud, Harold is most likely stuck in the stage of development known as the _____.
    a. anal stage
    b. oral stage
    c. phallic stage
    d. latency stage

ANSWER: c

43. The final stage in Sigmund Freud's theory of psychosexual development is the _____.
    a. latency stage
    b. anal stage
    c. genital stage
    d. oral stage

ANSWER: c

44. Which of the following is true of Freud's legacy for future thinkers?
    a. His focus on the scientific method has led to stronger ways of studying human development.
    b. His emphasis on evolutionary changes has led to further research on behavioral changes in each generation.
    c. His focus on the importance of genetics has led to modern researchers understanding how genetics and environment intersect.
    d. His emphasis on the emotional needs of children has influenced how educators understand children's misbehaviors.

ANSWER: d

45. Whose theory of psychosocial development places the greatest emphasis on the ego?
    a. Erik Erikson
    b. Sigmund Freud
    c. Abraham Maslow
    d. Jean Piaget

ANSWER: a

46. According to Erikson, which of the following is true of early experiences?
    a. They are more challenging than later experiences.
    b. They continue to affect future development.
    c. They exert very little influence on who we become.

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d. They only predict future development once we reach six to eight years of age.

ANSWER: b

47. Erikson argued that individuals frequently experience a period of inner conflict that causes them to examine their values and the roles they play in life. He referred to this period as _____.

a. identity crisis
b. operant conditioning
c. latency stage
d. genital stage

ANSWER: a

48. An advantage of Erikson's psychosocial theory is it

a. reinforces the importance of unconscious forces in human development.
b. emphasizes the importance of human consciousness and choice.
c. explains to what extent human behavior is a product of evolutionary change.
d. suggests that childhood experiences could easily be overcome as we develop in our lives.

ANSWER: b

49. A four-year-old child is wetting the bed at night when sleeping. A special pad is placed under the child while they are asleep. If the pad becomes wet, a bell rings. After several repetitions, the child learns to wake up before wetting the pad and eventually stops wetting the bed altogether. In this scenario, which of the following theories has been applied to treat the child's bed-wetting?

a. Psychodynamic theory
b. Cognitive theory
c. Psychosocial theory
d. Learning theory

ANSWER: d

50. A young child throws tantrums as soon as they are asked to take a bath. The parent has now started giving the child candy every bath time, and the child has slowly started to look forward to taking baths instead of throwing tantrums. In this scenario, the candy acts as a _____.

a. scaffold
b. negative reinforcer
c. scheme
d. positive reinforcer

ANSWER: d

51. A six-year-old goes to school and every day at lunch break finds a treat in the lunch bag. The child never misses school and looks forward to lunch every day. In this scenario, which of the following theories can be attributed to the child's good attendance at school and enjoying lunch break?

a. Psychodynamic theory
b. Cognitive theory
c. Psychosocial theory

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d. Learning theory

ANSWER: d

52. In which form of learning do children come to engage in a behavior because of its effects?

a. Classical conditioning
b. Operant conditioning
c. Active learning
d. Passive learning

ANSWER: b

53. Which process directed at influencing the behavior patterns of young children involves the use of operant conditioning?

a. Fixation
b. Socialization
c. Transition
d. Maturation

ANSWER: b

54. The most accurate statement about the use of reinforcement is it

a. increases the frequency of a behavior.
b. creates feelings of anger and resentment.
c. is considered a negative punishment.
d. is considered an ineffective method of child-rearing.

ANSWER: a

55. An outcome of the use of punishment with children is that it

a. works even when its delivery is not guaranteed.
b. encourages children to respect authority.
c. may cause feelings of anger and hostility.
d. may provide clear alternatives to unacceptable behavior.

ANSWER: c

56. Which of the following is an example of observational learning?

a. A person fishing at a lake jumps when they hear loud thunder.
b. A child is not given any dessert because they did not eat their vegetables at dinner.
c. A grandchild watches a grandparent make cookie dough, and the grandchild mimics the grandparent's behavior.
d. A 10-year-old stops having temper tantrums in public when the parent begins ignoring them.

ANSWER: c

57. In the context of theories of development, a cognitive theorist is most likely to study how

a. children confront and resolve developmental crises in their lives.
b. the id, ego, and superego work together to form a healthy personality.

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c. patterns of reinforcement and punishment promote learning.
d. children perceive and mentally represent the world.

ANSWER: d

58. From his research on intelligence tests, Piaget concluded that children's incorrect answers
a. followed consistent cognitive processes.
b. demonstrated their logical mental processes.
c. resulted from inconsistent cognitive processing.
d. resulted from unstructured mental processing.

ANSWER: a

59. Piaget's believed that children
a. came into the world as a tabula rasa or a "blank tablet."
b. have an inborn predisposition toward good or evil.
c. actively intend to learn about and take intellectual charge of their worlds.
d. intend to develop into generous and moral individuals.

ANSWER: c

60. A scheme can be changed by
a. the process of assimilation.
b. comparing old information with new schemes.
c. getting more complex as children age according to their genotype.
d. the process of accommodation.

ANSWER: d

61. Sarah gives her four-year-old son Lee an apple each day and tells Lee that apples are fruits. However, one day, Sarah gives Lee an orange. Sarah tells Lee that oranges are also fruits. Which of the following is most likely to occur to Lee's scheme of fruits?
a. Lee creates a new scheme for oranges.
b. Lee ignores the new information about oranges.
c. Lee incorporates the information so that his scheme now includes apples and oranges.
d. Lee eliminates the concept of apple, and now his scheme of fruits only contains oranges.

ANSWER: c

62. Which of the following measures is taken up by teachers who follow Piaget's views?
a. They look at a child's ability to suppress their aggressive tendencies.
b. They gear instructions to advance the child's developmental level.
c. They assist children in completing problems in workbooks.
d. They suggest that children of all ages process information similarly.

ANSWER: b

63. The field of ethology
a. deals with the ways in which children encode information.

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b. examines how children learn to act by observing models.
c. observes children going through stages of psychosexual development.
d. involves the study of behaviors that are specific to a species.

ANSWER: d

64. Dr. Fitzsimmons is an evolutionary psychologist. He studies the ways in which adaptation and natural selection are connected with mental processes and behavior. Given Dr. Fitzsimmons background, which of the following statements is the doctor most likely expected to make?
a. Patterns of behavior are transmitted genetically from one generation to another.
b. Prenatal exposure to hormones has little effect on gender behaviors.
c. The same level of influence of biology affects humans as it does other animals.
d. Instincts have little effect on the behavior of an individual.

ANSWER: a

65. Which of the following methods of study is advocated by Urie Bronfenbrenner?
a. Studying the changes that a person undergoes throughout life
b. Studying two-way interactions between a child and their parents
c. Focusing on the unconscious conflicts and urges that primarily influence human development
d. Focusing solely on maturational forces that influence human development

ANSWER: b

66. Robinette is four-year-old and goes to a play school when his mother goes to work. Robinette spends weekdays in this school, and gets to play with other children who are his age and also listens to rhymes and stories from his teacher. Which of the following systems is represented by Robinette's play school?
a. The mesosystem
b. The exosystem
c. The microsystem
d. The macrosystem

ANSWER: c

67. Joel is the mother of a 10-year-old daughter and works on an assembly line at a large manufacturing plant. Joel's work requires long hours in order to have enough money to pay the household bills every month. As a result, Joel is unable to make it to her daughter's soccer games. Which of the following systems is represented by Joel's workplace?
a. The mesosystem
b. The exosystem
c. The microsystem
d. The macrosystem

ANSWER: b

68. In the context of human development, which of the following is true of the microsystem?
a. It involves interactions between the school and the larger community.
b. It involves interactions based on the cultural settings of the individual.
c. It involves interactions with environmental changes that occur over the life course.

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d. It initially involves interactions based on caregiving mostly with parents and others.

ANSWER: d

69. The ecological systems theory of development holds that interactions of the various settings within the microsystem occur in the _____.

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

ANSWER: a

70. In the context of human development, which of the following is true of the macrosystem?

a. It involves interactions in the school and the larger community.
b. It involves interactions based on the cultural settings of the individual.
c. It involves interactions with environmental changes that occur over the life course.
d. It involves interactions based on caregiving with parents and others.

ANSWER: b

71. In the context of human development, the system that considers the influence of environmental changes that occur over time is the _____.

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

ANSWER: c

72. Issues such as the prevention of child abuse, substance use disorders, and unlawful acts by juveniles may benefit from broader strategies due to the _____.

a. empirical approach
b. cognitive approach
c. ecological approach
d. equilibration approach

ANSWER: c

73. Jazz is 12-years-old and his parents divorced. His parents agreed to maintain joint custody of him. During Jazz's weekly stays with one of his parent's, Jazz was caught shoplifting twice over the course of six months and let go with two warnings. Now, two years later, Jazz is volunteering in the community and earning good grades in school. In the context of the ecological perspective, Jazz's current bounce back from a period of unlawful behavior is due to the influence of his _____.

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

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ANSWER: c

74. The perspective that addresses the effects of human diversity on people is the _____.
a. biological perspective
b. ecological perspective
c. genetic perspective
d. sociocultural perspective

ANSWER: d

75. A college student is studying a perspective on human development that emphasizes the relationships between living organisms and their environment. The college student is most likely studying the _____.
a. evolutionary perspective
b. cognitive perspective
c. ecological perspective
d. ethological perspective

ANSWER: c

76. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory suggests that:
a. a child's interactions with adults organize the child's learning experiences.
b. children learn only through a complex interaction of rewards and punishments.
c. children are like miniature adults and need to be rigidly instructed to obtain cognitive skills.
d. a child's development is unaffected by ethnicity and gender.

ANSWER: a

77. A similarity between Piaget's cognitive developmental theory and Vygotsky's sociocultural theory is that they both
a. emphasize the joint contributions of nature and nurture to one's development.
b. suggest that one's genetic endowment determines one's ideas, preferences, and skills.
c. suggest that experience determines one's ideas, preferences, and skills.
d. see the child's functioning as adaptive.

ANSWER: d

78. In the context of the nature-nurture controversy, nature refers to the influence of _____.
a. heredity
b. nutrition
c. culture
d. environment

ANSWER: a

79. The nature–nurture debate is concerned with the
a. question of why genes are more influential in development than environment.
b. question of why the environment is more important in development than evolution.
c. relationship between heredity and environmental influences on human development.

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d. relationship between heredity and how genes are expressed through maturation.

ANSWER: c

80. The major limitation of correlational information is that it:

a. can only be used with nonhuman (animal) participants.

b. may not always yield correct results.

c. cannot be used to determine cause-and-effect relationships between variables.

d. gives the researcher so much control over the variables that the results can be easily manipulated.

ANSWER: c

81. Earl is a nutritionist and he is writing a paper on what 13-year-olds eat today compared with what they used to eat as 4-year-olds. Earl monitors the food intake every day of a 4-year-old child by asking relatives and teachers for information about the child's diet. Earl compiles data over nine years. Which method of gathering information does Earl use?

a. A survey

b. A naturalistic

c. A case study

d. An experiment

ANSWER: c

82. Dr. Manquero forms a hypothesis that ingesting chocolate prior to an exam will improve exam performance. She gives the experimental group chocolate and does not give the control group anything. She then gives the participants an exam. In this experiment, which of the following is the dependent variable?

a. The time the chocolate is consumed

b. The time the exam is taken

c. The performance on the exam

d. The amount of chocolate consumed

ANSWER: c

83. Dr. Lau carries out a study with a hypothesis that caffeine enhances performance in sports. He lets the experimental group consume 100 mg of caffeine and does not give any caffeine to the control group. He then makes the participants sprint for two minutes. In this experiment, which of the following is the independent variable?

a. The time between when the caffeine was consumed and the start of the sprint

b. The consumption of caffeine

c. The performance on the sprint

d. The duration of the sprint

ANSWER: b

84. An experimental group

a. consists of subjects who receive treatment in an experiment.

b. is involved in the frequent manipulation of all conditions in an experiment.

c. consists of those subjects who do not receive treatment in an experiment.

d. is involved in only correlational research in an experiment.

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Chapter 01: History, Theories, and Methods

ANSWER: a

85. The purpose of having random assignment in an experiment is that it
   a. prevents subjects from knowing of which experimental group they are a member.
   b. provides ethical reasons for being in an experiment.
   c. makes sure that the results are caused by the treatment.
   d. determines how the subjects will behave in the experiment.

ANSWER: c

86. Which of the following circumstances would make a researcher use other animals instead of human participants?
   a. When the use of human participants would be considered unethical
   b. When the use of human participants would require deception on the part of the researcher
   c. When the researcher would be forced to keep a human participant's identity confidential
   d. When the use of other animals would be cheaper than human participants

ANSWER: a

87. The type of research study in which the same people are observed repeatedly over time, and changes in development, such as gains in height or changes in mental abilities, are recorded is known as _____.
   a. longitudinal research
   b. cross-sectional research
   c. adaptive clinical research
   d. correlational research

ANSWER: a

88. What is the name of one of the methods combined in cross-sequential research that involves taking measures of participants of the same age group at different times?
   a. The cohort effect
   b. A time lag
   c. A standardized test
   d. The correlational coefficient

ANSWER: b

89. Cross-sequential research combines the longitudinal and cross-sectional methods so that
   a. the study can last for the participants' entire lifetime.
   b. it can produce the desired cohort effects.
   c. many of their individual drawbacks are overcome.
   d. it eliminates ethical problems and can be considered an effective research method.

ANSWER: c

90. The most important reason for having ethical guidelines about how research must be conducted is that
   a. following such guidelines guarantees publication of one's results.
   b. these guidelines protect the welfare of the research participants.
   c. following these guidelines guarantee researchers grants and other sources of external funding.

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d. these guidelines eliminate hurdles and shorten the process of research.

ANSWER: b

91. John Locke suggested that a child came into the world as _____.
a. innately good
b. a tabula rasa
c. innately evil
d. a genetic product

ANSWER: b

92. The process of restoring cognitive harmony when something that does not fit existing schemes is known as _____.
a. a fixed action pattern.
b. scaffolding.
c. zoning in on proximal development.
d. equilibration.

ANSWER: d

93. According to Freud, our biological drives are represented by the _____.
a. superego
b. id
c. ego
d. subconscious

ANSWER: b

94. The most obvious applications of information processing occur in the field of _____.
a. medicine
b. teaching
c. engineering
d. manufacturing

ANSWER: b

95. A "releasing stimulus" evokes stereotyped patterns of behavior, also known as _____.
a. learned behavioral tendencies
b. fixed action patterns
c. mnemonics
d. survival mechanisms

ANSWER: b

96. Cross-cultural studies examine children's interactions with their _____.
a. mesosystem
b. exosystem

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c. macrosystem
d. microsystem

ANSWER: c

97. The concept emphasized by the sociocultural perspective is _____.
a. reinforcement
b. structural accommodation
c. ethnicity
d. life crisis

ANSWER: c

98. The theorist that is most closely associated with the sociocultural perspective is _____.
a. Jean Piaget
b. Urie Bronfenbrenner
c. Lev Vygotsky
d. Erik Erikson

ANSWER: c

99. A major controversy in psychology involves sorting out the influences of heredity and environment. This controversy is known as the _____.
a. active-passive controversy
b. continuity-discontinuity controversy
c. nature-nurture controversy
d. physiological-psychological controversy

ANSWER: c

100. The term referring to a number ranging from +1.00 to −1.00 that expresses the direction (positive or negative) and strength of the relationship between two variables is known as the _____.
a. covariance coefficient
b. correlation coefficient
c. maximum-likelihood coefficient
d. reciprocal correlation

ANSWER: b

Essay

101. Describe the three parts of personality as theorized by Freud.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Freud theorized three parts of the personality: the id, ego, and superego. The id is present at birth and is unconscious. It represents biological drives and demands instant gratification, as suggested by a baby's wailing. The ego, or the conscious sense of self, begins to develop when children learn to obtain gratification consciously, without screaming or crying. The ego curbs the appetites of the id and makes plans that are in keeping with social conventions so that a person can find gratification but avoid social disapproval. The superego develops throughout infancy and early childhood. It brings inward the wishes and morals of the child's caregivers and other members of the community.

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Chapter 01: History, Theories, and Methods

102. Discuss Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Erik Erikson (1902–1994) modified Freud's theory and extended it through the adult years. Erikson's theory, like Freud's, focuses on the development of the emotional life and psychological traits, but Erikson focuses on social relationships rather than sexual or aggressive instincts. Therefore, Erikson speaks of psychosocial development rather than of psychosexual development. Furthermore, Erikson places greater emphasis on the ego, or the sense of self. Erikson (1963) extended Freud's five stages to eight to include the concerns of adulthood. Rather than label his stages after parts of the body, Erikson labeled them after the life crisis that people might encounter during that stage.

103. Describe two solutions that use operant conditioning for improving a child's grades in school.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. In this scenario, operant conditioning can be applied using either reinforcement or punishment. For example, a child who earns good grades in school may have their behavior reinforced by receiving extra privileges, such as extended television time or a trip to an amusement park. These situations most closely reflect instances of positive reinforcement, in that the child receives a desired stimulus in order to facilitate better performance in school. A child who performs poorly in school, by contrast, may experience punishment in the form of reduced television time. This would be an example of negative punishment, since in this case, a desired stimulus is removed in order to reduce the incidence of poor academic performance.

104. Describe the key concepts in Vygotsky's sociocultural theory.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. The key concepts in Vygotsky's theory include the zone of proximal development and scaffolding. The zone of proximal development (ZPD) refers to a range of tasks that a child can carry out with the help of someone who is more skilled, as in an apprenticeship. In Vygotsky's theory, teachers and parents provide children with problem-solving methods that serve as cognitive scaffolding while the child gains the ability to function independently.

105. Discuss the importance of evolutionary psychology in studying human development.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. The field of evolutionary psychology studies the ways in which adaptation and natural selection are connected with mental processes and behavior. One of the concepts of evolutionary psychology is that not only physical traits but also patterns of behavior, including social behavior, evolve and are transmitted genetically from generation to generation. In other words, behavior patterns that help an organism to survive and reproduce are likely to be transmitted to the next generation. Such behaviors are believed to include aggression, strategies of mate selection, even altruism—that is, self-sacrifice of the individual to help perpetuate the family group.

106. Discuss the importance of studying human diversity to students.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Studying diversity is also important so that students have appropriate educational experiences. To teach students and guide their learning, educators need to understand children's family values and cultural expectations. Issues that affect people from various ethnic groups include bilingualism, ethnic differences in intelligence test scores, the prevalence of suicide among members of different backgrounds, and patterns of child-rearing among parents of various groups.

107. Describe the three controversies in human development.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. The following are the main controversies: (1) nature versus nurture, (2) continuity versus discontinuity, and (3) active versus passive. The nature versus nurture controversy is not as much a controversy as it is a debate. The issue is to delineate how much and what aspects of development are due

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to genetic influences and which are due to environmental influences. The issue of continuity or discontinuity concerns the orderliness and linearity of human development. Continuity theories assume that development is steady, gradual, stage-like, and sequential. Discontinuity theories stress individual differences in development and that development involves both gains and losses. The active versus passive controversy focuses on how big a role the child plays in their own development. Theorists, such as Freud, seemed to think that development was something that happened to children (passive), while Piaget stressed the active role children take in their own cognitive development.

108. Discuss the influence of heredity and environment on human behavior.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Today, though, nearly all researchers agree that nature (heredity) and nurture (environment) play important roles in nearly every area of development. Language is based in structures found in certain areas of the brain. Thus, biology (nature) plays a vital role. Children also come to speak the languages spoken by their caretakers. Parent–child similarities in accent and vocabulary provide additional evidence for the role of learning (nurture) in language development.

109. Describe the naturalistic-observation studies method for studying development.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Naturalistic-observation studies are conducted in "the field," that is, in the natural, or real-life, settings in which they happen. In field studies, investigators observe the natural behavior of children in settings such as homes, playgrounds, and classrooms and try not to interfere with it. Researchers may try to "blend into the woodwork" by sitting quietly in the back of a classroom or by observing the class through a one-way mirror.

110. Describe the case-study method for studying development.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. The case study is a carefully drawn account of the behavior of an individual. Parents who keep diaries of their children's activities are involved in informal case studies. Case studies themselves often use a number of different kinds of information. In addition to direct observation, case studies may include questionnaires, standardized tests, and interviews. Information gleaned from public records may be included. Scientists who use the case-study method try to record all relevant factors in a person's behavior, and they are cautious in drawing conclusions about what leads to what.

111. Discuss the limitations of Correlational information?

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Correlational information can reveal relationships between variables, but it does not show cause and effect. It may seem logical to assume that exposure to violent media makes people more aggressive, but it may also be that more aggressive people choose violent media. This research bias is termed a *selection factor*. Similarly, studies report that children (especially boys) in divorced families tend to show more behavioral problems than children in intact families. These studies, however, do not show that divorce causes these adjustment problems.

112. Define the longitudinal research method. Explain the major drawbacks of the longitudinal research method.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. In longitudinal research, the same people are observed repeatedly over time, and changes in development, such as gains in height or changes in mental abilities, are recorded. Longitudinal studies have drawbacks. For example, it can be difficult to enlist volunteers to participate in a study that will last a lifetime. Many subjects fall out of touch as the years pass; others die. The researchers must be patient or arrange to enlist future generations of researchers.

113. Discuss the challenge presented to cross-sectional research by the cohort effect.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. A major challenge to cross-sectional research is the cohort effect. A cohort is a group of

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people born at about the same time. As a result, they experience cultural and other events unique to their age group. In other words, children and adults of different ages are not likely to have shared similar cultural backgrounds.

114. Discuss the benefits of cross-sequential research.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Cross-sequential research combines the longitudinal and cross-sectional methods so that many of their individual drawbacks are overcome. In the cross-sequential study, the full span of the ideal longitudinal study is broken up into convenient segments. Cross-sequential research combines three methods: cross-sectional, longitudinal, and time lag.

115. Discuss the ethical considerations that researchers must consider while carrying out research on human development.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Researchers adhere to ethical standards that are intended to promote the dignity of the individual, foster human welfare, and maintain scientific integrity. These standards also ensure that they do not use methods or treatments that harm subjects:

- Researchers are not to use methods that may do physical or psychological harm.
- Participants (and parents, if participants are minors) must be informed of the purposes of the research and about the research methods.
- Participants must provide voluntary consent to participate in the study.
- Participants may withdraw from the study at any time, for any reason.
- Participants should be offered information about the results of the study.
- The identities of the participants are to remain confidential.
- Researchers should present their research plans to a committee of their colleagues and gain the committee's approval before proceeding.

These guidelines present researchers with a number of hurdles to overcome before proceeding with and while conducting research, but because they protect the welfare of participants, the guidelines are valuable.

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