Life Span Human Development 10th edition Sigelman Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1

1. Development is best defined as
   a. individual differences in human behavior.
   b. the systematic changes and continuities from conception to death.
   c. the way in which people change in positive ways across time.
   d. the systematic unfolding of genetic potential.

ANSWER: b

2. Albert, a developmental psychologist, conducts research on children's emotional reactions to studying math in school. Albert is concerned with children's
   a. cognitive development.
   b. maturational development.
   c. physical development.
   d. psychosocial development.

ANSWER: d

3. Which characteristic belongs mainly in the cognitive domain of development?
   a. physical maturation of the body
   b. a changing personality
   c. poor interpersonal skills
   d. language acquisition

ANSWER: d

4. Changes in motor ability and the smoothness or wrinkling of the skin due to age would be aspects of which domain of development?
   a. maturational domain
   b. biological domain
   c. cognitive domain
   d. psychosocial domain

ANSWER: b

5. Traditionally, growth has been defined as
   a. physical changes that occur from conception to maturity.
   b. the biological unfolding of genetic potential.
   c. positive changes across the lifespan.
   d. gains, changes, and losses at each stage of the lifecycle.

ANSWER: a

6. The term *emerging adulthood* refers to individuals from about age
   a. 11 to 17.
   b. 18 to 29.
   c. 29 to 37.
   d. 38 to 46.

ANSWER: b

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Chapter 1

7. According to Arnett, individuals currently in the "emerging adulthood" stage of development would most likely
   a. be leading very stable lives.
   b. feel adult-like in all ways.
   c. be focused more on others than themselves.
   d. believe in a life of limitless possibilities.

ANSWER: d

8. Which term is best defined as the shared knowledge, beliefs, values, and practices of a people?
   a. Meso system
   b. social clock
   c. culture
   d. cohort

ANSWER: c

9. The term *age grade* refers to a
   a. group of individuals who are all the same mental age.
   b. socially defined age group, with culture-specific assigned roles, privileges, and responsibilities.
   c. universally defined age group, with globally accepted roles, privileges, and responsibilities.
   d. group of children being assigned to specific school classes based on academic test scores.

ANSWER: b

10. "Senior" discounts on meals available only to individuals over age 55 provide an excellent example of
   a. an age norm.
   b. a social clock.
   c. an age grade.
   d. a social convoy.

ANSWER: c

11. A company requires employees to retire at the age of 65. This policy is an example of
   a. age norms.
   b. age stratification.
   c. the young-old principle.
   d. the social clock.

ANSWER: a

12. When 60-year-old Madonna wore a miniskirt to a wedding, several friends commented that they "sure wish Madonna would act more like a 60-year-old." This comment best illustrates the concept of
   a. age norms.
   b. age grade.
   c. cohort effects.
   d. maturational effects.

ANSWER: a

13. Which term best describes an individual's sense of when certain events should be experienced and whether the

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individual is ahead or behind this schedule?

a. age norms
b. age stratification
c. social clock
d. age grade

ANSWER: c

14. Manuel had hoped to graduate from college by age 22 but enrolled for the first time at age 52. The anxiety Manuel feels because of this situation may be best explained by the concept of

a. biological maturation.
b. a social clock.
c. plasticity.
d. historical change.

ANSWER: b

15. Research on the effects of high and low socioeconomic status found that

a. youth from high-income families tend to reach milestones of adulthood earlier and feel like adults sooner.
b. the United States has one of the smallest gaps between the rich and the poor among the wealthy nations of the world.
c. higher-socioeconomic status parents and children experience more stress than lower-socioeconomic status parents and children.
d. measurable differences in brain development exist between high and low socioeconomic children.

ANSWER: d

16. Who is likely to attain the milestones of adulthood the earliest?

a. Randy, who lives in a wealthy suburb and attends private school
b. Kerry, who lives in a housing project and dropped out of high school
c. Jaylin, who lives in a Manhattan penthouse and is home-schooled
d. Tanesha, who lives in a middle-class home and goes to the local high school

ANSWER: b

17. Development of the idea of adolescence occurred as

a. more industrialization and an educated labor force required laws that restricted child labor and made schooling compulsory.
b. recognition of the risks associated with early childbearing led to increases in the age at which females could be married.
c. the criminal justice system recognized that teenagers, while different from children, did not possess the reasoning capabilities of adults.
d. the westward expansion of the United States created a need for a young, strong, and healthy workforce.

ANSWER: a

18. Which country currently has the lowest life expectancy at birth?

a. South Korea
b. United States
c. Canada

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d. Japan

ANSWER: b

19. Scientists who focus their research on how older adults adapt to economic, psychological, and physical changes are referred to as

a. lifespan develop mentalists.

b. anthropologists.

c. pubescence specialists.

d. gerontologists.

ANSWER: d

20. Which of the following reflects the principle that human development is a lifelong process?

a. A person has the capacity to adapt to any challenging circumstances over the course of their life.

b. From birth to death, a person will continue to add new capabilities and processes without loss.

c. Understanding adult choices requires looking back at how these choices took shape in childhood.

d. Both historical events and cultural factors impact how a person develops throughout their lifetime.

ANSWER: c

21. Some intellectual abilities peak in adolescence, while other skills peak in middle age. Some skills decline in late adulthood, while others continue to increase into late adulthood. These differing rates of increase and decline illustrate which assumption of the life-span perspective?

a. Development is multidirectional.

b. Development is characterized by lifelong plasticity.

c. Development is multiply influenced.

d. Development is shaped by its historical-cultural context.

ANSWER: a

22. After taking time off for 20 years to raise her children, Loretta decided to go back to college to get a degree. She was nervous about being away from an educational environment for so long, and many things had changed, but after a few rough weeks she was able to get comfortable and scored a 96 on her first exam. What enabled Loretta to succeed in this new life experience?

a. continuity

b. plasticity

c. social clock

d. maturation

ANSWER: b

23. Which best exemplifies the concept of neuro plasticity?

a. the ability to use your arm to draw after the arm was severely broken

b. the development of thicker heart muscles in old age after undertaking an aerobic exercise class

c. the production of large amounts of testosterone during puberty

d. the formation of new brain cell connections as the result of reading a book

ANSWER: d

24. The fact that many adult males who lived through the Great Depression later had erratic careers and unstable

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marriages exemplifies

a. the impact of historical context on development.
b. the multidirectional nature of development.
c. maturational deficits.
d. the baby boom generation.

ANSWER: a

25. In the late 19th century, several scholars began to carefully observe the growth and development of their own children and to publish their findings in the form of

a. meta-analysis data.
b. baby biographies.
c. correlational studies.
d. sequential designs.

ANSWER: b

26. Which researcher was considered the most influential baby biographer and whose interest in child development stemmed from an interest in evolution?

a. Urie Bronfenbrenner
b. B. F. Skinner
c. Erik Erikson
d. Charles Darwin

ANSWER: d

27. Which researcher is most often cited as the founder of developmental psychology and who also invented the questionnaire to study children's thinking?

a. Jean Piaget
b. B. F. Skinner
c. Erik Erikson
d. G. Stanley Hall

ANSWER: d

28. G. Stanley Hall characterized adolescence as a transitional time of emotional ups and downs and rapid changes, a time Hall referred to as

a. emerging adulthood.
b. latent childhood.
c. storm and stress.
d. ethnocentrism.

ANSWER: c

29. A theory is best defined as a

a. set of propositions used to control developmental outcomes.
b. set of ideas proposed to describe and explain certain phenomena.
c. factual description of developmental phenomena.
d. series of systematic tests of all available hypotheses.

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ANSWER: b

30. A good scientific theory should
    a. be falsifiable.
    b. be vague and broad in scope.
    c. never be subjected to revision or abandonment.
    d. be based on a nature rather than nurture perspective.

ANSWER: a

31. The question of how biological and environmental forces impact development is referred to as the
    a. continuity–discontinuity issue.
    b. passive–active issue.
    c. nature–nurture issue.
    d. proximal–distal issue.

ANSWER: c

32. Regarding the nature–nurture issue, a strong believer in nature would suggest that
    a. environmental influences are more important than genetic makeup in determining human behavior.
    b. maturation forces are more influential than environmental experiences in determining human behavior.
    c. teaching and enrichment of the environment are often more influential than genetics in determining human behavior.
    d. humans are basically good.

ANSWER: b

33. Because Dr. Patel falls on the "nurture" side of the nature–nurture issue, Dr. Patel is most likely to believe that
    a. if infants are given normal opportunities to move about, their motor skills will naturally unfold in a universal sequence.
    b. teachers' expectations for their students' success will have little effect on how they actually perform academically.
    c. while children's experiences in school will have an impact on their intellectual development, what the child is "born with" matters more.
    d. a parent's care can greatly impact the development of a child.

ANSWER: d

34. Which represents a maturational process?
    a. being taught how to pay attention
    b. changing one's violent ways as the result of intense therapy
    c. learning to tie your shoes
    d. the development of pubic hair during puberty

ANSWER: d

35. Which term best describes all the physical and social conditions that can affect us from our prenatal environment to our present living conditions to our social interactions with other people?
    a. nurture
    b. nature

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c. continuity
d. discontinuity

ANSWER: a

36. When an organism learns, which process brings about the relatively permanent changes in actions, thoughts, or feelings?
a. maturation
b. genetics
c. instincts
d. experience

ANSWER: d

37. Nature is to nurture as
a. maturation is to learning.
b. experience is to genetics.
c. psychology is to biology.
d. positive is to negative.

ANSWER: a

38. Regarding the theories of development, which issue focuses on whether development occurs gradually in small steps or involves more abrupt changes?
a. nature–nurture
b. plasticity–directionality
c. continuity–discontinuity
d. universality–context-specificity

ANSWER: c

39. Jesse believes that development proceeds through a series of developmental stages, each of which represents distinct changes. Jesse would best be described as a
a. discontinuity theorist.
b. learning theorist.
c. continuity theorist.
d. context-specificity theorist.

ANSWER: a

40. The universality–context-specificity issue is concerned with whether
a. we all follow the same or different developmental paths.
b. environmental or biological factors are more influential in development.
c. we pass through abrupt developmental stages or develop in small, gradual steps.
d. we all participate in our developmental outcomes or not.

ANSWER: a

41. The statement, “change is different from person to person because cultures differ from person to person,” best fits with which approach to development?

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a. discontinuity
b. plasticity
c. context-specific
d. universality

ANSWER: c

42. Which theory of development asks fundamental questions about how the characteristics and behaviors we observe in humans today may have helped our ancestors adapt to their environments and survive to pass these genes on to their children?

a. cognitive-developmental
b. evolutionary
c. Bio ecological systems
d. learning

ANSWER: b

43. Researchers are collecting data on children's play and how today's play behaviors are similar to the types of play displayed by their early ancestors. These researchers will also try to determine how the se similar play behaviors contributed to children's development and adaptation throughout history. Which theoretical viewpoint does this research best illustrate?

a. evolutionary
b. psychoanalytic
c. Bio ecological systems
d. learning

ANSWER: a

44. Rayan and Aki believe their children act the way they do because of the unconscious workings of their minds. Their belief best illustrates which theory of development?

a. cognitive-developmental
b. contextual
c. behavioral
d. psychoanalytic

ANSWER: d

45. Which the orist viewed development as involving conflicts between the id, ego, and superego with maturation occurring through the oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital stages?

a. Jean Piaget
b. Sigmund Freud
c. B. F. Skinner
d. Ivan Pavlov

ANSWER: b

46. One strength of Freud's approach to development is his explanation of how

a. early experience can influence later development.
b. children learn through observation.
c. reinforcement and punishment determine behavior.

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d. conscious motivations underlie most decision-making.

ANSWER: a

47. Which theorist is best known for his eight stages of psychosocial development and for his exploration of the issue of identity versus role confusion in adolescents?

a. Erik Erikson
b. Jean Piaget
c. John Watson
d. Urie Bronfenbrenner

ANSWER: a

48. Which pair were major contributors to early learning theories?

a. Erik Erikson and Sigmund Freud
b. Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky
c. John Watson and B. F. Skinner
d. Urie Bronfenbrenner and G. Stanley Hall

ANSWER: c

49. The basic premise of Skinner's instrumental conditioning is that

a. most learning occurs when a person mimics an observed model.
b. learning takes place over a series of qualitatively different stages.
c. the consequences that follow a behavior impact the likelihood of the behavior being repeated.
d. pairing a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus will lead to a conditioned stimulus.

ANSWER: c

50. Peyton goes along with an older sibling to gymnastics class and watches closely while this sibling works on the balance beam. One day, Peyton's parents see Peyton out in the back yard, with a board spread across two big boxes, doing some of the same maneuvers that the sibling had performed in gymnastics class. This story best illustrates the theory of

a. Albert Bandura.
b. B. F. Skinner.
c. Sigmund Freud.
d. John Watson.

ANSWER: a

51. Which theorist believed that children's thinking progressed through the sensor I motor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational stages of cognitive development?

a. Erik Erikson
b. Jean Piaget
c. Sigmund Freud
d. Urie Bronfenbrenner

ANSWER: b

52. The basic premise of Jean Piaget's theory is that

a. most learning occurs when a person mimics an observed model.

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b. children think differently than adults do.

c. the consequences that follow a behavior impact the likelihood of the behavior being repeated.

d. people use defense mechanisms to combat inner conflicts and anxieties.

ANSWER: b

53. Which perspective would be most likely to focus on the interaction between a changing environmental context and a person who is producing changes in the environment?

a. psychoanalytic

b. systems

c. discontinuity

d. universality

ANSWER: b

54. Chou's parent had a terrible day at work and when the parent got home, snapped at Chou because the television was too loud. This illustrates the impact on Chou of the

a. Chrono system.

b. Exo system.

c. Macro system.

d. Meso system.

ANSWER: b

55. People and their environments and the relations between these two change over time and unfold in particular patterns or sequences over the lifetime. This illustrates the

a. Chrono system.

b. Exo system.

c. Macro system.

d. Meso system.

ANSWER: a

56. Terrell has been refusing to go to school. Bronfenbrenner suggests that the problem has been aggravated by poor communication between the school and Terrell's parents. This illustrates the operation of the

a. Chrono system.

b. Exo system.

c. Macro system.

d. Meso system.

ANSWER: d

57. Aki has been refusing to go to school. Aki's culture places great emphasis on academic achievement and expects that young people will get no grade lower than an A. The teacher wonders whether this cultural expectation may be influencing Aki's refusal to go to school. This illustrates the operation of the

a. chrono system.

b. Exo system.

c. Macro system.

d. Meso system.

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ANSWER: c

58. Dr. Benjamin Spock wrote a popular book for parents, providing information on what behaviors can be expected of typical infants at specific ages. This sort of publication primarily reflects which goal of developmental psychology?

a. prediction
b. optimization
c. explanation
d. description

ANSWER: d

59. The title of Dr. Double mint's latest bestseller is *Why Identical Twins Differ from Each Other.* Given this title, it is safe to assume that Dr. Double mint's primary interest is in which goal of developmental psychology?

a. prediction
b. optimization
c. explanation
d. description

ANSWER: c

60. Vue is a developmental psychologist who is concerned with helping adolescents learn to deal constructively with divorce. Vue's work focuses primarily on which goal of developmental psychology?

a. prediction
b. optimization
c. explanation
d. description

ANSWER: b

61. Akindergarten teacher is using an academic readiness test to determine which students are more likely to be successful in the regular first grade classroom and which students will experience difficulty. This teacher's use of the readiness test illustrates which goal of developmental psychology?

a. prediction
b. explanation
c. optimization
d. description

ANSWER: a

62. The key element of the scientific method is the belief that the merits of an idea should be determined by

a. systematic observation.
b. logic.
c. debate.
d. intuition.

ANSWER: a

63. A specific prediction about what will hold true if we observe a phenomenon or test an idea is called a

a. fact.
b. correlation.

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c. theory.
d. hypothesis.

ANSWER: d

64. Based on an observation at a local fast-food restaurant, Dr. Colby predicts that more people will buy a hamburger if it is covered with cheese. This prediction is most accurately thought of as a
a. fact.
b. hypothesis.
c. theory.
d. correlation.

ANSWER: b

65. Cory wants to examine the TV-viewing habits of 18- to 25-year-old persons in the United States. As it is quite impossible to include all the persons of this age group in the study, Cory selects a smaller group of 18- to 25-year-old persons to survey. The persons included in this study are called the
a. population.
b. sample.
c. control group.
d. age grade.

ANSWER: b

66. Tristan interviews a group of 50 teen parents to determine what sort of knowledge they hold regarding the use of contraceptives prior to the time they became pregnant. Tristan then writes an article that discusses the findings of this study regarding what teen parents know, in general, about the use of contraceptives prior to becoming pregnant. In this study, all the teen parents would collectively be known as the
a. control group.
b. sample.
c. population.
d. experimental group.

ANSWER: c

67. The major goal behind random sampling is to ensure that the
a. data is falsifiable.
b. sample is representative of the population.
c. data can be maintained even when participants leave the study.
d. population is sufficiently large.

ANSWER: b

68. In verbal reports, such as interviews or questionnaires, respondents may try to present themselves or those they are providing information about in a positive light, a problem called
a. the discontinuity issue.
b. cohort responding.
c. socially desirable responding.
d. the plasticity problem.

ANSWER: c

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69. A developmental psychologist is interested in preschool children's helping behavior and spends hours watching children at the campus preschool, taking great care not to interfere with the children or to influence their behavior in any way. What data collection technique is this developmental psychologist using?

a. case study
b. naturalistic observation
c. meta-analysis
d. structured observation

ANSWER: b

70. Marcus agreed to have cameras set up in his apartment for a month as part of a research project. What type research is Marcus likely participating in?

a. case study
b. naturalistic observation
c. controlled experiment
d. structured observation

ANSWER: b

71. The greatest advantage of the naturalistic observation method is that it

a. can tell us what people do in everyday life.
b. is easily conducted in a laboratory setting.
c. readily leads to the discovery of cause–effect relationships.
d. untangles age effects from cohort effects.

ANSWER: a

72. Dr. Dré is very interested in infants' reactions to different music styles. In order to study the phenomena, Dr. Dré builds a special lab crib containing audio speakers and then individually brings 6-month-olds into the lab, places them in the crib, plays rap music, and watches each baby's reactions. Given this description, Dr. Dré appears to be using which method?

a. self-report investigation
b. naturalistic observation
c. structured observation
d. case study analysis

ANSWER: c

73. By having people perform verbal tasks while lying very still in an fMRI scanner, researchers can determine which parts of the brain are involved in particular cognitive activities. The fMRI used in this study would be most accurately categorized as a

a. naturalistic observation.
b. physiological measure.
c. sequential design.
d. quasi-experiment.

ANSWER: b

74. The main limitation of physiological measures is that

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a. responses to such measures are easy to fake.
b. they cannot be used to assess emotional reactions.
c. it is not always clear what is being assessed.
d. they cannot be used to study infants.

ANSWER: c

75. Which research technique would be most useful in studying people with rare conditions or disorders when it is not possible to assemble a large sample of people to study?
a. experimental method
b. sequential design
c. case study
d. correlational method

ANSWER: c

76. The main limitation of the case study method is that
a. results may not generalize to others.
b. inferential statistics must be used in its analysis.
c. it is "too artificial" since it is typically conducted in the laboratory.
d. it cannot be used to study rare or unusual conditions.

ANSWER: a

77. A psychologist measures the IQs of 20 students who ingested a "smart pill" and 20 students who ingested a "sugar pill" in order to determine if the pill had an effect on intelligence. To ensure peak performance, the psychologist tests all of the students on Wednesdays. In this experiment, the independent variable is the
a. day of the week.
b. pill type.
c. IQ score.
d. gender of the students.

ANSWER: b

78. A psychologist measures the IQs of 20 students who ingested a "smart pill" and 20 students who ingested a "sugar pill" in order to determine if the pill had an effect on intelligence. To ensure peak performance, the psychologist tests all of the students on Wednesdays. In this experiment, the dependent variable is the
a. day of the week.
b. pill type.
c. IQ score.
d. gender of the student.

ANSWER: c

79. Research is conducted to examine whether rewarding students for good behavior increases the amount of time these students spend studying. In this research project, the amount of time spent studying would be the
a. control variable.
b. dependent variable.
c. confounding variable.

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d. independent variable.

ANSWER: b

80. Random assignment helps ensure
a. that cohort effects are shown.
b. differences exist between treatment groups prior to the treatment.
c. that age effects are shown.
d. similarity of participant groups prior to the treatment.

ANSWER: d

81. What is the defining characteristic of experimental control?
a. choosing a random sample
b. modifying the dependent variable
c. managing unrelated factors
d. eliminating directionality impacts

ANSWER: c

82. Jesse wants to know whether there is a cause–effect relationship between the amount of time parents spend reading to their children and their children's attitudes toward reading. What type of research design should Jesse use?
a. cross-sectional
b. experimental
c. longitudinal
d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: b

83. The fundamental question addressed by the correlational method is
a. "Does variable A cause variable B?"
b. "How is a control group influenced by the absence of an independent variable?"
c. "What impact does random assignment have on psychological behavior?"
d. "Are two or more variables related in some systematic way?"

ANSWER: d

84. In the field of developmental psychology, the main reason that the correlational method is used more often than experimental methods is because
a. correlations are more effective at addressing the issue of cause.
b. of ethical concerns.
c. correlational research is significantly more scientifically rigorous than other methods.
d. of the availability of computers.

ANSWER: b

85. Which correlation coefficient indicates the strongest relationship between two variables?
a. +.53
b. −.64
c. −.38

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d. +.29

ANSWER: b

86. Reese finds a correlation of +.81 between number of years in school and salary of first job. This would mean that
a. the more education one has, the lower his or her starting salary is likely to be.
b. the more education one has, the higher his or her starting salary is likely to be.
c. education determines whether or not someone will get a job after graduation.
d. increases in education cause employers to offer higher salaries.

ANSWER: b

87. Mara finds that the correlation between variables A and B is +.43, while the correlation between variables A and C is −.78. These results indicate that
a. the correlation between A and C is stronger than the correlation between A and B.
b. the correlation between A and B is stronger than the correlation between A and C.
c. variable A causes variable B but not variable C.
d. variable A causes both variables B and C.

ANSWER: a

88. Smoking cigarettes and having lung cancer are highly correlated events, and people often logically conclude that smoking must cause the cancer. However, it is hypothetically possible that having lung cancer may cause one to crave nicotine and thus lead to smoking. This example illustrates the issue of the
a. third variable problem.
b. directionality problem.
c. cohort problem.
d. plasticity problem.

ANSWER: b

89. Research has shown a positive correlation between the amount of time children spend watching television and their levels of aggression. It is possible that the actual cause of this relationship involves harsh parents who act aggressively toward their children (teaching them to be aggressive) and whose violence leads their children to avoid them at all costs (including by watching television). This example illustrates the issue of the
a. third variable problem.
b. Directionality problem.
c. time-of-measurement effects.
d. plasticity problem.

ANSWER: a

90. In order to study the effects of television on children's behavior, a researcher synthesizes the results from 150 studies looking at the influence of cartoons on children's moral development. Given this description, the researcher appears to be using which research technique?
a. naturalistic observation
b. meta-analysis
c. structured observation
d. sequential design

ANSWER: b

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Chapter 1

91. In a cross-sectional design, a researcher would assess
    a. different age groups at one point in time.
    b. the same age group at one point in time.
    c. different age groups at different points in time.
    d. the same age group at different points in time.

ANSWER: a

92. Who is using a cross-sectional research design?
    a. Reagan, who is assessing study habits in fifth graders in three different countries
    b. Kei, who is assessing the study habits in a group of fifth graders and who will follow and assess this same group when they get to eighth and then eleventh grade
    c. Addison, who is simultaneously testing the study habits of fifth, eighth, and eleventh graders
    d. Brett, who is assessing the study habits of fifth graders in the year 2021, and plans to assess eighth-graders' study habits in 2022 and eleventh graders' habits in 2023

ANSWER: c

93. Shantae wants to study children's moral reasoning for the senior project. During the fall semester, Shantae interviews 20 individuals in each of the following grades: first, fourth, seventh, tenth, and college sophomores, with each participant asked to solve a practical moral dilemma. What type of research design is Shantae using?
    a. cross-sectional
    b. experimental
    c. longitudinal
    d. sequential

ANSWER: a

94. Who is using a longitudinal research design?
    a. George, who is assessing eating habits of 40-year-olds in three different countries
    b. Armani, who is assessing the eating habits in a group of 40-year-olds, and who will follow and assess this same group when they get to ages 50 and 60
    c. Raz, who is simultaneously testing the eating habits of 40-, 50-, and 60-year-olds
    d. Jaylin, who is assessing the eating habits of 40-year-olds in the year 2021, and plans to assess 50-year-olds' eating habits in 2023 and 60-year-olds' habits in 2025

ANSWER: b

95. Researchers are interested in how people develop strategies for conflict resolution. They select a group of preschoolers and use both interviews and naturalistic observation to explore the preschoolers' approaches to dealing with conflict. Every two years thereafter, these researchers again interview and observe this same group of youngsters, concluding their study when the children reach adolescence. These researchers are used which research design?
    a. correlational
    b. cross-sectional
    c. longitudinal
    d. sequential

ANSWER: c

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Chapter 1

96. The impact on research findings produced by historical events occurring at the moment that the data are being collected is referred to as the

a. meta-analysis effects.
b. placebo effects.
c. age effects.
d. time-of-measurement effects.

ANSWER: d

97. Which best reflects a potential time-of-measurement effect when studying a particular cohort?

a. experiencing an earthquake during the assessment
b. being part of the millennial generation
c. having alcoholic parents
d. being one of triplets

ANSWER: a

98. A researcher is investigating the effects of divorce on children's self-esteem. The initial sample consisted of a group of 10 five-year-olds, 10 seven-year-olds, and 10 nine-year-olds, who are interviewed and administered tests on self-esteem. The researcher then interviews and retests each of these groups every two years until each group reaches 15 years of age. This researcher's overall plan is best classified as which type of research design?

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

ANSWER: d

99. Which design is the only one that allows a researcher to potentially separate out the effects of age, cohort, and time-of-measurement?

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

ANSWER: d

100. After auditing the records of participants in the clinic's human development research, the board felt that many of the subjects fit Henrich's characterization as being WEIRD. This means that the participants were primarily

a. ethnic.
b. educated.
c. eastern.
d. elite.

ANSWER: b

101. Researchers must be careful not to let a belief, that their own group and its culture are superior, bias their research. This mistaken belief of superiority is called

a. social desirability responding.
b. cohort effects.

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c. context-specificity issue.

d. ethnocentrism.

ANSWER: b

102. While considering a new study, Yoshi is concerned that the stimulus being using might frighten the infants in the study. This indicates that Yoshi is focusing on

a. meta-analysis.

b. culturally sensitive research.

c. a sequential design.

d. research ethics.

ANSWER: d

103. The fact that a study participant needs to be aware of what they may experience while in a research study illustrates the concept of

a. informed consent.

b. debriefing.

c. protection from harm.

d. confidentiality.

ANSWER: a

104. After filling out surveys on what the participants thought was a survey about cooking skills, these participants were told by the researchers that the actual purpose of the survey involved assessing their practical intelligence. This best represents the concept of

a. informed consent.

b. debriefing.

c. protection from harm.

d. confidentiality.

ANSWER: b

105. A researcher cannot tell an employer that their employee has a personality disorder unless the employee gives explicit permission for this information to be shared. This illustrates the ethical standard concerning

a. informed consent

b. debriefing

c. protection from harm

d. confidentiality

ANSWER: d

106. Psychosocial development includes motives, emotions, and personality traits.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

107. *Bar* or *bat mitzvahs* and *quinceañeras* are examples of rites of passage in different cultures.

a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True

108. The person most often cited as the founder of developmental psychologist is Erik Erikson.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

109. Maturation refers to the gains that occur across the lifespan as the result of experiences.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

110. Discontinuity theorists believe that development involves primarily quantitative changes in human behavior.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

111. Through a combination of maturation and experience, Piaget believed that children construct more advanced modes of thinking that progress through four qualitatively different and universal stages.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

112. A random sample is always smaller than the population from which it is drawn.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

113. The main advantage of the correlational method is that it can be used to establish cause–effect relationships.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

114. Cohort effects concern the impact of being born in a particular generation in a particular historical context rather than another.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

115. Informed consent is typically obtained at the end of a study.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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Chapter 1

116. List five of the seven important themes articulated by Paul Baltes regarding the life-span perspective of human development, and describe an example to explain each of these themes.

ANSWER: The answer should include five of the seven themes articulated by Paul Baltes regarding the life-span perspective. The examples will differ for different students but must describe the particular theme.

Any Five:
(1) Development is a lifelong process. One possible example might be that the choices we make in life as adolescents or adults, such as our careers choices, take shape in childhood.

(2) Development is multidirectional. One possible example might be that some intellectual skills peak in adolescence, while others peak in adulthood. Some intellectual skills remain stable through life or even continue to improve through adulthood.

(3) Development involves both gain and loss. One possible example might be that as young children begin to discriminate the sounds of the language they hear spoken tend to lose their early ability to discriminate sounds used in other languages of the world.

(4) Development is characterized by lifelong plasticity with plasticity being the capacity to change in response to experience, positive or negative. Possible examples might involve damage to skills caused by a deprived environment or the enhanced development due to an enriched environment.

(5) Development is shaped by its historical-cultural context. Examples might include the long-term effects of growing up during the Economic Depression of the 1930's or of the Cold War or the possible effects of children growing up during the Covid-19 pandemic.

(6) Development is multiply influenced, that is, development is a produce of many interacting causes, both biological and environmental. There are any examples of how genetics or illnesses or injury, prenatally or postnatally, can affect development or be mitigated.by various environmental experiences.

(7) Development must be studied by multiple disciples. For example, human development is studied by psychologists, biologists, neuroscientists, historian, economists, sociologists, anthropologists, and many others.

117. Describe how children's development of early language skills would be viewed by the six perspectives that comprise the developmental issues of nature–nurture, continuity–discontinuity, and universality–context specificity.

ANSWER: According to the nature perspective, a child's language skills develop through the maturation of the brain, while the nurture perspective would see language skills as being a product of experience, learning, and social influences, such as observational learning. Continuity theorists view language development as a process of quantitative change that occurs in small steps, as when children gradually know more and more vocabulary words. Discontinuity theorists view language development as occurring through qualitative changes, or in distinct stages, such as language progressing from crying and cooing to babbling, to speaking one-word sentences, to two-word sentences, and so on. Stage theorists also view language development through a universality perspective, in which children around the world go through the same language stages. However, theorists who adhere to context specificity see language as being influenced by environmental or contextual factors with the paths of development in one culture being quite different from another culture, or subculture, neighborhood, or even situational context. For example, one culture may deliberately encourage accelerated language learning, while another culture may let children develop their language skills at their own pace.

118. You have been asked to conduct an experiment on whether a pill affects memory. Describe how you will conduct this experiment by identifying the independent and dependent variables and explaining which variable will be manipulated and how random assignment and experimental control will be utilized in your experiment.

ANSWER: The independent variable in this experiment is the type of pill (active pill vs. placebo) that will be given to the participants in order to see the effects on the participants' memory, which is the dependent variable and will be measured using a memory test.

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Independent = type of pill Dependent = memory score(post-test – pretest)

Manipulation of the independent variable involves the researcher arranging for different experimental groups to have different experiences, which, in this case, is the active pill being given to one group of participants and a placebo, or inert pill, given to the other group.

All the participants will be given a memory pretest to establish the participant's memory level before taking the pill, then a memory post-testwill be given after taking one of the two pills to see if there was a change in memory score (dependent variable) due to the pill (independent variable).

By drawing the participants' names blindly, a researcher can randomly assign participants to the two different experimental conditions: (1) the ones given the pill with the active ingredient and (2) the ones given the placebo. Random assignment of participants to different experimental conditions is critical and helps ensure that the treatment groups are similar in all respects.

In proper experimental control, all factors other than the independent variable are controlled or held constant so that they cannot contribute to the difference among the treatment groups For example, all experimental groups will be tested using the same test, in the same room, by the same experimenter reading the same instructions. Both pills will be the same size and shape.

119. Describe the three types of developmental research design: cross-sectional, longitudinal, and sequential, and explain how each design handles age effects, cohort effects, and time-of-measurement effects.

ANSWER: The cross-sectional, longitudinal, and sequential designs are all used to study how people change as they get older. A *cross-sectional design* compares people of different age groups, or cohorts, on some aspect of development at the same time. In cross-sectional studies, *age effects* (the relationships between age and an aspect of development) and *cohort effects* (effects of being born as a member of a particular generation in a particular historical context) may be confounded or entangled. So, cross-sectional studies tell us how people of different ages differ, but they do not necessarily tell how people normally change as they get older. Since all groups in a cross-sectional design are assessed at the same point in time, time-of-*measurement effects* (effects of historical events and trends occurring when the data are being collected) would not be a problem.

In a *longitudinal design*, one cohort of individuals is assessed repeated over time. Because a longitudinal design traces changes in the same individuals as they get older, this design can tell whether most people change in the same direction or whether different individuals travel different development paths. So, cohort effects are not a problem. However, in longitudinal studies, age effects and time-of-measurement effects can be confounded since the participants are assessed at different points in history. Also, the findings from longitudinal studies might be unique to this one group being studied and may not generalize to people living during different times.

A *sequential design* combines the cross-sectional approach and the longitudinal approach in a single study, assessing multiple cohorts of individuals multiple times. By combining the cross-sectional and longitudinal approaches, age-related trends will reflect how most people, regardless of cohort, can be expected to change over time, while any time-of-measurement effects will affect all the cohorts being tested equally. Thus, sequential designs can untangle the effects of age effects, cohort effects, and time-of-measurement effects, but these studies do tend to be complex, expensive, and rarely done.

120. Explain each of the four ethical obligations that a researcher must follow when conducting a study using human participants

ANSWER: Researchers respect the rights of research participants by adhering to four ethical responsibilities:
(1) Informed Consent. Researchers generally should inform potential participants of all aspects of the research that might affect their decision to participate so that they can make a voluntary decision based on full knowledge of what the research involves. Researchers who study "vulnerable" populations should obtain at

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least the agreement of the individual (if possible) as well as informed consent from someone who can decide on the individual's behalf (legal guardian).

(2) Debriefing. Generally the purposes of the study are told to the participants in advance, but in cases where discloser of the true purpose of the study could change the behavior of the participants and ruin the study, then the participants are debriefed regarding the true purpose at the end of the study.

(3) Protection from Harm. Researchers must not harm the participants either physically or psychologically. Investigators must try to anticipate and prepare to deal with any harmful consequences of the research. If harm to participants seems likely, the researcher may need to find another way of answering the research questions. Federal regulations provide extra protection from harm to children.

(4) Confidentiality. Researchers have an ethical responsibility to keep confidential the information they collect. Only if participants give explicit permission to have information about them shared with someone else can that information be passed on. The one exception is if the law requires disclosure of the information, such as when a researcher learns that a child is being abused.

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