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Correct answers located at the end of the chapter.

1) Which child is showing the most resiliency?
   A) a sharecropper's child who grows up to win a Pulitzer Prize
   B) a gifted child who grows up to send anonymous bombs through the mail
   C) an intelligent child who learns to use their intelligence to cheat others
   D) a child growing up in a low-income home who later drops out of school to live on the streets

2) Why do parents and teachers study children?
   A) Responsibility for children is or will be a part of their everyday lives.
   B) The study will help them understand their own individual histories.
   C) The study of child development raises some intriguing and provocative issues.
   D) All answer choices are correct.

3) What term is used to denote the pattern of change that begins at conception and continues throughout the life span?
   A) context
   B) comprehension
   C) development
   D) determination

4) Which of these terms involves not only growth, but also decline?
   A) cohort effects
   B) ethology
   C) early-later experiences
   D) development

5) Where do most parents learn the parenting techniques they use with their children?
   A) from government guidelines
   B) from their parents
   C) from public information
   D) from academic research on child development

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6) The setting in which development occurs and that is influenced by historical, economic, social, and cultural factors defines
   A) culture.
   B) ethnicity.
   C) context.
   D) gender.

7) A preschooler is growing up in an upper-middle-class home with parents who both have advanced degrees. The child lives in a thriving suburb and attends a top-rated school. These settings in which the child's development occurs are referred to as
   A) cultures.
   B) matrixes.
   C) contexts.
   D) scenarios.

8) Of these four contexts, which one is more central to our identity and social relationships?
   A) socioeconomic status
   B) gender
   C) culture
   D) ethnicity

9) Which societal change will occur when there are fundamental differences in people's ability to control society's resources and to participate in society's rewards?
   A) an increase in ethnic stereotyping
   B) a widespread cultural decline
   C) a decrease in equal opportunities
   D) an increase in diversity

10) Which term is used to define the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation?
   A) ethnicity
   B) context
   C) open forum
   D) culture

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11) What do Black Americans, Latinos and Latinas, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and Arab Americans exemplify in the United States?
   A) contexts
   B) cultures
   C) ethnic groups
   D) SES cohorts

12) Which of these contexts is based on an individual's occupational, educational, and economic characteristics?
   A) culture
   B) ethnicity
   C) SES
   D) gender

13) Which scenario should NOT be considered when evaluating ethnicity?
   A) a 5-year-old's bilingual abilities
   B) a 10-year-old's religious beliefs
   C) a 12-year-old's observance of Passover
   D) a 4-year-old's home that is located in a poverty-stricken area

14) How is a person's ethnicity determined?
   A) through their nationality, race, and language
   B) using their behavior patterns and beliefs
   C) based on their occupation, education, and economic characteristics
   D) by defining their personal identity and social relationships

15) Which of these contexts reflects inequalities in educational attainment and resource control within our society?
   A) gender
   B) culture
   C) socioeconomic status
   D) ethnicity

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16) Choose the true statement concerning the context of gender.
A) Gender involves only the psychological dimensions of being a girl/woman or a boy/man.
B) A culture's gender roles have no effect on how gender is developed or defined.
C) It refers exclusively to the biological dimensions of being a girl/woman or a boy/man.
D) Gender development and identity encompasses more genders than just boys/men and girls/women.

17) Which of the following is a special cross-cultural concern involving women?
A) inadequate educational opportunities
B) experience of violence
C) mental health issues
D) All answer choices are correct.

18) A child who develops confidence in their abilities despite facing adversity is displaying which characteristic?
A) prejudice
B) cultural pride
C) development
D) resilience

19) Certain characteristics make children resilient. Analysis of research shows that all of the following positively influence resiliency, EXCEPT
A) good intellectual functioning.
B) a close relationship with a caring parent.
C) authoritative parenting.
D) unstructured education.

20) What is social policy?
A) an individual's way of interacting with others in his or her ecosystem
B) a global philosophy based on the premise of equity and equality for all
C) any law designed to limit the behavior of individuals within a population
D) a government's course of action to promote the welfare of its citizens

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21) How did the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) affect most children whose parents were in the program?
   A) Most children's behavior issues worsened slightly due to less involvement by parents.
   B) Most children saw radical improvements across a wide range of areas.
   C) Most children did not see any positive or negative effects.
   D) Some positive effects were seen through decreases in children's exposure to risks to their development.

22) Which feature of an individual can be understood through their biological, cognitive, and socioemotional processes?
   A) their ethnicity
   B) their cultural beliefs
   C) their socioeconomic status
   D) their development

23) Of the key processes in human development, the_____ processes produce changes in an individual's body.
   A) cognitive
   B) biological
   C) socioemotional
   D) cultural

24) Of the key processes in human development, the_____ processes involve changes in an individual's thought, intelligence, and language.
   A) cognitive
   B) biological
   C) socioemotional
   D) cultural

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25) Of the key processes in human development, the_____ processes involve changes in an individual's relationships with other people, changes in emotions, and changes in personality.
A) cognitive
B) biology
C) socioemotional
D) cultural

26) Which child is exhibiting a cognitive process?
A) a young child attempting to feed themselves
B) an infant smiling at their parent
C) a child using a two-word sentence for the first time
D) a toddler taking a toy away from a sibling

27) At 6 years old, the child could recite the Pledge of Allegiance from memory. At 9 years old, the child began to understand what the terms *pledge* and *republic* meant. Finally, at age 12, the child realized the political importance of this pledge. This illustrates the concept of
A) cognitive development.
B) kinesthetic development.
C) biological development.
D) socioemotional development.

28) At the parent/teacher conference in school, Ms. Johnson wants to share information about a student's socioemotional development with the student's parents. What topic will Ms. Johnson NOT include?
A) the student's height and weight changes since the beginning of school
B) the student's relationships with peers on the playground
C) the student's ability to work collaboratively on a group project
D) the student's leadership skills within a small peer group

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29) Which term is commonly used to describe how a child's growth corresponds with specific age ranges?
A) socioemotional ages
B) cognitive processes
C) developmental periods
D) biological stages

30) Which term is defined as the time from conception to birth?
A) early childhood
B) infancy
C) prenatal period
D) identity development

31) Which activity is characteristic of infancy?
A) beginning language
B) coordination of sensations and physical actions
C) thinking with symbols
D) All answer choices are correct.

32) A 3- to 5-year-old preschooler would most accurately be described as being in what period of development?
A) infancy
B) early childhood
C) middle childhood
D) late childhood

33) What developmental period is sometimes called the preschool years?
A) early childhood
B) infancy
C) the prenatal period
D) middle childhood

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34) A child is learning to read, write, and do mathematics, and is also very interested in doing these activities well. Based on this information, which stage of development is the child most likely in?

A) infancy
B) preschool
C) middle and late childhood
D) adolescence

35) Adolescence is identified by which of these prominent characteristics?

A) mastering the skill of writing
B) proficiency of mathematics
C) exposure to the world's cultures
D) pursuing independence

36) What do most developmental psychologists currently believe about change and growth?

A) They do not vary across cultures.
B) They are *only* biologically driven.
C) They do not vary between the sexes.
D) They are lifelong processes.

37) What term is used to refer to a group of people who grew up in the same city around the same time and attended the same school system?

A) a culture
B) a generation
C) a cohort
D) a context

38) Which generation consists of people born from the early 2010s to the present?

A) generation alpha
B) millennials
C) generation Z
D) generation X

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39) Nurture is to experience as nature is to
A) inheritance.
B) edification.
C) learning.
D) the environment.

40) Which statement would a nature proponent, as opposed to a nurture proponent, accept as true when speaking of development?
A) Basic growth tendencies are pre-programmed into humans.
B) Medical care during childhood affects development.
C) Development depends on the family.
D) A child's diet can affect how tall the child grows.

41) In the nature-nurture debate,
A) *nature*refers to an organism's biological inheritance.
B) *nurture*refers to environmental experiences.
C) *nature*refers to an organism's biological inheritance, while *nurture*refers to environmental experiences.
D) All answer choices are correct.

42) Which perspective believes that a child's biological and social environments produce experiences that can affect development?
A) the nature perspective
B) the nurture perspective
C) the continuity perspective
D) the discontinuity perspective

43) Which perspective believes development is a gradual, cumulative change?
A) nature proponents in the nature-nurture debate
B) continuity proponents in the continuity-discontinuity debate
C) nurture proponents in the nature-nurture debate
D) discontinuity proponents in the continuity-discontinuity debate

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44) A developmental psychologist with a strong belief in the influence of nurture on social development would most likely explain a youngster's behavioral problem by saying,
A) "It's in his genes."
B) "He's just a late bloomer."
C) "He was raised by incompetent parents."
D) "He probably had a traumatic prenatal period."

45) If a person has a poor diet during pregnancy and the baby is born underweight, this would reflect which perspective?
A) nature proponents in the nature-nurture debate
B) nurture proponents in the nature-nurture debate
C) continuity proponents in the continuity-discontinuity debate
D) discontinuity proponents in the continuity-discontinuity debate

46) How do developmental psychologists who adhere to discontinuity describe human development?
A) as a sequence of distinct stages
B) as a gradual change
C) as a cumulative change
D) as genetically programmed

47) Which of the following statements best characterizes the view that development is determined mostly by "later experience"?
A) During adolescence, an individual moves from not being able to think abstractly about the world to being able to do so in distinct stages.
B) Puberty is a gradual process, occurring over several years.
C) Even though extreme environments can depress development, basic growth tendencies are wired into human beings.
D) If infants experience negative events in their lives, those experiences can be overcome by more positive experiences further on in life.

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48) Which developmental psychologists would use the example of a child who moves from not being able to think abstractly about the world to being able to do so?
A) proponents of the nurture perspective of development
B) proponents of early experience perspective of development
C) proponents of the continuity of development
D) proponents of the discontinuity of development

49) Which topic focuses on the degree to which early experiences (especially in infancy) or later experiences are the key determinants of a child's development?
A) the early-later experience issue
B) continuity of development
C) discontinuity of development
D) the nature versus nurture approach

50) Which development psychologists would equate life to an unbroken trail on which a psychological quality can be traced back to its origin?
A) those who herald the discontinuity perspective
B) those who emphasize the nurture perspective
C) those who emphasize early experiences
D) those who emphasize later experiences

51) The proponents of which development theory would equate a person's development to that of a growing from a seedling into a tree?
A) continuity proponents
B) discontinuity proponents
C) early experience proponents
D) nurture proponents

52) Proponents from which developmental theory would equate human development to that of a caterpillar changing into a butterfly?
A) proponents of the continuity theory
B) proponents of the nature theory
C) proponents of the later experiences theory
D) proponents of the discontinuity theory

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53) Where do most development psychologists stand in the developmental debates of nature-nurture, continuity-discontinuity, and early-late experiences?
A) They mainly support nature, continuity, and early experiences.
B) They mainly support nurture, discontinuity, and later experiences.
C) They mostly support nurture, continuity, and later experiences.
D) They believe it is unwise to take extreme positions on any of the issues.

54) Which discipline is NOT considered a science?
A) physics
B) child development
C) biology
D) All of these disciplines are sciences.

55) Scientific research is
A) objective.
B) systematic.
C) testable.
D) All answer choices are correct.

56) Which option is the best definition of a hypothesis?
A) It is an interrelated set of ideas used to make predictions.
B) It is a specific, testable assumption.
C) It is a four-step process to test a theory.
D) It is objective, systematic, and testable.

57) After observing children interacting with a department-store Santa Claus, a psychologist decides to study children's beliefs in Santa. Prior to beginning the study, the psychologist predicts that 5-year-olds will believe in Santa, 10-year-olds will not be sure of their belief, and 15-year-olds will not believe at all. This prediction represents a
A) theory.
B) method.
C) paradigm.
D) hypothesis.

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58) What is the final step in the scientific method?
A) drawing conclusions
B) analyzing data
C) collecting data
D) conceptualizing the problem

59) Which theory describes development as primarily unconscious and colored by emotion?
A) cognitive
B) psychoanalytic
C) biological
D) None of the answer choices are correct.

60) Which of the following statements about Freud is NOT correct?
A) He is considered the creator of psychoanalytic theory.
B) He believed that as children grow up, their focus of pleasure shifts from one physical area to another.
C) His work stemmed from studying with Erikson.
D) His work considered the influence of unconscious thought.

61) A psychoanalytic theorist would most likely blame antisocial personality traits exhibited by a preschooler on
A) parents.
B) genetics.
C) teachers.
D) cultural factors.

62) Which of the following is NOT a Freudian stage of personality development?
A) unconscious
B) oral
C) anal
D) phallic

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63) According to psychoanalysis, a 9-month-old baby is in the
A) anal psychosexual stage.
B) oral psychosexual stage.
C) latency psychosexual stage.
D) phallic psychosexual stage.

64) How do modern psychoanalytic theorists differ from Freud?
A) Unconscious thought is not a central theme for modern theorists.
B) Modern theorists place more emphasis on cultural experiences.
C) Thought played a greater role in Freud's theory than in modern theory.
D) Modern theorists emphasize sexual instinct more than Freud.

65) Which theorist is known for their psychosocial theory?
A) Freud
B) Erikson
C) Piaget
D) Vygotsky

66) Although Erikson agreed with many of Freud's ideas, he felt that Freud placed too much emphasis on
A) sex and childhood.
B) sex and adulthood.
C) self-esteem and childhood.
D) self-esteem and adulthood.

67) One of the major differences between Erikson's and Freud's approaches to human development involves Erikson's emphasis on
A) heredity.
B) sex differences.
C) the mind-body relationship.
D) development across the life span.

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68) As a parent with an Eriksonian orientation, Sheryl believes that the first developmental task her newborn baby will encounter will be about
A) trust.
B) autonomy.
C) initiative.
D) self-identity.

69) Which characteristics are exhibited in the autonomy versus shame and doubt stage of psychosocial theory?
A) active and responsible behavior
B) free will is realized and independence is asserted
C) mastering intellectual skills
D) identity emerges and intimate relationships established

70) Two-year-old Benjamin asserts independence, has a strong will, and tests boundaries. Based on Erikson's psychosocial theory, restraining or punishing Benjamin too harshly will likely lead to development of
A) guilt.
B) despair.
C) identity confusion.
D) shame and doubt.

71) Which of Erikson's psychosocial stages occurs during the preschool years?
A) trust versus mistrust
B) initiative versus guilt
C) autonomy versus shame and doubt
D) industry versus inferiority

72) In Erikson's initiative versus guilt stage, which of the following produces the negative outcome of guilt?
A) too much exposure to strangers
B) too much restraint by parents
C) irresponsibility and anxious feelings
D) lack of productivity

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73) When teachers work with children in Erikson's industry versus inferiority stage, the fifth stage of psychosocial development, they should
   A) allow adolescents to explore many different roles and different paths within a particular role in order for a positive identity to emerge.
   B) help children direct their energy toward mastering knowledge and intellectual skills.
   C) let the children make their own decisions even if they appear to need some direction on deciding to try something.
   D) punish children if they are not interested in industry related to their own work.

74) As students graduate from high school, they often explore many roles in trying to decide what to study in college. What psychosocial stage of development are such students in?
   A) industry versus inferiority
   B) generativity versus stagnation
   C) identity versus identity confusion
   D) autonomy versus shame and doubt

75) When is Erikson's sixth developmental stage achieved and intimate relationships formed?
   A) elementary school years
   B) adolescence
   C) early adulthood
   D) middle adulthood

76) According to Erikson, what is the result if intimate relationships are not successfully achieved during the sixth stage of development?
   A) identity confusion
   B) despair
   C) stagnation
   D) isolation

77) What term does Erikson use to describe a feeling of having helped the younger generation develop and lead useful lives?
   A) integrity
   B) industry
   C) generativity
   D) isolation

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78) Erikson uses which term to describe the feeling of having done nothing to help the next generation lead useful lives?
A) generativity
B) isolation
C) despair
D) stagnation

79) When does Erikson consider a person has achieved "integrity" during the eighth stage of development?
A) when a person feels they have helped the younger generation
B) when a person's life review reveals a life well spent
C) when a person has formed healthy friendships
D) when a person has achieved a positive identity

80) Which concept is considered to be a contribution of psychoanalytic theories?
A) the abundance of scientific support
B) the emphasis of the unconscious mind
C) the emphasis on sexuality
D) a positive image of children

81) Which theories of child development emphasize conscious thought?
A) psychoanalytical theories
B) behavioral theories
C) cognitive theories
D) classical conditioning theories

82) Which answer option is one of the important cognitive theories?
A) Vygotsky's theory
B) Erikson's theory
C) Skinner's theory
D) Bronfenbrenner's theory

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83) According to Piaget, what processes move us through the stages of development?
A) unconscious thought and family relationships
B) organization and adaptation
C) integrity and intimacy
D) observations and experiences

84) According to Piaget, it is the different way of understanding the world that makes one stage of cognitive development more advanced than another. This is an example of a
A) quantitative difference in thought.
B) qualitative difference in cognition.
C) psychosocial developmental stage.
D) psychosexual developmental stage.

85) Which theorist advocates for four stages of cognitive development?
A) Vygotsky
B) Erikson
C) Piaget
D) Siegler

86) In Piaget's sensorimotor stage, which concept does a child coordinate with what they are seeing and hearing?
A) physical action
B) words
C) images
D) operations

87) Three-year-old Max represents the world with words, images, and drawings, but still lacks internalized mental actions. What cognitive stage is Max in?
A) sensorimotor
B) formal operational
C) concrete operational
D) preoperational

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88) According to Piaget, if 10-year-old Prez is in the concrete operational stage of development, Prez cannot engage in_____ thought.
A) moral
B) abstract
C) symbolic
D) egocentric

89) What term does Piaget use to describe a child's internalized mental action allowing them to do mentally what they previously could only do physically?
A) adaptation
B) operations
C) generativity
D) information-processing

90) Which of the following skills is a part of the formal operational stage of cognitive development?
A) abstract thinking
B) logical thinking
C) images of ideal circumstances
D) All answer choices are correct.

91) Russian Lev Vygotsky is associated with which of the following theories?
A) sociocultural cognitive
B) psychoanalytic
C) psychosexual
D) cognitive

92) Which theorist advanced a child development theory based on culture, social relations, and the use of the inventions of society, such as language or mathematical systems?
A) Erikson
B) Piaget
C) Siegler
D) Vygotsky

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93) Vygotsky's theory has provoked an interest in which of these views concerning knowledge?
A) It is preoperational and operational.
B) It is organized and adaptive.
C) It is situated and collaborative.
D) It is abstract and ideal.

94) Which of the following is NOT a correct pairing?
A) Pavlov and classical conditioning
B) Bandura and social cognitive theory
C) Watson and information processing
D) Skinner and operant conditioning

95) Which theory drew analogies between computer software and cognition?
A) information-processing theory
B) Vygotsky's theory
C) Erikson's theory
D) Piaget's theory

96) Which theorist is associated with information-processing theory?
A) Skinner
B) Siegler
C) Piaget
D) Vygotsky

97) Which of these options is a criticism of cognitive theories?
A) emphasis on the passive construction of understanding
B) no attention to variations between children
C) a negative view of development
D) emphasis on analogies

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98) Which principle occurs when a neutral stimulus produces a response originally produced by another stimulus?
A) cognitive conditioning
B) operant conditioning
C) imprinting
D) classic conditioning

99) One day, while swimming in the ocean, a child is stung by a large jellyfish. The next day, the child sees a bowl of quivering clear gelatin and is startled. This behavior is best explained by_____ principles.
A) cognitive
B) ethological
C) psychoanalytic
D) classical-conditioning

100) What type of learning did Ivan Pavlov discover in his investigation of the way the body responds to the presence or taste of food?
A) operant conditioning
B) classical conditioning
C) social conditioning
D) counter conditioning

101) Which term may explain how we develop many involuntary responses such as fears?
A) classical conditioning
B) operant conditioning
C) imprinting
D) modeling

102) Through his research with a little boy named Albert, which of the following did John Watson demonstrate could be classically conditioned in humans?
A) phobias
B) Oedipus complex
C) mathematical skills
D) salivation in response to a ringing bell

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103) According to Skinner, which concept is a key aspect of development?
A) behavior
B) thoughts
C) feelings
D) biology

104) If a doctor's explanation for the aggressive behavior of a 10-year-old involves a description of how the child's father has often rewarded the child's aggressive behavior, the doctor is most likely to adhere to the teachings of which theorist?
A) Siegler
B) Bandura
C) Pavlov
D) Skinner

105) Skinner emphasizes that development consists of the patterns of behavioral changes brought about by what two things?
A) rewards and punishment
B) organization and adaptation
C) information and knowledge
D) trust and autonomy

106) Which of the following factors is NOT key to social cognitive theory?
A) behavior
B) environment
C) classical conditioning
D) cognition

107) Who would argue that behavior, environment, and cognition are key factors in a child's development?
A) Freud
B) Erikson
C) Pavlov
D) Bandura

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108) Behavioral and social cognitive theories have little to say about the impacts of which of the following?
A) cultural influences
B) biological foundations
C) behavioral changes
D) reciprocal links between influences

109) Which developmental psychologist would stress that behavior is strongly influenced by biology, is tied to evolution, and is characterized by critical periods.
A) one who champions cognitive theory
B) one who heralds ecological theory
C) one who leans toward social cognitive theory
D) one who backs ethological theory

110) Konrad Lorenz and his study of greylag geese pioneered which field of study?
A) ethology
B) developmental psychology
C) operant conditioning
D) ecology

111) What do ethologists call the first year of life, as they consider it of great importance for the development of social relationships?
A) a critical period
B) a sensitive period
C) an imprinting period
D) a modeling period

112) Which of the following are an ethologist LEAST likely to observe?
A) monkeys in the jungles of Africa
B) infant-parent attachment
C) ducklings as they develop on farms
D) rats in a well-controlled research lab

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113) Which of the following is the rapid, innate learning within a limited critical period of time that involves attachment to the first moving object seen?

A) evolution
B) classical conditioning
C) imprinting
D) cultural matching

114) Which of the following is missing from classical ethological theory?

A) the imprinting process
B) the nature of social relationships
C) the biological basis
D) both the imprinting process and the biological process

115) _____argued that attachment to a caregiver over the first year of life has important consequences throughout the life span.

A) Jean Piaget
B) John Watson
C) Karen Horney
D) John Bowlby

116) What is one criticism of ethological theory?

A) The concept of the critical period is overdrawn.
B) The concept of the critical period is underplayed.
C) The critical period emphasizes the early years, as it should.
D) There is an overemphasis on human relationships.

117) A contribution of_____ theory is that it increases the focus on the biological and evolutionary basis of development.

A) imprinting
B) ecological
C) ethological
D) immersion

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118) How did Bronfenbrenner describe his theory after adding biological influences?
A) a bioecological theory
B) a biocognitive theory
C) a cognitive behavior theory
D) behavioral theory

119) Bronfenbrenner is best known for which of these theories?
A) ethological theory
B) information-processing theory
C) ecological theory
D) operant conditioning theory

120) According to ecological theory, what is a characteristic of the microsystem?
A) It is where contexts connect, such as between family experiences and school experiences.
B) It is the link between an uncontrolled social setting and the individual's immediate context.
C) It is where the most direct interactions with social agents occurs, such as parents or peers.
D) It is the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course.

121) Which of the following is NOT included in Bronfenbrenner's environmental system?
A) megasystem
B) microsystem
C) exosystem
D) chronosystem

122) Since Jerome has always been the center of attention in the family, Jerome has some difficulty in preschool because Jerome insists on total attention from peers and teachers. According to Bronfenbrenner, Jerome's developmental problems are taking place in the
A) microsystem.
B) mesosystem.
C) exosystem.
D) macrosystem.

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123) Lana, who is the mayor of Lockport, decides that the city library is too expensive to maintain and sells it to a private company that charges children $.50 to check out a book. This ecological change in the community involves the

A) chronosystem.
B) macrosystem.
C) microsystem.
D) exosystem.

124) The fact that growing up in Australia has influenced Matilda's life provides an example of the impact of the_____ on human development.

A) macrosystem
B) chronosystem
C) exosystem
D) microsystem

125) The_____ is the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances.

A) exosystem
B) chronosystem
C) macrosystem
D) microsystem

126) Why does the text favor an eclectic approach?

A) It is the simplest approach.
B) It is the newest theoretical approach.
C) It recognizes the strengths of very different approaches.
D) All answer choices are correct.

127) Casual watching is very different than observation as used in scientific studies. A major difference is that scientific observation is

A) highly systematic.
B) done over a very long period of time.
C) sometimes biased.
D) None of the answer choices are correct.

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128) Which of the following does scientific observation require?
A) the observer be systematic
B) the observer needs to know how observations will be recorded
C) observations be naturalistic or in a laboratory setting
D) All answer choices are correct.

129) An advantage of laboratory observation over naturalistic observation is that when observations are made in the lab, researchers can
A) assess cause in a natural setting.
B) employ longitudinal designs.
C) utilize inferential statistical analyses.
D) control factors that might influence behavior.

130) A_____ would NOT be considered for a naturalistic observation.
A) home
B) day-care center
C) child-study lab at the university
D) sporting event

131) A researcher wants to use the quickest, easiest way to get information about people. What method should they use to collect the data?
A) naturalistic observation
B) a standardized test
C) a survey or an interview
D) physiological measures

132) A local school board wants to know whether parents approve of teachers using physical punishment to control children. The most efficient way to respond to this issue would be to
A) conduct a cross-cultural study.
B) conduct a laboratory-based experiment.
C) develop and distribute a questionnaire.
D) use a naturalistic, observation-based technique.

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133) The main difference between a questionnaire and an interview is that the questionnaire requires subjects to
A) provide personal opinions.
B) record their own answers.
C) respond to a lot of different items.
D) spend more time formulating their answers.

134) Which of the following outcomes is a weakness of standardized tests?
A) They may not translate well to other cultures.
B) People may respond in ways they think are socially desirable rather than telling the truth.
C) They predict behavior only in non-test situations.
D) They may be unreliable as they are unchecked by peers.

135) Prior to applying to college, students have to take the ACT exam. This situation provides an example of how psychologists judge performance levels using
A) cross-sectional testing.
B) projective testing.
C) standardized testing.
D) naturalistic observation.

136) To determine why Jeffrey Dahmer became a mass murderer, a researcher spent a great deal of time talking with both Dahmer and people who knew him both as a child and as an adult. The in-depth approach the researcher used is called a(n)
A) case study.
B) archival study.
C) correlational study.
D) naturalistic observation.

137) In order to assess the brain and spinal cord (the central nervous system) with a psychophysiological measure, which of the following can be used?
A) neuroimaging techniques
B) blood sample tests
C) both neuroimaging and blood sample tests
D) None of the answer choices are correct.

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138) Measuring_____ through blood samples can provide information about many aspects of a person's development and pubertal changes.
A) hormones
B) weight
C) digestion
D) facial expressions

139) What is the purpose of correlational research?
A) to determine the cause of a behavior
B) to describe the strength of the relationship between two events
C) to compare the responses of an individual with that of a group
D) to compare groups from at least two different cultures or geographic areas

140) Experimental research is performed to
A) determine the cause of a behavior.
B) describe the strength of the relationship between two events.
C) compare the responses of an individual with that of a group.
D) compare groups from at least two different cultures or geographic areas.

141) Which research design has the simple aim of observing and recording behavior?
A) correlational research
B) experimental research
C) descriptive research
D) cross-sectional research

142) A drug company believes that it has discovered a pill that may improve a person's reaction speed. To test the drug, 10 men are given no drug, 10 men are given one pill, and 10 men are given two pills. One week later, each subject is presented with a task in which they hit a button after hearing a tone. The speed of their reaction is recorded to the hundredth of a second. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?
A) pill dosage
B) sex of the subjects in the study
C) time it takes a subject to push the button
D) one-week delay

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143) As a high-school principal, Dr. Ilka is interested in whether the fifth-grade students have better math skills than the third- and first-graders. To answer this question, Dr. Ilka presents children in each of the three grades with the same math test and then compares the scores. Dr. Ilka's study is utilizing a_____ design.

A) cross-sectional
B) longitudinal
C) time-lag
D) correlational

144) Which option describes the independent variable in an experimental setting?

A) It is a factor that responds with a change that is then measured.
B) It is a factor that can be manipulated independently by the researcher.
C) It is a comparison group that is treated the same as the experimental group.
D) It is the act of assigning an individual to one of two groups of participants.

145) Which of the following is the main disadvantage of a longitudinal design?

A) It is too expensive.
B) It is too time-intensive.
C) It is both too expensive and requires too much time.
D) None of the answer choices are correct.

146) Which ethical precaution is NOT required by the American Psychological Association for researchers using children as subjects?

A) Informed consent must be obtained from either a parent or legal guardian.
B) Children must be allowed to withdraw from the research at any point if they so desire.
C) Experimenters must ensure the confidentiality of participants.
D) Researchers must avoid the use of deception.

147) What is the key goal of the American Psychological Association's ethical guidelines?

A) to ensure precise and accurate findings
B) to eliminate the use of deception in research
C) to help ensure that subjects will not leave a study
D) to protect subjects from mental and physical harm

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148) Ethnic gloss can cause researchers to obtain samples of ethnic groups that are not representative of the group's diversity. Which potential result can this lead to?

A) debriefing
B) extended time spans of the research
C) stereotyping
D) random assignment

149) Historically, which of the following has been true about ethnic minority research?

A) There has been an abundance of research.
B) There has been roughly equal treatment of research between minority and nonminority children.
C) Until recently, ethnic minority families were often combined in the category "minority."
D) None of the answer choices are correct.

150) According to the text, the connection across biological, cognitive, and socioemotional processes is most obvious in which two rapidly emerging research fields?

A) developmental cognitive neuroscience and developmental social neuroscience
B) socioemotional neuroscience and developmental social neuroscience
C) developmental cognitive neuroscience and sociosocial neuroscience
D) developmental cognitive neuroscience and socioemotional neuroscience

151) According to the text, developmental_____ neuroscience explores the links between development, cognitive processes, and the brain.

A) socioemotional
B) cognitive
C) sociosocial
D) social

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152) According to the text, developmental_____ neuroscience examines the connections between development, socioemotional processes, and the brain.

A) socioemotional
B) cognitive
C) sociosocial
D) social

153) From the standpoint of a professional and/or parent, explain why it is important for an adult to understand child development in order to help a child reach his or her full potential.

154) Show that you understand the difference between culture and ethnicity by giving a child-related example of each.

155) Explain the concept of resilience in children. Name and explain three examples of the characteristics you would see in a resilient child.

156) List the five stages of childhood development.

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157) Describe the early-later experience issue and how it fits into the study of developmental psychology.

158) Forms of research data collection include survey and interview, standardized test, case study, and physiological measurement. What are the pros and cons of each approach?

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 01

1) A
2) D
3) C
4) D
5) B
6) C
7) C
8) B
9) C
10) D
11) C
12) C
13) D
14) A
15) C
16) D
17) D
18) D
19) D
20) D
21) D
22) D
23) B
24) A
25) C
26) C
27) A
28) A
29) C
30) C
31) D
32) B
33) A
34) C
35) D
36) D
37) C

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38) A
39) A
40) A
41) D
42) B
43) B
44) C
45) B
46) A
47) D
48) D
49) A
50) C
51) A
52) D
53) D
54) D
55) D
56) B
57) D
58) A
59) B
60) C
61) A
62) A
63) B
64) B
65) B
66) A
67) D
68) A
69) B
70) D
71) B
72) C
73) B
74) C
75) C
76) D
77) C

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78) D
79) B
80) B
81) C
82) A
83) B
84) B
85) C
86) A
87) D
88) B
89) B
90) D
91) A
92) D
93) C
94) C
95) A
96) B
97) B
98) D
99) D
100) B
101) A
102) A
103) A
104) D
105) A
106) C
107) D
108) B
109) D
110) A
111) B
112) D
113) C
114) B
115) D
116) A
117) C

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118) A
119) C
120) C
121) A
122) B
123) D
124) A
125) B
126) C
127) A
128) D
129) D
130) C
131) C
132) C
133) B
134) A
135) C
136) A
137) A
138) A
139) B
140) A
141) C
142) C
143) A
144) B
145) C
146) D
147) D
148) C
149) C
150) A
151) B
152) D
153) Short Answer
154) Short Answer
155) Short Answer
156) Short Answer
157) Short Answer

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158) Short Answer

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