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CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Which of the following statements about theories is true?
   A) Theories change to incorporate new findings.
   B) Theories are based on certain assumptions.
   C) Theories and research are interwoven.
   D) All answer choices are correct.

2) In the study of human development, a theory is a
   A) coherent set of logically related concepts that seeks to organize, explain, and predict data.
   B) set of facts derived from research.
   C) comprehensive set of research results that can prove behaviors.
   D) set of opinions of a well-known authority in a field.

3) What does a good theory generate that can then be tested by research?
   A) data
   B) hypotheses
   C) findings
   D) facts

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4) Explanations or predictions that can be scientifically tested are called
   A) theories.
   B) hypotheses.
   C) research findings.
   D) conclusions.

5) "If children learn aggression from models, then children who watch violent television shows should be more aggressive than children who watch nonviolent shows." This is an example of a
   A) theory.
   B) finding.
   C) hypothesis.
   D) conclusion.

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6) Which early philosopher described children as a *tabula rasa* on which society writes?
   A) John Locke
   B) Jean Piaget
   C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
   D) Erik Erikson

7) What is the term for a coherent set of logically related concepts that seek to organize, explain, and predict data?
   A) theory
   B) hypothesis
   C) law
   D) rule

8) A mother was surprised to hear her child shout "Holy cow!" when presented with a new toy. It is a phrase the mother says often, but not directed toward her child. Her child's actions are indicative of the
   A) reactive conceptualization of development.
   B) active conceptualization of development.
   C) presence of the language acquisition device.
   D) influence of siblings on young children's vocabulary.

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9) A mechanistic researcher would be most interested in
   A) the influence of violent video games on aggression.
   B) the family history of a person with aggression problems.
   C) the neurotransmitters linked to aggression.
   D) A mechanistic researcher would not be interested in any of these.

10) If a person's behavior is viewed as passive and reactive, the person would be perceived as demonstrating the_____ model of behavior.
   A) naturalistic
   B) mechanistic
   C) organismic
   D) maturationistic

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11) When a person is said to behave in a way that is active and self-determining, this person is perceived as demonstrating the_____ model of behavior.
A) naturalistic
B) mechanistic
C) organismic
D) maturationistic

12) Organismic theorists emphasize_____ change, while mechanistic theorists emphasize_____ change.
A) quantitative; qualitative
B) behavioral; developmental
C) qualitative; quantitative
D) mechanistic; organismic

13) Measures of quantitative changes, such as documenting the number of words added to a child's vocabulary, support which theory?
A) mechanistic
B) developmental
C) qualitative
D) organismic

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14) Most of the early pioneers in psychology, such as Sigmund Freud, Erik Erikson, and Jean Piaget, favored the_____ perspective on human development, which views development as occurring in specific stages.
A) organismic
B) quantitative
C) mechanistic
D) behavioristic

15) Psychoanalytic theory was developed by
A) Sigmund Freud.
B) Ivan Pavlov.
C) Albert Bandura.
D) Erik Erikson.

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16) A parent believes their child is acting out lately due to unconscious forces within the child that are motivating this behavior. This parent follows the_____ perspective.
A) humanistic
B) ethological
C) psychoanalytic
D) learning

17) A therapeutic approach that has been widely used for special needs children is called
A) repression analysis.
B) behavioral modification.
C) psychosexual analysis.
D) classical conditioning.

18) Freud's theory on human development states that people develop in an unvarying sequence of maturationally determined stages of_____ development.
A) psychosocial
B) psychoanalytic
C) psychoconscious
D) psychosexual

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19) The proper order of Freud's psychosexual stages of development is
A) anal, phallic, oral, latency, genital.
B) oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital.
C) anal, oral, genital, latency, phallic.
D) oral, latency, genital, anal, phallic.

20) According to psychosexual theory, a 4-year-old child would be in which stage?
A) oral
B) anal
C) phallic
D) latency

21) An adult spends considerable time each day cleaning, arranging socks in a drawer until they are just right, and making schedules on a calendar. According to Freud, this adult is probably fixated in the_____ stage.
A) oral
B) anal
C) genital
D) phallic

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22) According to Freud, during early childhood boys develop sexual attachment to their mothers. Freud called this development
A) the Electra complex.
B) the unconscious complex.
C) the Oedipus complex.
D) regressing.

23) The stage of psychosexual development that occurs during middle childhood and is characterized by relative calm is called the_____ stage.
A) oral
B) childhood
C) latency
D) anal

24) Which of the following is NOT part of the personality, as proposed by Freud?
A) superego
B) libido
C) id
D) ego

25) According to Freud, the part of the personality that operates on the "pleasure principle," seeking the immediate gratification of desires, is the
A) id.
B) ego.
C) superego.
D) ego ideal.

26) According to Freud, the part of the personality that operates on the "reality principle," realistically finding ways to obtain gratification, is the
A) id.
B) ego.
C) superego.
D) conscience.

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27) A 7-year-old child hits a sibling for laughing at the child and feels guilty about it afterward. According to Freud, the child's guilty feelings reflect the operation of the
A) id.
B) ego.
C) superego.
D) defense mechanism.

28) Which one of the following personality entities would be most similar to what is called "conscience"?
A) id
B) ego
C) superego
D) libido

29) Although parts of his theory have been heavily criticized, Freud's contribution to the field of human growth included all of the following EXCEPT
A) the importance of unconscious thoughts, feelings, and motivations.
B) the role of childhood experiences.
C) the ambivalence of emotional responses.
D) the importance of developing formal operational thought.

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30) One of the criticisms of Freud's work is that he
A) did not make us aware of the importance of unconscious thoughts.
B) focused too little on childhood feelings and experiences in motivation.
C) focused too much on sexual and aggressive drives.
D) used too large a subject pool.

31) Unlike Freud's theory, Erikson's theory of psychosocial development
A) viewed development in a much more positive light.
B) focuses on biological instincts.
C) covers infancy and childhood but not adulthood.
D) has much in common with behaviorism.

32) Each of Erikson's stages involves a major developmental issue that is particularly important at that time. Erikson referred to these issues as_____ in personality.
A) traumas
B) crises
C) stages
D) phases

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33) According to Erikson, the resolution of the crisis at each stage of psychosocial development must include a_____ between positive and negative traits.
A) balance
B) skewing toward the positive
C) skewing toward the negative
D) synthesis

34) A person in the fourth stage of development, according to the developmental stage theory that Erikson put forth. Under normal conditions, if this person lives into old age, in how many stages will the person ultimately participate?
A) five
B) seven
C) eight
D) nine

35) According to Erikson's psychosocial theory, the first stage of development, which occurs during infancy, is
A) basic trust versus basic mistrust.
B) autonomy versus shame and doubt.
C) initiative versus guilt.
D) industry versus inferiority. TBEXAM.COM

36) According to Erikson's psychosocial theory, a teenage girl would be facing the crisis of
A) intimacy versus isolation.
B) integrity versus despair.
C) industry versus inferiority.
D) identity versus identity confusion.

37) An example of Erikson's stage of initiative versus guilt would be
A) an infant learning that she can depend on being fed.
B) a 3-year-old trying to fill a cup with water and cheerfully wiping up the water when it spills.
C) a 10-year-old learning to read fluently.
D) a 4-year-old asking a parent for a cookie.

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38) What does Freud's research stress the importance of?
- A) conscious behavior
- B) the role of heredity in parenting
- C) ways in which early relationships affect later ones
- D) avoiding recalling childhood experiences

39) In contrast with Freud, Erikson placed more emphasis on
- A) physical development.
- B) intellectual development.
- C) the role of parents.
- D) social and cultural influences.

40) What is a relatively long-lasting change based on experience or adaptation to the environment called?
- A) modification
- B) cognition
- C) learning
- D) behaviorism

41) Two important learning theories are_____ and_____.
- A) behaviorism; cognitive therapy
- B) social learning theory; behaviorism
- C) social learning theory; psychoanalytic theory
- D) psychoanalytic theory; cognitive theory

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42) Learning theorists are most concerned with
- A) measurable, observable behaviors.
- B) the unconscious determination of behaviors.
- C) the development of intelligence.
- D) personality conflicts between parents and children.

43) According to the_____ perspective, people's actions are reactions to aspects of their environment that they find pleasing, painful, or threatening.
- A) organismic
- B) behaviorism
- C) psychoanalytic
- D) humanistic

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44) Which perspective emphasizes the influence of the environment rather than thought processes or unconscious fantasies?
A) psychoanalytic
B) learning
C) organismic
D) humanistic

45) Based on the connections between Erikson's stages, an infant who resolves the crisis of basic trust versus basic mistrust is most likely to become
A) an autonomous 2-year-old.
B) a shy, reclusive 2-year-old.
C) emotionally stuck in the infant stage.
D) a child who develops stranger anxiety.

46) Behaviorists maintain that human behavior is determined by
A) defense mechanisms.
B) self-actualization.
C) unconscious conflicts.
D) reactions to the environment.

47) A child learns to whine to get items at the store, because the child understands that whining results in frustration for the child's parents, which ends in the child getting the desired items. This child is being rewarded for whining, but the parents do not seem to realize this and are frustrated because the whining is increasing. This is an example of_____ conditioning.
A) operant
B) classical
C) behavior
D) unconscious

48) In classical conditioning, an association is learned between
A) an unconditioned stimulus and a conditioned stimulus.
B) an operant response and a reinforcer.
C) a conditioned stimulus and an operant response.
D) an internal stimulus and an external stimulus.

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49) Which of the following researchers worked with "Little Albert" in one of the earliest and most famous examples of classical conditioning in human development?
A) John B. Watson
B) Ivan Pavlov
C) B. F. Skinner
D) Edward Thorndike

50) Who were the principles of classical conditioning developed by?
A) Sigmund Freud
B) Ivan Pavlov
C) B. F. Skinner
D) Edward Thorndike

51) A child receives an injection and cries. Each time this child receives an injection again, the same nurse gives it. The child's parent notices that the child now cries when seeing this nurse even if no injection is given. This is an example of
A) classical conditioning.
B) operant conditioning.
C) fixation.
D) negative reinforcement.

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52) The psychologist who formulated the principles of operant conditioning was
A) John B. Watson.
B) Sidney Pressey.
C) B. F. Skinner.
D) Ivan Pavlov.

53) What is the principle that an organism will repeat behaviors when these behaviors are reinforced?
A) classical conditioning
B) operant conditioning
C) the pleasure principle
D) the reality principle

54) A process that strengthens a behavior and *increases* the likelihood of that behavior being repeated is called
A) punishment.
B) reinforcement.
C) an aversive event.
D) classical conditioning.

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55) Punishment_____ a behavior,_____ the likelihood it will be repeated.
A) weakens; increasing
B) weakens; decreasing
C) suppresses; increasing
D) discourages, maintaining

56) Reinforcement is most effective when it_____ the behavior it is designed to reinforce.
A) is delayed after
B) occurs immediately after
C) is constant after
D) occurs concurrently with

57) A mother has stopped reinforcing the child to make its bed. The child's bed-making behavior is likely to be
A) increased.
B) decreased.
C) punished.
D) learned permanently.

58) A child is learning to ride a bike. Each time that the child rides onto the gravel driveway, the child loses control of the bike and falls. Eventually this child will no longer ride on the driveway. This example represents the learning process of
A) negative reinforcement.
B) intermittent reinforcement.
C) punishment.
D) conditioning.

59) The use of operant conditioning to modify or shape human behavior is called
A) classical conditioning.
B) punishment.
C) behavioral modification.
D) reinforcement.

60) Many of the principles of social learning theory were developed by
A) B. F. Skinner.
B) Carl Rogers.
C) John B. Watson.
D) Albert Bandura.

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61) According to social learning theory, the most important element in how people learn appropriate social behavior is
A) classical conditioning.
B) observation and imitation.
C) the punishment of inappropriate behavior.
D) the shaping of appropriate behavior.

62) The process of modeling, or observing and imitating others, is referred to as
A) classical conditioning.
B) observational learning.
C) efficacious learning.
D) psychoanalytical learning.

63) _____ results from children learning to master challenges and achieve goals.
A) Social cognition
B) Behavioral analysis
C) Social learning
D) Self-efficacy

64) When children feel confident in knowing they have what it takes to succeed, then they have developed
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A) cognition.
B) behavioral analysis.
C) social learning.
D) self-efficacy.

65) The perspective on human behavior that is concerned with thought processes and the behavior that reflects those processes is called the_____ perspective.
A) cognitive
B) thinking
C) behavioral
D) intellectual

66) Who is the researcher best known for his cognitive-stage theory development?
A) Abraham Maslow
B) Sigmund Freud
C) Erik Erikson
D) Jean Piaget

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67) The two major points of Jean Piaget's cognitive perspective are that children are active in their attempts to understand and act upon the world and that development proceeds
A) in distinct, universal stages.
B) randomly at any developmental stage.
C) in a specific order that may vary based upon cultural variables.
D) randomly based upon the child's environment.

68) Which of the following is NOT one of the cognitive stages through which a child progresses, as theorized by Jean Piaget?
A) postconceptual
B) sensorimotor
C) preoperational
D) concrete operations

69) Psychologists who saw the mind as a tabula rasa had to believe that
A) the only true influence on development was biology.
B) the only true influence on development was experience.
C) the mind was prepared to become something unique by drawing on biological and experiential influences.
D) social contact, not direct physical interaction with the environment, was most important for development.

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70) Ways of organizing information about the world that govern the way the child thinks and behaves in a particular situation are called
A) schemes.
B) situations.
C) adaptations.
D) assimilations.

71) Which of the following is NOT one of the interrelated principles developed by Piaget to explain the gradual development of a child's mental processes?
A) organization
B) adaptation
C) equilibration
D) unconscious processing

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72) Piaget's term for the process of taking information and incorporating it into existing cognitive structures is
A) schematization.
B) shaping.
C) accommodation.
D) assimilation.

73) When a child first sucks on a sippy cup the same way the child sucked from a bottle, the child is trying to learn to drink from the cup using the process of
A) assimilation.
B) modification.
C) accommodation.
D) adaptation.

74) From Jean Piaget's perspective, a child who alters her behavior to more effectively deal with a new situation is exhibiting
A) accommodation.
B) primary process thinking.
C) assimilation.
D) generalization.

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75) According to Jean Piaget, the quest for_____ is the driving force for cognitive growth that leads children to change their ways of thinking to adapt to new experiences.
A) the satisfaction of id impulses
B) equilibrium
C) a stable sense of identity
D) approval from parents

76) A psychologist who is a proponent of the concept of reciprocal determinism would also likely
A) reject social learning theory.
B) believe that individuals undergoing development can shape the world around them.
C) believe that punishment is the best method to weaken a learned behavior.
D) the adhere to the idea that children undergoing development strive to reach a state of equilibration.

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77) According to Piaget, children strive for understanding when they are in a state of
A) equilibration.
B) disequilibrium.
C) assimilation.
D) accommodation.

78) When a child calls a neighbor's dog "Kitty," the child is exhibiting
A) assimilation.
B) accommodation.
C) insight.
D) accelerated cognitive development.

79) Which of the following is NOT a criticism of Piaget's theory of development?
A) It does not account for the emergence of such mature abilities as practical problem solving.
B) It pays little attention to the influence of education on intellectual development.
C) It overestimates the cognitive abilities of young children.
D) It fails to account for the fact that performance on formal reasoning tasks is as much a function of culture as it is of development.

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80) Psychologist Lev Vygotsky saw cognitive growth as a collaborative process in which children learn through social
A) cognition.
B) status.
C) learning.
D) interaction.

81) A teacher is helping to direct and organize children's learning with blocks to help them master and internalize their skills. This reflects Vygotsky's notion of
A) structured application.
B) a zone of proximal development.
C) distal learning.
D) a zone of distal development.

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82) Which term refers to the temporary support that parents, teachers, and others give a child in doing a task until the child can do it alone?
A) laddering
B) constructing
C) scaffolding
D) supporting

83) A major distinction between Piaget's developmental theory and the information-processing approach is that
A) Piaget sees development as continuous, whereas the information-processing approach views development as occurring in distinct stages.
B) Piaget sees development as an active process, whereas the information-processing view sees the organism as passive.
C) Piaget focused on perception, whereas the information-processing approach focuses on thinking and memory.
D) Piaget sees development as occurring in stages, whereas the information-processing approach sees development as continuous.

84) The information-processing approach to explaining cognitive development compares the brain to a_____; sensory impressions go in and behavior comes out.
A) calculator
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B) computer
C) modem
D) telephone

85) Which perspective emphasizes the idea that distinctive adaptive behaviors of species of animals have evolved to increase survival of the species?
A) behavioral
B) social cognitive
C) contextual
D) ethological

86) In the 1950s, British psychologist_____ extended ethological principles to the study of human development, focusing attention on the mother-infant bond and the bonding process that produces attachment.
A) Mary Ainsworth
B) John Bowlby
C) Konrad Lorenz
D) Niko Tinbergen

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87) The leader of a mother and baby workshop tells new mothers that attachment between an infant and caregiver must occur during a critical period to ensure their safety. Which developmental perspective does this workshop leader support with this statement?
A) behavioral
B) ethological
C) psychoanalytic
D) information-processing

88) Which perspective follows that development can be understood only when individual behavior is considered an inseparable part of its environment?
A) environmental
B) contextual
C) interactive
D) behavioral

89) Which American psychologist developed the bioecological perspective, which involves five interlocking contextual systems ranging from the most intimate to the most distant?
A) Lev Vygotsky
B) Ivan Pavlov
C) Urie Bronfenbrenner
D) Jean Piaget

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90) A doctor is studying the way in which infant siblings interact with one another in the home. According to the ecological approach, this doctor is studying the children in their
A) microsystem.
B) mesosystem.
C) exosystem.
D) macrosystem.

91) A doctor who employs the ecological approach to human development is studying the relationship between the quality of parent-child interactions in the home and the success of children in school. This doctor is studying development at the_____ level of environmental influence.
A) microsystem
B) mesosystem
C) exosystem
D) macrosystem

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92) The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe significantly altered most government institutions there. According to the ecological approach, the government changes are changes in people's
A) microsystem.
B) mesosystem.
C) endosystem.
D) macrosystem.

93) A researcher studies how frequent moves from one town to another can influence children's emotional development over time. According to the ecological approach, this researcher is studying the_____ of children.
A) exosystem
B) chronosystem
C) macrosystem
D) minisystem

94) Sociocultural theory, developed by_____, stresses children's active social interaction as the process by which they acquire cognitive skills.
A) Urie Bronfenbrenner
B) Jean Piaget
C) Lev Vygotsky
D) Margaret Mead

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95) According to Bronfenbrenner, a country's policy on maternal leave occurs at which level of environmental influence?
A) microsystem
B) macrosystem
C) exosystem
D) mesosystem

96) Bandura updated his social learning theory to reflect what change?
A) a de-emphasis on the development of self-efficacy
B) the inclusion of observational learning in development
C) greater emphasis on social processes in development
D) greater emphasis on cognitive processes in development

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97) A doctor is specifically interested in how certain behaviors such as smiling help to bond with parents and ensure a child's survival. This doctor is interested in the_____ perspective.
A) psychoanalytical
B) evolutionary psychology
C) cognitive
D) learning

98) Which field of study focuses on the adaptive behaviors of animal species in natural contexts?
A) sociology
B) psychology
C) ethology
D) biology

99) Evolutionary psychology falls under the
A) ethological approach.
B) cognitive approach.
C) psychoanalytic approach.
D) learning approach.

100) A researcher is gathering detailed descriptions from people about their beliefs. This researcher is doing which kind of research?
A) qualitative
B) quantitative
C) theoretical
D) hypothetical

101) When research deals with objectively measurable data, it is
A) qualitative research.
B) quantitative research.
C) purely theoretical.
D) a hypothesis.

102) When conducting research, scientists will typically measure a_____ and generalize the results to a_____.
A) cohort; sample
B) nonnormative group; normative group
C) population; sample
D) sample; population

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103) One of the most reliable sampling methods is the use of_____, which increases the likelihood that the sample is representative of the population.
A) representative selection
B) random assignment
C) random selection
D) random sample

104) Which of the following is NOT an example of a self-report technique?
A) questionnaire
B) diary or log
C) interview
D) observation

105) A researcher is studying young children's interactions with artwork at a preschool. This researcher is most likely conducting_____ research.
A) quantitative
B) qualitative
C) laboratory
D) biochemical

106) Going to a daycare to observe the interactions between caregivers and infants would be an example of a
A) naturalistic observation.
B) laboratory observation.
C) questionnaire.
D) self-report measure.

107) One problem associated with the interview method is that
A) people willing to participate in interviews may not reflect the population as a whole.
B) people are not always accurate or honest in answering questions.
C) the way questions are phrased can have a heavy impact on the nature of answers received.
D) All answer choices are correct.

108) What is one commonly used type of written interview?
A) diary
B) case study
C) questionnaire
D) journal

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109) When a researcher decides to travel with the circus to observe the performers without altering the environment they live and work in, the research is
A) laboratory observation.
B) naturalistic observation.
C) quantitative research.
D) a natural experiment.

110) The primary difference between naturalistic observation and laboratory observation is the degree of
A) manipulation.
B) control of environment.
C) involvement.
D) There is no difference.

111) A professor watches a student closely through a one-way mirror as the student participates in a social studies class. This is an example of what research method?
A) clinical study
B) case study
C) naturalistic observation
D) laboratory observation

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112) One disadvantage of the use of naturalistic observation techniques is that they
A) can be used to study infancy only.
B) omit emotional development.
C) record only cognitive development.
D) are prone to observer bias.

113) Which of the following is NOT a problem associated with observational studies?
A) They have difficulty explaining why behaviors occur as they do.
B) The subjects may behave differently when they know they are being observed.
C) It is not possible to gain information regarding relationships between variables.
D) Laboratory studies may not generalize to real life.

114) When test results are reasonably consistent from one time to another, they are said to be
A) valid.
B) reliable.
C) operational.
D) standardized.

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115) Which of the following best describes the strategy of the information-processing approach in studying development?
A) observing behavior after a stimulus to infer what happens before the response
B) using meta-analysis to summarize computer modeling of behavior into a single study
C) observing subjects in social contexts to see what kinds of stimuli they encounter
D) favoring the study of different people at the same age instead of the same people across different ages

116) A study of an individual is a(n)
A) naturalistic observation.
B) case study.
C) interview.
D) experiment.

117) In developing his psychoanalytic theory, Freud studied several individuals in great detail for an extended period of time. The research design he used was
A) laboratory observation.
B) interviews.
C) naturalistic observation.
D) case studies.

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118) What type of study is an in-depth case study of a culture or subculture?
A) enculturation
B) ethnographic
C) acculturation
D) ethnic

119) A researcher who wants to find out if a statistical relationship exists between variables should use a(n)
A) questionnaire.
B) correlation.
C) experiment.
D) case study.

120) A researcher studies the relationship between family income and achievement motivation. A correlation of +1.20 is found. From this, the researcher can conclude that
A) other variables must be negatively correlated with family income.
B) high income causes high achievement motivation.
C) increases in income predict higher achievement motivation.
D) an error was made in calculating the correlation.

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121) A doctor has extensively studied the statistical relationship between the amount of time children spend playing video games and their academic performance in school. This doctor finds that as time spent playing video games increases, grades in school decrease. This finding represents a
A) positive correlation.
B) negative correlation.
C) variable interaction.
D) case study approach.

122) Suppose you asked the following two questions of a group of 100 children: "How much time do your parents spend reading to you each day?" and "What are your grades in school?" You find that children whose parents read to them for more than one hour each day have better grades than children whose parents read to them for only a few minutes each day. What could you conclude from this pattern of data?
A) Reading by parents causes children to do better in school.
B) Parental reading time and grades are positively correlated.
C) Parental reading time and grades are not correlated.
D) Better students cause their parents to spend more time reading to them.

123) A strong correlation between variables does not necessarily mean that one variable_____ the other.
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A) determines
B) causes
C) results from
D) All answer choices are correct.

124) Which of the following is NOT a core postulate of Darwin's theory?
A) Organisms vary.
B) There are insufficient resources for all organisms to survive.
C) Individual differences in organisms are heritable.
D) Caregiver attachment is an adaptive mechanism for species survival.

125) What are the subjects who receive the treatment or independent variable in an experimental study called?
A) experimental group
B) control group
C) dependent group
D) independent group

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126) A controlled procedure in which the experimenter manipulates variables to learn how one affects another is a(n)
A) manipulation.
B) experiment.
C) observation
D) correlation.

127) The word "manipulation" is most strongly associated with the_____ technique.
A) experimental
B) correlational
C) case study
D) interview

128) The subjects who do NOT receive the treatment or independent variable in an experimental study are called the
A) experimental group.
B) control group.
C) dependent group.
D) independent group.

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129) What is the condition over which the experimenter has direct control in an experiment called?
A) experimental group
B) control group
C) independent variable
D) dependent variable

130) A professor manipulates the_____ variable and then looks for an effect of that manipulation by measuring the_____ variable in an experiment.
A) dependent; independent
B) control; experimental
C) experimental; control
D) independent; dependent

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131) In an experiment, one group of children is given a drink each day with a special vitamin supplement. A second group of children is given the same drink but without the vitamin. Later, all children are given an IQ test to see if the vitamin had an effect on intelligence. In this experiment, the children's scores on the IQ test would be the
A) independent variable.
B) cross-sequential variable.
C) dependent variable.
D) control variable.

132) In a study of the effects of behavior modeling, one group of children observes role models who share toys; another group observes role models whose behavior is neutral (neither initiating sharing nor refusing to share). The children are then watched to see which ones share more with each other and which do not. What is the independent variable?
A) observing role models who share or don't share
B) observing negative role models
C) the group with neutral role models
D) the degree to which each group of children shares amongst themselves

133) A group of children is given special training on how to handle their anger. A second group is treated the same as the first group except for the fact that these subjects do not receive the special training. The group given the training is the_____ group, and the group given no training is the_____ group.
A) experimental; control
B) control; experimental
C) dependent; independent
D) independent; dependent

134) The chief advantage of experimental methods is that they are
A) more flexible than other methods.
B) more generalized than other methods.
C) more descriptive of real-life events.
D) better able to determine cause and effect.

135) Experimenters can ensure results that are representative of a given population through
A) random selection.
B) random assignment.
C) controlling for all relevant variables.
D) convenience sampling.

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136) Which type of experiment is a researcher who studies twins accidentally separated at birth and reared in different environments using?
A) laboratory experiment
B) field experiment
C) natural experiment
D) correlation experiment

137) A quasi-experiment is most closely related to a(n)
A) ethnographic study.
B) correlational study.
C) case study.
D) experiment.

138) A doctor is very hopeful that their research results will be verified by others through replication. If this doctor wants this work to be replicated most accurately, what research technique should the doctor use?
A) natural experiment
B) laboratory experiment
C) case study
D) cross-sectional naturalistic observation

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139) The greatest difference between a laboratory experiment and a field experiment is the degree of
A) control.
B) manipulation.
C) random assignment.
D) correlation.

140) Which of the following is a shortcoming of the laboratory experimental approach to understanding human development?
A) It is often difficult to randomly assign subjects to different treatment conditions.
B) Experiments rarely inform us about cause-and-effect relationships.
C) This technique does not work well for the study of aggression.
D) The results may not be applicable outside the experimental situation.

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141) A doctor follows the same group of children over a 10-year period, measuring their performance twice a year. This is which method of data collection?
A) cross-sectional
B) longitudinal
C) sequential
D) clinical

142) A professor measures the cognitive skills of one hundred 30-year-olds and compares them with one hundred 50-year-olds. This is an example of which method?
A) cross-sectional
B) longitudinal
C) sequential
D) clinical

143) Which type of study is time-consuming, is expensive, and has problems associated with attrition?
A) longitudinal
B) cross-sectional
C) interview
D) clinical

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144) Suppose your psychology professor asks you to do a study examining how emotional reactions change in children between the ages of 3 and 12 years. Given that the study needs to be completed in less than two weeks, which type of data collection method should you employ?
A) cross-sectional
B) longitudinal
C) sequential
D) ethological

145) Which studies have the greatest difficulty with the loss of subjects?
A) longitudinal
B) cross-sectional
C) clinical
D) case history

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146) Cohort differences are a problem for which kind of studies?
A) time-sampling
B) cross-sectional
C) sequential
D) longitudinal

147) A researcher is studying two groups of children, second graders and fourth graders, and following both groups over a 5-year period. The researcher is utilizing a_____ study.
A) longitudinal
B) cross-sectional
C) sequential
D) None of the answer choices are correct.

148) A major limitation of both longitudinal and sequential designs is
A) observer bias.
B) high cost and complexity.
C) experimenter bias.
D) self-fulfilling prophecies.

149) In terms of research ethics, if a scientist is concerned that the results of the study outweigh the potential emotional harm done by the study, the scientist is primarily concerned about
A) beneficence.
B) respect.
C) justice.
D) None of the answer choices are correct.

150) Which of the following methods was designed to deal with the disadvantages of both the longitudinal and cross-sectional designs?
A) life-span sampling
B) clinical
C) sequential study
D) behavior sampling

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151) A doctor studies the behavior of children whose parents divorced six months before the children started school and children whose parents divorced two years before the children started school. Both groups of children are then followed and measured over the course of several years. This is which kind of design?
A) cross-sectional
B) sequential
C) longitudinal
D) life-span sampling

152) Which of the following is true of the evolutionary psychology approach?
A) The fact that people engage in sex not for reproductive purposes is a major problem with the theory.
B) It argues that most cognitive adaptations occur to solve a single problem, but some evolve to handle a wide array of problems.
C) It focuses on cross-species comparisons, which is a legacy of its relationship to Darwin's natural selection theory.
D) It contradicts most tenets of the ethological approach.

153) Guidelines of the American Psychological Association (APA, 2002) cover all the following issues EXCEPT the right to
A) privacy and confidentiality. TBEXAM.COM
B) informed consent.
C) financial compensation.
D) decline or withdraw from the experiment.

154) Which of the following is an ethical principle?
A) beneficence
B) justice
C) respect
D) All answer choices are correct.

155) Which theorist is most identified with the psychoanalytic perspective?
A) Freud
B) Watson
C) Piaget
D) Erikson

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156) In the continuity-discontinuity issue of development, *continuity* refers to_____ and *discontinuity* refers to_____.
A) precise stages; slow change
B) specific stages; gradual change
C) gradual change; distinct stages
D) distinct stages; gradual change

157) What is the typical fourth step of the scientific method?
A) statistical analysis of data
B) formation of tentative conclusions
C) dissemination of findings
D) collection of data

158) Babies learn the social smile because when they make a "smile" facial expression, they get attention from parents and others. This process is called
A) reinforcement.
B) equilibration.
C) consequential learning.
D) modeling.

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159) Piaget called ways of organizing information about the world that govern the way the child thinks and behaves in a particular situation
A) schemes.
B) adaptations.
C) organizations.
D) accommodations.

160) Which theory extends Darwin's principles to individual behavior and proposes that people unconsciously strive, not only for personal survival, but to perpetuate their genetic legacy?
A) evolutionary psychology
B) ethology
C) psychoanalytic theory
D) attachment theory

161) Which type of research methodology deals with measurable data?
A) qualitative research
B) psychoanalysis
C) quantitative research
D) sampling research

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162) A representative sample can be achieved through_____, in which each person in a population has an equal and independent chance of being chosen.
A) independent assignment
B) double-blind studies
C) qualitative design
D) random selection

163) Which term means that the tests measure the abilities they claim to measure?
A) standardization
B) reliability
C) validity
D) reflection

164) Which kind of research is the only type in which a researcher can establish cause and effect?
A) observational research
B) experimental research
C) nonexperimental research
D) descriptive research

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165) How does sampling change when moving from quantitative to qualitative research?
A) It becomes less random and more focused.
B) It is more likely to use human subjects.
C) It focuses on subjects with more easily measurable characteristics.
D) It has much more generalizability.

166) The field of cognitive neuroscience has been made possible by the development of
A) sophisticated imaging instruments.
B) sophisticated random sampling techniques.
C) biology-applicable correlational research.
D) the case study as a core form of research.

167) A researcher engaging in participant observation of a remote village culture is
A) likely conducting an ethnographic study and temporarily living with the members of that village.
B) likely conducting a quantitative study and temporarily living with the members of that village.
C) likely engaging in naturalistic observation and conducting a correlational study.
D) trying to ensure his or her research methods are both valid and standardized.

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168) What is a researcher who engages in p-hacking trying to do?
A) make publication more likely by finding a statistically significant result in data and then constructing an explanation to find it
B) make publication more likely by developing a hypothesis or theory and then conducting experiments until the data validates it
C) investigate and potentially invalidate an existing published research paper by attempting to replicate the experiment and the data
D) fabricate data to support a theory in order to make publication more likely

169) In experimental design, what is random assignment meant to accomplish?
A) ensure the independent variable caused the difference between experimental and control groups
B) ensure the independent variable is the only changeable variable in the experiment
C) make sure the results are generalizable to the general population
D) move the correlation coefficient toward either 1.0 or 0.0

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

170) Compare and contrast the mechanistic model and the organismic model of human development.

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171) Select any developmental issue and explain how a person might examine the issue from one of the five theoretical perspectives. (Some suggested issues are eating disorders, family violence, sibling rivalry, drug abuse, gifted children, and children with ADHD.)

172) List and describe each of the five theoretical perspectives discussed in your text.

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173) Provide definitions and one example each of the developmental issues continuity and discontinuity.

174) Describe Piaget's concept of adaptation and the role of assimilation and accommodation.

175) Evaluate sociocultural theory, including a discussion of the zone of proximal development.

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176) Compare and contrast quantitative and qualitative research.

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177) List three research designs available to developmental researchers, and explain the kinds of information researchers would be able to obtain by using each of these methods.

178) Define *operational definition*, and discuss how operational definitions are used in research.

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179) Examine the use of ethics in research.

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

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

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

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

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

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158) A
159) A
160) A
161) C
162) D
163) C
164) B
165) A
166) A
167) A
168) A
169) A
170) Short Answer
171) Short Answer
172) Short Answer
173) Short Answer
174) Short Answer
175) Short Answer
176) Short Answer
177) Short Answer
178) Short Answer
179) Short Answer

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