How Children Develop (Canadian) 7th edition Siegler Test Bank

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Chapter 1 – Essay

1. Describe the results of Werner's Kauai study in terms of how children who encountered prenatal or birth challenges fared in different environments. What are the implications of these results for the nature–nurture question?

ANSWER: Werner found that children who experienced prenatal or birth challenges were more likely to develop physical handicaps, mental illness, and learning difficulties. However, the development of these difficulties as well as the degree of the difficulties was dependent on the child's home environment. Specific environmental influences included parents' income, education, mental health, and parental relationships. For instance, by the age of 2 years, toddlers who lived in middle-income families did not experience complications associated with prenatal or birth challenges. Also, by 10 years of age, prenatal and birth challenges were related to psychological problems if the child was growing up in poor conditions. Those who experienced prenatal and birth challenges along with environmental challenges were more likely to develop serious learning and behavior problems by 10 years of age and by the age of 18 had already been arrested, experienced mental health problems, or even become a parent. However, roughly 33% of those who experienced prenatal or birth challenges and environmental challenges showed signs of resilience.
The results of Werner's work lend support for the implication of nature–nurture interaction to produce developmental outcomes. Nature and nurture work together to shape development. To assume that one is more important than the other, or even that the two are of equal importance, oversimplifies the developmental process and does not accurately reflect the bidirectional interaction of the two on development.

2. The text describes several reasons for the importance of studying child development. Why is studying child development of interest or importance to you personally?

ANSWER: Answers will vary but should discuss on the relevance of studying child development to one or more of the following: (1) raising children, (2) developing and choosing social policies, and (3) developing an understanding of human nature.

3. Many decisions concerning social policy issues that impact children, like the question of whether playing violent video games leads to increased aggressive behaviour, are frequently informed by research. According to Ferguson (2015) and his use of a meta-analysis technique, what guidance can policymakers offer to parents based on research findings?

ANSWER: Even though the issue of playing violent video games and childhood and adolescent aggression has been contested by politicians, advocacy groups, and researchers for a considerable amount of time, more recent research (Ferguson, 2015) indicates a minimal effect of playing violent video games and childhood and adolescent aggression. However, a minimal effect is not the same as a nonexistent relationship between the two. Considering this, advice regarding this issue to parents may be to monitor what their children are playing, to engage and play the game with their child, or to limit unmonitored exposure. Also, recent meta-analysis results indicate that playing violent video games is not a major cause of aggression. This means that other factors are at play.

4. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the Romanian Adoption Study examined the long-term development of orphans living in adverse conditions. Describe the key findings regarding the impact of the timing of early experiences on the development of these orphans in Romania.

ANSWER: The studies highlighted that the timing of early experiences significantly influenced their long-term effects. Romanian-born children displayed flexibility in overcoming the effects of early deprivation when adopted before 6 months, while those institutionalized for longer periods faced greater

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challenges in fully overcoming the impact of early deprivation, even in loving and stimulating environments. Adoptive families played a crucial role in improving the children's lives, but the age of adoption was directly linked to the extent of long-term harm caused by early deprivation.

5. Choose two of the following philosophers: Aristotle, Locke, Plato, Rousseau. Describe one similarity and one difference between the two.

ANSWER: Answers will vary based on the two philosophers chosen. However, some common similarities and differences among them are as follows. Both Plato and Aristotle were Greek philosophers who lived in the fourth century B.C. and were interested in how children's development was influenced by their nature and the nurture they received. Also, both Plato and Aristotle believed that the long-term welfare of society was dependent on the proper raising of children. Plato viewed the raising of boys as a difficult challenge for caregivers. Plato viewed self-control and discipline as the major goal of education. Aristotle, on the other hand, was concerned with fitting child rearing to the needs of each child. Additionally, Plato believed that children have innate knowledge while Aristotle believed that all knowledge comes from experience and that the infant mind is blank.
Like Aristotle, Locke, an English philosopher, viewed the child as a blank slate, or tabula rasa. Locke believed that the most important goal of child rearing is the growth of character. Locke believed that parents need to set good examples for children and to avoid indulging children early in life. He also believed that once discipline and reason were instilled in the child that authority over the child should be lessened. Rousseau, a French philosopher, believed that parents and society should give children complete freedom from the beginning.

6. What do developmental psychologists mean when they say that children play an active role in their own development? Provide a detailed example of this concept.

ANSWER: Children play an active role in their own development in terms of attention, language use, and play behaviours. Children first begin to shape their own development through their selection of what they attend to. This is evident, for example, in a newborn's preference for attending to things that move and make noise, which helps her learn about her world, as well as her own mother's face, which leads to social interaction and strengthening of the mother–infant bond. Once children learn to talk, they often talk to themselves when left alone, which may help improve speech. Also, through play, children not only learn about their environment but also find a way to entertain themselves. Children's contributions to their own development strengthen and broaden as they grow older and become increasingly able to choose and shape their environments.

7. Explain what effortful attention is and describe its components. What has been associated with difficulty in exerting effortful attention?

ANSWER: Effortful attention involves voluntary control of one's own emotions and thoughts, including impulse control, the control of emotions, and focusing one's attention. Difficulty in exerting effortful attention has been associated with behavioural problems, mental illness, and poor academic skills.

8. Explain how changes in sociocultural factors are demonstrated with childcare outside of the home in the United States.

ANSWER: General characteristics of society are able to influence development but also reflect views of development as well. For instance, today many children in the United States attend or will attend childcare outside of their home. This recent change reflects changes in the broader sociocultural context of development. This change demonstrates the historical era, economic structure, and

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cultural beliefs and values. Fifty years ago, very few children attended childcare outside of their home. Instead, most were cared for by their stay-at-home mother while their father was the primary breadwinner. However, today there are more opportunities for women who have young children to work outside the home. This may even be a necessity for many households, considering the current economic conditions. Furthermore, the current culture holds that mothers should be able to work outside of the home if they wish to do so. With this change comes the belief that experiencing childcare outside of the home is not detrimental or otherwise harmful to children.

9. Based on the findings from Werner's study, outline the three characteristics of children who demonstrate resilience.

ANSWER: Resilient children have three main characteristics. They are likely to have positive personal qualities, such as high intelligence or an optimistic outlook on life. They are also likely to have a close relationship with at least one parent. They are also likely to have a close relationship with at least one adult other than their parents, such as a grandparent or teacher.

10. Explain why low socioeconomic status and poverty put children at a cumulative risk in terms of developmental outcomes.

ANSWER: Children from impoverished families tend to fare worse than children raised in more affluent families. This is not surprising due to the way in which poverty can become a cumulative risk factor for developing children. For instance, children living in poverty are more likely to live in dangerous neighbourhoods, to attend inferior childcare centers and schools, and to be exposed to increased levels of pollution. Their parents also often read to them less, provide fewer books in the home, and are less involved in their education. They are also more likely to grow up in single-parent homes or to be raised by neither biological parent. All of these disadvantages combine to put children at cumulative risk in terms of developmental outcomes.

11. Dipti and Amaya are sisters. Amaya has a lot of friends and is well liked by her peers. Dipti, in contrast, has few friends and is constantly the target of her peers' teasing. Using the four factors Scarr identified as involved in differences among siblings, describe why these sisters might be so different when it comes to their peer relations. For each of the four factors, provide a specific example.

ANSWER: Scarr identified four factors that can lead children from the same family to turn out different from each other, as is the case for Dipti and Amaya. These include (1) genetic differences, (2) differences in treatment by parents and others, (3) differences in reactions to similar experiences, and (4) differences in choices of environments. For Dipti and Amaya, any one of these can result in stark differences between them. Perhaps their genetic makeup, even though they have the same biological parents, is drastically different. It could be that Amaya was born with a more outgoing personality than Dipti, which could explain being well liked and having many friends. Perhaps they were treated differently by their parents. Maybe Amaya was favoured as a small child or given extra attention by one or both of her parents. Also, each sister may react differently to similar situations. Dipti may interpret events more negatively than Amaya. Perhaps Dipti is not actually teased by her peers, but she interprets their comments as such. Finally, each sister may have specific preferences for how they like to spend their time, which could involve social activities where friendships are formed.

12. In regard to research, replicability refers to the degree to which following studies using the same procedures yield the same results as the original study. Unfortunately, many studies fail to deliver replicability, recently called the "replicability crisis." Describe the efforts to address this crisis.

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ANSWER: The replicability crisis in scientific research is attributed to various factors, prompting efforts to enhance replicability in future studies. One key approach involves advocating for larger participant samples in experiments to ensure more consistent replicability. Additionally, scientific journals are promoting preregistration, where researchers submit their planned methods and statistical analyses before conducting a study. This shift allows journal reviewers to assess studies based on methodological rigor rather than the outcomes. To tackle issues where subsequent studies fail to replicate the original methods or settings, the collaboration between original and new investigators is encouraged to maintain all procedure details.

13. A researcher is interested in the impact of a new type of training diaper on the age at which toddlers become potty trained. The researcher plans to split a group of 100 toddlers into two groups—in one group, members will wear the new training diapers until they are potty trained, and in the other, members will wear their usual diapers. Answer these questions about this study: (1) What is the researcher's hypothesis? (2) How should the researcher split the 100 toddlers into two groups? (3) Which group is the experimental group, and which is the control group? (4) What is the independent variable? (5) What is the dependent variable? (6) What results will the researcher need to make a conclusion about the effectiveness of the new training diaper? (7) Will the researcher be able to conclude that there is a cause-and-effect association? Why or why not?

ANSWER: The hypothesis in this study would be that those toddlers who use the new type of training diaper will potty train faster than those using their usual diapers. For the purposes of this study, the research should evenly divide the 100 participants between the two groups, randomly assigning participants to each group. In this design, the control group is the group of toddlers who are using their usual diapers and the experimental group is the group of toddlers who are using the new type of training diaper. The independent variable is the training diaper used and the dependent variable is the speed of potty training. In order for the hypothesis to be supported by the data collected, the researcher will need to compare the average time it takes to potty train each group of children. If the experimental group, on average, potty trained at a faster rate than did the control group, then the research can say that results support the hypothesis of the study. If this is the case, the research can say that the new type of training diaper is effective in potty training but cannot say that it causes faster potty training. There are other confounding variables that could help the toddler potty train faster, such as parent reactions, rewards, and so on.

14. Explain the third-variable problem in the context of correlational research and provide an example to illustrate how it can affect the interpretation of research findings. Additionally, emphasize the importance of recognizing that correlation does not imply causation in research interpretation, even in prestigious research journals.

ANSWER: The third-variable problem in correlational research refers to the situation where the observed correlation between two variables may be influenced by a third, unaccounted-for variable. For example, in the context of children's reading achievement and reading time, the correlation between these two factors could be influenced by a third variable, such as the family's value for reading. In this case, children who grow up in families that highly value reading may spend more time reading and achieve greater reading proficiency. This emphasizes the importance of understanding that correlation does not imply causation when interpreting research findings. Even in prestigious research journals, findings should be analyzed with caution, as the correlation between two variables does not necessarily mean one causes the other. Researchers must consider the potential influence of third variables and other confounding factors to draw accurate conclusions from their studies.

15. Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of each of these research designs: (a) cross-sectional, (b)

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longitudinal, and (c) microgenetic.

ANSWER: Cross-sectional: One advantage of this design is that it is quick and easy to administer. A disadvantage is that it is uninformative about the stability of individual differences over time. Longitudinal: One advantage of this design is that it reveals individual children's patterns of change over long periods of time. A disadvantage is that it is difficult to keep all participants in the study. Microgenetic: One advantage of this design is that it reveals individual change patterns over short periods of time in detail. A disadvantage of this design is that it does not yield data regarding change patterns over long periods of time.

16. According to the Society for Research on Child Development (SRCD), describe what ethical issues researchers must consider when they are conducting research with children.

ANSWER: The Society for Research on Child Development (SRCD) has developed a code of ethics for researchers to follow when it comes to conducting research with children. These include being sure that the research maximizes the benefits and minimizes the harm to children, obtaining informed consent prior to collecting data, preserving participants' anonymity, discussing with caregivers any information from the research that may be important for the welfare of the child, trying to avoid any negative consequences of participating in the research, and debriefing the children once the research is over.

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

1. While raising a child, parents have endless questions. Child-development research can help answer many of these questions such as, "How can I help my child control their anger?" In a national study of 4,000 families, it was found that over 60% of parents reported spanking their 2- to 4-year-old children. When it comes to the effects of spanking on child development, research indicates that spanking:

a. is the most effective disciplinary method.
b. worsens the problem.
c. increases a child's intelligence.
d. should be used daily for best anger-management.

ANSWER: b

2. In the context of child-rearing practices, research can be a valuable resource for parents and teachers seeking to implement effective strategies. In a specific curriculum designed by Denham and Burton in 1996, preschoolers were encouraged to identify both their own and their peers' emotions. The research findings showed that this approach effectively helped children manage their anger using which strategy?

a. utilizing the "turtle technique" to manage anger effectively
b. using physical aggression to vent their anger
c. avoiding interaction with other children when angry
d. engaging in conflict with other children to express anger

ANSWER: a

3. Empathy refers to a:

a. method and approach in solving emotional issues.
b. term used in early childhood education to describe language activities.
c. stage in infant development relating to gross motor skills.
d. person's capacity to understand and share the feelings of another person.

ANSWER: d

4. Which of these children displays empathy BEST?

a. Shauna occasionally shows kindness by helping other classmates do random tasks, but also feels indifferent towards their feelings.
b. Liam enjoys playing with toys and is reluctant to share the toys with other classmates. Liam rarely shares and shows concern for others' emotions.
c. Businge often shows concern and comfort when others are upset. They are quick to offer hugs and kind words to make others feel better.
d. Juaquin enjoys teasing and making fun of others, not with the intent of hurting them, but as a way to show playfulness.

ANSWER: c

5. What were the conclusions of meta-analysis of research conducted by Ferguson (2015) regarding the impact of playing violent video games on childhood and adolescent aggression?

a. Their results indicated a direct link between the two.
b. They found that those who play fewer violent video games demonstrated increased prosocial behaviours.

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c. Their results were inconclusive.
d. They concluded that the effect of playing violent video games on children's and adolescent's aggression was minimal.

ANSWER: d

6. A method used to combine the results from independent studies to reach conclusions based on all of them is referred to as:
a. meta-analysis.
b. factor analysis.
c. longitudinal design.
d. cross-sectional design.

ANSWER: a

7. Regarding social-policy issues, when using young children as witnesses, what is a primary concern?
a. balancing trust in their testimony with potential consequences
b. preventing them from testifying in court cases
c. avoiding their involvement in legal proceedings
d. ensuring they always testify accurately

ANSWER: a

8. Based on research, when requesting young children to testify in court, what is the primary concern associated with asking leading questions?
a. Leading questions make children refuse to testify altogether.
b. Leading questions improve the accuracy of their testimony.
c. Leading questions often bias children's responses, resulting in inaccurate testimony.
d. Leading questions have no impact on the accuracy of their testimony.

ANSWER: c

9. A social worker asked Nayeli to share her personal experiences about a potentially abusive situation. Which of these questions BEST exemplifies a leading question?
a. "Was it in the morning, afternoon, or evening when you were hit?"
b. "Are you sure it was your face? Is it possible they hit you somewhere else?"
c. "Was there anyone else in the room when this event happened?"
d. "What happened after they hit you? What did you do?"

ANSWER: b

10. In response to research, which protocol has been developed and proven effective in improving the quality of interviewing young children for courtroom testimony?
a. the International Child Testimony Procedure
b. the NICHD Investigative Interview Protocol
c. the FBI Investigative Interview Protocol
d. the Child Witness Interviewing Technique

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ANSWER: b

11. In the context of social policy within the courtroom, what has been the impact of research focused on child eyewitness testimony?
    a. It has not made a huge impact in the field and is still under evaluation.
    b. It has proved the effectiveness of previous practices and suggests they should remain unchanged.
    c. It has indicated that children's eyewitness testimony is consistently unreliable and should not be considered in legal proceedings.
    d. It has motivated various agencies to improve their procedures for interviewing child witnesses.

ANSWER: d

12. Considering the research on preschoolers' ability to provide accurate testimony about past events, which piece of advice would be the MOST important for an interviewer to be told prior to interviewing a young child?
    a. Bring a doll to aid the child in answering your questions.
    b. Make sure you know the answers to the questions before asking the child.
    c. If you do not think the child has answered a question accurately, ask the question again.
    d. Ask questions that will help children to testify accurately.

ANSWER: d

13. In the context of the Romanian Adoption Study, what is a significant finding regarding the impact of adversity and early mistreatment?
    a. Development is a direct result of sociocultural experiences.
    b. There is no impact of social experiences on a child's development.
    c. The timing and age of experiences influence a child's development.
    d. Biological influences are the primary factors in a child's development.

ANSWER: c

14. Which of these findings from The Romanian Adoption Study is FALSE?
    a. Children who were adopted between ages 24 and 42 months did poorer on IQ tests compared to those adopted earlier.
    b. Children who were adopted scored much lower on IQ tests at 18 compared to children who remained in the orphanages.
    c. Children adopted before the age of 6 months demonstrated higher levels on IQ tests compared to those adopted later.
    d. Children who were adopted by Romanian families did much better in IQ tests compared to those who remained in the orphanages.

ANSWER: b

15. Romanian-born children who were adopted by British families _____ fared BEST in weight gain after adoption.
    a. before age 6 months
    b. between the ages of 6 and 24 months

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c. between the ages of 24 and 42 months
d. after 42 months

ANSWER: a

16. Which statement BEST characterizes the results of research on children from Romanian orphanages?
a. Positive experiences in later childhood cannot counteract the effect of negative early childhood experiences.
b. Positive experiences in later childhood counteract the effect of negative early childhood experiences.
c. The impact of positive experiences on children's resiliency depends on the timing and extent of the neglect.
d. Neglect in infancy always has severe and lasting consequences.

ANSWER: c

17. Which group of contemporary philosophers and psychologists argue that evolution has granted early infancy with numerous remarkable abilities such as understanding plants and animals?
a. nativists
b. evolutionary psychologists
c. empiricists
d. neo-Freudians

ANSWER: a

18. Which significant group of philosophers and psychologists argue that infants possess general learning mechanisms, allowing them to learn quickly?
a. nativists
b. evolutionary psychologists
c. empiricists
d. Freudians

ANSWER: c

19. In a debate over infant development, who BEST exemplifies the perspective of a nativist?
a. Dr. Muhammad argues that infants have the innate ability to understand mathematics such as addition and subtraction.
b. Dr. Ortiz argues that infants have a remarkable learning ability that is present even in early infancy, particularly in crucial domains.
c. Dr. Soo argues that an infant's learning is primarily influenced by their sociocultural experiences.
d. Dr. Brown argues that infants have no innate learning mechanisms and depend entirely on external influences.

ANSWER: b

20. Research has determined that the brain area involved in emotional reactions is the:
a. amygdala.
b. hippocampus.

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c. hypothalamus.
d. pons.

ANSWER: a

21. The part of the brain associated with planning, reasoning, problem-solving, and other high-level mental functions is the:
a. amygdala.
b. prefrontal cortex.
c. hippocampus.
d. limbic system.

ANSWER: b

22. Of Aristotle, Locke, and Plato, which philosopher(s) believed that all knowledge comes from experience, meaning that infants are born without innate knowledge?
a. Locke only
b. Plato only
c. Aristotle and Locke only
d. Plato and Aristotle only

ANSWER: c

23. Which philosopher offered the argument that children should be provided with maximum freedom and given no formal education prior to the age of reason at approximately age 12?
a. Rousseau
b. Plato
c. Aristotle
d. Locke

ANSWER: a

24. John Locke viewed children as a blank slate, or _____, which emphasized the impact of nurture, such as parents and society, on the child's development.
a. white board
b. genetic predisposition
c. tabula rasa
d. blank mind

ANSWER: c

25. Who was a pioneer of the evolutionary theory?
a. Charles Darwin
b. Gregor Mendel
c. Sigmund Freud
d. Aristotle

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ANSWER: a

26. While there have been significant advances in the scientific method, older philosophical issues still underlie contemporary debates about human nature. A key difference between then and now is that:
    a. historical discussions on human nature focused on non-human species.
    b. ancient debates about human nature were entirely grounded in superstition.
    c. modern discussions rely heavily on emotional and subjective data.
    d. contemporary debates are based on carefully conducted research.

ANSWER: d

27. In the context of human development, the term *nature* pertains to:
    a. time and location of where one was born.
    b. genes one receives from their parents.
    c. parks in one's neighbourhood.
    d. love and warmth one receives from their parents.

ANSWER: b

28. In the context of human development, the term *nurture* pertains to:
    a. environments, both physical and social.
    b. genetic influence, from both parents.
    c. unconscious thoughts and desires.
    d. ability to learn using inherited intelligence.

ANSWER: a

29. Which of these BEST represents the influence of nature on a child's development?
    a. inheriting an X-linked gene for colourblindness
    b. receiving love and warmth from a parent
    c. inheriting money from a family member
    d. having a responsible older sibling

ANSWER: a

30. Which of these BEST represents the influence of nurture on a child's development?
    a. Ursula is likely to have a conservative political attitude like her father and grandfather.
    b. Pierce does not like snakes after a bad experience on an outdoor family trip.
    c. Ping has blue coloured eyes, like her biological mother.
    d. Xavier was born with cerebral palsy due to birth complications.

ANSWER: b

31. Which of Jenna's characteristics is not a function of nature and nurture?
    a. their blue eyes
    b. their height

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c. freckles on face
d. academic smarts

ANSWER: a

32. All demonstrate nature's influence on our development EXCEPT:
a. the genome.
b. the personality.
c. prenatal environment.
d. genetic differences.

ANSWER: c

33. Historically, many researchers debated whether nature or nurture influenced human development. Today, researchers are of the opinion that:
a. nature always has more influence than nurture.
b. nurture always has more influence than nature.
c. neither nature nor nurture influences human development.
d. both nature and nurture influence human development.

ANSWER: d

34. Based on available research, which person is MOST likely to develop schizophrenia?
a. Kiran, whose first cousin suffers from the disorder
b. Margaret, whose grandfather suffers from the disorder
c. Brandon, whose father suffers from the disorder
d. Idowu, whose sister suffers from the disorder

ANSWER: c

35. _____ is a person's complete set of hereditary information.
a. Nurture
b. Epigenetics
c. Genome
d. Biology

ANSWER: c

36. A new field of study that examines how genetic expression is mediated by the environment is known as:
a. epigenetics.
b. bioecology.
c. microgenetics.
d. microbiology.

ANSWER: a

37. Which of these examples BEST represents a study that would be conducted by an epigenetics researcher?

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a. Dr. Nguyen studying the impact of video games on a child's behaviour
b. Dr. Santos studying the impact of childhood trauma on health later in adulthood
c. Dr. Patel studying the impact of early childhood education on later academic success
d. Dr. Rossi studying the impact of social pressure on making risky decisions during adolescence

ANSWER: b

38. Which statement about epigenetics is TRUE?
a. One's hereditary information stays constant throughout life.
b. One's DNA can be altered by experience.
c. Experiences can alter the expression of one's genes.
d. Experiences have no influence on genetic activity.

ANSWER: c

39. _____ is a biochemical process that influences behaviour by suppressing gene activity and expression.
a. Methylation
b. Hypertrophy
c. Epigenetics
d. Protein Deficiency

ANSWER: a

40. Evidence for the enduring epigenetic impact of early experiences and behaviours on development comes from research on:
a. methylation.
b. the genome.
c. nature.
d. nurture.

ANSWER: a

41. Research by Essex et al., (2013) on methylation and the amount of stress mothers experienced during their children's infancy showed:
a. children's methylation levels were elevated in adulthood if they were born before 1985.
b. gender differences in the amount of methylation found in the infants.
c. a relation to the amount of methylation in the children's genomes 15 years later.
d. no relationship between a mother's stress and a child's methylation levels.

ANSWER: c

42. The relationship between nature and nurture on developmental outcomes can BEST be described by which statement?
a. Nature is more influential on developmental outcomes than nurture.
b. Nurture is more influential on developmental outcomes than nature.
c. There is a bidirectional interaction between nature and nurture that influences developmental

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outcomes.

d. There is no relationship between nature and nurture on developmental outcomes.

ANSWER: c

43. Which scenario provides the BEST example of how children actively contribute to their own development?
    a. Amal's bright blue eyes captivates strangers, and this attention leads them to become wary of unfamiliar people.
    b. Analisa's mother's anxiety regarding her daughter's academic achievements prompts Analisa to experience panic during exams.
    c. Kit's quiet nature influences her to seek out fellow quiet children for quiet games and encourages her to steer clear of the more rambunctious children in her class.
    d. Jagjit, a child of a highly educated couple, is surrounded by books and puzzles and actively develops into an intellectually curious child.

ANSWER: c

44. Which statement about individuals' contributions to their own development is TRUE?
    a. Most individuals rarely actively contribute to their own development.
    b. Infants are incapable of actively contributing to their own development.
    c. Individuals' active contributions to their own development strengthen as they age.
    d. Individuals' active contributions to their own development weaken as they age.

ANSWER: c

45. Which factor is an example of how children shape their own development?
    a. play style
    b. socioeconomic status
    c. number of siblings
    d. schooling

ANSWER: a

46. Crib speech is a(n):
    a. demonstration of the importance of nature on development.
    b. early indication of schizophrenia.
    c. partial basis for Freud's psychoanalytic theory.
    d. example of an individual's contributions to his or her own development.

ANSWER: d

47. All of these children display an active role in their play EXCEPT:
    a. Zephyr, who continuously throws food on the floor to see the dog eat the food.
    b. Mei, who pretends to be a pet cat while playing at home.
    c. Aisha, who bangs two toys together and enjoys the loud noise it makes.
    d. Ira, who watches a show on the television.

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ANSWER: d

48. _____ development is the idea that changes with age occur gradually and in small increments.
    a. Discontinuous
    b. Continuous
    c. Qualitative
    d. Quantitative

ANSWER: b

49. _____ development is the idea that changes with age include occasional large shifts known as stages.
    a. Discontinuous
    b. Continuous
    c. Qualitative
    d. Quantitative

ANSWER: a

50. Which example illustrates discontinuity in development?
    a. the transition from caterpillar to chrysalis to butterfly
    b. trees growing taller each year
    c. the blooming of flowers
    d. the cultivation of crops each fall

ANSWER: a

51. During a conservation task of liquids, 4-year-old Ronaldo failed to understand conservation, while 6-year-old Nur understood conservation. This age-related difference in understanding conservation BEST represents which type of growth?
    a. discontinuous
    b. continuous
    c. qualitative
    d. quantitative

ANSWER: a

52. Stage theories regard development as:
    a. periodic.
    b. tiered.
    c. continuous.
    d. discontinuous.

ANSWER: d

53. Which theorist developed one of the BEST known stage theories of cognitive development?
    a. Piaget

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b. Scarr
c. Freud
d. Erikson

ANSWER: a

54. Who did NOT propose a stage theory related to child development?
a. Piaget
b. Freud
c. Erikson
d. Levinson

ANSWER: d

55. The theories of Piaget and Freud in the early twentieth century reflected the:
a. nature versus nurture aspect of development.
b. continuity versus discontinuity aspect of development.
c. way in which children shape their own development.
d. sociocultural context related to development.

ANSWER: b

56. Sigmund Freud developed the _____ development.
a. psychosexual stages of
b. psychosocial stages of
c. theory of moral
d. theory related to children's cognitive

ANSWER: a

57. With which statement would stage theorists NOT agree?
a. Behaviours of children at different ages differ sharply.
b. A child's entry into a new stage involves a gradual shift from one way of experiencing the world to a different way of experiencing it.
c. Children of a particular age show wide-ranging similarities across a variety of situations.
d. When children enter a new cognitive stage, they demonstrate their new way of thinking across a broad spectrum of tasks.

ANSWER: b

58. When asked the question "is development fundamentally continuous or fundamentally discontinuous?" the MOST reasonable answer seems to be:
a. development is fundamentally continuous.
b. development is fundamentally discontinuous.
c. there is always a clear-cut answer, depending on the developmental skill being examined.
d. the answer varies depending on one's perspective and frequency of observations.

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ANSWER: d

59. Which view of changes in height would lead to a view that height is smooth and continuous?
    a. View A: measuring the height of a boy at yearly intervals from birth to age 18.
    b. View B: examining changes in height from one year to the next from birth to age 18.
    c. Both view A and view B make changes in height look continuous.
    d. Both view A and view B make changes in height look discontinuous.

ANSWER: a

60. To examine whether children's cognitive development occurs in stages, Professor Blue observes four groups of children. Each child's performance on cognitive tasks is observed two or more times over a period of 2 years. Which group is MOST likely to lead Professor Blue to conclude that development occurs continuously?
    a. group A, whose performance on a single task is observed twice each year
    b. group B, whose performance on multiple tasks is observed twice each year
    c. group C, whose performance on a single task is observed every week
    d. group D, whose performance on multiple tasks is observed every week

ANSWER: d

61. _____ entails the deliberate management of one's emotions and thoughts, including activities like suppressing impulses, regulating emotions, and focusing attention.
    a. Random distraction
    b. Spontaneous reaction
    c. Effortful attention
    d. Daydreaming

ANSWER: c

62. Which activity is NOT a core component of effortful attention?
    a. exerting effort on tasks
    b. controlling emotions
    c. focusing attention
    d. inhibiting impulses

ANSWER: a

63. Specific brain regions that play a significant role in effortful control include the:
    a. amygdala, hypothalamus, and limbic area.
    b. hippocampus, prefrontal cortex, and hypothalamus.
    c. limbic area, anterior cingulate, and prefrontal cortex.
    d. anterior cingulate, occipital lobe, and hippocampus.

ANSWER: c

64. Neurotransmitters are:
    a. electrical impulses in the brain.

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b. chemicals involved in communication between brain cells.
c. gene defects that produce schizophrenia.
d. genetic composition of neurons.

ANSWER: b

65. One study (Sheese et al., 2007) discussed in the text demonstrated the genetic effect and poor parenting on infants with lower effortful attention. What principle is demonstrated by this study?
a. Environment plays a crucial role in the expression of genes.
b. The expression of genes plays a crucial role in one's environment.
c. Some genetic influences operate regardless of environment.
d. Current research methods often do not allow researchers to separate the influences of genetics and environment.

ANSWER: a

66. The study in which 6-year-old children were presented with a 5-day training program designed to improve effortful attention demonstrated that experience can:
a. improve intelligence test scores but not brain processes.
b. change brain processes but not intelligence test scores.
c. improve both intelligence test scores and brain processes.
d. change neither intelligence test scores nor brain processes.

ANSWER: c

67. The brain structure particularly important for learning and remembering is the:
a. hippocampus.
b. amygdala.
c. hypothalamus.
d. pons.

ANSWER: a

68. When exploring the connection between sleep and memory, numerous researchers have reached the conclusion that:
a. sleep has no impact on memory for children of all ages.
b. sleep exclusively benefits memory and has no other benefits of influences on development.
c. sleep has a very minor influence on memory and overall health.
d. sleep is essential for learning and for healthy development in general.

ANSWER: d

69. Sociocultural context entails a child's:
a. physical, cultural, political, economic, and historical circumstances.
b. knowledge of various cultures and religions.
c. ability to speak multiple languages.

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d. favourite colour, hobbies, and extracurricular activities.

ANSWER: a

70. Which of these individuals is NOT considered part of the sociocultural context?

a. siblings
b. teachers
c. classmates
d. a store cashier

ANSWER: d

71. In the contemporary United States, a significant number of toddlers participate in childcare beyond their homes. This trend is driven by the increasing number of working mothers and the prevailing belief that external childcare services are not detrimental to the child's development. Which of these factors BEST reflects the economic structure behind this trend?

a. childcare services
b. working mothers
c. detriments from external childcare
d. contemporary United States

ANSWER: b

72. Research studies engaging in _____ designs often reveal that practices that are rare or nonexistent in one's own culture are common in other cultures.

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

ANSWER: c

73. Which item would NOT be considered part of the sociocultural context involved in an American child's language development?

a. number of words in a child's vocabulary
b. town budget for speech therapy
c. parental knowledge of child development
d. modern American value for education

ANSWER: a

74. According to cross-cultural comparative studies, in which country are infants expected to sleep in their own bed, separate from their parents, by 6 months of age?

a. Japan
b. South Korea
c. the United States
d. Mexico

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ANSWER: c

75. According to the text, differences between U.S. and Mayan childhood sleeping patterns are due to differences in:
    a. laws.
    b. financial circumstances.
    c. cultural values.
    d. family structure.

ANSWER: c

76. A measure of social class based on income and education is:
    a. race.
    b. socioeconomic status.
    c. culture.
    d. sociocultural context.

ANSWER: b

77. Which family group in the United States has the HIGHEST percentage of the population below the poverty line?
    a. White, non-Hispanic families
    b. Hispanic or Latino families
    c. Asian and Pacific Islander families
    d. Black or African American families

ANSWER: d

78. Which factor is the GREATEST obstacle to less affluent children's chances of successful development?
    a. accumulation of various disadvantages
    b. financial instability
    c. lack of parental involvement in their schooling
    d. genetic disadvantages

ANSWER: a

79. Children from impoverished families often experience more challenges, including all of these EXCEPT:
    a. lower math and reading scores.
    b. serious health problems during infancy.
    c. more brain surface areas that support language.
    d. a smaller vocabulary.

ANSWER: c

80. Which child in the United States is MOST likely to live below the poverty line?
    a. Brice, who is White, non-Hispanic

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b. Tracey, who is a Pacific Islander
c. Suan, who is African American
d. Chris, who is Asian

ANSWER: c

81. When compared to children who grow up in less affluent families, children who grow up in more affluent families experience all EXCEPT:
a. high-quality day-care centres.
b. higher levels of air pollution.
c. moderately safe neighbourhoods.
d. lower levels of lead in water.

ANSWER: b

82. The piling up of disadvantages over years of development is referred to as:
a. biological risk.
b. developmental risk.
c. environmental risk.
d. cumulative risk.

ANSWER: d

83. Elena has experienced poverty her entire life. Which is NOT an aspect related to the cumulative risk that puts Elena at risk for hindered successful development?
a. attending an inferior day-care centre
b. increased exposure to pollution
c. receiving extra love from her parent
d. residing in a single-parent home

ANSWER: c

84. When a child overcomes obstacles in development related to poverty or other negative experiences, he can be said to be:
a. resilient.
b. strong.
c. optimistic.
d. full of GRIT.

ANSWER: a

85. A resilient child is more likely to have all of these characteristics, EXCEPT:
a. positive personal qualities.
b. a close relationship with at least one parent.
c. a close relationship with at least one adult other than their parents.
d. a supportive school environment.

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ANSWER: d

86. Among these children, who is MOST likely to possess resilience?
    a. Armani, who has a close relationship with their younger sibling
    b. Isabella, who is easygoing and optimistic about the future
    c. Jamal, who enjoys reading books
    d. Fatima, who exercises and spends time outdoors

ANSWER: b

87. Which factor is NOT one identified by Scarr (1992) that can lead children from the same family to turn out very different from each other?
    a. no differences in genetics
    b. differences in treatment by family members
    c. different environmental conditions
    d. differences in reactions to similar experiences

ANSWER: a

88. Which of Scarr's factors is BEST related to the theme of the active child?
    a. genetic differences
    b. different choices of environment
    c. differences in treatment by parents and others
    d. different reactions to similar experiences

ANSWER: b

89. Which item is NOT one of the four factors Scarr identified as involved in the differences among siblings?
    a. sociocultural context
    b. genes
    c. children's choice of environments
    d. treatment by parents and others

ANSWER: a

90. A study (Johnson, McGue, & Iacono, 2006) discussed in the text demonstrated that the grades of children who were highly engaged in school:
    a. remained consistent with their genetic background and family environment.
    b. changed in more positive directions than would have been predicted by genetic background or family environment alone.
    c. deteriorated significantly despite their academic engagement.
    d. had no correlation with their level of school involvement.

ANSWER: b

91. Which statement describes the results of research by Dweck on children's beliefs about intelligence?
    a. Children who believe that intelligence is a fixed entity are more likely than other children to persist

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in the face of difficulty.

b. Children who believe that intelligence can be increased by learning are more likely than other children to say they are not smart when faced with a challenge.

c. Children who believe that intelligence is a fixed entity are more likely than other children to think that a very challenging problem is too hard for them.

d. Children who believe that intelligence can be decreased are more likely than other children to quit trying at challenging tasks.

ANSWER: c

92. In the research by Blackwell, Trzeniewski, and Dweck (2007) described in the text, researchers created an educational program for low-income middle school students. The children who showed the MOST substantial improvement in math grades were those children who initially believed that intelligence _____ and who were provided with information about how _____.

a. is an unchanging quantity; memory works

b. is an unchanging quantity; learning alters the brain

c. improves through learning; memory works

d. improves through learning; learning alters the brain

ANSWER: b

93. The scientific method is an approach to testing beliefs that involves:

a. making an educated guess, drawing conclusions, and testing it.

b. drawing conclusions from a group of scholars and testing those beliefs.

c. choosing a question, formulating a hypothesis, testing it, and drawing conclusions.

d. developing an educated guess after much deliberation.

ANSWER: c

94. Which premise is at the foundation of the scientific method?

a. If a hypothesis is repeatedly tested and found incorrect, it must be abandoned.

b. Some hypotheses cannot be tested scientifically.

c. Beliefs that are plausible to many experts are assumed to be accurate.

d. The premise of the scientific method is dynamic.

ANSWER: a

95. What is a hypothesis?

a. a research question

b. a conclusion yielded by research

c. a method used to answer a question

d. a testable prediction

ANSWER: d

96. Which of these examples BEST aligns with a hypothesis?

a. Children exposed to parental arguments in their presence are more likely than others to experiment

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with illegal drugs.

b. Which factors in parental behaviour are linked to a higher chance of teenage illegal drug usage?

c. What distinctions exist between children exposed to parental arguments and those who are not?

d. Numerous distinctions are observed between children exposed to parental arguments and those who are not.

ANSWER: a

97. Which of these represents a fundamental step in the scientific method?

a. formulating a conclusion based on intuition

b. developing a method to test the hypothesis

c. securing sponsors for research

d. making assertive claims based on instinct

ANSWER: b

98. Which step distinguishes scientific research from nonscientific research?

a. the first step: selecting a question to be addressed

b. the second step: developing a hypothesis related to the question

c. the third step: developing a method to test the hypothesis

d. the forth step: utilizing the collected data to form a conclusion

ANSWER: c

99. The term *reliability* does NOT refer to the:

a. consistency of measurements.

b. similarity in results when a variable is measured at two different time points.

c. ability to generalize test measurements.

d. level of agreement in observations by different observers.

ANSWER: c

100. _____ is the degree to which independent measurements of a behaviour are consistent.

a. Reliability

b. Standardization

c. Replicability

d. Validity

ANSWER: a

101. Dr. Stott is a researcher interested in examining the association between children's sense of humour and their school achievement. Two research assistants judge children's humour levels as "not funny at all," "slightly funny," or "very funny." Upon comparison of the observers' judgments, it is apparent that the observers have a high level of disagreement as to children's humour levels indicating that the measure of humour level has poor:

a. test–retest reliability.

b. interrater reliability.

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c. internal validity.
d. interrater validity.

ANSWER: b

102. What does the term *interrater* reliability pertain to?
a. the efficiency of observations made by raters, including the speed at which they can document behaviours in their reports
b. the qualifications and experience of the raters, taking into account their expertise, training, and familiarity with the subject matter
c. how much consensus exists in the observations made by different raters who are independently evaluating the same behaviour
d. the level of training received by the raters and the degree to which they have been exposed to the specific behaviours they are observing

ANSWER: c

103. Test–retest reliability refers to the:
a. level of agreement between different observers of the same behaviour.
b. improvement over time of children's abilities such as mathematics.
c. degree to which a test measures what it is intended to measure.
d. degree of similarity in the results of the same measure when it is given at two different times.

ANSWER: d

104. Researchers presented a mathematics quiz to a group of children on two separate occasions, each 1 month apart. If the test is reliable, the children who scored highest on the first testing should:
a. also score highest on the second testing because none of the math skills would have changed over a short period of time.
b. show a significant drop in their scores on the second testing due to a potential lack of interest.
c. score randomly on the second testing, as there may be unknown variables influencing the testing.
d. score considerably lower on the second testing, as they may have overexerted themselves during the first test.

ANSWER: a

105. The validity of a test refers to the:
a. consistency of items within a test.
b. extent to which two raters agree on test results.
c. degree to which the test measures what it is intended to measure.
d. level of agreement between different observers of the same behaviour being tested.

ANSWER: c

106. Dr. Jefferson is a psychologist interested in 4-year-old Shawn's knowledge of the differences between animals and vehicles. The psychologist gives Shawn a multiple-choice picture test in which he must write the letter of the correct answer on a separate piece of paper. However, Shawn has trouble identifying and writing

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some letters. On two separate occasions, Shawn receives the same score on the test. This method has _____ validity and _____ reliability.

a. good; good
b. good; poor
c. poor; good
d. poor; poor

ANSWER: c

107. To examine his hypotheses that children's creativity levels decrease with age, Dr. Leno asks children how many imaginary friends they have and considers their answers to be a measure of their creativity. A second researcher, Dr. Letterman, disagrees that the answers are a measure of creativity and instead believes that the number of imaginary friends a child has is an indicator of level of mental instability. Dr. Letterman believes Dr. Leno's measure of creativity has a problem with its:

a. external validity.
b. relevance to the hypotheses.
c. reliability.
d. interrater agreement.

ANSWER: b

108. To examine the effectiveness of empathy training on children's sharing behaviour, 2 months of training is provided to 3-year-old children living in rural Ottawa. Six months later, the children's sharing behaviours are measured and compared to their pre-training sharing behaviour. Improvements are considered the result of the empathy training. Which factor is a potential source of internal invalidity?

a. All the children were from rural Ottawa.
b. Children's sharing behaviour may improve with the simple passage of time.
c. The observers of the sharing behaviour may disagree.
d. Children who were the best sharers before the training were not necessarily the best after the training.

ANSWER: b

109. The external validity of a measure involves the extent to which:

a. the effects of an experiment are truly due to conditions the researcher intended to manipulate.
b. different observers of the same behaviour agree that findings cannot be generalized.
c. the results of a study will hold when studies are conducted with different participants and methods.
d. independent measurements of a given behaviour are inconsistent.

ANSWER: c

110. Which of these is a potential source of internal invalidity?

a. passage of time
b. inconsistent findings across different groups of participants
c. observer disagreement
d. conflicting scores on multiple test days

ANSWER: a

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111. _____ is a measure of how closely subsequent studies, using the same procedure, produce results that match those of the original study.

a. External validity
b. Internal validity
c. Replicability
d. Reliability

ANSWER: c

112. According to Camerer et al. (2018), who examined the replicability of studies published in the Nature and Science Journal, which of these statements is TRUE?

a. Nearly all research findings were successfully replicated.
b. Approximately 60% of the research findings were successfully replicated.
c. About 30% of the research findings were successfully replicated.
d. Only 10% of the research findings were successfully replicated.

ANSWER: b

113. How are scientific journals addressing the *file-drawer problem* and promoting transparency in research methodology?

a. by using researchers to keep their methods confidential until after a study's completion
b. by conducting thorough reviews of research articles before submission
c. by encouraging preregistration, where researchers outline their planned methods before conducting the study
d. by increasing the number of articles accepted, regardless of the significance of their results

ANSWER: c

114. Professor Bryson is a researcher who asks children a series of predetermined questions about playing with siblings. He is using:

a. naturalistic observation.
b. structured observation.
c. a clinical interview.
d. a structured interview.

ANSWER: d

115. _____ is a straightforward method for gathering data by directly engaging with participants about their experiences in which self-reports on consistent topics from all participants under study are collected by asking predetermined questions.

a. Questionnaire
b. Structured interview
c. Clinical interview
d. Naturalistic observation

ANSWER: b

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116. _____ are typically administered to allow researchers to efficiently gather data from multiple participants at once. Both oral and printed, this type of research method is a convenient and efficient means of gaining insight into children's emotions, convictions, and actions.

a. Questionnaires
b. Structured interviews
c. Clinical interviews
d. Naturalistic observations

ANSWER: a

117. A method that allows researchers to gather information from a large number of participants simultaneously by presenting them a uniform set of items is referred to as a(n):

a. interview.
b. cross-sectional study.
c. longitudinal study.
d. questionnaire.

ANSWER: d

118. _____ are an approach employed for acquiring in-depth insights into individuals, where the individual is asked a set of predetermined questions.

a. Questionnaires
b. Structured interviews
c. Clinical interviews
d. Naturalistic observations

ANSWER: b

119. A researcher is interested in thoroughly exploring 8-year-old Apurva's thoughts and feelings about living in poverty. The researcher's BEST option for obtaining this information would be to use:

a. a clinical interview.
b. a structured interview.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. structured observation.

ANSWER: a

120. Which statement describes a potential disadvantage of the interview method?

a. The interview method has limited value for studying infrequent behaviours.
b. Individuals may distort the way that events being recalled happened.
c. It is difficult to gather information about participants' subjective experiences.
d. It does not enable the researcher to examine the subject in an in-depth manner.

ANSWER: b

121. To examine unobtrusively how children interact with their elementary school teachers on a daily basis, a

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researcher would probably use the _____ method.

a. naturalistic interview
b. structured interview
c. naturalistic observation
d. structured observation

ANSWER: c

122. Naturalistic observation would probably be the method of choice for a researcher interested in which topic?

a. toddlers' responses to their parents' encouragement to touch a dangerous object
b. frequency of bullying behaviour among schoolchildren
c. beliefs of elementary school children about how smart their classmates are
d. a single child's feelings about his friendships

ANSWER: b

123. In which data-gathering method do researchers remain unobtrusive?

a. a naturalistic interview
b. a structured interview
c. naturalistic observation
d. structured observation

ANSWER: c

124. Which statement about naturalistic observation is NOT true?

a. Researchers try not to influence the behaviours of the individuals they are observing.
b. Researchers must ensure that the effects they observe are due to the variables they intentionally manipulated.
c. Obtaining sufficient interrater reliability is important.
d. The principal objective is to observe how people act in their usual surroundings.

ANSWER: b

125. Which statement about family dynamics in troubled families in Gerald Patterson's study (1982) is NOT true?

a. Children in troubled families responded to parents' punishment by behaving less aggressively.
b. Parents in the troubled families were more self-absorbed and less responsive to their children.
c. Children in troubled families responded to their parents' anger with hostility.
d. Parents in troubled families reacted to their children's hostility with increased anger.

ANSWER: a

126. Which statement expresses a disadvantage of naturalistic observation?

a. Memory of participants for past events is often inaccurate and incomplete.
b. It can feel artificial to the participants.

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c. Reports are often biased to reflect favourably on the participants.
d. It has a limited value for studying infrequent behaviours.

ANSWER: d

127. _____ is a research method where researchers create a controlled scenario intended to provoke behaviours aligned with a specific hypothesis.
a. Naturalistic observation
b. Structured observation
c. Clinical interview
d. Structured interview

ANSWER: b

128. Structured observation would probably be the method of choice for a researcher interested in studying:
a. how toddlers respond to their parents' encouragement to touch a dangerous object.
b. frequency of bullying behaviour among school children.
c. beliefs of the children in an elementary school class about how smart their classmates are.
d. a single child's feelings about his friendships.

ANSWER: a

129. While investigating the links between a toddler's compliance with their mother's requests, Kochanska and her colleagues (2001) used a structured observation method because:
a. children tend to feel most comfortable in their own homes.
b. the researchers wanted all children to be exposed to identical situations.
c. the researchers were interested in children's subjective experience of the event.
d. it allowed the researchers to study children's compliance in a natural, uncontrolled setting.

ANSWER: b

130. Which statement does NOT express a benefit of structured observation over naturalistic observation?
a. The researcher can design the context to elicit the behaviour of interest.
b. Researchers are able to observe behaviours that occur only infrequently.
c. Children feel comfortable in their own environment.
d. All children are observed in the same situation.

ANSWER: c

131. Attributes that vary across individuals and situations are termed:
a. variables.
b. variations.
c. variances.
d. variabilities.

ANSWER: a

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132. The extent to which two variables are related is referred to as their:
a. affiliation.
b. association.
c. relativity.
d. correlation.
ANSWER: d

133. The primary goal of a correlational design is to determine:
a. how two variables are related to each other.
b. how changes in one variable influence behaviour.
c. which variable causes a behaviour to occur.
d. the cause and effect factors of behaviour.
ANSWER: a

134. Professor Stetson would like to study whether high math achievers have better memories than low math achievers. When choosing the research design for their study, it would be BEST to choose:
a. a clinical interview.
b. a laboratory experiment.
c. a correlational study.
d. structured observation.
ANSWER: c

135. Variables *X* and *Y* are negatively correlated, indicating that as the level of *X* increases, the level of *Y* _____, and as the level of *X* decreases, the level of *Y* _____.
a. increases; increases
b. increases; decreases
c. decreases; increases
d. decreases; decreases
ANSWER: c

136. Variables *A* and *B* are positively correlated, indicating that as the level of *A* _____, the level of *B* _____.
a. increases; decreases
b. increases; stays the same
c. decreases; decreases
d. decreases; stays the same
ANSWER: c

137. A correlation of –1.00 indicates that:
a. there is no relationship between the two variables.
b. the two variables increase together.
c. the two variables decrease together.

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d. as one variable increases, the other variable decreases.

ANSWER: d

138. Keira's geography and chemistry test results have a correlation of –0.86. Keira has a low score on her geography test, which indicates that Keira's score on her chemistry test is:

a. high.

b. low.

c. a little higher than her geography score.

d. a little lower than her geography score.

ANSWER: a

139. The strongest correlation between measured variables is:

a. 0.56.

b. –0.47.

c. 0.72.

d. –0.88.

ANSWER: d

140. Which coefficient is MOST likely to represent a positive correlation between age of child and reading test score among children who are able to read?

a. 0.81

b. 0.60

c. 0.

d. –0.81

ANSWER: a

141. The direction-of-causation problem is based on the concept that:

a. it indicates that both variables cause each other simultaneously.

b. it suggests that one variable is always the cause, and the other is always the effect.

c. it implies that the correlation is entirely coincidental and has no causal relationship.

d. a correlation does not indicate which variable is the cause and which is the effect.

ANSWER: d

142. A town committee identifies a strong negative correlation between the amount of daily rainfall and the usage of neighbourhood playgrounds. If the committee were to conclude that high rainfall leads to children not using the playground, which type of problem would MOST likely be occurring?

a. third-variable

b. direction-of-correlation

c. direction-of-causation

d. insufficient-knowledge

ANSWER: c

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143. The possibility that the correlation between two variables may actually be the result of an additional unspecified attribute is referred to as the _____ problem.

a. insufficient-variable
b. third-variable
c. experimental-design
d. direction-of-causation

ANSWER: b

144. Suppose a researcher finds a strong positive correlation exists between the time parents spend reading to their children and the time parents spend in outdoor activities with their children. If the researcher concludes that engaging in more outdoor activities with their children causes parents to read to them more often, which type of problem would MOST likely be occurring?

a. third-variable
b. direction-of-correlation
c. direction-of-causation
d. insufficient-knowledge

ANSWER: a

145. Third-variable problems are an issue with which type of research design?

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

ANSWER: a

146. The text describes a study by Gwiazda et al. (2000) and Zadnik et al. (2000) examining the link between sleeping with a nightlight in infancy and later developing nearsightedness. This study exhibited which type of problem?

a. negative-correlation
b. third-variable
c. causal-relationship
d. direction-of-causation

ANSWER: b

147. Which research design allows researchers to infer cause-and-effect associations between variables?

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

ANSWER: c

148. Researchers would be LEAST likely to examine the effect of _____ on _____ using experimental designs.

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a. children's TV viewing habits; sibling relationships
b. teachers' testing procedures; children's school achievement
c. poverty; children's beliefs about intelligence
d. social skills training; children's ability to make friends

ANSWER: c

149. Random assignment is a procedure:
a. in which researchers assign participants to groups based on their age.
b. in which each participant has an equal chance of being assigned to each group within an experiment.
c. in which all participants have preexisting differences between them.
d. which ensures that participants are diverse in demographics when selected for the experiment.

ANSWER: b

150. Which method is the BEST way to divide participants into groups for an experiment?
a. dividing participants by hair colour
b. allowing participants to choose which group to join
c. dividing participants by where their names fall on an alphabetic list
d. flipping a coin for each participant

ANSWER: d

151. Dr. Schmidt is studying the effectiveness of a new immersive reading program on children from impoverished family backgrounds and low maternal involvement. Of the two groups to be studied, one will get the new immersive reading program and the other group will get the current non-immersive reading program. How could she create the two groups such that they are comparable at the outset?
a. quota sampling
b. convenience sampling
c. non-random assignment
d. random assignment

ANSWER: d

152. _____ refers to the ability of researchers to determine the specific experiences of participants during the course of an experiment.
a. Experimental group
b. Experimental control
c. Experimental variable
d. Experimental value

ANSWER: b

153. Groups created through random assignment would NOT be comparable with regard to:
a. their socioeconomic status.
b. the number of children in their family.

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c. their IQ score.
d. the treatment the experimental group encounters.

ANSWER: d

154. Which statement BEST describes the value of random assignment in experimental designs?
a. It enables researchers to fully control the specific experience of the different groups of participants.
b. It helps to ensure that participants receiving different treatments are similar at the start of the experiment.
c. It allows researchers to accurately determine the direction of causation.
d. It removes the possibility of encountering the third-variable problem.

ANSWER: b

155. A group of 3rd-grade children is split into two subgroups through random assignment. Group A receives training in a new game, and group B does not receive any training. Training in the new game is referred to as the _____ variable, and game-playing skill at the conclusion of the study is referred to as the _____ variable.
a. dependent; independent
b. independent; dependent
c. control; experimental
d. experimental; control

ANSWER: b

156. A group of 3rd-grade children is split into two subgroups through random assignment. Group A receives training in a new game, and group B does not receive any training. Group A is referred to as the _____ group, and group B is referred to as the _____ group.
a. control; non-experimental
b. non-experimental; control
c. control; experimental
d. experimental; control

ANSWER: d

157. To examine the effect of empathy training on teenagers' bullying behaviours, a researcher splits a group of high school students into two groups through random assignment. Group A is shown a movie about an interesting science experiment, and group B is shown a movie about students being harmed by other students who bully them. Group A would be the _____ group, and group B would be the _____ group.
a. control; non-experimental
b. non-experimental; control
c. control; experimental
d. experimental; control

ANSWER: c

158. The text cites a study by Schmidt et al. (2008) on play quality of infants and toddlers with television shows running in the background. What was demonstrated by the study on toddlers' play behaviours in which the TV

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show *Jeopardy!* was being shown in the room while the children were playing?

a. Toddlers' play behaviour is unaffected by background exposure to TV.
b. Toddlers are likely to choose watching TV, rather than playing, even when the toys are interesting.
c. Background exposure to TV is disruptive to toddlers, even if they watch little of the show.
d. Toddlers are able to learn from TV if the items in the room are compatible with the content of the TV show.

ANSWER: c

159. Which statement is NOT part of the logic of experimental designs?

a. Two or more groups of participants vary on one or more variables at the outset.
b. The participants within one group are given an experience that differs in only one way from the experience given to participants in the other group.
c. The participants in different groups behave differently after the experiences.
d. The different experiences are concluded to have caused the subsequent difference in behaviour.

ANSWER: a

160. Which research design cannot be used to study many variables of interest such as age, sex, and temperament?

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

ANSWER: b

161. Which variable is LEAST likely to be an independent variable in an experiment?

a. TV-viewing behaviour
b. family size
c. hours of teacher training
d. parental involvement in school

ANSWER: b

162. A researcher is interested in examining whether offering children candy as an incentive to share will increase preschoolers' sharing behaviour. A group of preschoolers is brought into the laboratory to play with some interesting toys. The preschoolers are split into two groups through random assignment. Group A is told that they will get candy each time they share, and group B is not told anything about candy or sharing. Results indicate that preschoolers in group A share more than do preschoolers in group B, and the researcher concludes that offering children candy for sharing caused the children in group A to share more. Which statement BEST describes a possible limitation of this study?

a. Children in group A may have been naturally kinder than were children in group B.
b. Causation cannot be inferred from this type of study.
c. These findings may not generalize beyond the laboratory setting.
d. There may be a third-variable problem.

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ANSWER: c

163. Which is the greatest limitation of laboratory experiments?
a. poor interrater reliability
b. third-variable problem
c. inability to ensure that all participants are exposed to the same scenario
d. questionable external validity

ANSWER: d

164. External validity is an issue in which research design, due to repeatedly testing the same children?
a. microgenetic
b. experimental
c. cross-sectional
d. longitudinal

ANSWER: d

165. Which type of design compares the behaviour of groups of children of different ages by studying them at roughly the same time?
a. microgenetic
b. cross-sectional
c. correlational
d. longitudinal

ANSWER: b

166. The study cited in the text that examined dishonest behaviour of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds at roughly the same time (Evans, Xu, and Lee, 2011) utilized which type of design?
a. cross-sectional
b. microgenetic
c. experimental
d. longitudinal

ANSWER: a

167. A researcher is interested in the development of depression. At roughly the same time, she interviews children ages 5, 9, and 13 about their symptoms of depression. This is an example of which type of design?
a. longitudinal
b. case study
c. microgenetic
d. cross-sectional

ANSWER: d

168. A researcher would be MOST likely to use a cross-sectional design to examine which topic?
a. typical pattern of age-related changes in a particular skill

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b. pattern of stability and change in individual children's development in a particular area
c. how change in a particular skill occurs
d. how individual differences remain stable over long periods of time

ANSWER: a

169. What do longitudinal designs involve?
a. study children on the verge of a developmental change in order to examine the processes that produce changes
b. compare groups of children who are of different ages on the same variable
c. follow the same children over a substantial period of time
d. use random assignment to study children

ANSWER: c

170. Longitudinal design would be appropriate to examine:
a. the typical pattern of age-related changes in a particular skill.
b. the pattern of stability and change in individual children's development in a particular area.
c. how change in a particular skill occurs.
d. a comparison of children of different ages by studying them around the same time.

ANSWER: b

171. Longitudinal designs are particularly useful for examining:
a. continuity and discontinuity in development.
b. age differences on a particular variable.
c. the processes that produce changes.
d. cause-and-effect relationships.

ANSWER: a

172. A longitudinal design would be MOST useful for which research question?
a. Are older children better than younger children at playing hopscotch?
b. What are the similarities and differences in the TV-viewing habits of elementary school students and junior high school students?
c. Do empathetic preschoolers become empathetic teenagers?
d. How do children learn to solve jigsaw puzzles?

ANSWER: c

173. Which statement about longitudinal research design is TRUE?
a. Loss of participants over time can threaten external validity.
b. Longitudinal research design is particularly useful for examining age-related changes in typical performance.
c. Longitudinal research design is the least time-consuming of the research designs for examining development.

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d. Research questions regarding stability or change over time are not well-suited for longitudinal research design.

ANSWER: a

174. Which statement about the Brendgen and colleagues' (2001) study on the development of popularity with classmates discussed in the text is TRUE?

a. The microgenetic design allowed for conclusions to be made about age-related changes in popularity.
b. The cross-sectional design allowed for age-related differences among children in popularity to be examined.
c. The longitudinal design allowed for the investigation of how changes in popularity occur.
d. The longitudinal design allowed for the stability of individual differences to be examined.

ANSWER: d

175. Researchers interested in understanding the detailed and in-depth depictions of the processes that produce change are MOST likely to use a _____ design.

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

ANSWER: b

176. Which research design fails to provide information about typical patterns of developmental changes over long periods of time?

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

ANSWER: a

177. A researcher would be MOST likely to use a microgenetic design to examine which topic?

a. basic pattern of age-related changes in a particular skill
b. pattern of stability and change in individual children's development in a particular area
c. change in a particular skill as it occurs
d. how individual differences remain stable over long periods of time

ANSWER: c

178. Siegler and Jenkins's (1989) examination of how young children discover the counting-on strategy for adding two small numbers is an example of the _____ design.

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

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ANSWER: d

179. Which is NOT an ethical standard to which psychological researchers are expected to adhere?
a. assisting participants to improve on the variables of interest
b. obtaining informed consent
c. counteracting negative outcomes of research
d. preserving participants' anonymity

ANSWER: a

180. Who bears the greatest responsibility for ensuring that children are unharmed when participating in psychological research and that research meets high ethical standards?
a. governmental agency funding the research
b. university at which the research is conducted
c. individual researcher conducting the research
d. parents and caregivers of research participants

ANSWER: c

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