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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 – Essay

1. List and explain the steps of the scientific method.

ANSWER: Step 1: Begin with curiosity. Pose a question based on a theory, prior research, or personal observation. Step 2: Develop a hypothesis, which is a specific research question that can be tested through research. Step 3: Test the hypothesis. Design and conduct research to gather empirical evidence (data). Step 4: Draw conclusions. Using the evidence gathered in the research, conclude whether the hypothesis is supported or refuted. Step 5: Report the results by sharing the data, conclusions, and alternative explanations with other scientists.

2. Define *nature* and *nurture* and give an example of each. Also, describe the nature–nurture debate.

ANSWER: *Nature* refers to the influence of genes on a person, and *nurture* refers to environmental influences on a person. Environmental influences begin with the health and diet of the embryo's mother and continue lifelong, including family, school, community, and society. An example of nature would be having a gene that predisposes one to addiction. An example of nurture would be having that gene but avoiding addictions as a result of not being exposed to abuse or parental addictions. The debate concerns how much of any person's characteristics, behaviors, or emotions is the result of genes and how much is the result of the person's experiences.

3. What is differential susceptibility? Developmentalists use a floral metaphor comparing people to dandelions, orchids or tulips in order to illustrate this concept. Describe the differences between the people who, according to the metaphor, are like each flower type.

ANSWER: Differential susceptibility refers to people's varying levels of sensitivity to particular experiences. Often such differences are genetic, which makes some people affected "for better or for worse" by life events. According to the metaphor, people who are like dandelions are hardy, growing and thriving in good soil or bad, with or without ample sun and rain. They seem indifferent to other peoples' moods. People who are like orchids thrive best under ideal growing conditions and are strongly influenced by the moods of other people. Those who are like tulips are somewhere in between.

4. Compare and contrast the critical and sensitive periods and provide an example of each.

ANSWER: A critical period is a time when something must occur to ensure normal development, and a sensitive period is a time when a specific developmental task occurs most easily. An example of a critical period would be the fetus growing arms and legs and hands and feet—this can occur only at a specific time in utero. Language development is an example of a sensitive period. It occurs most easily at a young age but can occur at a later age as well.

5. Explain Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems theory and describe his five systems.

ANSWER: Bronfenbrenner believed that each person is affected by their social context. Over the course of his career, he identified five systems. The first is the microsystem (e.g., one's family and peer group), the second is the exosystem (school, clubs, and church), and the third is the macrosystem (larger social setting, such as cultural values and economic policies). The fourth system, called the chronosystem, is the role of historical context, and the fifth system, the mesosystem, is the interaction that occurs between all of the other systems.

6. Define *cohort,* explain its effects, and give an example of one.

ANSWER: A cohort is a group of people born within a few years of each other who move through time together. Cohorts travel through life affected by the interaction of their chronological age with the

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values, events, technologies, and culture of the era. Cohort examples will vary but should show an understanding of a cohort; common examples include the Greatest Generation (people who lived through the Great Depression and World War II), the baby-boom generation (born between 1946 and 1964), Generation X (born between 1965 and 1980), and the Millennials (Generation Y, born between 1980 and 2000).

7. Describe culture and explain why researchers who are interested in human development study different cultures.

ANSWER: Culture is a strong social construction, a concept created by a society. Such social constructions affect how people think and act—what they value, praise, ignore, and punish. Different cultures may view the same behavior or phenomenon as either an asset or a deficit. Therefore, by studying different cultures, researchers can identify which patterns are universal among humans and which occur only in certain cultures. This provides insights into the effects of different environments.

8. Define and discuss the term *plasticity* as it relates to human development. What factors influence plasticity in development? Offer at least one example of plasticity that has operated or is operating in your own life.

ANSWER: *Plasticity* is the molding of human traits while simultaneously maintaining some durability of identity. The idea of plasticity is that human development is an ongoing, ever-changing interaction between the body and the mind and between the individual and every aspect of their environment. Influences that affect plasticity include culture, upbringing, and genes. The example should relate to some aspect of growth in one's life, such as how a person on the autism spectrum can eventually earn a college degree. (The autism remains [durability], but with school and other societal interventions, the person can still achieve traditional milestones.)

9. Describe the three main research designs that are used to study age-related changes in developmental psychology. Explain the problems associated with each.

ANSWER: The three main research designs are cross-sectional, longitudinal, and cross-sequential. In cross-sectional research, different groups of participants who are currently different ages are recruited. In longitudinal research, one group of participants is tested multiple times as they age. In cross-sequential research, the study begins as a cross-sectional design and then the groups are retested multiple times, as in a longitudinal design. Differences between groups in the cross-sectional method are attributed to age-related changes, but they could be due to cohort effects. Longitudinal research is subject to error as the participants may withdraw from the study before completing it, or they might figure out what the study is about and change their behavior. The cross-sequential design is least prone to error, but it is expensive and time-consuming.

10. Imagine that you are interested in the relationship between age and reading ability for children at 8 and 12 years old. Briefly define a cross-sectional research design and summarize how you could test this relationship using that design.

ANSWER: A cross-sectional design compares groups of people of one age with at least one other group of people of another age at a specific point in time. It is faster than a longitudinal study because all of the data are immediately available. Ideally, the participants should be matched at the same socioeconomic level. To implement a cross-sectional design to test reading, first identify a group of children aged 8 and another group aged 12. Second, evaluate each individual child's reading ability. Finally, compare the children of different ages and look for differences in reading ability.

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 – Essay

11. Define *correlation* and give an example. Can one determine cause and effect from correlations? Explain why or why not.

ANSWER: A correlation exists between two variables when one variable changes (increases or decreases) as the other variable changes. Examples will vary but should illustrate this concept, such as the number of people who drown increases as the number of ice cream sales increases. It is impossible to determine cause and effect from correlations. Even though correlations indicate a connection between two variables, they cannot determine the reason for the connection since no other variables are controlled. In the example above, people drowning and ice cream sales both increase during hot weather, so the correlation is caused by neither variable.

12. What practices must be built into a research study to protect participants?

ANSWER: Researchers must ensure that people's participation is (1) voluntary, (2) confidential, and (3) harmless. They must obtain the informed consent of all participants. Informed consent means that participants must understand and agree to the procedures after being told of any risks involved. If children are involved, consent must be obtained from the children as well as their parents. Participants must also be allowed to end their participation at any time.

13. What are ethics and why are ethical standards so important to scientific research?

ANSWER: Ethics are a set of moral principles and specific practices that protect both participants and the integrity of research. Ethical standards provide study participants with the assurance of informed consent and knowing that their participation is voluntary, confidential, and that they will not be harmed. Ethics are also a vital part of the reporting process after the research has been conducted. Reports of findings should be accurate, and the study should be able to be replicated under the same conditions. Collaboration, replication, and transparency are essential ethical safeguards for all scientists.

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 – Fill-in-the-Blank

1. The science of human development seeks to understand _____ people—all kinds of people, everywhere, of every age—change over time.
ANSWER: how and why

2. Empirical evidence is used to _____.
ANSWER: test a hypothesis

3. In psychological development, all environmental influences, from a birth parent's prenatal health habits to the cultural norms in a society, are examples of _____.
ANSWER: nurture

4. The wide diversity of children's responses to adverse experiences is an example of _____.
ANSWER: differential susceptibility (differential sensitivity)

5. Gradual change represents _____ in development.
ANSWER: continuity

6. In academia, public health, and business, the _____ is the tendency of each discipline and organization to communicate only with others in the same discipline or organization.
ANSWER: silo effect

7. Autism was not recognized as distinct from _____ until around 1940.
ANSWER: schizophrenia

8. The changing social attitudes regarding marijuana use over time demonstrate _____.
ANSWER: plasticity

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

1. What does the science of human development seek to understand?
   a. the meaning of life
   b. theories that have not been subjected to scientific testing
   c. the works of Freud, Piaget, and Erikson
   d. how and why people change over time

ANSWER: d

2. The fact that the study of development depends on theories, data, analysis, critical thinking, and sound methodology demonstrates the emphasis on:
   a. science.
   b. a multidisciplinary approach.
   c. hypotheses.
   d. assumptions.

ANSWER: a

3. Dr. Furth wonders whether a specific brain chemical can be suppressed if a patient is given a large dose of vitamin E. Dr. Furth's question exemplifies a(n):
   a. curiosity.
   b. hypothesis.
   c. theory.
   d. analysis.

ANSWER: a

4. Dr. Hernandez predicts that a certain drug will help patients with schizophrenia. Their prediction is called:
   a. a conclusion.
   b. empirical evidence.
   c. a hypothesis.
   d. a result.

ANSWER: c

5. Professor Shanaya conducted an experiment to determine whether 400 mg of a certain drug would help patients with schizophrenia. By designing and conducting this experiment, the researcher:
   a. drew conclusions.
   b. demonstrated proof.
   c. tested the hypothesis.
   d. confirmed the results.

ANSWER: c

6. Dr. Henderson is curious to know more about how children develop over time. To avoid relying on opinion or personal bias, Dr. Henderson should:
   a. use the scientific method to collect data and establish facts.
   b. have the children undergo psychoanalysis.

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

c. talk with many children's parents.
d. read Dr. Spock's book, *Baby and Child Care*.

ANSWER: a

7. What does the first step in the scientific method entail?
a. posing a question
b. conducting research
c. supporting or refuting a hypothesis
d. developing a hypothesis

ANSWER: a

8. The second step in the scientific method involves:
a. posing a question.
b. conducting research.
c. developing a hypothesis.
d. sharing the results.

ANSWER: c

9. The third step in the scientific method involves:
a. posing a question.
b. conducting research.
c. sharing the results.
d. developing a hypothesis.

ANSWER: b

10. The fourth step in the scientific method involves:
a. posing a question.
b. conducting research.
c. developing a hypothesis.
d. supporting or refuting a hypothesis.

ANSWER: d

11. What is the difference between asking a question and forming a hypothesis?
a. A question is based on observation; a hypothesis is based on empirical data.
b. A question expresses curiosity; a hypothesis is a testable prediction.
c. A question is hesitant; a hypothesis is conclusive.
d. A question is not part of the scientific method; a hypothesis is.

ANSWER: b

12. After posing a question, a researcher using the scientific method:
a. draws conclusions.

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

b. runs an experiment.
c. selects a group of participants.
d. develops a hypothesis.

ANSWER: d

13. The final step in the five steps of the scientific method is to:
a. test a hypothesis.
b. pose a question.
c. conduct research.
d. report the results.

ANSWER: d

14. What is a researcher's first step when designing a research study on children's language acquisition?
a. recruit children and their parents as participants in the study
b. develop a hypothesis on the way language is acquired in children
c. pose a research question about language acquisition
d. draw conclusions on the way children acquire language

ANSWER: c

15. A hypothesis is a(n):
a. experiment.
b. prediction that can be tested.
c. conclusion drawn from research.
d. replication of a scientific study.

ANSWER: b

16. The technique of combining results of many studies to come to an overall conclusion is referred to as:
a. replication.
b. scientific inquiry.
c. empirical research.
d. meta-analysis.

ANSWER: d

17. What is replication of a study?
a. the repetition of a study using different participants
b. the repetition of a study using the same participants
c. designing a new study based on information from a previous study
d. designing a new study using new ideas and information

ANSWER: a

18. Dr. Kong conducts a study in which they find that smoking is correlated with an increased risk of high blood

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

pressure. They publish their results, and Dr. Meco reads the report about the study. Then Dr. Meco does the same study using different participants in another city. Dr. Meco's work is an example of:

a. scientific controversy.
b. replication.
c. ethics.
d. observation.

ANSWER: b

19. Dr. Seldor does a study in which she finds that alcohol consumption is correlated with an increased risk of diabetes. She publishes her results, and Dr. Al-Jaher reads the report about the study. Then Dr. Al-Jaher does the same study using different participants in another nation. Dr. Al-Jaher's work is an example of:

a. scientific controversy.
b. replication.
c. empirical evidence.
d. a hypothesis.

ANSWER: b

20. Parents who spend a great deal of time and money trying to find the best school for their children believe in the importance of _____ as it relates to development.

a. nurture
b. replication
c. nature
d. classical conditioning

ANSWER: a

21. All of the environmental influences that affect development after conception are referred to as:

a. differential susceptibility.
b. nurture.
c. nature.
d. social construction.

ANSWER: b

22. In the science of human development, "nature" refers to:

a. the genes that people inherit.
b. environmental influences.
c. patterns of development.
d. developmental differences.

ANSWER: a

23. In the science of human development, "nurture" refers to:

a. universal traits.
b. biological traits.

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

c. environmental influences.
d. unique traits.

ANSWER: c

24. Most developmental psychologists believe that development is the result of:
a. nature and nurture acting separately.
b. primarily nature.
c. nature and nurture acting together.
d. primarily nurture.

ANSWER: c

25. Nala believes that heredity is primarily responsible for personality traits. Keiko believes that environmental influences are primarily responsible for personality traits. They are on different sides of the _____ debate.
a. nature versus nurture
b. intelligent design versus evolution
c. genes versus development
d. traits versus conditioning

ANSWER: a

26. When do nature and nurture begin to affect an individual's development?
a. Both nature and nurture begin at conception.
b. Nature begins at conception, whereas nurture begins at birth.
c. Both nature and nurture begin at birth.
d. Nurture begins at conception, whereas nature begins at birth.

ANSWER: a

27. Which is an example of the influence of nature?
a. having a mother who smoked during pregnancy
b. having the gene for epilepsy
c. eating a healthy diet
d. living in a loud neighborhood

ANSWER: b

28. Experiencing _____ adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) can be destructive, even when the experiences themselves are just hazy memories.
a. one or two
b. four or more
c. five or six
d. ten or more

ANSWER: b

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

29. Biyu and her half-sibling Gan were raised in an impoverished home, where they were often left home alone while both parents worked more than one minimum-wage job to support the family. Despite this upbringing, Biyu has developed into a happy, healthy adult, while Gan has developed into an adult with depression and alcohol use disorder. Even though they shared an upbringing, their different outcomes indicate that they had:
   a. epigenetics.
   b. differential susceptibility.
   c. different nurture.
   d. different environments.

ANSWER: b

30. Even though Manas eats well and exercises regularly, by age 70 he developed type 2 diabetes. Vishwas, on the other hand, eats fast food regularly and rarely exercises. At 70 years of age, his blood sugar levels remain in the normal range. What might account for the differences in their outcomes?
   a. differential susceptibility
   b. cultural differences
   c. sex differences
   d. cohort differences

ANSWER: a

31. Differential susceptibility means that certain people have genes that:
   a. make them more vulnerable to particular experiences.
   b. contribute similarly to a specific developmental outcome.
   c. do not impact development within the context of particular experiences.
   d. have an unknown impact on individuals.

ANSWER: a

32. When change occurs rapidly and dramatically, it is said to be:
   a. discontinuous.
   b. continuous.
   c. nature.
   d. nurture.

ANSWER: a

33. When change is gradual, it is said to be:
   a. discontinuous.
   b. continuous.
   c. nature.
   d. nurture.

ANSWER: b

34. By the age of 1, most babies raised in English-speaking households have lost the ability to distinguish the sounds of the two Ts in the Hindi language. This loss of ability that accompanies increasing ability illustrates

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

the concept that development is:

a. multidirectional.
b. multicontextual.
c. multicultural.
d. multidisciplinary.

ANSWER: a

35. The human fetus develops fingers and toes between 28 and 54 days after conception but cannot develop fingers and toes before or after that time. This is an example of:

a. a sensitive period.
b. a critical period.
c. discontinuity.
d. continuity.

ANSWER: b

36. Which example illustrates a critical period?

a. a child learning to walk
b. a child learning a second language before age 4
c. a fetus developing fingers and toes between 28 and 54 days in utero
d. a child learning to ride a bike between 5 and 6 years of age

ANSWER: c

37. Which example illustrates a sensitive period?

a. a child being born blind
b. an egg being fertilized
c. a fetus developing fingers and toes
d. a child learning to speak a second language

ANSWER: d

38. Between 1957 and 1961, many pregnant women took thalidomide to alleviate morning sickness; this drug disrupted a(n) _____ period of prenatal development.

a. sensitive
b. critical
c. early
d. late

ANSWER: b

39. During her pregnancy, a woman in Honduras worked in a field that had been treated with pesticides. When her son was born, she was horrified to find that he had no limbs. Her pesticide exposure must have occurred during a(n) _____ period of prenatal development.

a. critical
b. early

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

c. late
d. sensitive

ANSWER: a

40. Harue was not taught to read until they were an adolescent. When they did learn to read, it was much harder for them to learn, and it took them longer to learn to read than it would have during their early- to middle-childhood years. Harue had a hard time learning to read because they did not learn to do so during the _____ period.
a. critical
b. early
c. late
d. sensitive

ANSWER: d

41. Which developmentalist was the first to emphasize the role of context on development?
a. Vygotsky
b. Piaget
c. Bronfenbrenner
d. Skinner

ANSWER: c

42. Which term is associated with Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach?
a. mastosystems
b. microsystems
c. extrasystems
d. intrasystems

ANSWER: b

43. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, the _____ refers to the interactions among systems.
a. macrosystem
b. exosystem
c. microsystem
d. mesosystem

ANSWER: d

44. What term did Bronfenbrenner use to describe the impact of the specific time in history on a person's development?
a. macrosystem
b. exosystem
c. microsystem
d. chronosystem

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

ANSWER: d

45. Leilani was born during the Great Depression. Within the context of the ecological-systems approach, knowing this fact allows one to know about her:
    a. chronosystem.
    b. exosystem.
    c. microsystem.
    d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: a

46. Sasha was born to a single parent living in Chicago. Within the context of the ecological-systems approach, knowing this fact allows one to know something about their:
    a. chronosystem.
    b. exosystem.
    c. microsystem.
    d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: c

47. Dr. Kilbey is studying the impact of exosystems on human development. Which of these would she be MOST interested in examining?
    a. cultural values and economic processes
    b. family and peer groups
    c. medical centers and religious institutions
    d. the development of the skeletal structure in children

ANSWER: c

48. The ecological-systems approach was proposed by:
    a. Maslow.
    b. Baltes and Baltes.
    c. Bronfenbrenner.
    d. Skinner.

ANSWER: c

49. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems model, a hospital in the community is an example of which system?
    a. the ecosystem
    b. the microsystem
    c. the biosystem
    d. the exosystem

ANSWER: d

50. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems model, family and peers are part of a person's:
    a. microsystem.

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

b. exosystem.
c. macrosystem.
d. biosystem.

ANSWER: a

51. A person's macrosystem includes:
a. political processes.
b. the peer group.
c. school and church.
d. historical setting.

ANSWER: a

52. Within Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, he called the historical context that affects other systems the:
a. ecosystem.
b. chronosystem.
c. mesosystem.
d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: b

53. Which characteristic defines a cohort?
a. age
b. gender
c. religious affiliation
d. ethnic or racial group

ANSWER: a

54. Which statement references the concept of age groups as opposed to cohorts?
a. It is well known that childhood 50 years ago was very different from childhood today.
b. Bronfenbrenner's chronosystem refers to the historical context.
c. Even something as private and personal as names reflects generational patterns.
d. Sensitive periods refer to a time when a certain type of development is most likely.

ANSWER: d

55. The people in which of these groups can be defined as members of the same cohort?
a. women who are pilots
b. men with learning disabilities
c. citizens of the United States
d. current middle school students

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

56. Teachers communicate with their students' parents in order to engage the parents in supporting and assisting with their children's education. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems model, this communication is part of the:

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

ANSWER: b

57. Which of these can act as an indicator of someone's cohort?

a. the neighborhood they live in
b. the school they attended
c. their ethnicity
d. their name

ANSWER: d

58. _____ is defined broadly to include shared beliefs, conventions, norms, behaviors, and expectations.

a. Nature
b. Culture
c. Nurture
d. Social construction

ANSWER: b

59. Which statement regarding social constructions is TRUE?

a. Once constructed, a social construction cannot be deconstructed.
b. A social construction represents an objective reality.
c. Social constructions, by definition, cannot be connected to biological traits.
d. A social construction is built on shared perceptions.

ANSWER: d

60. All of these are social constructions EXCEPT:

a. race.
b. adolescence.
c. critical periods.
d. marriage.

ANSWER: c

61. The belief that a deviation from some norm is necessarily inferior to behaviors or characteristics that meet the standard is referred to as the _____ error.

a. difference-equals-deficit
b. nature versus nurture

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

c. multicultural
d. intersectionality

ANSWER: a

62. Jamal, Wei, Liam, and Vladimir were all born and raised in England. Which statement is TRUE?
a. They could share the same ethnicity.
b. They come from different ethnic groups.
c. They could share the same culture.
d. They come from different cultures.

ANSWER: c

63. Hugo observed his coworker Roohi crying when she was called into the boss's office. Hugo thinks that crying at work is a sign of weakness that makes women unfit for employment in his industry. Hugo is displaying:
a. critical thinking.
b. a social construction.
c. work culture orientation.
d. the difference-equals-deficit error.

ANSWER: d

64. People whose ancestors were born in the same region and who usually share the same language and religion are called a(n):
a. race.
b. ethnic group.
c. socioeconomic group.
d. exosystem.

ANSWER: b

65. According to the text, race is:
a. part of the microsystem.
b. a social construction.
c. defined by heritage.
d. multidirectional.

ANSWER: b

66. Some social scientists believe that focusing on _____ exaggerates minor differences between people.
a. skin color
b. diversity
c. genetic analysis
d. culture

ANSWER: a

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

67. Social scientists are convinced, based on genetic analysis, that race is a(n):
a. biological difference.
b. culture.
c. social construction.
d. ethnicity.
ANSWER: c

68. The _____ domain includes development of emotions, temperament, and social skills.
a. biosocial
b. cognitive
c. psychosocial
d. biopsychosocial
ANSWER: c

69. The _____ domain includes all of the mental processes that a person uses to obtain knowledge or to think about the environment.
a. biosocial
b. cognitive
c. psychosocial
d. biopsychosocial
ANSWER: b

70. The _____ domain includes all of the growth and change that occur in a person's body and the genetic, nutritional, and health factors that affect that growth and change.
a. biosocial
b. cognitive
c. psychosocial
d. biopsychosocial
ANSWER: a

71. _____ begins with the idea that we each are pushed and pulled by our gender, religion, generation, nation, age, culture, and ethnicity.
a. Intersectionality
b. Meta-analysis
c. Social capital
d. Social construction
ANSWER: a

72. Genes alone do not determine development. Human traits can be molded, which has led to the understanding that many human characteristics are:
a. plastic.
b. epigenetic.

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

c. static.
d. diverse.

ANSWER: a

73. Plasticity refers to the:
a. fact that many academic fields contribute data to the science of development.
b. universals and specifics of human development in many cultural settings.
c. vast array of contexts in which development occurs.
d. potential for human traits to be molded during development but also to remain durable.

ANSWER: d

74. What is plasticity?
a. A time in development when it is optimum to develop certain traits or abilities.
b. The amount of flexibility a human possesses at birth.
c. The idea that human traits may change or stay the same over time.
d. The idea that human traits are mostly inborn.

ANSWER: c

75. Which of these is an example of plasticity?
a. a man who consistently drives his car too fast
b. a teenager who spends a summer in Chile and learns to speak Spanish
c. a woman who leaves her job to stay home with her newborn
d. a person who is in a coma

ANSWER: b

76. The idea that human development is an ongoing, ever-changing interaction between the body, mind, and every aspect of the environment is known as the:
a. dynamic-systems approach.
b. theory of evolution.
c. concept of universality.
d. domino effect.

ANSWER: a

77. If a researcher watches 1-week-old babies and records how many times they open and close their eyes while lying in their cribs, they are MOST likely using:
a. the case-study method.
b. a controlled experiment.
c. cross-sectional research.
d. scientific observation.

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

78. Scientific observation allows for the:
    a. study of individuals' behaviors in a systematic and objective manner.
    b. determination of cause-and-effect relationships.
    c. precise control of the environment so that a cause-and-effect relationship can be assessed.
    d. systematic manipulation of variables.

ANSWER: a

79. Which statement about scientific observation is TRUE?
    a. It requires a large number of participants.
    b. It requires specialized equipment such as video recorders.
    c. It involves recording behavior systematically and objectively.
    d. It must take place in a lab setting.

ANSWER: c

80. Which of these is an example of naturalistic observation?
    a. A 1-year-old is brought to a laboratory and observed while playing.
    b. A researcher goes to a 1-year-old's home and observes the baby at play.
    c. A researcher divides a group of 1-year-olds into an experimental group and a control group.
    d. The parents of 1-year-olds are interviewed about their baby's play patterns.

ANSWER: b

81. Experiments allow researchers to:
    a. study the natural environment.
    b. study the complexity of an individual.
    c. use the scientific method in a cost-effective way.
    d. determine a cause-and-effect relationship.

ANSWER: d

82. When a researcher wants to determine the cause of a particular behavior, the appropriate research method to use is a(n):
    a. case study.
    b. scientific observation.
    c. experiment.
    d. survey.

ANSWER: c

83. What is a dependent variable?
    a. It is the measured variable that may change depending on manipulation of an independent variable.
    b. It is any unmeasured variable that is uncontrolled within the context of the experiment.
    c. It is the variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher.
    d. It is an external variable that cannot be controlled by the researcher.

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

ANSWER: a

84. What is an independent variable?
    a. It is the measured variable that may change depending on manipulation of an independent variable.
    b. It is any unmeasured variable that is uncontrolled within the context of the experiment.
    c. It is the variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher.
    d. It is an external variable that cannot be controlled by the researcher.

ANSWER: c

85. What is the only research method that can establish a cause-and-effect relationship?
    a. a case study
    b. a survey
    c. an experiment
    d. scientific observation

ANSWER: c

86. An example of a dependent variable in an experiment might be:
    a. gender.
    b. blood type.
    c. eye color.
    d. level of depression.

ANSWER: d

87. In an experiment, the group of participants who receive the imposed treatment or special condition is referred to as the _____ group.
    a. independent
    b. dependent
    c. experimental
    d. comparison

ANSWER: c

88. To determine whether vitamin D consumption slows the progress of multiple sclerosis, a researcher would MOST likely use:
    a. an experiment.
    b. a survey.
    c. naturalistic observation.
    d. the case-study method.

ANSWER: a

89. _____ is a quick way to study the development of a large group of people.
    a. A case study

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

b. Survey research
c. A cohort-sequential study
d. Longitudinal research

ANSWER: b

90. Which of these is a benefit of using the survey method in research?
a. It is the best way to gather completely accurate information.
b. It is simple to verify the accuracy of the responses.
c. The responses are very objective.
d. The results provide good information for understanding groups.

ANSWER: d

91. Because there is a boy who is a bully in Dr. Hirsh's 8-year-old son's class, he wonders whether boys might be more likely to be bullies than girls. The best way for Dr. Hirsh to answer this question would be to conduct:
a. a case study.
b. survey research.
c. a cohort-sequential study.
d. longitudinal research.

ANSWER: b

92. Which of these is one of the problems associated with survey research?
a. Data collection takes too long.
b. It costs more than other research methods.
c. Respondents may not tell the truth.
d. It is difficult to recruit participants.

ANSWER: c

93. A(n) _____ combines the results of many studies.
a. experiment
b. survey
c. meta-analysis
d. correlation

ANSWER: c

94. Which of these "has become widely accepted as a standardized, less biased way to weigh the evidence"?
a. correlation
b. experiment
c. meta-analysis
d. case study

ANSWER: c

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

95. When a group of researchers repeats another group's experiment but gets different results, this illustrates what?

a. meta-analysis
b. the file-drawer problem
c. the replication problem
d. correlation

ANSWER: c

96. Professor Carlson wants to examine the relationship between parental use of corporal punishment and child outcomes. The research, to a certain extent, seems mixed and she plans to combine the results of many studies to come to an overall conclusion. Which research strategy would be BEST?

a. experiment
b. case study
c. meta-analysis
d. correlation

ANSWER: c

97. Dr. Bloom wanted to learn whether ice cream preferences are different at different stages of development. For her study, she conducted a one-time assessment in which she asked a group of 5-year-olds, a group of 15-year-olds, and a group of 30-year-olds to identify their favorite ice cream. Dr. Bloom conducted a:

a. case study.
b. cross-sectional study.
c. longitudinal study.
d. cross-sequential study.

ANSWER: b

98. Dr. Breslin would like to determine whether age affects reaction time, and he needs to find the answer quickly. Which research method would you recommend?

a. case study
b. cross-sectional study
c. longitudinal study
d. cross-sequential study

ANSWER: b

99. Which factor is a problem with longitudinal research?

a. the aging of the participants
b. finding new participants for each time measurement
c. changing historical context
d. participants failing to change their behavior despite repeated tests

ANSWER: c

100. Which type of research design combines the cross-sectional design with the longitudinal research design?

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

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

ANSWER: a

101. A correlation does not indicate that one variable causes the other to occur; rather, it indicates that there is a _____ between the two variables.
a. proof
b. validity
c. reliability
d. relationship

ANSWER: d

102. A negative correlation is when:
a. both variables decrease.
b. both variables increase.
c. one variable increases while the other variable decreases.
d. change in one variable is unrelated to change in the other variable.

ANSWER: c

103. A zero correlation is when:
a. one variable increases while the other decreases.
b. both variables decrease.
c. both variables increase.
d. there is no connection between the variables.

ANSWER: d

104. The more Andrei eats, the less hungry he feels. The correlation between Andrei's food intake and his hunger is:
a. positive.
b. negative.
c. zero.
d. causal.

ANSWER: b

105. If a researcher finds a positive correlation between school grades and school attendance, one can conclude that high:
a. attendance and high grades occur together.
b. attendance causes high grades.
c. attendance rarely means high grades.

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

d. grades cause high attendance.

ANSWER: a

106. If a researcher finds that there is a correlation between secondhand smoke and children's asthma, they can be certain that:

a. secondhand smoke causes children's asthma.
b. secondhand smoke does not cause children's asthma.
c. children exposed to smoke in utero often get asthma.
d. asthma and secondhand smoke have some connection.

ANSWER: d

107. Quantitative research relies on data that can be:

a. collected exclusively with surveys.
b. categorized, ranked, or numbered.
c. reported in professional journals.
d. analyzed in narrative form.

ANSWER: b

108. Data that are reported in numbers are known as:

a. qualitative.
b. quantitative.
c. narrative.
d. categorical.

ANSWER: b

109. Data that are reported in narrative form are known as:

a. qualitative.
b. quantitative.
c. numerical.
d. categorical.

ANSWER: a

110. Dr. Yu interviewed a group of respondents, who replied in narrative form. Dr. Yu is collecting _____ data.

a. quantitative
b. correlational
c. cross-sequential
d. qualitative

ANSWER: d

111. IRB stands for:

a. Institutional Review Board.

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

b. International Research Board.
c. Internal Review Board.
d. Intelligence Research Board.

ANSWER: a

112. The job of an Institutional Review Board (IRB) is to ensure that research studies:
a. do not go over budget.
b. follow ethics guidelines.
c. produce statistically valid results.
d. have adequate funding.

ANSWER: b

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