Development of Children 8th edition Lightfoot Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: True/False

1. Anthropologists cannot be considered developmentalists because the study of child development lies within the discipline of psychology.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

2. A researcher investigating the influence of social interaction on the development of morality is engaged in a scientific study of child development.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

3. A researcher investigating the origins of public policies related to children's issues is engaged in a scientific study of child development.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

4. The five general developmental periods are recognized by most of the world's cultures.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

5. The cognitive domain of development refers to the intellectual development of an individual.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

6. Throughout history there has been very little variation in beliefs about children and childhood.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

7. William Preyer authored *The Origin of Species.*

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

8. Research about individual differences include investigations of the extent to which individual characteristics remain stable over time.

a. True

b. False

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Chapter 01: True/False

ANSWER: True

9. Evidence does NOT support the concept of sensitive periods in development.
   a. True
   b. False
ANSWER: False

10. There are five main issues concerning the process of development.
   a. True
   b. False
ANSWER: False

11. Developmental psychologists are MOST interested in listing stages in development.
   a. True
   b. False
ANSWER: False

12. Behaviorist theorists believe that exogenous factors most strongly influence development.
   a. True
   b. False
ANSWER: True

13. Constructivist theorists believe that genetic factors most strongly influence development.
   a. True
   b. False
ANSWER: False

14. Sociocultural theorists believe that biology is the most influential factor in development.
   a. True
   b. False
ANSWER: False

15. The evolutionary framework asserts that development is stage-like.
   a. True
   b. False
ANSWER: False

16. Researchers should aim to be unbiased in their investigations.
   a. True
   b. False
ANSWER: True

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Chapter 01: True/False

17. Validity and reliability essentially refer to the same concept.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

18. If two factors are correlated, it is certain that they are causally related.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

19. Cross-sectional research examines development over time by following the same group of individuals as they get older.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

20. A benefit of the cohort sequential design is that age-related factors can be separated from cohort effects.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

21. The ethics of research require developmentalists to be concerned with confidentiality.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

22. Obtaining informed consent from participants in a research study is only necessary if they are not receiving monetary compensation.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

1. Itard believed that Victor behaved the way he did because he had:
   a. been retarded since birth.
   b. been malnourished from an early age.
   c. been isolated from society.
   d. a serious physical illness.

ANSWER: c

2. Itard worked with Victor to test what theory?
   a. The social environment shapes children's development.
   b. The French monarchy did not adequately educate peasants.
   c. Victor was retarded since birth.
   d. Victor suffered from autism.

ANSWER: a

3. By studying the wild boy of Aveyron, Itard hoped to learn something about the:
   a. behavior of the mentally ill.
   b. causes of mental retardation.
   c. behavior of animals in their natural habitats.
   d. role of the environment in shaping development.

ANSWER: d

4. Studies of the wild boy of Aveyron suggest that:
   a. interaction with humans is critical for optimal development.
   b. critical periods in development do not exist.
   c. natural experiments should not be used to study development.
   d. the effects of negative experience can be undone with instruction.

ANSWER: d

5. The effect of Itard's work with Victor was that Victor:
   a. made rapid progress and was later found to be developing normally.
   b. made rapid progress at first but never learned to speak or interact with others normally.
   c. never learned to communicate.
   d. made rapid progress but could not develop affection for other people.

ANSWER: b

6. The wild boy of Aveyron:
   a. eventually learned to speak fluent French.
   b. displayed strong sexual and aggressive instincts.
   c. learned to communicate simple needs, but never mastered speech.
   d. never progressed beyond walking on all fours and making animal-like sounds.

ANSWER: c

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

7. Which of the following is NOT a part of the study of child development?
   a. physical changes over the lifespan
   b. intellectual changes over the lifespan
   c. social changes over the lifespan
   d. environmental stability through the lifespan

ANSWER: d

8. Technological advances have contributed to developmental research in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
   a. video cameras allow for detailed analyses of human behavior.
   b. brain imaging provides insight into the neural activity underlying behavior.
   c. computers enable researchers to apply complex analytic strategies to data.
   d. social media is used to devise therapies for children who have trouble controlling their anger.

ANSWER: d

9. The field of study that focuses on the range of children's physical, intellectual, social, and emotional developments is referred to as:
   a. ecology.
   b. the clinical interview.
   c. ethnography.
   d. developmental science.

ANSWER: d

10. Which of the following correctly describes the sequence of the periods of development?
   a. prenatal, infancy, middle childhood, adolescence
   b. adolescence, prenatal, early childhood, infancy
   c. infancy, early childhood, prenatal, adolescence
   d. early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence, prenatal

ANSWER: a

11. Jamie is fascinated by children's ability to solve more complex problems as they get older. Her interest falls in the domain of:
   a. physical development.
   b. cognitive development.
   c. social development.
   d. emotional development.

ANSWER: b

12. Developmentalists recognize four major domains of development, which are:
   a. cognitive, physical, moral, and social.
   b. cognitive, social, physical, and emotional.

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

c. moral, social, emotional, and physical.
d. social, physical, emotional, and language.

ANSWER: b

13. Which of the following is NOT a domain of development?
a. social
b. cultural
c. emotional
d. cognitive

ANSWER: b

14. Child development can be defined as:
a. a psychological rather than a physical process.
b. the preprogrammed unfolding of the body's genetic blueprint.
c. the process of physical growth that commences at birth and continues until adulthood.
d. the sequence of physical, intellectual, social, and emotional changes that children undergo.

ANSWER: d

15. Researchers interested in children's cognitive development would MOST likely study how children:
a. form friendships.
b. learn to walk.
c. learn language.
d. learn to control their frustration.

ANSWER: c

16. Families, peers, schools, and communities, are _____ of children's development.
a. ethnographies
b. domains
c. contexts
d. descriptions

ANSWER: c

17. A major context of children's development is:
a. genetics.
b. health.
c. families.
d. age.

ANSWER: c

18. Which of the following is true of the field of developmental science?
a. The biological basis of human development has already been well understood.

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

b. Cultural processes are not considered to play a large role in human development.
c. Intervening to promote children's health and well-being is beyond the scope of developmental scientists' activities.
d. Interdisciplinary and international efforts combine to contribute to existing knowledge about human development.

ANSWER: d

19. Which of the following is not a psychological problem that can result from experiencing traumatic events as a child in a refugee family?
a. disrupted parent-child attachment
b. schizophrenia
c. anxiety or depression
d. sleep disturbances

ANSWER: b

20. The prevailing view of children prior to the sixteenth century was that children were:
a. born in original sin.
b. miniature adults.
c. rebellious in nature.
d. inherently good.

ANSWER: b

21. What is the primary way that developmental scientists learn about historical beliefs about childhood?
a. by imagining what life was like in earlier times
b. by examining books, magazines, art, and other records from earlier times
c. by interviewing the elderly about what life was like when they were children
d. by exploring children's lives in developing countries

ANSWER: b

22. The belief that adultlike capacities, desires, interests, and emotions are present in early childhood is referred to as:
a. ethnography.
b. developmental science.
c. preformationism.
d. ecology.

ANSWER: c

23. Investigations of historical beliefs about childhood reveal that:
a. the ways that people think about childhood have remained consistent over time.
b. there have been many views about childhood over time.
c. childhood has always been viewed as a distinct period of development.

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

d. until modern times, children were viewed as innately good.

ANSWER: c

24. How did the Industrial Revolution influence the discipline of developmental science?
a. It led the majority of scientists to be interested in proving how genetic factors drive development.
b. It led scientists to study how the transforming roles of children influenced their growth.
c. It led the majority of scientists to encourage parents to send their children to work for 12 hours each day.
d. It led scientists to examine the role that growing up on farms played in human development.

ANSWER: b

25. In the wake of the industrial revolution, public schools were established, and 10-hour workdays recommended to provide children in the labor force with a(n):
a. academic education.
b. physical education.
c. technical education.
d. moral education.

ANSWER: d

26. Why did the publication of Darwin's *The Origin of Species* stimulate interest in development?
a. People hoped to influence the direction of future human evolution.
b. People thought this study would prove that humans are not related to other animals.
c. People came to view children as imperfect adults who, without intervention, would behave like lower animals.
d. People thought that in studying children, they would see how human beings might have evolved from lower animals.

ANSWER: d

27. The individual whose writings spurred interest in the study of human development as part of human evolution was:
a. Itard.
b. Darwin.
c. Preyer.
d. Piaget.

ANSWER: b

28. One of the first developmentalists to stress the importance of systematic observation was Wilhelm Preyer (1841–1897). In his view, careful observation was necessary to establish the _____ of behavior and, hence, to see how behavioral patterns arose.
a. frequency
b. importance
c. sequence

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

d. goals

ANSWER: c

29. James Mark Baldwin (1861–1934) made an important theoretical contribution to developmental science by arguing that, to understand abilities in the adult, one first needs to see how an ability:

a. emerges and is transformed across stages of development.

b. is shaped by learning experiences.

c. is encoded in the genes.

d. is determined by cultural expectations.

ANSWER: a

30. Alfred Binet developed the first intelligence test to:

a. identify schoolchildren who could use special education instruction.

b. predict the likelihood that individual children would be productive members of society.

c. rank all citizens according to mental worth.

d. inform the assignment of duties to army recruits.

ANSWER: a

31. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental issue regarding the process of development?

a. plasticity

b. media and technology

c. sources of development

d. individual differences

ANSWER: b

32. Which of the following statements regarding developmentalists is true?

a. They are active in applying their knowledge to promote healthy development.

b. They assess developmental status but do not prescribe measures for assisting those in trouble.

c. Little has been learned about the behavior of human beings in the last century.

d. They have not attempted to explain the developmental processes underpinning age-related changes.

ANSWER: a

33. Prior to the twentieth century, developmental science mostly focused on

a. exploring basic developmental changes during infancy and childhood.

b. developmental delays in childhood.

c. intellectual giftedness during infancy and early childhood.

d. growth and change across the lifespan.

ANSWER: a

34. Professor Jones is interested in how biology, the environment, and the child's own activities interact to produce development. She is mostly concerned with which central issue of developmental science?

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

a. plasticity
b. media and technology
c. sources of development
d. individual differences

ANSWER: c

35. Dr. Psychology is conducting research to determine if development is a gradual, continuous process or one that involves rapid change. He is mostly concerned with which central issue of developmental science?
a. plasticity
b. continuity/discontinuity
c. sources of development
d. individual differences

ANSWER: b

36. Jason is a graduate student who is studying developmental psychology. He wants to know how a person develops the characteristics that make them different than everyone else and how those characteristics remain stable through the lifespan. He is mostly concerned with which central issue of developmental science?
a. plasticity
b. continuity/discontinuity
c. sources of development
d. individual differences

ANSWER: d

37. Jane has started walking at the young age of eleven months. What can be expected regarding her language development?
a. She will experience a language delay.
b. She will learn to ask for objects she wants early.
c. She will likely learn to speak soon.
d. Nothing. There is no connection between gross motor skills and language development.

ANSWER: c

38. According to the text, what is the most powerful source of development?
a. biology
b. environment
c. development itself
d. parents

ANSWER: c

39. A qualitatively distinct, coherent pattern of behavior that emerges during the course of development is referred to as _____.
a. a developmental stage
b. a sensitive period

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

c. plasticity
d. continuity

ANSWER: a

40. Michael believes that his daughter is smart enough to do well in school without getting much help from her teachers. His view is consistent with the idea of:
a. the environment as a driving force of development.
b. biology as a driving force of development.
c. the plasticity of development.
d. the discontinuous nature of development.

ANSWER: b

41. Which of the following is one of the central questions of developmental psychology?
a. In the first few years of life are children more sensitive to learning language or to developing attachments?
b. Why are genetic factors more influential than environmental processes in shaping development?
c. Exactly how many stages are there in human development?
d. Is development a gradual process of change, or is it punctuated by periods of rapid change?

ANSWER: d

42. Sensitive periods are times in an organism's development when:
a. a particular experience (or lack of it) has a more pronounced effect on development.
b. certain events must occur for development to proceed normally.
c. great emotional growth occurs.
d. a particular experience has an all-or-nothing effect on development.

ANSWER: a

43. Mrs. Phelps has just read in a parenting magazine that if she does not begin reading to her daughter during her daughter's first year of life, Leanne will not learn to read well after beginning school. This parenting advice reflects the influence of which developmental concept?
a. sensitive periods
b. the biological-maturation framework
c. representative sampling
d. the constructivist framework

ANSWER: a

44. Sensitive periods in development:
a. occur in some animals but not in humans.
b. are thought to regulate bonding in human infants.
c. are times during which particular events must occur for development to proceed normally.
d. have been observed in humans during psychological development but not during physical development.

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: c

45. Sensitive periods in development refer to times when:
    a. particular experience has a more pronounced effect on the organism.
    b. particular events must occur for development to proceed normally.
    c. development proceeds at a faster pace.
    d. development slows to a near halt.

ANSWER: a

46. Sensitive periods in development refer to times when:
    a. a particular experience has a more pronounced effect on the organism than at other times.
    b. particular events must occur for development to proceed normally.
    c. development proceeds at a faster pace.
    d. development slows to a near halt.

ANSWER: a

47. The degree to which development is open to change and intervention is called:
    a. plasticity.
    b. a sensitive period.
    c. continuity.
    d. a developmental stage.

ANSWER: a

48. Which of the following is an example of developmental continuity?
    a. the qualitative reorganization of movement required for learning to walk
    b. the gradual growth in memory capacity
    c. the shift from babbling to talking
    d. the stage-like transformations that occur as a plant grows from a seed

ANSWER: b

49. Qualitatively new patterns of behavior during development, such as the change from crawling to walking, are often referred to as:
    a. stages.
    b. breakthroughs.
    c. passages.
    d. differences.

ANSWER: a

50. Stages of development involve changes that are:
    a. slow.
    b. small.

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

c. qualitative.
d. quantitative.

ANSWER: c

51. Discontinuous development is a view that regards development as a:
a. process in which new ways of understanding and responding to the world emerge at particular time periods.
b. cumulative process of adding on more of the same types of skills that were there to begin with.
c. process that is influenced solely by genetic factors.
d. process that is influenced solely by environmental factors and culture.

ANSWER: a

52. Which of the following supports a stage theory of development?
a. Children often appear to be in one stage on one occasion and in a different stage on another.
b. Children's thinking is continually changing, with most of these changes occurring gradually.
c. The processes by which people learn new behaviors remain the same at all ages.
d. As children develop, they proceed in a predictable order through a series of qualitatively different stages.

ANSWER: d

53. Supporters of the stage perspective would say that a child has reached a new stage of development when:
a. the brain changes according to a biological timetable.
b. a gradual change in behavior appears.
c. qualitatively new patterns of behavior emerge.
d. previously acquired skills are applied to a new problem/situation.

ANSWER: c

54. Which of the following is a true statement about individual differences in development?
a. They are innate and stable.
b. Our nature is the strongest influence on our individual differences.
c. Our individual differences are the result of the influence of both nature and nurture.
d. Our individual differences are the result of the influence of our environment.

ANSWER: c

55. Which of the following summarizes what developmentalists believe about the stability of children's psychological characteristics over time?
a. Children's characteristics are never stable over time.
b. Children's characteristics are always stable over time because of genetic factors.
c. The stability of children's characteristics over time depends both on genetic factors and the stability of children's environment.
d. Physical traits, but not psychological traits, remain stable over time.

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ANSWER: c

56. The function of a theory is to:
    a. make a specific prediction within a single research study.
    b. show how research fits into public policy.
    c. guide the collection and interpretation of evidence.
    d. avoid debate about scientific issues.

ANSWER: c

57. Theories are important for understanding child development because they:
    a. provide systematic organization of many different observations.
    b. guarantee agreement among researchers about what they see.
    c. make it appear that child development experts know everything.
    d. allow immediate applications to help children.

ANSWER: a

58. A theory:
    a. is a collection of evidence.
    b. organizes evidence collected in the past, but it does not help in making predictions about the future.
    c. is a specific statement about an expected relationship among two variables.
    d. provides a framework for collecting and interpreting evidence.

ANSWER: d

59. Which of the following represents a consensus of opinion among modern psychologists about human development?
    a. Piaget's stage theory is an accurate description of development through adolescence.
    b. Erikson's description of the challenges faced by individuals over the lifespan are sufficient to understand the process of development.
    c. No single theoretical framework adequately characterizes all of development.
    d. The sociocultural approach offers the optimal approach to understanding development.

ANSWER: c

60. Which of the following is not a way that theoretical perspectives in developmental science differ?
    a. the domain of development that is being investigated
    b. the research methodology being used
    c. the developmental stage being examined
    d. the central issues that are addressed

ANSWER: c

61. Whose theories emphasize the fundamental role played by the sex drive in human development?
    a. Freud's

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

b. Piaget's
c. Erikson's
d. Bandura's

ANSWER: a

62. According to the _____ perspective, unresolved traumatic experiences in childhood underlie adult psychological functioning.
a. psychodynamic
b. social learning
c. constructivist
d. sociocultural

ANSWER: a

63. The method of treatment used by proponents of a psychodynamic approach is called:
a. modeling.
b. behavior modification.
c. psychoanalysis.
d. assimilation.

ANSWER: a

64. Which theorist developed the series of psychosexual stages of development?
a. Freud
b. Piaget
c. Erikson
d. Bandura

ANSWER: a

65. According to Freud, which mental structure of the personality is present at birth and consists of biological drives that demand immediate gratification?
a. latency
b. id
c. ego
d. superego

ANSWER: b

66. According to Freud, which mental structure of the personality begins to emerge in early childhood and is the rational component of the personality that attempts to mediate a practical resolution between the demands of biological drives and the constraints imposed by the outside world?
a. latency
b. id
c. ego

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

d. superego

ANSWER: c

67. Erikson departed from Freud's basic ideas about development by arguing that:
a. biological drives motivate all human action.
b. social and cultural factors play critical roles in development.
c. the developmental process is essentially complete by the end of adolescence.
d. development proceeds through a series of stages.

ANSWER: b

68. In Erikson's theory, the main challenge of adolescence is:
a. establishing positive relationships.
b. contributing in meaningful ways to society.
c. avoidance of guilt.
d. the quest for identity.

ANSWER: d

69. Behaviorist theory explains that learning occurs when individuals modify their behaviors as a result of:
a. receiving rewards and punishments.
b. establishing a sense of personal identity.
c. constructing higher levels of knowledge.
d. being challenged within their zone of proximal development.

ANSWER: a

70. Which of the following psychologists subscribed to a behaviorist framework?
a. Jean Piaget
b. John Watson
c. Arnold Gesell
d. Sigmund Freud

ANSWER: b

71. According to the Law of Effect, behaviors that:
a. require little energy to produce are likely to be repeated.
b. develop gradually are likely to be long lasting.
c. produce uncomfortable effects are likely to be repeated.
d. produce a satisfying effect are likely to be repeated.

ANSWER: d

72. A researcher who states that the environment "shapes behavior as a sculptor shapes a lump of clay" would support which theoretical framework?
a. constructivist

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

b. psychodynamic
c. behaviorist
d. sociocultural

ANSWER: c

73. Viewing children as individuals who are active constructors of their own development is a major contribution of:
a. Freud.
b. Piaget.
c. Erikson.
d. Bandura.

ANSWER: b

74. What assumption did Piaget make about children's learning?
a. Children are like sponges and absorb knowledge from the world around them.
b. Children actively construct understandings of the world around them.
c. Children's learning is motivated by the satisfaction of biological drives.
d. Children are most likely to learn behaviors that contribute to the survival of the species.

ANSWER: b

75. The theorist known for his appreciation of the active role that children play in their own knowledge construction is:
a. Freud.
b. Bandura.
c. Piaget.
d. Bronfenbrenner.

ANSWER: c

76. According to constructivist views, during _____, children interpret experiences in terms of existing schemes.
a. accommodation
b. assimilation
c. equilibration
d. the sensorimotor stage

ANSWER: b

77. An example of Piaget's concept of assimilation is an infant who:
a. knows how to grasp her mother's hair and uses the same grasping movements to grab a toy.
b. learns that her pacifier does not provide her with milk.
c. shares a toy with her father.
d. bangs blocks together rather than chewing on them.

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: a

78. _____ occurs when a child modifies an existing schema to account for new experiences.
a. Accommodation
b. Assimilation
c. Modeling
d. Replication

ANSWER: a

79. An example of Piaget's concept of accommodation is: an infant:
a. feeling more relaxed when in familiar rather than unfamiliar environments.
b. demonstrating a preference for classical music.
c. learning to suck on a rattle differently than she sucks on a pacifier.
d. making eye contact with her caregiver when she knocks over a toy.

ANSWER: c

80. According to Piaget, a general framework that provides a model for understanding some aspect of the world is a(n):
a. schema.
b. id.
c. ego.
d. system.

ANSWER: a

81. The main source of development that consists of a process of achieving a balance between the child's present understanding and the child's new experiences is referred to as:
a. assimilation.
b. accommodation.
c. equilibration.
d. preformationism.

ANSWER: c

82. Psychologists who adopt the sociocultural framework differ from adopters of the other frameworks of development in:
a. identifying the child as an active contributor to her development.
b. assuming that biological and experiential factors influence each other.
c. including the culture of the child's social group as a factor in development.
d. concerning themselves with the relative contributions of biological and experiential factors to development.

ANSWER: c

83. Which of the following is a central claim of BOTH Piaget and Vygotsky?

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

a. All children go through the same stages of development.
b. The process of development is universal.
c. Children actively construct their own knowledge.
d. Development can't be separated from its social context.

ANSWER: c

84. The range between what one can do unsupported and what one can do with optimal social support is referred to as _____.
a. ethology
b. accommodation
c. equilibration
d. the zone of proximal development

ANSWER: d

85. When counting on her own, Josie can accurately count five objects. When her father helps her by pointing at each object to be counted, Josie can accurately count ten objects. Her father's assistance is:
a. outside of Josie's zone of proximal development.
b. within Josie's zone of proximal development.
c. likely to result in Josie becoming uninterested in counting.
d. likely to slow the pace of Josie's ability to count accurately on her own.

ANSWER: b

86. A psychologist argues, "Historically, the survival of the species depended on males' hunting skills and females' food gathering skills. These activities required different spatial skills, thus explaining the origin of current gender differences in spatial abilities." What theoretical approach is this psychologist describing?
a. critical theory
b. dynamic systems theory
c. ecological systems theory
d. evolutionary theory

ANSWER: d

87. Why might an ethnologist be interested in the research finding that adults view infants as "cute"?
a. because it demonstrates a process by which babies elicit care from their caregivers
b. because it suggests that adult visual systems are not yet fully developed
c. because it shows that adults are more intelligent than infants
d. because it provides information on how best to market goods to consumers

ANSWER: a

88. According to Konrad Lorenz, all of the following are signs of "babyness" EXCEPT:
a. round, protruding cheeks.
b. large eyes relative to the size of the face.

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

c. a high, protruding forehead.
d. a small head relative to the size of the body.

ANSWER: d

89. According to Lorenz, features that signal "babyness" evoke caregiving behaviors from:
a. adults.
b. animals but not from humans.
c. adults who already have children.
d. females but indifference from males.

ANSWER: a

90. Individuals switch from a preference for pictures of adults to a preference for pictures of infants at about what age?
a. five
b. during puberty
c. twenty-one
d. seven

ANSWER: b

91. The change in preference for pictures of infants over pictures of adults coincides with:
a. the 5-to-7 brain shift and resultant improvement in cognitive abilities.
b. the physiological changes that make people capable of reproducing.
c. the achievement of adult status.
d. marriage.

ANSWER: b

92. Professor Schmidt studies an interdisciplinary science that examines the biological and evolutionary bases of behavior. What does he study?
a. preformationism
b. ethnography
c. ethology
d. developmental science

ANSWER: c

93. Social learning theory extends the ideas of behaviorism by:
a. proposing that children construct their own understandings of the world around them.
b. suggesting that neurological health is a key component in learning.
c. identifying the importance of modeling others' behaviors for learning.
d. revealing that the challenge of early adulthood is to establish intimate relationships.

ANSWER: a

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

94. Behavior modification is a strategy suggested by _____ theorists to help address problem behaviors in children.

a. psychodynamic
b. social learning
c. constructivist
d. information-processing

ANSWER: b

95. Which of the following statements is MOST consistent with the views of information- processing theorists?

a. Children's behaviors serve adaptive functions and were selected over the course of evolution.
b. Development can be best explained by considering how various individual components interact and change over time to form coherent structures.
c. Development is a process of storing, organizing, retrieving, and manipulating knowledge.
d. Examining connections between individuals and their social and cultural worlds is essential to understanding development.

ANSWER: c

96. The systems theory approach focuses on:

a. how genetic factors contribute to development.
b. how cultural context shapes development.
c. the "hardware" and "software" of intellectual functioning.
d. how complex behaviors result from the interaction of multiple factors.

ANSWER: d

97. Which theory addresses how new, complex systems of behavior develop from the interaction of less complex parts?

a. information-processing theory
b. dynamic systems theory
c. social learning theory
d. evolutionary theory

ANSWER: b

98. According to the ecological systems theory, the system that children inhabit on a daily basis is the:

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

ANSWER: a

99. Dr. Jamison believes that exposure to violence in movies is related to increased risky driving behaviors among adolescents. This is an example of a:

a. theory.

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

b. hypothesis.
c. systems perspective.
d. research study.

ANSWER: b

100. What type of research activity would have the primary goal of informing social policy?
a. basic research
b. applied research
c. action research
d. exploratory research

ANSWER: c

101. A researcher who investigates the accuracy of children's testimony in cases of abuse is likely to be engaged in:
a. basic research.
b. applied research.
c. action research.
d. exploratory research.

ANSWER: b

102. A psychologist plans to study father/child interactions and her primary concern is that she does not let her biases influence her data collection and analysis. To address this concern, she must attend primarily to _____.
a. replicability
b. validity
c. reliability
d. objectivity

ANSWER: d

103. When one scientist using the same procedure as another scientist obtains the same results, it is an example of:
a. experimentation.
b. validity.
c. reliability.
d. replicability.

ANSWER: d

104. A psychologist plans to study the development of "intelligence," and his primary concern is whether he will actually study intelligence rather than another phenomenon, such as "reading fluency." To address this concern, he must ensure:
a. representative sampling.
b. validity.

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c. reliability.
d. replicability.

ANSWER: b

105. When two observers simultaneously observing the same infant agree on their descriptions of how upset she becomes when a pacifier is taken from her, this is an example of:
a. an experiment.
b. validity.
c. reliability.
d. replicability.

ANSWER: c

106. When observations made by two or more researchers on the same occasion or by one researcher on two different occasions are in agreement, we say that the observations are:
a. valid.
b. reliable.
c. objective.
d. replicable.

ANSWER: b

107. Psychologists want their observations of human behavior to:
a. be unique from the observations of other psychologists.
b. support their beliefs about human development.
c. be consistent across similar conditions.
d. inform social policy making.

ANSWER: c

108. A study has validity if:
a. the data actually reflect the phenomena the researcher is trying to study.
b. the data are collected in a laboratory setting.
c. similar results are obtained when the study is repeated.
d. the researcher was not biased when collecting and analyzing data.

ANSWER: a

109. The process in which two or more research methods are combined to confirm a conclusion is called:
a. hypothesis testing.
b. sampling.
c. experimentation.
d. triangulation.

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

110. Describing behavior in all of its complexity is an advantage of which research technique?
a. self-report
b. naturalistic observation
c. experiment
d. clinical interview
ANSWER: b

111. Ethnography is the study of the:
a. evolutionary processes underlying development.
b. biological processes underlying development.
c. meanings of behaviors in light of cultural activities and expectations.
d. development of individual patterns of behavior.
ANSWER: c

112. Which of the following is an example of naturalistic observation?
a. A three-year-old listens to her sister practice a song on the piano, then plays that song on the piano.
b. A teacher keeps count of how many children use each piece of playground equipment at recess.
c. An experimenter brings children into the laboratory to test their language comprehension.
d. A teacher examines children's test scores to see whether they have learned the multiplication tables.
ANSWER: b

113. A study in which an investigator compares the behavior of a control group to that of an experimental group is called a(n):
a. clinical study.
b. correlation study.
c. experimental study.
d. observational study.
ANSWER: c

114. The type of study that compares the behavior of subjects exposed to an environmental change with the behavior of a control group not exposed to the change is:
a. an experiment.
b. a clinical study.
c. a correlational study.
d. naturalistic observation.
ANSWER: a

115. The only way to determine whether a particular factor causes an event or a behavior is to:
a. conduct an experiment.
b. observe subjects in a naturalistic setting.
c. tailor study techniques to the individual subject.

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d. determine if the event is correlated with environmental factors.

ANSWER: a

116. When conducting an experiment, researchers usually compare the performance of the experimental group with that of a group that:

a. undergoes no experience at all.

b. is assigned to a different experimental treatment.

c. consists of people who did not volunteer to be in the experimental group.

d. is treated like the experimental group except for not receiving the experimental treatment.

ANSWER: d

117. In an experiment, the control group:

a. prevents autonomy.

b. is randomly assigned.

c. is a group that checks the experiments to ensure control and validity.

d. is similar to the experimental group, but it does not receive the experimental treatment.

ANSWER: d

118. The group in an experimental study that is as similar as possible to the experimental group, but does not receive the experimental manipulation, is the:

a. control group.

b. hypothetical group.

c. experimental group.

d. observational group.

ANSWER: a

119. The greatest strength of the experimental method is its ability to:

a. isolate causal factors.

b. show relationships between variables.

c. uncover the details of subjects' behavior.

d. distinguish important from unimportant variables.

ANSWER: a

120. One concern of researchers when testing children's reactions in an unfamiliar experimental situation is that:

a. it is usually not ethical to experiment with children.

b. children do not enjoy participating in experiments.

c. children may expect to get rewards and be disappointed when they do not.

d. the children may react differently from the way they typically would behave.

ANSWER: d

121. Which type of study tailors questions to the individual subjects?

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

a. clinical interview
b. epidemiological
c. experimental
d. observational

ANSWER: a

122. Dr. Bergus is conducting a research study where she is asking a client questions that are tailored to them and each question depends on the answer to the question that came before it. This is an example of:
a. ecological validity.
b. clinical interview.
c. experiment.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: b

123. Professor Jones finds that in his sample of elementary school children, the taller a child, the higher his or her score on a vocabulary test. The relationship between height and vocabulary is an example of:
a. no relationship.
b. a causal connection.
c. a positive correlation.
d. a negative correlation.

ANSWER: c

124. When event A and event B are positively correlated:
a. either A causes B, or B causes A.
b. A causes B.
c. we can never be certain if A and B are causally related.
d. it is almost certain that they are not causally related.

ANSWER: c

125. If an investigator found a +.50 correlation between parents' vocabularies and their children's vocabularies, it would mean that:
a. children know about half as many words as their parents.
b. the more words parents know, the more words their children know.
c. by talking to them, parents increase their children's vocabularies.
d. the relationship between parents' and children's vocabularies is too small to be of significance.

ANSWER: b

126. A psychology instructor analyzing exam scores notices that the better her students performed on the lecture-based questions, the more poorly they performed on the textbook-based questions. She has discovered:
a. a zero correlation between scores on the two parts of the exam.
b. a positive correlation between scores on the two parts of the exam.

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c. a negative correlation between scores on the two parts of the exam.
d. definite evidence that the students who read the textbook do not attend the lectures while those attending them do not read the text.

ANSWER: c

127. The overall plan that describes how a study is put together is called the:
a. theory.
b. hypothesis.
c. experiment.
d. research design.

ANSWER: d

128. If the language development of a single group of children were measured at monthly intervals from the age of six months until their fifth birthday, what type of study would this be?
a. longitudinal
b. experimental
c. cross-sectional
d. cohort sequential

ANSWER: a

129. Which of the following questions is BEST answered using a longitudinal research design?
a. Do toddlers understand gender as well as five-year-olds?
b. What is the sequence of a child's concept of gender development?
c. At what age do most children fully understand the concept of gender?
d. Do adolescents have a greater gender understanding than do elementary school children?

ANSWER: b

130. In longitudinal studies, it is sometimes difficult to tell whether changes in behavior are due to development or simply to:
a. experimental bias.
b. cohort differences.
c. experimental manipulation.
d. variations in participants' mental health.

ANSWER: b

131. Concerns about cohort differences are primarily related to which research designs?
a. naturalistic observations and experiments
b. microgenetic and experimental
c. longitudinal and cross-sectional
d. longitudinal and cohort sequential

ANSWER: c

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

132. When psychologists compare separate groups of three-year-olds, eighteen-year-olds, and forty-year-olds on a vocabulary test, they are conducting a:

a. longitudinal study.
b. kinship study.
c. clinical study.
d. cross-sectional study.

ANSWER: d

133. Which would be MOST difficult to study using a cross-sectional design?

a. the sequence of developing memory skills in individual subjects
b. differences in memory strategies used by subjects of different ages
c. differences in the number of words remembered by subjects of different ages
d. the effect of teaching a particular memory strategy to subjects of different ages

ANSWER: a

134. Researchers take advantage of the benefits of cross-sectional and longitudinal design by combining their features using a:

a. representative sample.
b. biocultural approach.
c. cohort sequential design.
d. microgenetic design.

ANSWER: c

135. Which is a problem commonly associated with cross-sectional research studies?

a. Subjects are likely to drop out before the study is over.
b. Subjects may become accustomed to the testing procedures being used.
c. They require a long-term time commitment by both subjects and researchers.
d. Changes that are the result of growing up in a particular time and place may be mistaken for changes caused by age.

ANSWER: d

136. A research design in which the longitudinal method is replicated with several cohorts is called a _____:

a. microgenetic design.
b. cohort sequential design.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. experimental design.

ANSWER: b

137. Focusing on the process of developmental change over short periods is an advantage of which research technique?

a. self-report design
b. naturalistic observation

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c. experimental design
d. microgenetic design

ANSWER: d

138. Which of the following is a fundamental ethical concern of developmentalists?
a. freedom from harm
b. covert observation
c. protection against negative feelings
d. monetary compensation for participation

ANSWER: a

139. Professor Ferguson is a member of a group that is responsible for evaluating and overseeing the ethical soundness of a research proposal. Which group is he a member of?
a. research review group
b. social research group
c. university review board
d. institutional review board

ANSWER: d

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Essay

1. Describe some of the factors that led to an interest in the scientific study of children's development in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
ANSWER:

2. Describe the criteria that distinguish scientific studies of human development from more casual forms of observation.
ANSWER:

3. Explain how developmental science is interdisciplinary. Give at least one example in support of your explanation.
ANSWER:

4. Describe in general terms the kind of research method you would use if you wanted to study the full complexity of human language development in children's everyday contexts.
ANSWER:

5. Describe in general terms the kind of research method you would use if you wanted to study how exposure to words on television causes children's vocabulary to expand.
ANSWER:

6. Restate in your own words and give examples that support the following quote: "From the earliest hours of life, cultural conceptions of what children are and what the future holds for them influence the way parents interpret their children's behavior and shape their experience."
ANSWER:

7. Briefly describe how the sociocultural approach to understanding human development differs from the constructivist approach.
ANSWER:

8. Your text discusses the fundamental ethical concerns of developmentalists who conduct research. Describe two of these concerns.
ANSWER:

9. How did the growth of industrialization during the nineteenth century change the lives of children?
ANSWER:

10. What does it mean to say that events are correlated? Give an example of a positive correlation, a negative correlation, and a zero correlation.
ANSWER:

11. What does it mean when a researcher says, "Correlation is not causation"?
ANSWER:

12. Differentiate between naturalistic observations and experiments. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?

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Chapter 01: Essay

ANSWER:

13. Describe the essential elements of the experimental method. In your answer, be certain to discuss the relation between the experimental condition and the control condition.
ANSWER:

14. What is a clinical interview? What are the strengths and weaknesses of collecting data in this way?
ANSWER:

15. Why are researchers concerned about cohort effects? Give an example of how cohort difference might affect the interpretation of results of a cross-sectional study.
ANSWER:

16. Assume that you are interested in examining how children's relationships with their parents change over time. Propose a research study (discuss both method and design) that could be used to explore this topic.
ANSWER:

17. Suppose that a research study reports gender differences in children's toy choices. Provide an explanation for this finding that is consistent with social learning theory.
ANSWER:

18. Provide a current example of each of the four fundamental issues concerning the process of development.
ANSWER:

19. Explain how longitudinal and cross-sectional designs differ. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?
ANSWER:

20. Describe the ways that views of childhood have shifted throughout history. What sources of information inform us about earlier beliefs?
ANSWER:

21. What are system theories? Explain how dynamic systems theories and ecological systems theories differ.
ANSWER:

22. In what ways are the constructivist and sociocultural approaches similar? In what ways do they differ?
ANSWER:

23. Explain how the various theories in developmental science differ.
ANSWER:

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