Topical Approach to the Developing Person Through the Life Span 1st edition Berger Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: True/False

1. The life-span perspective takes into account all phases of life beginning at birth.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

2. Growth is multidirectional.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

3. Samantha learned to play the piano as a child and played very well until she stopped practicing in her late teenage years. In her 40s, she decided to start playing the piano again. She quickly realized that she had lost most of her ability to play, so she took lessons to relearn how to play the piano. After several years of lessons, Samantha plays the piano very well. This example illustrates the multi-directional nature of development.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

4. Most of our development occurs during critical periods.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

5. Bernice wants her son to learn to speak Japanese and English without an accent and thinks that he needs to learn these two languages during childhood, which is considered to be a sensitive period of human development.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

6. Within the context of Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, a person's immediate surroundings, such as family or peer group, are part of the microsystem.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

7. Exosystem consists of local institutions such as school or college, church or temple.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

8. According to the dynamic-systems approach, human development is a static process.
   a. True

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Chapter 01: True/False

b. False

ANSWER: False

9. Ted and Kathleen are in the same cohort because they are exposed to the same values, events, technologies, and culture of the era.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

10. The term *cohort* refers to individuals born in the same geographical region and within the same social class.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

11. Medical innovations affect each cohort in the same way.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

12. *Socioeconomic status* is also called "social class."

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

13. *Culture* refers to a system of shared beliefs, conventions, norms, behaviors, and expectations.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

14. Social construction is an idea that is built on shared perceptions, not on objective reality.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

15. The "difference-equals-deficit"" error may lead people to believe that their nation or culture is better than others.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

16. *Race* and *ethnicity* are different terms for the same thing.

a. True

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Chapter 01: True/False

b. False

ANSWER: False

17. Scientists believe that race is a genetic construct.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

18. Every nation uses the word *race* on its census forms.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

19. Intersectionality is the idea that various identities should not be combined.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

20. Physical traits are influenced by genes, but psychological traits are not.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

21. Psychological traits are influenced by genes, but physical traits are not.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

22. Development is dynamic, affected by a myriad of influences from contexts and cultures, and measured by many disciplines.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

23. The influence of nurture begins at conception.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

24. Since starting school, Stan had struggled with math. His teacher offered to help him with math after school. Now, Stan does well on his math assignments. This example illustrates how nurture can influence development.
    a. True

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Chapter 01: True/False

b. False

ANSWER: True

25. Nature is more important than nurture in how a trait or behavior is expressed.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

26. Friends Jill and Susan both experienced poverty as children. In addition, they were raised by single parents and attended poor-performing schools. By late adolescence, Jill had dropped out of school and had two children. Susan, in contrast, was academically ranked number one in her graduating class and had a full academic scholarship to Harvard. This example illustrates the concept of "differential susceptibility."
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

27. The science of human development seeks to understand how, not why, people change over time.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

28. Sigmund Freud wrote *Adolescence*, a two-volume account of the period from puberty until about age 16 and described adolescence as a time of "storm and stress."
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

29. The primary goal of the scientific method is to generate data that support the researcher's hypotheses.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

30. A research question becomes a hypothesis when it is stated as a prediction that can be examined.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

31. Using careful analysis of evidence gathered in the research, investigators are able to conclude whether the hypothesis is supported.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

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Chapter 01: True/False

32. If Dr. Schmidt conducts a study in the exact same way that Dr. Hancock did but uses different participants than Dr. Hancock, Dr. Schmidt is engaging in replication.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

33. The main advantage of scientific observation as a research method is that it allows the investigator to determine cause and effect.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

34. In an experiment, the group receiving the special treatment is referred to as the "comparison group."

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

35. The purpose of a survey is to allow a researcher to collect data quickly from a large population.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

36. One limitation of using surveys is that participants may not tell the truth.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

37. Dr. Kim and her research team are interested in how aggression changes as we age. The team will recruit 750 2-year-old children and assess their levels of aggression every 3 years until the participants turn 21. This is an example of cross-sectional research.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

38. In longitudinal research, the same participants are measured at multiple assessment points over a period of time.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

39. The cross-sequential design combines cross-sectional and longitudinal research.

a. True

b. False

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Chapter 01: True/False

ANSWER: True

40. A correlation is positive if both variables tend to increase together or decrease together.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

41. A correlation is negative if both variables decrease together.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

42. When two variables are unrelated, the correlation between them is zero.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

43. Quantitative research involves asking open-ended questions and reporting answers in a narrative form.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

44. Qualitative research is more vulnerable to bias and harder to replicate because it reflects cultural and contextual diversity.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

45. Dr. Kasper has been assigned to his university's Institutional Report Bureau or IRB. The purpose of this board is to review research proposals for ethical concerns.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

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Chapter 01: Fill-in-the-Blank

1. The _____ takes into account all phases of life, from conception through death.
ANSWER: life-span perspective

2. Tara is going through puberty and she seems to have changed dramatically overnight. This rapid change is called _____.
ANSWER: discontinuity

3. A _____ period of development is a time in which a particular type of developmental growth must occur if it is to occur at all.
ANSWER: critical

4. Thalidomide caused birth defects if a pregnant woman ingested the drug during the _____ period of prenatal development.
ANSWER: critical

5. A _____ period of development is a time in which a particular developmental growth occurs more easily—but not exclusively—at that time.
ANSWER: sensitive

6. Lorenzo is learning to speak Spanish along with his native English language. Speaking without an accent is typically a skill that occurs in childhood, illustrating the concept of a _____ period of development.
ANSWER: sensitive

7. Although Isla's friends do well in school, she struggles particularly with exams. After Isla and her friends decide to meet once a week to study, her grades start to improve. Within the ecological-systems perspective, the influence of Isla's friends on her school performance illustrates the _____.
ANSWER: microsystem

8. According to the ecological-systems approach, _____, such as cultural values, economic policies, and political processes, are part of the larger social setting.
ANSWER: macrosystems

9. Social media's influence in the culture of young people today is substantial. From learning, to shopping, to communicating with friends—most things occur in a fully or partially online environment. From a historical context, their experience is very different from that of their grandparents and even parents. This illustrates Bronfenbrenner's concept of the _____.
ANSWER: chronosystem

10. The _____ approach refers to the idea that human development is ongoing and ever-changing.
ANSWER: dynamic-systems

11. Sergei, Natalia, and Faith were born at about the same time and have experienced the same historical events and cultural shifts. Social scientists would describe the three as belonging to the same _____.
ANSWER: cohort

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Chapter 01: Fill-in-the-Blank

12. Alba and Lucas are filling out a form, which asks for their income and level of education. This question is assessing their _____.
ANSWER: socioeconomic status (SES) (social class)

13. The system of shared beliefs, norms, behaviors, and expectations that persist over time and prescribe social behavior and assumptions is known as _____.
ANSWER: culture

14. Harry and Emiliano are from two different cultures and have different perspectives regarding their need to achieve success based on what is valued in their society. This is how _____ affects what is valued, ignored, and punished in culture.
ANSWER: social construction

15. The human tendency to assume that people unlike us are inferior is called the _____ error.
ANSWER: difference-equals-deficit

16. Alejando and Diego share certain attributes, such as religion and language, because they are from the same _____ group.
ANSWER: ethnic

17. Ethnicity is the product of _____, not biology.
ANSWER: social context

18. _____ refers to a group of people who are regarded by themselves or by others as distinct from other groups on the basis of physical appearance, typically skin color.
ANSWER: Race

19. Social scientists think that _____ is a misleading concept because biological differences are not signified by outward appearance.
ANSWER: race

20. _____ begins with the idea that we are each pushed and pulled—sometimes strongly, sometimes weakly, sometimes by ourselves, sometimes by authorities—by our gender, religion, generation, nation, age, and ethnic group.
ANSWER: Intersectionality

21. The Human Genome Project mapped all the genes that comprise a human being. It became apparent that _____ is influenced by genes.
ANSWER: every trait (psychological and physical)

22. The combination of biology, psychology, and sociology is known as a _____ perspective.
ANSWER: biopsychosocial

23. _____ is the idea that abilities, personality, and other human characteristics can change over time.
ANSWER: Plasticity

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Chapter 01: Fill-in-the-Blank

24. _____ refers to the traits, capacities, and limitations that each individual inherits genetically from his or her parents at the moment of conception.
ANSWER: Nature

25. Jackson told his friend that he is not very tall because he did not inherit "tall" genes from his dad. Jackson was claiming that , but not _____, was responsible for his height.
ANSWER: nature; nurture

26. The combination of all environmental influences that affect an individual after conception is called _____.
ANSWER: nurture

27. In David's story, although he was exposed to rubella during prenatal development, the higher socioeconomic status of his family made it possible for him to receive the medical and educational care that he needed to thrive. David also had two older brothers who watched out for him. The story of David illustrates the _____ characteristic of development.
ANSWER: multi-contextual

28. The genes and expressions of each person prime him or her to respond in a particular way, and responses are plastic. This illustrates the concept of _____.
ANSWER: differential susceptibility (differential sensitivity)

29. Although they are sisters, Zahra and Maryam respond very differently to stressful events. Zahra becomes emotionally distressed and loses her ability to be focused and positive. Maryam, on the other hand, deals with stressful events with focus and a goal-setting perspective. These differences illustrate the concept of _____.
ANSWER: differential susceptibility (differential sensitivity)

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

31. G. Stanley Hall called adolescence as a time of _____.
ANSWER: storm and stress

32. The _____ method helps to prevent unexamined opinions and personal biases from influencing research findings.
ANSWER: scientific

33. A hypothesis is a specific prediction that can be _____ by various research methods.
ANSWER: tested (evaluated) (examined) (assessed)

34. *Empirical evidence* refers to _____.
ANSWER: data

35. Collecting additional evidence by studying different participants than used in the original study is known as

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Chapter 01: Fill-in-the-Blank

_____.
ANSWER: replication

36. Sai learned that emotions affect performance. From this, he developed the idea that students who are sad when they take a test will perform poorly, whereas those who are happy will perform better. In this example, Sai made a specific prediction that can
be tested. This is known as a(n) "_____."
ANSWER: hypothesis

37. _____ observation requires researchers to record behaviors systematically and objectively.
ANSWER: Scientific

38. Researchers who want to establish a causal relationship between two variables must use a research design called a(n) "_____."
ANSWER: experiment

39. In an experiment, the researcher manipulates the _____ variable.
ANSWER: independent (experimental)

40. In an experiment, the _____ variable may change as a result of whatever new condition or situation the experimenter adds.
ANSWER: dependent

41. In a typical experiment, the _____ group receives a particular treatment.
ANSWER: experimental

42. In a typical experiment, the _____ group does not receive a particular treatment.
ANSWER: control (comparison)

43. A _____ is a quick way to collect data from a large number of people.
ANSWER: survey

44. In _____ research, groups of people of one age are compared with people of another age.
ANSWER: cross-sectional

45. Dr. Glazer is interested in understanding how a focus on life long learning affects people's happiness levels. She recruits 125 young adults and administers a survey. Dr. Glazer plans to re-administer the survey every three years until participants reach the age of 69. Dr. Glazer is implementing the _____ research design.
ANSWER: longitudinal

46. Cross-sequential, or cohort-sequential, research combines the cross-sectional design with the _____ design.
ANSWER: longitudinal

47. A correlation is _____ when both variables tend to increase together or decrease together.

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Chapter 01: Fill-in-the-Blank

ANSWER: positive

48. Correlations vary from + to – _____.
ANSWER: 1.0;1.0

49. Every scientist knows the mantra that "Correlation is not _____."
ANSWER: causation

50. To determine how children throughout the world compare in certain academic subjects, such as math and science, researchers rely on achievement test scores. This is an example of _____ research.
ANSWER: quantitative

51. Research that provides data presented in numbers is considered to be _____.
ANSWER: quantitative

52. Research that provides data presented in descriptions is considered to be _____.
ANSWER: qualitative

53. Psychologists are interested in understanding how Covid-19 affected people's experiences of loneliness. They administered a survey where people rated their feelings using a five-point scale. This type of research using a scale is _____.
ANSWER: quantitative

54. Psychologists are interested in understanding how the Covid-19 affected people's experiences of connectedness as they used tools to support collaboration during the pandemic. They interviewed 100 people a year in 2020. This type of research is _____.
ANSWER: qualitative

55. Each academic discipline and professional society involved in the study of human development has a _____ or a set of moral principles.
ANSWER: code of ethics

56. Dr. Roberts has just been added to his college's group that reviews research proposals, called the _____ , which only permits research that follows certain guidelines.
ANSWER: Institutional Review Board (IRB)

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

1. The life-span perspective takes into account development from:
   a. adolescence to death.
   b. childhood to middle age.
   c. birth to adolescence.
   d. conception to death.

ANSWER: d

2. With respect to the concept of multidirectional development, rapid and dramatic change, such as when a larva becomes a mosquito, is an example of:
   a. continuity.
   b. discontinuity.
   c. genetics.
   d. nurture.

ANSWER: b

3. With respect to the concept of multidirectional development, puberty is an example of:
   a. continuity.
   b. discontinuity.
   c. correlation.
   d. nurture.

ANSWER: b

4. Habid is about to begin puberty. His parents can expect this to be a time of rapid change for their son. The type of change is considered to be:
   a. continuous.
   b. discontinuous.
   c. correlational.
   d. multidisciplinary.

ANSWER: b

5. The concept of multidirectional development suggests that gradual change, as when a tortoise grows larger over its 150-year life span, is an example of:
   a. continuity.
   b. discontinuity.
   c. genetics.
   d. nurture.

ANSWER: a

6. Which example BEST illustrates a *critical period*?
   a. a child learning to walk
   b. a child learning a second language before age 4

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

c. a human 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

7. 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

8. A woman in Honduras worked in a field treated with pesticides during her pregnancy. Her son was subsequently born with no arms or legs. Her pesticide exposure likely occurred during a(n) _____ period of prenatal development.
a. critical
b. early
c. late
d. sensitive

ANSWER: a

9. Jarrod had his development affected during a *sensitive period.* Which of these do you think he experienced?
a. Jarrod was born blind.
b. Jarrod was the only child his parents have been able to have.
c. Jarrod is missing his fingers and toes.
d. Jarrod learned to speak a second language when he was a young child.

ANSWER: d

10. Adam did not learn to read until he was an adolescent. When he did learn to read, it was much harder for him than it was for his peers. If Adam had learned to read during the early and middle childhood years, he would have acquired literacy skills much more efficiently. Adam's difficulty learning to read as an adolescent demonstrates the concept of a(n) "_____ period."
a. critical
b. early
c. multidirectional
d. sensitive

ANSWER: d

11. The effects of climate, noise, population density, family size, and multiethnic communities illustrate that development is:
a. linear.
b. multidirectional.

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

c. multicontextual.
d. multicultural.

ANSWER: c

12. The ecological-systems approach was proposed by:
a. Maslow.
b. Freud.
c. Bronfenbrenner.
d. Skinner.

ANSWER: c

13. Robin lives with his grandparents, father, and three sisters. His family makes up his:
a. chronosystem.
b. exosystem.
c. microsystem.
d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: c

14. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems model, family and peers are part of one's:
a. microsystem.
b. exosystem.
c. macrosystem.
d. social system.

ANSWER: a

15. Dr. Merko is studying the impact of exosystems on human development. Which of these would Dr. Merko 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

16. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems model, a hospital in the community is an example of the:
a. ecosystem.
b. microsystem.
c. chronosystem.
d. exosystem.

ANSWER: d

17. A person's macrosystem includes:

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

a. political processes.
b. the peer group.
c. school and church.
d. the historical setting.

ANSWER: a

18. Which term did Bronfenbrenner use to describe the impact of the specific time in history on a person's development?

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

ANSWER: c

19. Marlow was born during the Covid-19 pandemic. Within the context of the ecological-systems approach, Marlow's experience of growing up during this time period falls within the:

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

ANSWER: a

20. According to Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, the historical context of the Covid-19 pandemic that affected schools, health care, and the economy is called the:

a. ecosystem.
b. chronosystem.
c. mesosystem.
d. macrosystem.

ANSWER: b

21. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, the _____ refers to the interactions among systems.

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

ANSWER: d

22. Before he died, Bronfenbrenner renamed his approach to the _____ theory.

a. biology
b. macrosystem
c. microsystem

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

d. bioecological

ANSWER: d

23. The idea that human development is an ongoing, ever-changing interaction between the body, mind, and every aspect of the environment reflects the:

a. dynamic-systems approach.

b. theory of evolution.

c. concept of universality.

d. domino effect.

ANSWER: a

24. Marcos grew up in the Great Depression, while his granddaughter is part of the Millennial generation, which recently experienced a pandemic. Marcos and his granddaughter belong to different:

a. socioeconomic groups.

b. microsystems.

c. cohorts.

d. cultural groups.

ANSWER: c

25. Preschool peers are part of the same:

a. social construction.

b. network.

c. socioeconomic status.

d. cohort.

ANSWER: d

26. _____ is a sensitive period for consolidation of social values.

a. Early childhood

b. Adolescence

c. Emerging adulthood

d. Retirement

ANSWER: c

27. Becca has recently completed the census. She was asked some questions related to her s*ocioeconomic status,* which refers to an individual's:

a. culture.

b. ethnicity.

c. social class.

d. race.

ANSWER: c

28. The socioeconomic status of an individual includes, among other things, the person's:

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

a. ethnicity.
b. education level.
c. political beliefs.
d. religion.

ANSWER: b

29. The socioeconomic status of an individual includes, among other things, the person's:
a. ethnicity.
b. political beliefs.
c. neighborhood.
d. religion.

ANSWER: c

30. Oliver is a part-time delivery driver. Nada is an attorney. These occupations reflect Oliver's and Nada's:
a. SES.
b. political values
c. cohorts.
d. family values.

ANSWER: a

31. Vicky has a college degree, lives in a nice neighborhood, and earns more than $750,000 a year. This information defines her:
a. economic potential.
b. socioeconomic status.
c. cohort.
d. microsystem.

ANSWER: b

32. A system of shared beliefs, conventions, norms, behaviors, expectations, and symbolic representations that persist over time and prescribe social rules of conduct is the definition of:
a. a cohort.
b. culture.
c. nature.
d. nurture.

ANSWER: b

33. The general term for a concept that is created by society is:
a. *culture.*
b. a *cohort.*
c. a *social construction.*
d. *SES.*

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: c

34. Kang, age 11, is a recent Chinese immigrant. Kang's new teacher has noticed that he rarely talks, does not make eye contact, and seems very shy. When the teacher speaks to Kang's parents, they are surprised, as these characteristics are valued in Kang's culture. The perception of Kang's behavior reflects the concept of a(n):
   a. microsystem.
   b. exosystem.
   c. social construction.
   d. social phobia.

ANSWER: c

35. One historical example of the "difference-equals-deficit" error is:
   a. men perceiving women as intellectually inferior.
   b. European immigrants crossing the ocean to settle in America.
   c. how people's IQ scores have been steadily rising for more than 100 years.
   d. women taking factory jobs during World War II.

ANSWER: a

36. An example of the "difference-equals-deficit" error is:
   a. assuming that children who are hearing impaired cannot communicate as well as children who can hear.
   b. failing to compare typical and atypical behavior.
   c. ignoring inconsistencies in a child's language development.
   d. identifying flaws within the scientific method.

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: b

38. Some social scientists believe that _____ terms exaggerate minor differences between people.
   a. color
   b. diversity
   c. genetic analysis
   d. culture

ANSWER: a

39. According to the text, *race* is:

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

a. part of the microsystem.
b. a social construction.
c. defined by heritage.
d. multi-directional.

ANSWER: b

40. _____ begins with the idea that we are each pushed and pulled—sometimes strongly, sometimes weakly, sometimes by ourselves, sometimes by authorities—by our gender, religion, generation, nation, age, and ethnic group.
a. Intersectionality
b. Difference-equals-deficit error
c. Social construction
d. Differential susceptibility

ANSWER: a

41. After the Human Genome Project mapped all the genes that comprise a human being, it became apparent that _____ is(are) influenced by genes.
a. only one's physical traits
b. only one's psychological traits
c. 50% of one's physical and psychological traits
d. every trait—psychological as well as physical

ANSWER: d

42. Multidisciplinary research confirms that genes _____.
a. affect nothing
b. determine everything
c. affect everything but determine almost nothing
d. have minimal impact

ANSWER: c

43. The view that a child's recovery from injury is affected by their appraisal of the injury, and the social support that they receive, is an example of the _____.
a. biopsychosocial perspective
b. life-span perspective
c. intersectional perspective
d. statistical perspective

ANSWER: a

44. *Plasticity* refers to the:
a. many academic fields that contribute data to the science of development.
b. universals and specifics of human development in many cultural settings.

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Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

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

45. The term *plasticity* reminds us that:
a. human development is linear.
b. critical and sensitive periods predict developmental outcomes.
c. developmental change is possible.
d. human traits are mostly inborn.

ANSWER: c

46. Which of these is the BEST example of plasticity?
a. A child who experiences a traumatic brain injury and relearns how to walk and talk
b. A teenager who spends a summer in Chile as part of his church youth group
c. A woman who leaves her job to stay home with her newborn
d. A man who is in a serious car wreck and remains in a coma five years later

ANSWER: a

47. In the science of human development, *nature* refers to:
a. the influence of the genes that people inherit.
b. environmental influences.
c. patterns of development.
d. developmental differences.

ANSWER: a

48. Which of these illustrates the influence of nature in development?
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

49. _____ refers to all the environmental influences that affect development after conception.
a. Epigenetics
b. Nurture
c. Nature
d. Differential susceptibility

ANSWER: b

50. In the science of human development, *nurture* refers to _____ traits.
a. hereditary

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b. genetic
c. environmental
d. unique

ANSWER: c

51. 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

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

ANSWER: a

53. In the case study of David, he was exposed to _____ during his mother's pregnancy.
a. HIV
b. cancer-causing pesticides
c. rubella
d. pneumonia

ANSWER: c

54. In the case study of David, his IQ changed from about 40 to about 130, and his physical disabilities improved with age. These changes reflect which characteristic of development?
a. sensitive period
b. discontinuity
c. critical period
d. plasticity

ANSWER: d

55. Most developmental psychologists believe that development is the result of:
a. nature and nurture acting separately.
b. genetic traits.
c. nature and nurture acting together.

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d. environmental influences.

ANSWER: c

56. The idea that people vary in how sensitive they are to particular experiences is:
a. differential susceptibility.
b. intersectionality.
c. social construction.
d. replication.

ANSWER: a

57. Stan and Marcus, close friends, grew up in the same neighborhood. Both were exposed to chronic poverty, gang violence, and family dysfunction. By the time they were in high school, Stan was flunking most of his classes, and had been arrested numerous times. Marcus, on the other hand, was a good student, and had aspirations to attend college. These diverse developmental trajectories, despite similar environmental influences, illustrate the concept of:
a. "epigenetics."
b. a "critical period."
c. a "sensitive period."
d. "differential susceptibility."

ANSWER: d

58. *Differential sensitivity* means that certain people have genes that:
a. make them more vulnerable to particular experiences.
b. interact and coordinate to influence developmental outcomes.
c. determine their social interactions and intellectual outcomes.
d. have an unknown impact on their long-term development.

ANSWER: a

59. In one study that looked at the effects of maternal depression during pregnancy and child outcomes, researchers found that children who had a particular type of the serotonin transporter gene were likely to be emotionally immature if their mothers were depressed. However, children with this gene were more mature than average if their mothers were not depressed. These findings illustrate the concept of:
a. "epigenetics."
b. a "critical period."
c. a "sensitive period."
d. "differential susceptibility."

ANSWER: d

60. The science of human development seeks to understand:
a. the meaning of life.
b. the accuracy of new theories.
c. the works of Freud, Piaget, and Erikson.

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d. how and why people change over time.

ANSWER: d

61. Who described puberty as a time of "storm and stress?"
a. Urie Bronfenbrenner
b. G. Stanley Hall
c. Abraham Maslow
d. Sigmund Freud

ANSWER: b

62. Dr. Jones wonders whether a specific brain chemical can be suppressed if a patient is given a large dose of vitamin E. Dr. Jones has just demonstrated the _____ step in the scientific method.
a. first
b. second
c. third
d. fourth

ANSWER: a

63. The first step in the scientific method involves:
a. posing a question.
b. conducting research.
c. analyzing evidence.
d. developing a hypothesis.

ANSWER: a

64. Dr. Greene is interested in designing a study on children's language acquisition. What is the first step that Dr. Greene should take, according to the scientific method?
a. Recruit children and their parents as participants in the study.
b. Develop a hypothesis regarding language acquisition.
c. Pose a research question about language acquisition.
d. Draw conclusions on the way children acquire language.

ANSWER: c

65. Dr. Schmidt predicts that a certain drug will reduce hallucinations in patients with schizophrenia. Their prediction is called:
a. a conclusion.
b. empirical evidence.
c. a hypothesis.
d. an observation.

ANSWER: c

66. The second step in the scientific method involves:

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a. posing a question.
b. conducting research.
c. developing a hypothesis.
d. sharing the results.

ANSWER: c

67. 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

68. After posing a question, a researcher using the scientific method:
a. draws conclusions.
b. runs an experiment.
c. selects a group of participants.
d. develops a hypothesis.

ANSWER: d

69. 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

70. Professor Thomas designed and conducted an experiment to determine whether a particular drug would help patients with bipolar disorder. By designing and conducting this experiment, they were able to:
a. establish a positive correlation.
b. demonstrate proof.
c. test the hypothesis.
d. confirm the results.

ANSWER: c

71. Empirical evidence is based on:
a. theories and speculation.
b. observation, experience, or experiment.
c. inferences based on personal biases.
d. opinions generated by focus groups.

ANSWER: b

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72. 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

73. Dr. Inez is curious to know more about how children's peer relationships develop over time. To gain an understanding of this subject that is not based on opinion or personal bias, Dr. Inez should:
    a. use the scientific method to collect data and establish facts.
    b. have the children undergo psychoanalysis.
    c. interview parents and teachers.
    d. read Dr. Spock's book *Baby and Child Care*.

ANSWER: a

74. The final step in the scientific method involves:
    a. testing a hypothesis.
    b. posing a question.
    c. conducting research.
    d. reporting the results.

ANSWER: d

75. *Replication* involves:
    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

76. Dr. Kox conducts a study in which they find that smoking is related to an increased risk of high blood pressure. They publish their results. Then Dr. Meco conducts 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. data analysis.

ANSWER: b

77. About _____ published article in _____ is withdrawn because of falsified data.
    a. 1;5000
    b. 1;10,000

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c. 1;50,000
d. 1;100,000

ANSWER: a

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. observation of participants without their knowledge.
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. 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

81. Dr. Jacovenic wants to determine the cause of a particular behavior and therefore should use which research method?
a. case study
b. meta-analysis
c. experiment
d. survey

ANSWER: c

82. An *independent variable* is:
a. the measured variable that may change depending upon manipulation of a dependent variable.
b. any unmeasured variable that is uncontrolled within the context of the experiment.
c. the variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher.
d. an external variable that cannot be controlled by the researcher.

ANSWER: c

83. A *dependent variable* is:

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a. the variable that may change as a result of whatever new condition or situation the experimenter adds.
b. any unmeasured variable that is uncontrolled within the context of the experiment.
c. the variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher.
d. an external variable that cannot be controlled by the researcher.

ANSWER: a

84. 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

85. 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

86. The purpose of an experiment is to find out whether:
a. an independent variable affects the dependent variable.
b. a positive correlation can be established.
c. the dependent variable can be manipulated.
d. the hypothesis is flawed or influenced by researcher bias.

ANSWER: a

87. "_____ research" is a quick way to study the development of a large group of people.
a. Experimental
b. Survey
c. Cohort-sequential
d. Longitudinal

ANSWER: b

88. Which of these is a limitation of survey research?
a. Participants often drop out of the research.
b. It is expensive and time-consuming.
c. It requires experimental control.
d. Participants may be dishonest in their answers.

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ANSWER: d

89. If you wanted to quickly collect data on human development over time, you would use _____ research.
a. survey
b. cross-sectional
c. longitudinal
d. experimental

ANSWER: b

90. Dr. Clarke wanted to learn whether ice cream preferences change 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 ice cream preferences. Dr. Clarke conducted a _____ study.
a. case
b. cross-sectional
c. longitudinal
d. cross-sequential

ANSWER: b

91. Dr. Schoeneberg is doing research that involves studying the same individuals over time. This is considered to be _____ research.
a. survey
b. cross-sectional
c. longitudinal
d. observational

ANSWER: c

92. Which type of research design combines the cross-sectional design with the longitudinal research design?
a. cross-sequential
b. longitudinal
c. meta-sequential
d. quasi-experimental

ANSWER: a

93. The research methods professor is teaching about causation and correlation. She explains to students that a correlation indicates that there is _____ between two variables.
a. a strong link
b. validity
c. reliability
d. a relationship

ANSWER: d

94. A correlation is considered to be negative if:

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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

95. A correlation is considered to be zero if:
a. one variable increases, while the other decreases.
b. both variables decrease.
c. both variables increase.
d. there is no relationship between the variables.

ANSWER: d

96. The more John works out, the less he weighs. The correlation that exists between John's exercise and weight is:
a. positive.
b. negative.
c. zero.
d. causal.

ANSWER: b

97. The more parents read to their children, the higher their children score on achievement tests. This relationship between parents reading to their children and child achievement represents a(n):
a. causal relationship.
b. inverse correlation.
c. positive correlation.
d. negative correlation.

ANSWER: c

98. Dr. Smith has conducted research which shows a correlation between secondhand smoke and children's asthma. This means that he knows for SURE that:
a. secondhand smoke causes children's asthma.
b. secondhand smoke does not cause children's asthma.
c. prenatal exposure to smoking leads to asthma.
d. asthma and secondhand smoke have some connection.

ANSWER: d

99. Dr. Thompson is interested in doing research that can be categorized, ranked, or numbered. What type of research are they interested in doing?
a. Quantitative
b. Qualitative

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c. Correlational
d. Observational

ANSWER: a

100. Dr. Truhan is interested in doing research that involves asking open-ended questions and reporting answers in narrative, not numerical, form. What type of research will they do?
a. Quantitative
b. Qualitative
c. Correlational
d. Observational

ANSWER: b

101. _____ research reflects cultural and contextual diversity but is also more vulnerable to bias and harder to replicate.
a. Experimental
b. Quantitative
c. Qualitative
d. Longitudinal

ANSWER: c

102. Cheri has been recruited to her institution's *IRB.* She is being asked to serve on the:
a. Institutional Review Board.
b. International Research Board.
c. Internal Review Board.
d. Intelligence Research Board.

ANSWER: a

103. The MOST important requirement for all scientists, particularly those studying human development, is to:
a. have an advanced degree.
b. only conduct experimental research.
c. uphold ethical standards.
d. avoid using vulnerable populations.

ANSWER: c

104. _____ are essential ethical safeguards.
a. Promotion, social awareness, and publication
b. Independence, privacy, and funding
c. Political correctness, scientific advancement, and medical treatment
d. Collaboration, replication, and transparency

ANSWER: d

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Essay

1. Define a *critical period* and a *sensitive period*. Explain the difference between the two periods and give an example of each.

ANSWER: Suggested 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 still develop at a later age as well.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Define and differentiate the two periods	Defines both periods and differentiates between them	Defines just one period or is vague about differentiation	Fails to define both periods or fails to differentiate
Give examples	Gives a correct example for both periods	Gives a correct example of either period	Does not give any examples

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

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems theory is a perspective on human development that considers all the influences from the various contexts of development. This approach recognizes three nested levels as well as two systems that affect these levels. He believed that each person is affected by his or her 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, called the mesosystem, is the interaction that occurs between all the other systems.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Explain ecological systems theory	Clearly states what the theory is	Gives a vague explanation of the theory	Is unable to describe the theory
Identify the systems	Identifies the five systems and gives an example of each	Identifies three of the systems or gives examples of three of the systems	Identifies fewer than three of the systems or gives fewer than three examples

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

ANSWER: Suggested 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 values, events, technologies, and culture of the historical period. Cohort examples will vary but should show an understanding of a cohort. Examples include the names that parents give their babies, views regarding the legalization of marijuana, and even the war on drugs. The baby-boom generation is an example of a cohort. Other common examples include the Greatest Generation (people who lived through the Depression and World War II) and the Millennials (Generation Y, born between the early 1980s and the early 2000s). Another example would be Generation X, born

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between the early 1960s and the early 1980s.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Explain cohort	Correctly defines cohort and explains its importance on members	Defines cohort without explaining its effect on members	Does not define cohort correctly
Give an example	Gives an example of a cohort	Gives a vague example of cohort	Gives an incorrect example or does not give an example

4. Explain the term socioeconomic status (SES), including four components of SES.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
SES is a person's position in society and is determined by education, occupation, neighborhood and income.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Explain the term	Correctly explains the term	Partially explains the term	Does not explain the term
Provide the four components	Includes the four components	Includes two components of SES	Does not include the four components or includes incorrect components

5. Describe *culture*, and explain why researchers interested in human development study different cultures.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Culture is the system of shared beliefs, conventions, norms, behaviors, expectations, and symbolic representations that persist over time and prescribe social rules of conduct. Culture is a powerful social construction, or 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 behaviors or phenomena as either assets or deficits. Therefore, by studying different cultures, researchers can identify which patterns are universal among humans and which occur only in certain cultures. This information provides insights into the effects of different environments.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Describe culture	Clearly describes culture	Gives a definition of culture without describing it	Does not define culture
Explain why researchers study different cultures	Clearly explains why researchers study different cultures	Is vague about why researchers study different cultures	Does not explain why researchers study different cultures

6. Bart believes that the terms *culture*, *ethnicity*, and *race* mean the same thing and are interchangeable. Explain why Bart is incorrect.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Ethnic groups often share a culture, but not necessarily. There are multiple intersecting and interacting dimensions to ethnic identity. People may share ethnicity but differ culturally. For example, people of Irish descent in Ireland, Australia, and North America may come from several ethnic groups. In another example, African-born people in North America typically consider

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themselves African, but African people in Africa identify with more specific ethnic groups. Race refers to people who are regarded by themselves or by others on the basis of their physical appearance, typically skin color. However, social scientists are convinced that race is a social construction and that color terms exaggerate minor differences. For instance, dark-skinned people with African ancestors have high levels of within-population genetic diversity, and many dark-skinned people whose ancestors were not African share neither culture nor ethnicity with Africans.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Differentiate the three terms	Explains how culture, ethnicity, and race differ	Differentiates between two of the terms	Does not differentiate the three terms
Provide examples	Illustrates by example how the three terms differ	Partially illustrates by example differences between the three terms	Does not provide examples or provides incorrect examples

7. 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: Suggested Answer:

Plasticity is the molding of human traits while simultaneously maintaining some durability of identity. The concept of plasticity reminds us that human development is an ongoing, ever-changing interaction between the body and mind and between the individual and every aspect of his or her environment. Influences that affect plasticity include culture, upbringing, and genes. Students' examples should relate to some aspect of growth in their individual lives, such as how they—or someone they know—have overcome adversity. For example, they could discuss how a high-functioning 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.)

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Define and discuss plasticity	Defines the concept of plasticity and discusses it	Defines or discusses plasticity	Does not define or discuss plasticity
List factors that influence plasticity	Lists three factors that influence plasticity	Lists two factors that influence plasticity	Lists one or no factors that influence plasticity
Give a plasticity example	Gives an example of plasticity	Gives an example of plasticity but does not relate it to a personal experience	Does not give an example of plasticity

8. Define the *nature* and *nurture* and give an example of each. What is the nature–nurture debate?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:

Nature refers to the influence of genes on a person, and nurture refers to environmental influences on a person. Environmental influences include the health and diet of the embryo's mother and continue for an individual's entire life, including experiences in the family, school, community, and society. An example of nature would be inheriting a gene that predisposes one to addiction. An

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example of nurture would be having a predisposition to addiction but being raised in a warm, stimulating environment in which parents do not abuse drugs or alcohol, reducing the individual's risk for addiction as a result of not being exposed to abuse or parental addictions. The debate concerns how many of any person's characteristics, behaviors, or emotions are the result of genes and how many are the result of the person's experiences.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Define nature and nurture	Accurately defines both terms and gives an example of both	Accurately defines one term and gives at least one accurate example	Does not accurately define both terms or supply accurate examples
Describe the debate	Accurately describes both sides of the debate	Accurately describes one side of the debate	Does not accurately describe the debate

9. Explain *differential susceptibility*, using the example of maternal depression and children's emotional maturity described in your textbook.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Differential susceptibility refers to the idea that people vary in how sensitive they are to particular experiences. These differences are often genetic. In one study, depression in pregnant women was assessed, and then the emotional maturity of their children was measured. Children who had a particular version of the serotonin transporter gene (5-HTTLPR) were likely to be emotionally immature if their mothers were depressed but more mature than average if their mothers were not depressed.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Define differential susceptibility	Accurately defines the term	Partially defines the term	Does not accurately define the term
Refer to the example of maternal depression and children's emotional maturity	Provides the example presented in the textbook	Partially explains the link between maternal depression and children's emotional maturity	Does not provide the example or incorrectly explains the link between maternal depression and children's emotional maturity

10. List in order and explain each of the five basic steps of the scientific method.

ANSWER: Suggested 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 prediction that can be tested through research. Step 3: Test the hypothesis. Design and conduct research to gather empirical evidence (data). Step 4: Analyze the evidence gathered in the research. 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.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
List steps of scientific method in	States five of the steps in order	States three of the steps in order	States fewer than three steps or does not state the steps in order

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order			
Explain each step	Describes the five steps	Describes three steps	Describes fewer than three steps or does not describe steps accurately

11. Imagine that you are interested in the relationship between age and reading ability for children of ages 8 to 12 years. Briefly define the cross-sectional design and summarize how you could test this relationship using that design.

ANSWER: Suggested 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. Although the people differ in age, they should be similar in other important characteristics. It is faster than a longitudinal study, because all the data are immediately available. Ideally, the participants should be matched at the same socioeconomic level.

To implement a cross-sectional design that examines age and reading ability, first identify two groups of children: 8-year-olds and 12-year-olds. Second, evaluate each individual child's reading ability. Finally, compare the children from each group, and look for differences in reading ability.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Define cross-sectional design	Describes cross-sectional design and identifies that participants should be of a similar socioeconomic status	Describes cross-sectional design but does not elaborate about having similar socioeconomic statuses for participants	Gives a vague or incorrect description of cross-sectional design
Summarize how to do the research	Identifies the three parts of the research design	Identifies two parts of the research design	Identifies one part or cannot identify the research design

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

ANSWER: Suggested 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 relationship between increased ice cream sales and higher murder rates. It is impossible to determine cause and effect from correlations, because 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, both ice cream sales and murder rates increase at the same time. Therefore, a third variable—heat—may explain this relationship.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Define correlation	Gives an accurate definition of correlation	Gives an adequate definition of correlation	Gives an inaccurate or no definition of correlation
Give an example of a	Offers a good	Offers a vague or	Offers an incorrect or

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correlation	example of a correlation	weak example of a correlation	no example of a correlation
Explain the relationship between causation and correlation	States that causation cannot be determined from a correlation	Implies that causation can be determined from a correlation	States that causation can be determined from a correlation

13. Differentiate *quantitative research* from *qualitative research*. What are the benefits of using qualitative research in developmental psychology?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Quantitative research provides data that can be expressed with numbers, such as ranks or scales. Qualitative research, in contrast, relies on open-ended questions, and information is presented in narrative rather than numerical form. Many developmental researchers rely on quantitative research as it reflects cultural and contextual diversity.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Differentiate quantitative and qualitative research	Explains the differences between the two types of research	Provides partial definitions of the two types of research	Does not differentiate the two types of research
Explain the benefits of using qualitative research in developmental psychology	Includes the benefits of using qualitative research	Only includes one benefit associated with qualitative research	Does not include the benefits of qualitative research

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

ANSWER: Suggested 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; the knowledge that their participation is voluntary and confidential; and the promise 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.

	Good (5 pts.)	Fair (3 pts.)	Weak (0–1 pts.)
Define ethics	Defines ethics	Defines ethics only as they apply to participants *or* the reporting process	Does not define ethics
Explain the importance of ethics	Explains why ethics are important, including the three ethical safeguards—collaboration, replication, and transparency; states	Identifies only how ethics are important for participants *or* their importance to the	Does not explain why ethics are important

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Chapter 01: Essay

	several ways in which ethics protect participants and how ethics protect findings and replication	reporting process and replication	

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