


**Pool Canvas**

Add, modify, and remove questions. Select a question type from the Add Question drop-down list and click **Go** to add questions. Use Creation Settings to establish which default options, such as feedback and images, are available for question creation.

Add   [Creation Settings](#)

**Name** Chapter 1: The Study of Development

**Description**

**Instructions**

[Modify](#)

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 1 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Developmental scientists have determined that the average age of puberty in Europe

**Answer** ✓ and North America has been declining.  
and North America has been rising.  
has been rising, whereas the average age of puberty in North America has been declining.  
has been declining, whereas the average age of puberty in North America has been rising.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 2 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Psychologists study the development of individuals across several domains. Which of the following is *not* one of the domains studied?

**Answer**  
Physical  
Cognitive  
Socioemotional  
✓ Psychodynamic

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 3 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Bratislav is fascinated by his daughter's excitement and determination to learn new things. Thus, he is concerned with her development in which domain?

**Answer**  
Physical  
Sociocultural  
Cognitive  
✓ Socioemotional

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 4 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Changes in the structure of the brain are part of the \_\_\_\_\_ domain, and they affect changes in the \_\_\_\_\_ domain.

**Answer** ✓ physical; cognitive  
cognitive; physical  
socioemotional; cognitive  
cognitive; socioemotional

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 5 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** When developmental psychologists begin to study a new phenomenon, their first goal is to \_\_\_\_\_ that phenomenon.

**Answer** ✓ describe  
explain the cause of  
intervene in the development of  
experiment on

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 6 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Professor Tsalani studies how children of different ages solve word puzzles and riddles. He is concerned with development in which domain?

**Answer**  
Physical  
✓ Cognitive  
Socioemotional  
Perceptual

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 7 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Dr. Smythe has developed a theory about why children in heavily industrialized nations develop more quickly than children in poorer, more rural nations. The goal of scientific study he has attempted to achieve is to \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

**Answer**  
describe  
✓ explain  
predict  
intervene in

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 8 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Which of the following would be considered a developmental change?

- Answer**
- Your teenage son decides to become a vegetarian.
  - Your daughter perfects her fastball in pitching practice.
  - Your 35-year-old cousin gains 15 pounds on a cruise.
  - ✓ Your niece's ability to use logical reasoning changes between 1st and 8th grades.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 9

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

**Question** Which of the following is an example of how development helps a child adapt to her environment?

- Answer**
- Learning a job skill, such as carpentry
  - Deciding which college to attend in the fall
  - Getting better at a sport by practicing a lot
  - ✓ Developing more complex thinking abilities

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 10

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

**Question** Developmental psychologists have found that

- Answer**
- development across the domains moves from fairly complex forms to simpler forms.
  - ✓ development across the domains moves from fairly simple forms to more complex forms.
  - the full set of complex emotions is present in children from birth.
  - although cognition develops from simple forms to complex ones, socioemotional forms of understanding are relatively stable and enduring.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 11

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

**Question** Which of the following is *not* one of the defining characteristics of development?

- Answer**
- It helps an individual adapt to the environment.
  - It proceeds from relatively simple forms to forms of greater complexity.
  - ✓ It is entirely dependent on genetics.
  - It is relatively enduring.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 12

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

**Question** Dr. Rainier investigates whether all children develop language in the same way and with about the same timing. Which of the basic questions of development is she investigating?

- Answer**
- ✓ Universality
  - Continuity
  - Malleability
  - Causality

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 13

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

**Question** Mary Ainsworth posited that the way in which a child attaches to his parents (securely or insecurely) predicts the quality of attachment in his or her adult relationships. This addresses the basic question of

- Answer**
- universality.
  - ✓ continuity.
  - malleability.
  - integrity.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 14

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

**Question** The children of authoritative parents seem to have a greater need to achieve than the children of authoritarian parents. This observation addresses the basic question of

- Answer**
- universality.
  - continuity.
  - ✓ malleability.
  - causality.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 15

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

**Question** Professor Aristedes studies whether small children who are kind will develop into kindly or aggressive adults. In other words, he is addressing the basic question of

- Answer**
- universality.
  - ✓ continuity.
  - malleability.
  - causality.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 16

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

**Question** Priya says that children will grow up to be just like their parents and that nothing that happens to them will change this. Festus says that events and cultural factors are what make individuals develop over time. Which of the basic questions that define the nature of development are they discussing?

**Answer**

- Universality
- Continuity
- Malleability
- ✓ Causality

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 17 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** A child's development is primarily due to

**Answer**

- the genes she inherits from both of her parents.
- only the genes she inherits from her mother.
- the environment in which she is raised.
- ✓ the interaction of inherited genes and her environment.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 18 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** When Professor Ignazio says that a child influences her own development as much as her parents or teachers do, he is referring to the idea that development

**Answer**

- results from the interplay of biology and the environment.
- occurs in a multilayered context.
- ✓ is a dynamic, reciprocal process.
- is a cumulative process.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 19 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** When Mary Ainsworth suggested that a child's early attachment pattern would influence her attachment patterns in adulthood, she was addressing the idea that development

**Answer**

- results from the interplay of biology and the environment.
- occurs in a multilayered context.
- is a dynamic, reciprocal process.
- ✓ is a cumulative process.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 20 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** Studies of human development have shown that development occurs

**Answer**

- only in childhood.
- from birth through adolescence.
- primarily in adolescence.
- ✓ across the entire lifespan.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 21 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** A set of ideas and principles based on empirical findings that explains related natural phenomena is a

**Answer**

- ✓ theory.
- hypothesis.
- test.
- variable.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 22 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** In Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality development, the function of the ego is to

**Answer**

- inflate a person's sense of self-importance.
- ✓ balance the needs of the id and the superego.
- understand and apply strict rules of appropriate behavior.
- seek out pleasure while avoiding pain.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 23 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** Psychoanalytic theory was first developed by

**Answer**

- Erik Erikson.
- Karen Horney.
- Carl Jung.
- ✓ Sigmund Freud.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 24 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** The basis of psychoanalytic theory is that

**Answer**

- people nearly always act in rational ways.
- ✓ unconscious needs for gratification influence our behavior.
- behavior is shaped by reinforcements and punishments.
- we develop by imitating the actions of other people.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 25 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** The correct order of Freud's psychosexual developmental stages is

**Answer**  oral, anal, phallic, latency period, genital.  
 oral, latency period, anal, genital, phallic.  
 anal, oral, genital, latency period, phallic.  
 anal, genital, phallic, latency period, oral.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 26 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** According to Sigmund Freud, which part of the personality is concerned with the rules of correct behavior?

**Answer**  Ego  
 Subego  
 Superego  
 Id

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 27 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** If Dr. Najiba is a strict adherent of psychoanalytic theory, then he also feels that

**Answer**  development continues throughout the entire lifespan.  
 one's basic emotional outlook is mostly complete by age 5 or 6.  
 cognitive development is mostly complete by age 5 or 6, but socioemotional development continues through adolescence.  
 the ego is present and well developed at birth, but the id continues to develop until puberty.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 28 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Arapoosh believes that our development is driven by how we resolve a series of psychosocial crises (such as trust vs. mistrust) throughout our lifespan. His thinking is most like that of

**Answer**  Sigmund Freud.  
 B.F. Skinner.  
 Erik Erikson.  
 Jean Piaget.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 29 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory of development was derived from

**Answer**  social learning theory.  
 cognitive development theory.  
 dynamic systems theory.  
 psychoanalytic theory.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 30 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Erikson's and Freud's theories are similar in all of the following ways *except*

**Answer**  both Erikson and Freud stressed the idea that development takes place in stages.  
 both Erikson and Freud stressed the idea that each stage presents the individual with a challenge or problem.  
 both Erikson and Freud stressed the idea that people develop over time, rather than being born completely developed.  
 both Erikson and Freud stressed the idea that basic personality development is completed in early childhood.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 31 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Erik Erikson believed that development was driven primarily by

**Answer**  genetics.  
 the environment in which a child was raised.  
 the resolution of psychosexual crises.  
 the resolution of psychosocial crises.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 32 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** According to Erik Erikson, psychosocial development generally takes place

**Answer**  across the entire lifespan.  
 only during the adolescent identity crisis.  
 only in early childhood.  
 only from birth through early adulthood.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 33 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Dr. Vika is a strict adherent of learning theory. This means that she believes development is based on

**Answer**  the unfolding of the genetic blueprint.  
 consequences encountered in the immediate environment.  
 conquering unconscious psychosexual urges.  
 the evolutionary advantages of particular behaviors.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 34 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Nekoma's parents want her to study more. They decide to get her to do so by using operant conditioning. Therefore, they

- Answer**
- spend time on their own work at home so that she can model their behavior.
  - patiently explain to her why she should study more.
  - reinforce her whenever she spends time studying.
  - use authoritarian discipline to get her to obey them.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 35 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Which psychologist used classical conditioning techniques to give a baby a generalized fear of white, furry objects?

- Answer**
- Pavlov
  - Skinner
  - Watson
  - Piaget

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 36 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Classical conditioning and operant conditioning are similar in that both stress the

- Answer**
- role of rewards in learning new behaviors.
  - role of punishment in learning new behaviors.
  - idea that all behavior is a consequence of interaction with the environment.
  - idea that all behavior begins with an involuntary or reflexive response.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 37 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Classical conditioning is based on the idea of learning by

- Answer**
- association.
  - imitation.
  - insight.
  - cognition.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 38 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** The quote, "Behavior is controlled by its consequences," might best be associated with

- Answer**
- Erikson.
  - Bandura.
  - Freud.
  - Skinner.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 39 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Operant conditioning theory tells us that a behavior that is not reinforced will be

- Answer**
- repeated.
  - extinguished.
  - changed into a new behavior.
  - the basis for mental illness.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 40 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Peleki carefully watches how his mother uses her computer as she works. Later, he tries to imitate her actions with his own toy keyboard. This behavior is best explained by \_\_\_\_\_ theory of \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- Bandura's; social learning
  - Piaget's; social learning
  - Skinner's; operant conditioning
  - Skinner's; cognitive development

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 41 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Which theory best describes what happens when a child learns by imitating the actions of another person?

- Answer**
- Social learning theory
  - Operant conditioning theory
  - Classical conditioning theory
  - Cognitive learning theory

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 42 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** According to Bandura's social learning theory, people learn through

- Answer**
- shaping.
  - imitation.
  - expansion of their zones of proximal development.
  - development of cognitive structures.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 43 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Learning theory is to \_\_\_\_\_ development as cognitive developmental theory is to \_\_\_\_\_ development.

- Answer**
- qualitative; qualitative
  - qualitative; quantitative
  - quantitative; quantitative
  - ✓ quantitative; qualitative

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 44 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** Piaget believed that the best way to study intelligence in children involved

- Answer**
- IQ testing.
  - measuring the sizes of their heads.
  - ✓ analyzing their errors.
  - phrenology.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 45 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** What is the second of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?

- Answer**
- The sensorimotor stage
  - The formal operational stage
  - The concrete operational stage
  - ✓ The preoperational stage

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 46 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** The correct order of Piaget's stages of development is

- Answer**
- preoperations, sensorimotor, formal operations, concrete operations.
  - preoperations, concrete operations, formal operations, sensorimotor.
  - sensorimotor, preoperations, formal operations, concrete operations.
  - ✓ sensorimotor, preoperations, concrete operations, formal operations.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 47 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** Piaget was most concerned with what part of children's development?

- Answer**
- Physical
  - Sociocultural
  - Psychosexual
  - ✓ Cognitive

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 48 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** According to Jean Piaget, children in which stage of cognitive development are able to reason much like adults?

- Answer**
- Concrete operational
  - ✓ Formal operational
  - Sensorimotor
  - Preoperational

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 49 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** Children in Piaget's concrete operational stage of cognitive development

- Answer**
- are just beginning to develop their language abilities.
  - can use hypothetical reasoning and abstract reasoning quite well.
  - ✓ can think logically, but only about real objects.
  - are learning to understand the basic manipulation of objects.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 50 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** Three-year-old Grigory is playing with his puppy at home. When he visits his uncle Ivan, he sees Ivan's cat and wants to play with the new "doggy." Grigory has \_\_\_\_\_ the cat into his schema for dogs.

- Answer**
- ✓ assimilated
  - accommodated
  - arranged
  - activated

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 51 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** Khang loves candy. When he sees some aspirin on the table, he wants to eat it, thinking it's candy. When his father tells him that it isn't candy, but medicine, he has to \_\_\_\_\_ the new information into his schema of small round objects.

- Answer**
- assimilate
  - ✓ accommodate
  - aspirate
  - activate

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 52 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** Accommodation is to \_\_\_\_\_ as assimilation is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- fitting in; fitting in
  - changing; changing
  - fitting in; changing
  - ✓ changing; fitting in

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 53 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Assimilation is to \_\_\_\_\_ as accommodation is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer** ✓
- putting something into an existing file; creating a new file
  - creating a new file; putting something into an existing file
  - putting something into an existing file; putting something into an existing file
  - creating a new file; creating a new file

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 54 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Piaget saw the child as

- Answer**
- a passive recipient of knowledge.
  - driven mostly by genetic programming.
  - ✓ an active, independent researcher.
  - shaped by reinforcement and punishment.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 55 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Urie Bronfenbrenner's \_\_\_\_\_ theory of development encompasses not only the child in its school or home, but also the social, political, and economic systems that have impacts on the home, school, and child.

- Answer**
- dynamic systems
  - learning
  - humanistic
  - ✓ ecological

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 56 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Francisco says, "You can't just look at the child. If you want to understand development, you have to look at all of the things that impact on her development, such as educational systems, political systems, and the mass media." "Sure," says Rosalinda, "but you can't give it all equal weight. You should concentrate more on how the child adapts to the specific demands of her culture." Francisco supports the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective, while Rosalinda is a proponent of the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

- Answer** ✓
- ecological; sociocultural
  - ecological; evolutionary
  - sociocultural; ecological
  - sociocultural; dynamic systems

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 57 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** According to Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, schools, doctors' offices, and the child's family are all part of the child's

- Answer** ✓
- microsystem.
  - mesosystem.
  - exosystem.
  - macrosystem.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 58 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** According to Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, a child's exosystem would include

- Answer** ✓
- her parents' jobs, her neighbors, and the media.
  - her school and playground.
  - her friends.
  - herself.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 59 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Which perspective stresses that development must be seen as adaptation to specific cultural demands?

- Answer**
- Psychoanalytic
  - Behavioral
  - Ecological
  - ✓ Sociocultural

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 60 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Professor Dorinda is a behavioral geneticist. This means that she studies

- Answer** ✓
- the inherited bases of behavior.
  - the extent to which behavior is genetically determined.
  - the contribution of particular behaviors to environmental adaptability.
  - genetic markers for specific behaviors.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

- Question 61 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** The evolutionary perspective looks at developmental changes through the lens of
- Answer**  their adaptive value.  
 cognitive restructuring.  
 the unconscious.  
 learning.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 62 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** A developmental psychologist who studies the behavior patterns of other animals in order to explain human development is likely working from which perspective?
- Answer**  Dynamic systems  
 Ecological  
 Evolutionary  
 Sociocultural
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 63 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Jamila is very happy because she had a lot of fun playing with her friends after school. When she goes home, her mood makes her parents happier at dinner, and they decide to take her out for ice cream. This situation is best explained by the
- Answer**  ecological perspective.  
 psychoanalytic perspective.  
 dynamic systems perspective.  
 sociocultural perspective.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 64 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Because it focuses on the interplay of many different aspects of development at once, the dynamic systems perspective is somewhat like the
- Answer**  ecological perspective.  
 behavioral genetics perspective.  
 cognitive perspective.  
 evolutionary perspective.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 65 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Professor Bishamon wants to find out about children's eating preferences. Her first step will be to
- Answer**  develop a hypothesis.  
 conduct a study.  
 analyze the data of previous studies.  
 formulate a question.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 66 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** If you use the scientific method to investigate psychological phenomena, your first step should be to
- Answer**  develop a hypothesis.  
 conduct a study.  
 make up an appropriate test.  
 formulate a question.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 67 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Dr. Teeth is exploring whether infants can detect chord changes in rock music. He predicts that they will be able to detect simple chord changes by the time they're 18 months old. His prediction is a
- Answer**  theory.  
 hypothesis.  
 test.  
 correlation.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 68 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** A prediction that can be tested scientifically is called a
- Answer**  theory.  
 hypothesis.  
 construct.  
 replication.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 69 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Persephone has just read an article about infants' depth perception, and she isn't sure about the author's conclusions. She decides to do a similar study, using his methods, to see if she gets the same results. In other words, Persephone will be performing a \_\_\_\_\_ of the original work.

**Answer**

- repudiation
- rendition
- realization
- ✓ replication

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 70 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** In psychological studies, a representative sample refers to a group made up of

**Answer** ✓ participants similar to the larger population we want to study.

- persons who are all the same ages.
- individuals who have volunteered.
- members of Congress.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 71 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Thalia wants to study children's reactions to video games. Because she cannot study every child in America, she will choose to study

**Answer**

- a very large group of children from one elementary school.
- her own children, who are pretty normal.
- children from New York and California.
- ✓ a representative sample of children.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 72 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Ngozi wants to study how children defend themselves from school bullies. If he uses naturalistic observation to do his research, he will be most likely to

**Answer**

- ask several children how they handle bullies.
- ✓ sit on a bench near the school playground and watch the children at recess.
- pay a child to bully some other children and report on what they do.
- have a representative sample of children interact with school bullies in his laboratory.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 73 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Kesia studies how children and their parents interact. She has a parent and child come to her laboratory for a "play session" and watches them from behind a one-way mirror so that they can't see her. The research method she's chosen is

**Answer**

- representational observation.
- naturalistic observation.
- participant observation.
- ✓ structured observation.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 74 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Dr. Givola wants to study young adult dating behavior. She dresses up like a college student and pretends to take classes at the local community college. She spends a lot of time hanging out with other students in the cafeteria and joins some of the student social groups. Dr. Givola is using which research method?

**Answer**

- A case study
- A self-report
- Naturalistic observation
- ✓ Participant observation

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 75 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Hiroshi is watching couples in a restaurant to see whether men or women dominate dinner conversations. Every 15 seconds, he notes whether the man at a table is talking or the woman. Hiroshi is using which method of research?

**Answer** ✓ Naturalistic observation

- Experimental
- Survey/interview
- Standardized test

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 76 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Which of the following researchers is engaging in participant observation?

**Answer**

- Dr. Fujiko, who is interviewing people at the mall about their favorite foods.
- ✓ Dr. Cyrus, who is dressed as a student and is sitting with the other students in an introductory psychology class in a large lecture hall.
- Dr. Mousa, who is testing a new drug on a group of volunteers.
- Dr. Dionizy, who is observing children and their parents in a specially equipped playroom in his laboratory.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 77 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Which of the following is *not* an advantage of structured observations?

**Answer**

- They enable researchers to assure that desired behaviors will occur in a controlled setting.
- They help eliminate extraneous factors.
- They allow direct observation of behavior.
- ✓ They assure natural reactions by the participants.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

- Question 78 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Which of the following research methods uses self-reports?
- Answer**
- Experiments
  - Interviews
  - Participant observation
  - Structured observation
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 79 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Interviews and questionnaires are types of
- Answer**
- experiments.
  - tests.
  - self-reports.
  - observations.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 80 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** If you need to gather a large amount of information in a very short time, and have a small budget with which to work, the research method you should probably choose is
- Answer**
- standardized testing.
  - an experiment.
  - participant observation.
  - a survey.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 81 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Surveys are used by researchers for many reasons. Which of the following is *not* a reason to use the survey method?
- Answer**
- The results are highly accurate.
  - It is faster than experiments or observations.
  - It is relatively inexpensive compared to other methods.
  - It gathers a great deal of information relatively quickly.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 82 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Il-Sung measures his clients' heights, weights, and body-mass indices with great care. He uses this information to determine their IQ scores. Based on this information, we can conclude that Il-Sung's intelligence testing method is
- Answer**
- valid.
  - reliable.
  - both valid and reliable.
  - neither valid nor reliable.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 83 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Kristina is an automobile mechanic. Whenever clients ask her to fix their car, she always completes the job on time, perfectly, and at a fair price. We might say that Kristina is what type of mechanic?
- Answer**
- A valid one
  - A reliable one
  - A valid and reliable one
  - Neither valid nor reliable
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 84 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Kurt is an automobile mechanic. Whenever a client asks him to fix their car, he always makes the problem worse. We might say that Kurt is what type of mechanic?
- Answer**
- A valid one
  - A reliable one
  - A valid and reliable one
  - Neither valid nor reliable
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 85 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** A major advantage of the case study method is that it permits
- Answer**
- simple replication by other researchers.
  - specific investigations of the causes of things.
  - improvisation based on the researcher's specific situation.
  - inexpensive study of large, representative populations.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 86 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Sigmund Freud based most of his theoretical work on intensive studies of a very limited number of people. The method he used was
- Answer**
- correlational study.
  - case study.
  - experimental study.
  - quasi-experimental study.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 87 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Case study methods were the primary source of data for

**Answer** ✓ Sigmund Freud and Jean Piaget.  
 B.F. Skinner and G. Stanley Hall.  
 Albert Bandura and B.F. Skinner.  
 Edward L. Thorndike and Sigmund Freud.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 88 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Sales of both bathing suits and ice cream tend to rise in the warmer months of the year and fall in the colder months. This means that bathing suit sales are

**Answer** ✓ positively correlated with ice cream sales.  
 negatively correlated with ice cream sales.  
 driving ice cream sales.  
 driven by ice cream sales.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 89 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** The number of psychology classes Kalala misses is negatively correlated with her grades in psychology. This means that missing more psychology classes

**Answer** causes better performance in psychology.  
 causes worse performance in psychology.  
 can indicate better performance in psychology.  
 ✓ can indicate worse performance in psychology.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 90 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Professor Nikodemos has found a high positive correlation between the number of his psychology lectures that students attend during the semester and their grades in psychology. This means that attending more of Nikodemos's classes

**Answer** causes better grades in psychology.  
 causes worse grades in psychology.  
 ✓ is predictive of better grades in psychology.  
 is predictive of worse grades in psychology.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 91 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** In a study of school districts in the United States, researchers found that the amount of money that the districts spent on their schools had an extremely high positive correlation with the amount of money they spent on consumable alcohol (such as wine or liquor). This must mean that

**Answer** drinking heavily makes people want to spend more on education.  
 spending heavily on education makes people need to drink more.  
 ✓ spending on education and consumable alcohol seem to be related in some way.  
 there are serious errors in the data collection method used by these researchers.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 92 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** What is the major advantage of using a correlational research design?

**Answer** It helps pinpoint causality.  
 It allows improvisation in the data collection method.  
 It permits an intensive study of specific individuals.  
 ✓ It allows us to discover relationships between specific variables.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 93 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Evgenia wants to know whether eating a diet high in protein will increase children's cognitive abilities. The best research method for her to choose will be a(n)

**Answer** ✓ experimental study.  
 correlational study.  
 observational study.  
 survey of children's eating habits.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 94 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** The major advantage of the experimental method is that it

**Answer** is a fast, inexpensive way to gather a lot of data.  
 quickly detects relationships between variables.  
 ✓ helps researchers determine cause-and-effect relationships.  
 gives researchers great latitude for improvisation if conditions change.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 95 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Dr. Kieu wants to investigate whether children who eat a lot of processed sugar find it more difficult to sit still and concentrate in school than children who don't. She randomly divides all the children in the Edward L. Thorndike Elementary School into two groups. Group one is given a breakfast of Chocolate Frosted Sugar Bombs cereal and chocolate milk, and a midday snack of Jolt Cola and Crunchy Sugar Granola Chews. Group two is given an identical breakfast and snack, but their food contains artificial sweeteners instead of processed sugar. Dr. Kieu records the behavior of each group of children on these diets for one month and compares them statistically. In this experiment, Dr. Kieu's independent variable is the

- Answer**
- children's behavior before and after their breakfasts and snacks.
  - type of sweetener used in the children's breakfasts and snacks.
  - children in group one.
  - children in group two.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 96 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Dr. Pena wants to investigate whether children who eat a lot of processed sugar find it more difficult to sit still and concentrate in school than children who don't. She randomly divides all the children in the Edward L. Thorndike Elementary School into two groups. Group one is given a breakfast of Chocolate Frosted Sugar Bombs cereal and chocolate milk, and a midday snack of Jolt Cola and Crunchy Sugar Granola Chews. Group two is given an identical breakfast and snack, but their food contains artificial sweeteners instead of processed sugar. Dr. Pena records the behavior of each group of children on these diets for one month and compares them statistically. In this experiment, Dr. Pena's control group variable is the

- Answer**
- children's behavior before and after their breakfasts and snacks.
  - type of sweetener used in the children's breakfasts and snacks.
  - children in group one.
  - children in group two.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 97 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Dr. Stephenson wants to investigate whether children who eat a lot of processed sugar find it more difficult to sit still and concentrate in school than children who don't. She randomly divides all the children in the Edward L. Thorndike Elementary School into two groups. Group one is given a breakfast of Chocolate Frosted Sugar Bombs cereal and chocolate milk, and a midday snack of Jolt Cola and Crunchy Sugar Granola Chews. Group two is given an identical breakfast and snack, but their food contains artificial sweeteners instead of processed sugar. Dr. Stephenson records the behavior of each group of children on these diets for one month and compares them statistically. In this experiment, Dr. Stephenson's experimental group is the

- Answer**
- children's behavior before and after their breakfasts and snacks.
  - type of sweetener used in the children's breakfasts and snacks.
  - children in group one.
  - children in group two.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 98 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** When a researcher conducts an experiment, she manipulates which variable?

- Answer**
- Independent
  - Dependent
  - Confounding
  - Random

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 99 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** When a researcher conducts an experiment, she observes which variable?

- Answer**
- Independent
  - Dependent
  - Confounding
  - Random

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 100 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** When choosing whether to put a research participant into a treatment group or a control group, researchers should use

- Answer**
- first-in, first-out assignment.
  - first-in, last-out assignment.
  - random assignment.
  - convenience assignment.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 101 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Which of the following methods will *not* result in random assignment?

- Answer**
- Flipping a coin
  - Rolling dice
  - Pulling red or blue chips out of a big hat
  - Asking for volunteers

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 102 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** The reason researchers use random assignment in an experiment is to

- Answer**
- ensure group equivalence.
  - be fair to the participants.
  - be able to influence the results.
  - maximize the chance that they will get results that confirm their hypothesis.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

- Question 103 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** One disadvantage of natural experiments is that
- Answer**
- there are no control groups.
  - there is no independent variable.
  - they are too complex to monitor correctly.
  - they do not yield good data about causality.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 104 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Terpsichore is studying whether more creative children will be more successful than less creative children. She gives creativity tests to 1,000 5-year-old children and checks their grades in school every year. She also records whether they go on to college or to work after high school, and how successful they are as adults. Every 10 years, Terpsichore also has each participant fill out a survey about how happy they are. Her study uses which approach?
- Answer**
- Cross-sectional
  - Longitudinal
  - Latitudinal
  - Cross-sequential
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 105 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** A research project that follows the same group of participants for many years uses which research design?
- Answer**
- Cross-sectional
  - Longitudinal
  - Latitudinal
  - Cross-sequential
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 106 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** A psychologist who studies changes in emotional maturity in the same 1,000 people over many years uses a \_\_\_\_\_ approach to his research, whereas someone who studies the emotional maturity of five different groups of people in five different age groups all at the same time in order to compare the groups' emotional maturity levels to each other uses a \_\_\_\_\_ approach.
- Answer**
- longitudinal; cross-sectional
  - longitudinal; accelerated longitudinal
  - cross-sectional; longitudinal
  - cross-sectional; cross-sequential
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 107 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** A research project that looks at many people of many different ages all at once in order to compare them to each other is what type of study?
- Answer**
- Cross-sectional
  - Longitudinal
  - Latitudinal
  - Cross-sequential
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 108 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Athena is designing a study to see how people's head circumferences change between childhood and adulthood. Unfortunately, she has only a few months in which to perform her study, so she decides to measure groups of 100 5-year-old children, 100 10-year-old children, 100 15-year-old children, 100 20-year-old adults, 100 25-year-old adults, and 100 30-year-old adults. Her research design is
- Answer**
- cross-sectional.
  - longitudinal.
  - latitudinal.
  - cross-sequential.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 109 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** The differences between groups of people who are 10 years apart in age are called \_\_\_\_\_ effects.
- Answer**
- cross-sequential
  - placebo
  - cohort
  - covariance
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 110 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** A study that follows people in different age groups over a relatively limited period of time is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ study.
- Answer**
- longitudinal
  - cross-sectional
  - accelerated longitudinal
  - accelerated cross-sectional
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 111 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Dr. Venkman wants to study the effects of electrical shocks on the psychic abilities of 7-year-old children. He plans to give them a test for extrasensory perception (ESP), followed by a series of severe electrical shocks. Finally, he will again test their ESP capacity. Will his university's human research review committee consider his study ethical?

- Answer**
- Yes
  - Yes, but only if he has the written consent of the children's parents
  - Yes, but only if he keeps the identities of the children confidential
  - No

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 112 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Professor Watson wants to investigate whether irrational fears can be eliminated through classical conditioning. He decides to work with a 4th-grade class at the local elementary school. If he has obtained proper consent from the children's parents, and will cause no lasting harm to the children, what else must he do to ensure that his study will be ethical?

- Answer**
- Publish everything he can about the experiment as quickly as possible so that it may be replicated by other scientists.
  - Be sure to put the children's names in his articles about the study to give them proper credit for their assistance.
  - Debrief the children when the experiment ends, so they will understand what was done.
  - Nothing else. Everything has been taken care of.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 113 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Professor Loki wants to conduct an experiment in which he will have to lie to children in order to gauge their reactions. He intends to get parental consents beforehand and to debrief the children after the experiment so that they will know about the deception when it's all over. Will this study be permitted by his university's human research review board?

- Answer**
- No
  - Yes, because there is no problem with deception in research
  - Yes, but only if the deception will not cause lasting harm
  - Yes, if he provides appropriate amounts of money or other compensation to the children or their parents

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 114 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Explain the four goals of developmental psychology.

- Answer** The four goals are
- \* to describe what people are like at different ages and how they change as a result of age or experiences;
  - \* to explain what causes developmental change;
  - \* to predict what an individual will be like at a later point in development based on past and present characteristics; and
  - \* to intervene in order to enhance the quality of people's lives.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 115 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Explain the four basic ideas that define the nature of development.

- Answer** The four basic ideas are universality, continuity, malleability, and causality.
- Universality deals with those aspects of development that are true for all individuals and that vary from one individual or group to the next. Continuity looks at how much can be predicted about the future of an individual's development from his or her present state. Malleability addresses the question of whether particular aspects of development are fixed and unchangeable or whether they can be molded or changed through interaction with the environment. Causality refers to the questions of how and why development or aspects of development happen.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 116 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Explain how Piaget's concepts of assimilation and accommodation advance a child's cognitive development.

- Answer** Assimilation and accommodation are ways in which a person builds and extends his or her schema. Assimilation allows a person to incorporate new information directly, without changing the structure of the schema. Accommodation requires the learner to change the structure of the schema to incorporate new information that is not fully consonant with the existing information. For example, a child who is familiar with dogs and cats as pets may visit a family friend who has a type of dog the child has never seen before, but the child will easily be able to assimilate this new pet into her category for pets. However, if the friend's pet is actually a boa constrictor, then the child will have to accommodate that information by changing the pet schema to include snakes.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 117 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** What are the advantages and disadvantages of naturalistic observation, interviews, and experiments? Give examples of an appropriate study for each of these methods.

- Answer** Let's look at the advantages and disadvantages of each type of study separately.
- An advantage of naturalistic observation includes the ability to see behavior occurring in its natural setting, which means that the observer will be more likely to see realistic behaviors. The major disadvantage is that the behavior in which the researcher is interested may not happen during the observational period. Other disadvantages that students may mention (although they are not mentioned in the text) are that the subject of observation may change a subject's behavior if he knows he is being watched and that there may be some biases or inattention in the actual observation.
- An advantage of interviews is that they allow researchers to collect large amounts of information in very short periods of time. Disadvantages of this method are that people may lie in giving their answers. Also, the respondents may not have understood a particular question or may have misheard it.
- The greatest advantage of the experimental method is that it permits researchers to test for causality. Experimenters can control many extraneous variables and manipulate the condition or stimulus they wish to test. One drawback of this method is that it is highly artificial, and the behaviors tested may not occur in the same way outside the laboratory. It is also possible that particular behavioral responses may simply be artifacts of the situation, such as responding to being in a laboratory or being given directions by a scientist. Finally, it is impossible to do some experimental research because of ethical considerations.
- A wide range of studies can be proposed by your students for each of these methods. This allows them some room for creativity and creative problem solving. Be sure that in each of the three cases, when they propose types of studies to be done, they show why their particular studies would be best done by the type of research (observational, interview, or experimental) they are explaining.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 118 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** The book discusses Watson's and Raynor's (1920) study of conditioning a baby to fear a white rat. Explain why this study is considered unethical by today's standards.

**Answer** There are many ethical problems with the study of Little Albert. Watson and Raynor violated several of the ethical standards published by the Society for Research in Child Development. Specifically,

\* Rule 1: Nonharmful procedures – The work done with Little Albert created a fear response that was never extinguished. During the baby's conditioning, he was repeatedly frightened, and this fright was associated not only with the white rat but was generalized to other white or furry objects.

\* Rule 2: Informed consent – This was never sought from Little Albert's parents, nor could Albert, as an infant, have been able to give consent.

\*Rule 3: Confidentiality. Researchers must conceal the identity of participants, in their records and informal discussions as well as in published reports.

\* Rule 4: Debriefing – This was not really possible with Albert at the time, nor was he ever sought out later for a proper debriefing when he was old enough to understand. There is also no record of any debriefing for Albert's parents.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

OK