Chapter 1: Understanding Human Development: Approaches and Theories

Test Bank

# Multiple Choice

1. Which is the scientific study of human development from conception to death?

a. Developmental science

b. Physical development

c. Cognitive development

d. Socioemotional development

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the periods, domains, and contexts of development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Understanding Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Paul’s vocabulary and thought processes are improving with development. He plays pretend with his new friends, and is getting much stronger physically. Paul has not learned yet how to read and write, but he tells stories and draws pictures to express his thoughts. Which developmental age group does Paul belong to?

a. Adolescence

b. Early childhood

c. Middle childhood

d. Infancy and toddlerhood

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the periods, domains, and contexts of development.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Periods of Development

Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Sophie is at the pediatrician for a check-up. The doctor takes her height and weight, remarking that she has made dramatic increases in both since the last time she was in. He also checks her basic reflexes. The doctor asks her mother if Sophie is interacting with toys and for how long. He continues to assess her motor skills and inquires as to how she is playing. Her mother tells the doctor that Sophie seems to be very interested in exploring and finding new things to interact with so much that it seems there is no slowing her down. Which period of development is Sophie most likely in?

a. Prenatal

b. Infancy and toddlerhood

c. Early childhood

d. Middle childhood

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the periods, domains, and contexts of development.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Periods of Development

Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Which is the maturation of thought processes in order to obtain knowledge and solve problems?

a. Developmental science

b. Physical development

c. Cognitive development

d. Socioemotional development

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the periods, domains, and contexts of development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Domains of Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Which BEST describes socioemotional development?

a. The scientific study of human development from conception to death

b. The maturation in emotions, social abilities, self-understanding, and interpersonal relationships

c. The maturation of thought processes and the tools that we use to obtain knowledge, become aware of the world around us, and solve problems

d. The body maturation and growth, such as body size, proportion, appearance, health, and perceptual abilities

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the periods, domains, and contexts of development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Domains of Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Which is an example of socioemotional development?

a. A child putting together a puzzle

b. An infant’s growth chart

c. An infant’s smile when happy

d. An infant grasping a rattle

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the periods, domains, and contexts of development.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Domains of Development

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Researchers are conducting a long-term study to see how problem-solving skills change over time from elementary school to high school. Which domain of development are the researchers most likely studying?

a. Personality

b. Physical

c. Socioemotional

d. Cognitive

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the periods, domains, and contexts of development.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Domains of Development

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Jan is moody and is experiencing changes in her relationships with her parents and friends. These changes are part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ domain of development.

a. socioemotional

b. cognitive

c. physical

d. personality

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the periods, domains, and contexts of development.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Domains of Development

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Carlos is taking his new baby to the pediatrician for a well checkup. The doctor begins by weighing the baby. Then she proceeds to check her head size and length before discussing food intake and sleep habits. Which domain is the pediatrician assessing?

a. Continuous

b. Physical

c. Discontinuous

d. Cognitive

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the periods, domains, and contexts of development.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Domains of Development

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Jamal is in a contest at school. He needs to answer the question “What does peace look like?” Jamal is able to truly think about what the concept of peace means, not only in his view but in the broader sense of the world at large. Jamal is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ period of development.

a. continuous

b. discontinuous

c. adolescence

d. middle childhood

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the periods, domains, and contexts of development.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Domains of Development

Difficulty Level: Hard

11. As Moira reflects on her childhood, she can see where the values she learned as a child are influencing how she is raising her own children. This is one example of \_\_\_\_\_\_ influencing development.

a. cognition

b. growth

c. nature

d. context

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the periods, domains, and contexts of development.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Contexts of Development

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. The nature-nurture debate seeks to understand the influence and interaction of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. continuity and discontinuity

b. conscious and unconscious drives

c. activity and inactivity

d. genetics and environment

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain three basic issues in developmental science.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Nature and Nurture: How Do Nature and Nurture Influence Development?

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Which inference can be drawn from early experiences with stepping and standing?

a. A child may walk earlier than normal due to environmental conditions that can speed up the maturation process.

b. A child may walk earlier than normal due to genetic conditions that can speed up the maturation process.

c. A child may walk later than normal due to genetic conditions that can speed up the process.

d. A child’s ability to walk is solely genetic and not affected by environmental conditions.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain three basic issues in developmental science.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Nature and Nurture: How Do Nature and Nurture Influence Development?

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Nature is to nurture as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. conscious is to unconscious

b. working memory is to long term memory

c. genetics is to environment

d. thinking is to environment

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain three basic issues in developmental science.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Nature and Nurture: How Do Nature and Nurture Influence Development?

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. A researcher interested in how genetics interact with all aspects of a human being’s environment would focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the activity and inactivity of human behavior

b. continuous and discontinuous change

c. conscious and unconscious motivations

d. the interaction of nature and nurture

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain three basic issues in developmental science.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Nature and Nurture: How Do Nature and Nurture Influence Development?

Difficulty Level: Medium

16. Many developmental scientists now believe that nature and nurture not only interact to aid in human development but also the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. activities of the child

b. genetics of the parents

c. activity of the parents

d. evolution of the child

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain three basic issues in developmental science.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Active Child: How Do Children Influence Their Own Development?

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Max smiles and coos easily. He sleeps well and eats on a good schedule. When his parents leave him with another caregiver, they ease him into the situation, making sure that he gets used to the new person before they leave. Because of this, Max is confident to keep playing with his toys. He offers a block to the new caregiver with a smile. This offering is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the influence of Max’s unconscious motivations for his behavior

b. the influence Max has on his own development through engagement

c. Max’s observation and imitation of behavior he has seen before

d. Max’s physiological response to a stranger

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain three basic issues in developmental science.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Active Child: How Do Children Influence Their Own Development?

Difficulty Level: Hard

18. Connor is visiting the pediatrician. She takes his weight and height. She discusses with his father the gross and fine motor skills that should be emerging for his age group. She encourages Connor and his father to watch for the gradual development of these skills. She also remarks that the steady increase in his height and weight is just right since the last time he was in for a check-up. This characterizes which type of development?

a. Continuous

b. Discontinuous

c. Genetic

d. Environmental

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain three basic issues in developmental science.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Continuities and Discontinuities: In What Ways Is Development Continuous and Discontinuous?

Difficulty Level: Hard

19. Continuous change is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. abrupt changes

b. unfolding slowly over time

c. unconscious motivations

d. imitation of behavior

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain three basic issues in developmental science.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Continuities and Discontinuities: In What Ways Is Development Continuous and Discontinuous?

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Which is an example of a discontinuous change?

a. Crawling

b. Problem-solving

c. A growth spurt

d. Working memory

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain three basic issues in developmental science.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Continuities and Discontinuities: In What Ways Is Development Continuous and Discontinuous?

Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Unconscious drives outside of our awareness and gratification of pleasure focused on parts of the body refers to which theory?

a. Psychosexual theory

b. Bioecological theory

c. Cognitive-developmental theory

d. Sociocultural theory

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Freud’s Psychosexual Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

22. Freud’s theory of development differs from other theories in that it focuses on \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. behavior that can be seen and measured

b. gratification of sexual pleasure

c. the interaction of systems

d. a consequence for an action

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Freud’s Psychosexual Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

23. Social stages, beginning with birth and progressing throughout life, wherein a crisis needs to be resolved are related to which theory?

a. Dynamic systems theory

b. Social learning theory

c. Psychosocial theory

d. Behaviorist theory

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Erikson’s Psychosocial Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

24. Which theory is interested only in what can be observed and measured in human development?

a. Psychosocial theory

b. Behaviorist theory

c. Cognitive theory

d. Dynamic systems theory

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Behaviorist and Social Learning Theories

Difficulty Level: Easy

25. Which theory compares the human brain to a computer?

a. Psychosocial theory

b. Sociocultural theory

c. Information processing theory

d. Psychosexual theory

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Information Processing Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

26. One way classical conditioning differs from operant conditioning is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. operant conditioning involves involuntary responses

b. operant conditioning has a neutral stimulus

c. classical conditioning involves a reward for good behavior

d. classical conditioning involves physiological responses

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Classical Conditioning

Difficulty Level: Medium

27. Which stresses consequences that will either increase or decrease the probability that that a behavior will occur again?

a. Operant conditioning

b. Observational learning

c. Classical conditioning

d. Reciprocal determinism

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Operant Conditioning

Difficulty Level: Easy

28. A rewarding or pleasant consequence for a behavior is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. punishment

b. reinforcement

c. context

d. ethology

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Operant Conditioning

Difficulty Level: Easy

29. One way operant conditioning is differentiated from classical conditioning is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. classical conditioning involves a reward for good behavior

b. operant conditioning involves a physiological response

c. operant conditioning has a neutral stimulus

d. classical conditioning involves a physiological and emotional response

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Operant Conditioning

Difficulty Level: Medium

30. Hunter is potty training. His mother gives him a gold star every time he successfully uses the toilet. This illustrates \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. classical conditioning

b. observational learning

c. operant conditioning

d. reciprocal determinism

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Operant Conditioning

Difficulty Level: Hard

31. Aisha always takes a certain brand of pain reliever since it worked to get rid of her headaches three years ago. She has even recommended it to other people due to its perceived effectiveness in alleviating her pain. Which has taken place with Aisha?

a. Operant conditioning

b. Classical conditioning

c. Structured observation

d. Observational learning

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Operant Conditioning

Difficulty Level: Hard

32. Which theory proposes that physical and social enviroments, as well as an individual’s thoughts and feelings, influence behavior?

a. Dynamic systems theory

b. Bioecological theory

c. Social learning theory

d. Cognitive-developmental theory

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Learning Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

33. The interaction and influence personal characteristics, behaviors, and environments have on each other in development refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. behaviorism

b. information processing

c. reinforcement

d. reciprocal determinism

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Learning Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Four-year-old Martha watched another child get a sucker at the grocery store when he cried. The next time Martha and her father go to the grocery store, Martha decides she wants a sucker. She begins to cry in the hopes that her father will give her a sucker too. Which concept has Martha demonstrated?

a. Physiological stimulus and response

b. Pleasure and gratification

c. Observation and imitation

d. Interaction of nature and nurture

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Learning Theory

Difficulty Level: Hard

35. A child who imitates another person’s behavior is exhibiting \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. cognitive schemas

b. observational learning

c. ethology

d. reciprocal determinism

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Learning Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

36. Which theory addresses how infants and children think?

a. Psychosocial theory

b. Sociocultural theory

c. Cognitive-developmental theory

d. Behaviorist theory

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Piaget’s Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

37. A scientist interested in studying factors such as funding and school resources is looking at which system within the bioecological systems theory?

a. Exosystem

b. Microsystem

c. Chronosystem

d. Mesosystem

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Bronfenbrenner’s Bioecological Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

38. How is the cultural value of free speech classified in Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological theory?

a. Macrosystem

b. Mesosystem

c. Chronosystem

d. Exosystem

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Bronfenbrenner’s Bioecological Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

39. Information processing theory compares the human brain to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a puzzle

b. a computer

c. a machine

d. a maze

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Bronfenbrenner’s Bioecological Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

40. Rajesh lives with his immediate family. He is a member of Generation Z and interacts on social media daily. The area he lives in has many resources for healthcare and employment. Identify which theory is illustrated by these interactions?

a. Behaviorist theory

b. Psychosexual theory

c. Cognitive-developmental theory

d. Bioecological systems theory

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Bronfenbrenner’s Bioecological Theory

Difficulty Level: Hard

41. How is a displacement from a natural disaster classified in Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological theory?

a. Macrosystem

b. Mesosystem

c. Chronosystem

d. Exosystem

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Bronfenbrenner’s Bioecological Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

42. Which criticism of Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological theory is implied in its structure?

a. Measurement of all contexts is not possible, implying validity issues

b. Culture does not play a part in influencing development, implying sociocultural issues

c. Genetic and biological factors are not considered, implying nature issues

d. Everyday contexts are not taken into consideration, implying reliability issues

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Bronfenbrenner’s Bioecological Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

43. Which theory refers to Darwin’s theory in its explanation of human development and the interaction of genetics and environment?

a. Psychosocial theory

b. Sociocultural theory

c. Behaviorist theory

d. Evolutionary development theory

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Ethology and Evolutionary Developmental Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

44. Which theory integrates constantly changing developmental domains, environment, and maturation?

a. Cognitive theory

b. Dynamic systems theory

c. Bioecological theory

d. Social learning theory

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Dynamic Systems Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

45. A researcher focusing on all three domains of development to study changes in development and the emergence of new abilities would be using \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. cognitive-developmental theory

b. social learning theory

c. information processing theory

d. dynamic systems theory

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Dynamic Systems Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

46. The research team is setting up a study to help determine matches between participants in autistic spectrum disorder symptoms. They will be observing the children from behind a two-way mirror so that they will not disturb the participants playing and interacting with the different objects which have been placed in the room. Both video and sound will be recorded so that they can reflect back on these play sessions along with their notes while watching live. They have chosen certain objects that correspond to different autism symptoms to attempt to understand which children seek out which objects. These researchers are using which method of data collection?

a. Structured observation

b. Naturalistic observation

c. Structured interview

d. Open-ended interview

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Observational Measures

Difficulty Level: Hard

47. Researchers want to ensure that they collect actual differences in responses among children, not different interview styles. They conclude that they should use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ interview.

a. open-ended

b. naturalistic

c. structured

d. random

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Self-Report Measures

Difficulty Level: Medium

48. Which would be considered a physiological measure to use in a study?

a. Hair color

b. Beneficence

c. Heart rate

d. Responsibility

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Physiological Measures

Difficulty Level: Medium

49. Which research method refers to observations, rich descriptions, and interviews with a single individual as its design?

a. Structured observation

b. Case study

c. Longitudinal design

d. Correlation

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Case Study

Difficulty Level: Easy

50. A one time event is an example of which research design?

a. Correlational

b. Case study

c. Experimental

d. Questionnaire

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Case Study

Difficulty Level: Medium

51. Serena is completing a research study regarding trauma to a natural disaster. She has chosen to interview and gather information about one individual’s response to a hurricane that hit a coastal town. She intends to delve very deeply into this person’s life and experience to understand his response to the disaster and the trauma she may have experienced. Serena is using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ design.

a. longitudinal

b. experimental

c. correlational

d. case study

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Case Study

Difficulty Level: Hard

52. A description of a relationship between two variables refers to which research method?

a. Case study

b. Experimental

c. Longitudinal

d. Correlation

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Correlational Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

53. Which research design seeks to test and understand cause and effect relationships?

a. Experimental

b. Correlational

c. Case study

d. Questionnaire

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Experimental Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

54. Which researcher is using random assignment?

a. The researcher places participants into groups based on their age.

b. The researcher has participants placed into the experimental and control groups by chance.

c. The researcher places participants into groups based on their level of illness and need.

d. The participants choose which group they want to be included in.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Experimental Research

Difficulty Level: Medium

55. Which distinguishes the independent variable?

a. The independent variable is the control.

b. The independent variable is manipulated.

c. The independent variable is measured.

d. The independent variable is randomly selected.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Experimental Research

Difficulty Level: Medium

56. Dr. Ramirez is conducting a study to test if a new medication is effective in treating a sleep disorder. She has three groups of participants: Group 1 receives the regular treatment for their sleep disorder. Group 2 receives the new treatment being tested. Group 3 receives a placebo medication. In order to make sure that her results are not due to any preexisting conditions among participants, she uses \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. random assignment

b. correlational research

c. reciprocal determinism

d. child assent

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Experimental Research

Difficulty Level: Hard

57. Experimental research is different from correlational research because experimental research \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. is used to determine a cause and effect relationship

b. is used to determine if there is a relationship between variables

c. is to describe naturalistic observation

d. cannot be employed with a longitudinal design

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Experimental Research

Difficulty Level: Medium

58. A researcher wants to do a cross-sectional research design with children 4, 6, and 8. Which statement would you classify as appropriate for this methodology?

a. The researcher studies her participants at one point in time.

b. The researcher will see her participants every year for a period of 5 years.

c. The researcher will only use a single individual and studies his/her experience.

d. The researcher’s design is proposed to study a new treatment for a disease.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Cross Sectional Research Design

Difficulty Level: Medium

59. Dr. Mohebbian is conducting a study on children’s attention to high-pitched sounds. He decides to follow a group of 4 year olds for the next five years. He will meet and test them once each year. Which type of research design is being used?

a. Cross-sectional

b. Longitudinal

c. Cross-sequential

d. Case study

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Longitudinal Research Design

Difficulty Level: Hard

60. A researcher who makes a vow to not do any harm and to do good with a study is exhibiting \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. respect for autonomy

b. justice

c. beneficence and nonmaleficence

d. integrity

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Research Ethics

Difficulty Level: Medium

61. A researcher is focused on the respect for autonomy principle in the ethical code of conduct; therefore, that researcher \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. reports all data accurately

b. vows to do no harm

c. adheres to the ethical code of conduct

d. has participants sign an informed consent

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Research Ethics

Difficulty Level: Medium

62. Researchers following the ethical principle of integrity would be interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. reporting all data accurately

b. vowing to do good

c. ensuring that all participants have access to benefits

d. having informed consent forms signed

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Research Ethics

Difficulty Level: Medium

63. Which statement would you classify as integrity in terms of research ethics?

a. An informed consent must be obtained for every participant, especially vulnerable populations.

b. Participants must be afforded the same consideration and benefits no matter which group they are selected to participate in.

c. Scientists must promise that they will not do any harm to any participants during the research study.

d. Scientists must be accurate and honest reporting data even if the results are unexpected.

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Research Ethics

Difficulty Level: Medium

64. A school committee is tasked with determining whether or not there is a problem with bullying in their district. The research could be carried out in a number of different ways. Part of the committee proposes having the children act out bullying scenarios on each other. They could partake in name-calling, exclusion, and other forms of bullying. The committee consents to allow the children to refuse to participate, if they choose. They also propose to make sure that the committee members identify themselves when they interview the children after the scenarios are acted out. Which ethical principle could this violate?

a. Responsibility principle

b. Respect for autonomy principle

c. Beneficence and nonmaleficence princple

d. Justice principle

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Research Ethics

Difficulty Level: Hard

65. Which statement illustrates the concept of integrity that must guide developmental scientists’ work?

a. A scientist must obtain informated consent.

b. A scientist must disclose their role in the study being conducted.

c. A scientist must offer all the benefits of the research to all participants.

d. A scientist must report all the data and results found in the study.

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Research Ethics

Difficulty Level: Medium

# Short Answer

1. Briefly explain how middle childhood and adolescence compare to one another.

Ans: In middle childhood and adolescence, friendships take on much more importance. Their thought processes are also improving throughout middle childhood and into adolescence where they can think in hypothetically and about abstract concepts.

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the periods, domains, and contexts of development.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Periods of Development

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. According to evolutionary developmental theory, identify two contextual factors that can influence how genes are expressed.

Ans: Nutrition and socioeconomic status are just two examples of contextual factors that can influence how genes are expressed. Students answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Ethology and Evolutionary Developmental Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Identify a drawback to using naturalistic observation as opposed to structured observation as a method of data collection.

Ans: A drawback to naturalistic observation is participant reactivity. This phenomena means that the participants will not act naturally or the way that they would typically act in the researcher’s presence.

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Observational Measures

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. What inference can be drawn from using physiological indicators in developmental research?

Ans: Physiological indicators such as pupil dilation, perspiration, and heart rate cannot be faked, unlike interview answers and observations. Cognition, emotions, and behavior all have physiological markers that can be tested.

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Physiological Measures

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. What is the function of correlation research design as contrasted with experimental design?

Ans: Correlation research design intends to determine if there is a relationship between variables, and if so, to describe this relationship. An experimental design looks for and tests for cause and effect.

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Correlational Research

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. What is the motive for random assignment in experimental research?

Ans: Random assignment is an important part of experimental research design. It allows for all participants to have a chance to be in each group. It makes it less likely that preexisting characteristics will influence the outcome of the study.

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Experimental Research

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. A psychology class has put together an experimental research design to test for attention to a task. Group 1 is listening to music while putting together a puzzle. Group 2 has a TV on in the background while putting together a puzzle. Group 3 is in a silent room putting together a puzzle. The class observes and measures how long it takes each participant in each group to put together the puzzle. List the parts to this experiment, including the variables and groups.

Ans: The dependent variable would be the time it takes to put together the puzzle as it is being measured. The independent variables are both the noise and the TV. Groups 1 and 2 are experimental groups while Group 3 is the control. Random assignment may be referred to in the answer.

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Experimental Research

Difficulty Level: Hard

8. What is the difference between a longitudinal and cross-sectional research design?

Ans: Longitudinal research designs follow participants for a long period of time while cross-sectional research participants at a single point in time.

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Longitudinal Research Design

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Briefly explain how children can give informed consent to be in a research study.

Ans: Children cannot give formal informed consent as they are too young to sign the waiver. Their parents will sign the informed consent, but children can give their consent in another way. Child assent is an agreement given in a conversation between the child and the researcher.

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Research Ethics

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Scientists design a study to test separation anxiety in preschoolers. They decide, after obtaining informed consent from the parents, to also ask each child if they can talk to them before they interview them. Identify what the scientists are engaging in and why.

Ans: The scientists are engaging in child assent. This is part of the informed consent process. Since minors are too young to give informed consent but old enough to understand their participation in a study like this one, child assent has been developed to give children their own choice to participate.

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Research Ethics

Difficulty Level: Hard

# Essay

1. Four-year-old Freya does not want to share her toys during free time at preschool. She cries, screams, and sometimes hits other children. The teacher has explained sharing, but Freya is not responding. Describe what a psychoanalytic theorist, a behaviorist, and a cognitive theorist would say to explain and/or to remedy the situation.

Ans: Answers may vary. All answers should include the differentiation of the three schools of thought with regard to this scenario. Psychoanalytic theory would stress underlying motivations, unconscious urges, and possibly psychosexual explanations. Behaviorists would concentrate on Freya’s specific behaviors as they only look at what can be seen and measured, applying operant conditioning methods to correct behavior. Cognitive theorists would pay more attention to the thought processes that underlie the behavior in dealing and correcting it. They would also consider Freya’s age as part of her developmental period and her cognitive abilities.

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Theories of Child Development

Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Differentiate between social learning theory and operant conditioning under the behaviorist view of development. Discuss each theory’s beliefs and differences.

Ans: Consequences play a large role in both operant conditioning and social learning theory. A main difference is that social learning theory through observational learning incorporates thought processes and the observation of the consequences of a behavior in deciding whether or not to imitate the behavior. Student answers may vary.

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Behaviorist and Social Learning Theories

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Provide a detailed description of how you could use operant conditioning to increase the number of times your roommate washes the dishes instead of leaving them dirty in the sink.

Ans: Answers will vary. All answers should include the understanding of operant conditioning. The scenario should be based in reinforcement for the desired behavior in the scenario. When the roommate does the dishes, it is reinforced with a smile, praise, and/or something that is of value and increases the chances of the behavior occurring again. Students may also include reference to punishment to decrease the dirty dishes being left in the sink.

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Operant Conditioning

Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Compare and contrast bioecological theory and sociocultural theory. Discuss how they are similar and how they differ.

Ans: While both theories include interaction with the environment, culture, and other people, only bioecological theory includes time period, resources, and many other factors as part of the interaction to influence development. Student answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize six theoretical perspectives on human development.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Contextual Theories

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Explain the concepts of responsibility, integrity, and justice as they pertain to the ethical code in conducting research. Describe concretely how each would be portrayed in a study.

Ans: Student answers will vary. The concept of responsibility should be explained as the clarification of the researcher’s role and adherence to the ethical code of conduct. Integrity should be explained as the duty to be honest and accurate in all parts of a study. Justice should be explained as every participant being able to gain the benefit of the study.

Learning Objective: 1.4: Describe the methods and research designs used to study human development and the ethical principles that guide researchers’ work.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Research Ethics

Difficulty Level: Hard