|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Learning Objective |  | Remember the Facts | Understand the Concepts | Apply What You Know | Analyze It |
| **INTRODUCTION** | Multiple Choice | 1 |  | 2 |  |
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| **LO 1.1: Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.** | Multiple Choice | 3, 7-10 | 6, 12 | 4, 5, 11 |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **LO 1.2: Describe cohorts, and explain how they influence development.** | Multiple Choice | 13, 15, 17 | 16 | 14 | 18 |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **LO 1.3: Explain the differences between continuous change and discontinuous change.** | Multiple Choice |  | 19 |  |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **LO 1.4: Distinguish between critical periods and sensitive periods.** | Multiple Choice | 20 |  | 21 |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **LO 1.5: Describe how the study of lifespan development expanded.** | Multiple Choice | 22 |  |  |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **LO 1.6: Summarize the influence of nature and nurture on development.** | Multiple Choice | 24 | 23 |  | 25 |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **LO 1.7: Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.**  | Multiple Choice | 27, 29, 32, 34 | 26, 28, 30, 31, 35, 36 | 33, 38-40 | 37 |
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| **LO 1.8: Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.** | Multiple Choice | 41, 43, 48 | 46, 47, 50 | 42, 44, 45 | 49 |
| Essay |  |  | 122 |  |
| **LO 1.9: Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective** | Multiple Choice | 52, 53, 55, 56, 58 | 51, 54, 57 |  |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **LO 1.10: Describe the fundamentals of the humanistic perspective.** | Multiple Choice | 60 | 59, 62 | 61 |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **LO 1.11: Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.** | Multiple Choice | 65, 66, 68-71 | 63, 64 | 67, 72 |  |
| Essay |  | 123 |  |  |
| **LO 1.12: Describe the fundamentals of the evolutionary perspective.** | Multiple Choice | 65, 66, 68-71 | 63, 64 | 67, 72 |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |

**Chapter 1**

**Introduction**

**Total**

**Assessment**

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**Chapter 1**

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**Chapter 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Learning Objective |  | Remember the Facts | Understand the Concepts | Apply What You Know | Analyze It |
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| **LO 1.14: Explain the role theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.** | Multiple Choice | 76 |  |  |  |
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| **LO 1.15: Contrast correlational and experimental research.** | Multiple Choice | 77, 78 |  | 79 |  |
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| **LO 1.16: Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.** | Multiple Choice | 84-86, 89, 90-93 | 83 | 80-82, 87, 88 |  |
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| **LO 1.17: Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.** | Multiple Choice | 94, 96-98, 101, 103, 104 | 99, 100 | 95, 102 |  |
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| **LO 1.18: Explain how theoretical and applied research complement each other.** | Multiple Choice |  | 105, 106 | 107 |  |
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| **LO 1.19: Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.** | Multiple Choice | 112 | 108, 110, 111, 114-116 | 109, 113 |  |
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| **LO 1.20: Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.** | Multiple Choice |  | 117-120 |  |  |
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**Introduction**

 **Multiple Choice**

1. What is the field of study that examines patterns of growth, change, and stability in behavior that occur throughout the entire life span?

 a) biological development

 b) lifespan development

 c) psychological development

 d) child development

Answer: b

Learning Objective: None

Topic: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

2. Dr. Sardonicus wants to examine the effectiveness of different teaching techniques. Her 9:00 a.m. class will be exposed to a new method of viewing online instructional videos while her 10:00 a.m. class will be exposed to traditional lectures. She will assess the students’ memory of the information across six sessions. What method is the professor using to test her ideas?

 a) intuitive

 b) sociological

 c) anecdotal

 d) scientific

Answer: d

Learning Objective: None

Topic: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

3. A developmental psychologist whose research focus is the human body’s capacities and limitations is interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ development.

 a) cognitive

 b) physical

 c) personality

 d) social

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

4. Which researcher would primarily be interested in studying physical development?

 a) Dr. Nunez, who wants to examine interaction patterns among children in the classroom

 b) Dr. Chang, who is interested in how diet affects children’s muscle growth

 c) Dr. Anderson, who is interested in how shyness develops during middle school

 d) Dr. Wilcheski, who studies adolescents’ test-taking strategies

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

5. Researchers in the early learning department of a university are conducting a long-term study to see how problem-solving skills change over time as students move from elementary school to high school to college. What type of development are the researchers most likely studying?

 a) cognitive

 b) personality

 c) social

 d) physical

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

6. What type of lifespan developmentalist is interested in how a person who experiences a traumatic event early in life would remember that event later in life?

 a) physical

 b) social

 c) cognitive

 d) personality

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

7. What type of development focuses on the ways in which enduring characteristics that differentiate one person from another change over the life span?

 a) cognitive

 b) physical

 c) personality

 d) social

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

8. What type of development involves the way in which individuals’ interactions with others and their relationships grow, change, or remain stable over the course of life?

 a) cognitive

 b) physical

 c) personality

 d) social

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

9. Lifespan developmentalists typically focus on which of the following?

 a) a particular family

 b) a particular age range

 c) a particular locale

 d) a particular nation

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

10. In Western culture, what age is typically considered to be the beginning of young adulthood?

 a) 16

 b) 18

 c) 20

 d) 21

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

11. Sandi is a student who is about to graduate from college. At what age would she most likely consider that a substantial change is occurring in her life?

 a) when she turned 20 years of age

 b) when she finishes college at age 22

 c) when she completed her first year of high school at age 14

 d) when she turns 25 years old

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

12. What developmental period has been proposed between adolescence and adulthood?

 a) senescence

 b) emerging adulthood

 c) exploratory maturation

 d) extended adolescence

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a group of people who are born around the same time in the same place.

 a) Race

 b) Cohort

 c) Ethnic group

 d) Normative group

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe cohorts, and explain how they influence development.

Topic: Cohort and Other Influences on Development: Developing with Others in a Social World

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

14. Biological and environmental factors that are associated with a certain historical event, such as the 50th anniversary of the Apollo 11 moon landing, can be considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) age-graded influences

 b) history-graded influences

 c) sociocultural-graded influences

 d) non-normative life events

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe cohorts, and explain how they influence development.

Topic: Cohort and Other Influences on Development: Developing with Others in a Social World

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

15. Biological and environmental influences that are similar for individuals in a particular age group, regardless of where they are raised, are what type of influences?

 a) age-graded

 b) history-graded

 c) biological

 d) environmental

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe cohorts, and explain how they influence development.

Topic: Cohort and Other Influences on Development: Developing with Others in a Social World

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

16. Which experience is an example of a biological universal event that occurs at relatively the same time across all societies?

 a) young adulthood

 b) puberty

 c) adulthood

 d) widowhood

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe cohorts, and explain how they influence development.

Topic: Cohort and Other Influences on Development: Developing with Others in a Social World

 Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

17. When variables such as ethnicity, social class, and subcultural membership affect a particular individual at a particular time, these factors are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) age-graded influences

 b) non-normative life events

 c) history-graded influences

 d) sociocultural-graded influences

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe cohorts, and explain how they influence development.

Topic: Cohort and Other Influences on Development: Developing with Others in a Social World

 Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

18. Why is the concept of race increasingly insignificant in current times?

 a) There are clearly identifiable races; no more study is needed.

 b) Each race is genetically distinct; biology has solved the problem.

 c) Virtually 100 percent of all humans’ genetic makeup is identical.

 d) Visual identification can best reflect different races and ethnic groups.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe cohorts, and explain how they influence development.

Topic: Cultural Dimensions: How Culture, Ethnicity, and Race Influence Development

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

19. Ruthie believes her daughter is going through very distinct stages of development and suddenly, upon turning two years old, is able to do far more than she could at age 1. Ruthie’s intuitions are consistent with which approach to development?

1. continuous change
2. discontinuous change
3. sensitive periods
4. nurture

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Explain the differences between continuous change and discontinuous

change.

Topic: Continuous Change Versus Discontinuous Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

20. What term do developmentalists use for a specific time during development when a particular event has its greatest consequences, and the presence of certain kinds of environmental stimuli is necessary for development to proceed normally?

 a) discontinuous change

 b) continuous change

 c) critical period

 d) natural change

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Distinguish between critical and sensitive periods.

Topic: Critical and Sensitive Periods: Gauging the Impact of Environmental Events

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

21. Sara contracted rubella (German measles) in the eleventh week of her pregnancy. Emily contracted rubella during the thirtieth week of her pregnancy. The difference in the way rubella would affect an unborn child at these two times is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) continuous change

 b) discontinuous change

 c) a critical period

 d) a sensitive period

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Distinguish between critical and sensitive periods.

Topic: Critical and Sensitive Periods: Gauging the Impact of Environmental Events

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

22. Early developmentalists tended to focus their attention on which developmental periods?

 a) infancy and preschool years

 b) preschool years and adolescence

 c) infancy and adolescence

 d) adolescence and adulthood

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the study of lifespan development expanded.

Topic: Lifespan Approaches Versus a Focus on Particular Periods

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

23. Which issue has dominated many of the research questions in lifespan development?

 a) Which areas of lifespan development are the most important for producing normal human functioning?

 b) How much of people’s behavior is due to their genetically determined nature and how much is due to the environmental effects of nurture?

 c) What role does the unconscious play in shaping human behavior?

 d) What are the appropriate methods to use when studying development over time?

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Summarize the influence of nature and nurture on development.

Topic: The Relative Influence of Nature and Nurture on Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

24. The predetermined unfolding of genetic information is summarized by which term?

 a) nurture

 b) nature

 c) maturation

 d) conception

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Summarize the influence of nature and nurture on development.

Topic: The Relative Influence of Nature and Nurture on Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

25. What is the correct conclusion to reach regarding the effects of heredity and the environment on shaping development?

 a) “nature versus nurture”

 b) “nature and nurture”

 c) “nature or nurture”

 d) “nature before nurture”

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Summarize the influence of nature and nurture on development.

Topic: The Relative Influence of Nature and Nurture on Development

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

26. Advocates of which perspective argue that much of behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts about which a person has little awareness or control?

 a) psychodynamic

 b) psychosocial

 c) behavioral

 d) sociocultural

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

27. Which person is most closely associated with the psychodynamic perspective?

 a) Sigmund Freud

 b) Carl Rogers

 c) B. F. Skinner

 d) Jean Piaget

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

28. Which perspective proposes that unconscious forces determine personality and behavior?

 a) social-cognitive learning

 b) information processing

 c) operant conditioning

 d) psychoanalytic theory

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

29. According to Freud, which part of everyone’s personality operates to satisfy raw, primitive drives?

 a) unconscious

 b) ego

 c) superego

 d) id

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

30. What did Freud believe is the part of the personality that is rational and reasonable?

 a) id

 b) superego

 c) conscious

 d) ego

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

31. To Freud, “superego” and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would be considered roughly interchangeable terms.

 a) conscience

 b) ego

 c) unconscious

 d) conscious

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

32. According to Sigmund Freud, what is the series of stages that children progress through in which pleasure and gratification are focused on a particular biological function called?

 a) psychosexual development

 b) the psychosocial revolution

 c) psychodynamic awareness

 d) psychoanalytical growth

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

33. Adults demonstrating excessive activities such as eating, talking, or chewing gum may be experiencing what type of fixation?

 a) anal

 b) oral

 c) phallic

 d) psychosexual

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

34. Which psychoanalyst provided an alternative psychodynamic view in his theory of psychosocial development?

 a) Carl Rogers

 b) S. E. Morehouse

 c) Erik Erikson

 d) Jean Piaget

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

35. Erik Erikson argued that each psychosocial stage presents a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the individual must resolve.

 a) crisis

 b) fixation

 c) riddle

 d) temptation

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

36. Erikson’s psychosocial theory differs from Freud’s psychoanalytic theory in that Erikson believed that development \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. is completed in infancy
2. is completed in early childhood
3. is completed by adolescence

 d) continues throughout the lifespan

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

37. Why has Freud’s psychodynamic perspective been called into question by modern theorists?

 a) Freud assigned too small a role to unconscious forces.

 b) Many of Freud’s ideas have not been validated by research.

 c) Freud focused too much on the importance of social interaction in shaping behavior.

 d) Freud presented an overly optimistic view of humanity.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

38. Mick is an adolescent who has an awareness of the uniqueness of himself and knowledge of roles that he should follow. Mick has successfully passed through which stage of Erikson’s psychosocial development?

 a) trust vs. mistrust

 b) initiative vs. guilt

 c) industry vs. inferiority

 d) identity vs. role diffusion

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

39. As Juanito looks back over his long life, he feels a sense of unity in his life’s accomplishments. He can be said to be in which of Erikson’s stages of psychosocial development?

1. industry vs. inferiority
2. ego-integrity vs. despair
3. identity vs. role diffusion
4. generativity vs. stagnation

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

40. Vanessa identifies with her mother as a role model. She is most likely in which of Freud’s stages of psychosexual development?

 a) anal

 b) oral

 c) phallic

 d) latent

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

41. What type of learning occurs when an organism responds in a particular way to a neutral stimulus that normally does not bring about that type of response?

 a) classical conditioning

 b) behavioral observation

 c) operant conditioning

 d) psychodynamic learning

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

42. Judy was bitten by a small spotted dog when she was a little girl, and now whenever she sees a small dog approaching, she feels afraid. John B. Watson would say that Judy’s fearful reaction is a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 a) reinforcement

 b) classical conditioning

 c) punishment

 d) psychosocial learning

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

43. What form of learning occurs when a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened by its association with positive or negative consequences?

 a) sociocultural learning

 b) psychodynamic learning

 c) operant conditioning

 d) classical conditioning

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

44. Mei Lin learned at a young age that developing good study habits, such as doing her homework, brought about good grades and made her want to work harder in school. What is this kind of encouraging outcome of an action called?

 a) development

 b) classical conditioning

 c) reinforcement

 d) social-cognition

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

45. Maria used to do her math homework regularly and studied diligently for exams, although she continued to have difficulty getting passing grades. Disheartened, Maria began to put less effort into her homework, and eventually she failed her math class. This is an example of what type of behavior?

 a) reinforcement

 b) stimulus generalization

 c) social-cognitive diversion

 d) punishment

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

46. What is likely to happen to behavior that receives no reinforcement or is punished?

 a) It will continue.

 b) It will become intermittent.

 c) It will be extinguished.

 d) It will accelerate.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

47. Behavior modification is based upon which principles?

 a) operant conditioning

 b) social-cognitive conditioning

 c) classical conditioning

 d) stimulus conditioning

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

48. Which learning approach emphasizes the importance of modeling?

 a) classical conditioning

 b) behavior modification

 c) social-cognitive learning

 d) operant conditioning

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

49. According to both classical and operant conditioning, behavior and learning should be understood only in terms of which types of stimuli?

 a) insignificant and external

 b) observable and external

 c) significant and internal

 d) unobservable and internal

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

50. Social-cognitive learning theorists argue that the difference between the behavior of people and animals is the occurrence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 a) classical conditioning

 b) operant conditioning

 c) mental activity

 d) reinforcement/punishment

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

51. Which approach emphasizes the processes that allow people to know, understand, and think about the world?

 a) classical conditioning

 b) the psychodynamic perspective

 c) operant conditioning

 d) the cognitive perspective

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

52. Who is considered the predominant theorist in the area of cognitive development?

 a) Jean Piaget

 b) Roland Kirk

 c) Albert Bandura

 d) Erik Erikson

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

53. Jean Piaget proposed that human thinking is organized into mental patterns that represent behaviors and actions; these patterns were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) assimilations

 b) schemes

 c) accommodations

 d) assessments

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

54. What are Piaget’s two basic principles of growth in children’s understanding of the world?

 a) reward and punishment

 b) schemas and assessment

 c) assimilation and accommodation

 d) cognitive and behavior

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

55. What did Jean Piaget call the process by which people understand an experience in terms of their current stage of cognitive development?

 a) cognition

 b) accommodation

 c) schemes

 d) assimilation

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

56. Which theoretical perspective has become an important alternative to the Piagetian approach?

 a) behavior modification

 b) classical conditioning

 c) information processing

 d) social-cognitive learning

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

57. Which information-processing approach builds on Piaget’s ideas and considers cognition to be composed of different types of individual skills?

 a) behavioral theory

 b) operant conditioning

 c) classical conditioning

 d) neo-Piagetian theory

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

 APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

58. Which approach to understanding cognitive development is currently at the forefront of research, utilizing our understanding of genes and brain activity?

 a) behavior modification

 b) social-cognitive

 c) cognitive neuroscience

 d) neo-Piagetian

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

59. Which theoretical perspective is based on the idea that people have a natural capacity to make decisions about their lives?

 a) psychoanalytic

 b) behavioral

 c) humanistic

 d) social-cognitive learning theory

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Describe the fundamentals of the humanistic perspective.

Topic: The Humanistic Perspective: Concentrating on Uniquely Human Qualities

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

60. Which theorist was a major proponent of the humanistic perspective?

 a) Albert Bandura

 b) Carl Rogers

 c) Leon Festinger

 d) J. C. French

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Describe the fundamentals of the humanistic perspective.

Topic: The Humanistic Perspective: Concentrating on Uniquely Human Qualities

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

61. Reggie has reached a state of self-fulfillment, achieving what he feels is his highest potential, and reaching those heights in his own unique way. According to the humanist perspective, what has Reggie attained?

 a) self-actualization

 b) social awareness

 c) personal agency

 d) self-efficacy

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Describe the fundamentals of the humanistic perspective.

Topic: The Humanistic Perspective: Concentrating on Uniquely Human Qualities

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

62. Why has the humanistic perspective had such little impact on the field of lifespan development?

 a) Its methodology has been too rigorous and laboratory-based to apply to developmental processes people encounter in daily life.

 b) It has been unable to identify any sort of broad developmental change resulting from increased age or experience.

 c) Its main proponents, Rogers and Maslow, rejected the idea of “development” as a core human endeavor.

 d) It adopts a mechanistic view of human behavior that diminishes the role of choice and potential in human development.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Describe the fundamentals of the humanistic perspective.

Topic: The Humanistic Perspective: Concentrating on Uniquely Human Qualities

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

63. Which psychological perspective contains Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological approach and Vygotsky’s sociocultural theory?

 a) cognitive

 b) humanistic

 c) behavioral

 d) contextual

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

64. Which psychological perspective suggests that different levels of the environment simultaneously influence individuals?

 a) psychodynamic perspective

 b) humanistic perspective

 c) contextual perspective

 d) bioecological approach

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

65. Which of Urie Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological levels addresses the everyday, immediate environment in which children lead their daily lives?

 a) mesosystem

 b) exosystem

 c) microsystem

 d) macrosystem

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

66. Which of Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological levels provides the connections between the various aspects of a person’s life?

 a) exosystem

 b) mesosystem

 c) microsystem

 d) macrosystem

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

67. Duncan and Renaldo are preparing for the arrival of their first child, and are considering moving from their small rural town to a larger city to gain greater access to social services, better schools, and a variety of entertainment options. Their plan represents the influence of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level of Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological approach.

 a) macrosystem

 b) exosystem

 c) microsystem

 d) mesosystem

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

68. Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological approach proposes that society, types of governments, religious value systems, and political value systems are all part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 a) mesosystem

 b) microsystem

 c) exosystem

 d) macrosystem

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

69. Within Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological approach, which system underlies every other system, and highlights how the passage of time affects development?

 a) macrosystem

 b) microsystem

 c) chronosystem

 d) exosystem

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

70. What term refers to the notion that the well-being of the group is more important than that of the individual?

 a) individualism

 b) humanism

 c) collectivism

 d) bioecology

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

71. Who was one of the first theorists to recognize the importance of a culture’s influence on an individual’s development?

 a) Abraham Maslow

 b) Albert Bandura

 c) Lev Vygotsky

 d) E. C. Sweeney

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

72. Mitzi likes to fix her own breakfast, but the milk carton is too heavy for her to manage on her own. Her mother pours milk into a smaller container for Mitzi to use until she’s old enough to control the larger carton. Which aspect of Vygotsky’s sociocultural theory has Mitzi’s mother enacted?

 a) concrete operations

 b) scaffolding

 c) reciprocal transaction

 d) assimilation

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

73. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective seeks to identify behavior that is the result of our genetic inheritance from our ancestors.

 a) evolutionary

 b) cognitive neuroscience

 c) bioecological

 d) humanistic

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.12 Describe the fundamentals of the evolutionary perspective.

Topic: Evolutionary Perspectives: Our Ancestors’ Contributions to Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

74. The evolutionary perspective draws from the field of ethology, which examines the ways in which our biological makeup can influence our behavior. Which theorist was a primary proponent of ethology?

 a) Conny Plank

 b) Marcel Wölff

 c) Ingo Larsen

 d) Konrad Lorenz

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.12 Describe the fundamentals of the evolutionary perspective.

Topic: Evolutionary Perspectives: Our Ancestors’ Contributions to Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

75. Three developmentalists were discussing theories in their field. “I endorse the psychoanalytic and humanist perspectives,” said Anna, “because they get at the core of human nature.” “Behaviorism and social-cognitive learning are correct,” replied Fred. “We are what we do.” “There are many perspectives in our field,” Lawrence said quietly, “and each of them has a piece of the truth.” Which approach is Lawrence advocating?

 a) evolutionary

 b) ethological

 c) eclectic

 d) cognitive

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.13 Explain the value of using multiple perspectives to describe human development.

Topic: Why “Which Approach Is Right?” Is the Wrong Question

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

76. What type of prediction is stated in a way that permits it to be tested?

 a) hypothesis

 b) theory

 c) conclusion

 d) conjecture

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Explain the role theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.

Topic: Theories and Hypotheses: Posing Developmental Questions

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

77. In what type of research does the researcher seek to identify whether an association between two factors exists?

 a) rhetorical

 b) correlational

 c) hypothetical

 d) theoretical

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Contrast correlational and experimental research.

Topic: Choosing a Research Strategy: Answering Questions

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

78. What type of research is designed to discover causal relationships between various factors?

 a) correlational

 b) hypothetical

 c) experimental

 d) theoretical

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Contrast correlational and experimental research.

Topic: Choosing a Research Strategy: Answering Questions

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

79. Children who watch a good deal of televised violence tend to be more physically aggressive than those who watch little of this type of television programming. Establishing an association between these two variables is an example of what type of study?

 a) hypothetical

 b) experimental

 c) theoretical

 d) correlational

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Contrast correlational and experimental research.

Topic: Choosing a Research Strategy: Answering Questions

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

80. You notice an association between how many tattoos a person has and how loud of a motorcycle that person rides. What can you accurately conclude about this association?

 a) Having a lot of tattoos causes a person to want to ride a loud motorcycle.

 b) Riding a loud motorcycle causes a person to want to get a lot of tattoos.

 c) Recklessness causes a person to both ride a loud motorcycle and get a lot of tattoos.

 d) There is a positive correlation between tattoo density and motorcycle loudness.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

81. Ice cream sales tend to increase as the temperature outside increases. This relationship is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) negative correlation

b) inverse relationship

c) positive correlation

 d) ethnography

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

82. Which correlation coefficient would generally be considered to be high and negative?

a) +.29

b) +.62

c) .00

 d) –.71

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

83. Which statement about correlation coefficients is correct?

 a) A correlation of zero indicates a strong relationship between two variables.

 b) A correlation of –1.00 indicates a weak relationship between two variables.

 c) A correlation of +1.00 provides clear evidence that one variable has a causal effect upon the other.

 d) Correlations can range from –1.00 to +1.00 and describe the strength of a relationship between two variables.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

84. Which research strategy involves observing naturally occurring behavior without intervening in the situation?

 a) case study method

 b) ethnography

 c) naturalistic observation

 d) experimental research

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

85. Which developmental research strategy is borrowed from the field of anthropology and is used primarily to investigate cultural questions?

 a) ethnography

 b) survey research

 c) psychophysiological research

 d) experimentation

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

86. Which research strategy involves extensive, in-depth interviews with a particular individual or small group?

 a) experimentation

 b) case study

 c) naturalistic observation

 d) ethnography

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

87. William is part of a research group of adolescents trying to lose weight. One of his assignments is to keep a daily diary of his food intake and the times that he eats. This can be considered an example of what type of research?

 a) experimental

 b) ethnography

 c) case study

 d) survey research

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

88. Professor Smythe wants to describe the differences in cognitive development in students attending a charter school compared to students attending a traditional school. She plans to describe what changes are occurring, and speculate about how the changes contribute to interpersonal difficulties. This is an example of what type of research?

 a) quantitative

 b) survey

 c) naturalistic observation

 d) qualitative

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

89. When a group of people are chosen to represent a larger population and are asked about their attitudes, behaviors, or thinking on a given topic, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research is taking place.

 a) ethnographic

 b) case study

 c) experimental

 d) survey

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

90. Which research strategy focuses on the relationship between behavior and underlying physiological processes?

 a) psychophysiological

 b) ethnography

 c) experimental

 d) case study

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

91. What device uses electrodes placed on the outside of the skull to record electrical activity within the brain?

 a) computed tomography (CT) scan

 b) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scan

 c) electroencephalogram (EEG)

 d) semi-natural augmented recording localizer (SNARL)

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

92. Which device is an apparatus in which a computer constructs an image of the brain by combining thousands of individual X-rays taken at slightly different angles?

 a) computed tomography (CT) scan

 b) electroencephalogram (EEG)

 c) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scan

 d) psychophysiological array test (PAT)

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

93. Which device provides a detailed, three-dimensional computer-generated image of brain activity by aiming a powerful magnetic field at the brain?

 a) electroencephalogram (EEG)

 b) mobile operational pulsar (MOP)

 c) computed tomography (CT) scan

 d) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scan

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

94. What is the process called in which an investigator devises different conditions and then compares the outcomes of the participants exposed to those different conditions in order to see how behavior is affected?

 a) hypothesis

 b) experiment

 c) theory

 d) treatment

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

95. Benito conducts an experiment in which group A is exposed to a particular treatment and group B is given no treatment. If group A is designated as the treatment group, then what is group B designated as?

 a) independent variable

 b) dependent variable

 c) control group

 d) treatment group

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

96. In an experiment, what is the group of participants called who receive the independent variable manipulation?

 a) control group

 b) experimental group

 c) statistical group

 d) sample

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

97. In an experiment, which element do researchers manipulate?

 a) replication group

 b) independent variable

 c) control group

 d) dependent variable

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

98. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is what researchers expect to change as a result of an experimental manipulation.

 a) replication group

 b) independent variable

 c) control group

 d) dependent variable

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

99. Which technique ensures that personal characteristics of research participants are scattered across different groups, thereby making the groups roughly equivalent at the start of the investigation?

 a) dependent recursion

 b) random assignment

 c) independent assignment

 d) regression to the mean

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

100. Under what circumstances would conducting an experiment not be feasible?

 a) if manipulating the independent variable produces two comparable groups of participants

 b) when a dependent variable can be measured with precision

 c) when a case study randomly assigns participants to conditions

 d) if it is impossible or unethical to manipulate an independent variable

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

101. The process of using other techniques, procedures, or participants to confirm an experiment’s results is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) experimentation

 b) correlation

 c) replication

 d) naturalistic observation

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

102. Dr. Zivojinovich is interested in the factors that influence adolescents to learn a musical instrument between the ages of 12 and 15. Rather than conduct an empirical study himself, Dr. Zivojinovich instead examines every existing study of this topic to statistically transform the individual results into one overall conclusion. Which research technique is Dr. Zivojinovich using?

 a) meta-analysis

 b) experimentation

 c) replication

 d) ethnography

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

103. Using a real-world setting for an experiment is the hallmark of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) field study

 b) control group

 c) experimental group

 d) sample group

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

104. What kind of research is conducted in a controlled setting explicitly designed to hold events constant?

 a) naturalistic observation

 b) case study

 c) field study

 d) laboratory study

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

105. What type of research is designed specifically to test some developmental explanation and expand scientific knowledge?

 a) experimental

 b) hypothetical

 c) theoretical

 d) applied

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.18 Explain how theoretical and applied research complement each other.

Topic: Theoretical and Applied Research: Complementary Approaches

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

106. What type of research is designed to provide practical solutions to immediate problems?

 a) hypothetical

 b) applied

 c) experimental

 d) theoretical

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.18 Explain how theoretical and applied research complement each other.

Topic: Theoretical and Applied Research: Complementary Approaches

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

107. If the focus of a research study is to examine the ways in which college professors can help students to remember information more easily on a daily basis in the classroom, the study would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.

 a) applied

 b) experimental

 c) theoretical

 d) hypothetical

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.18 Explain how theoretical and applied research complement each other.

Topic: Theoretical and Applied Research: Complementary Approaches

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

108. If a researcher was interested in learning how moral development changes between the ages of 3 and 15, she might study a single group of children across that age range, measuring them every three years. This strategy would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.

 a) experimental

 b) longitudinal

 c) sequential

 d) cross-sectional

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.19 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

109. Which example illustrates a longitudinal research design?

 a) Dr. Ruggeiro simultaneously studied four groups of children aged 6, 8, 10, and 12 to determine how the availability of a pet helps children cope with their parents’ divorce.

 b) To determine how alcohol affects the retention of information, researchers monitored participants’ ingestion of alcohol while they were learning to play a complicated videogame.

 c) Dr. Gorzycki initially studied a group of recently divorced 35-year-olds to evaluate their interpersonal skills, and continued to measure their relationship satisfaction for a subsequent 20 years.

 d) In December 2018, researchers surveyed shoppers at local malls to assess their attitudes about retirement and their plans for post-retirement activities.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.19 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

110. What type of research is being conducted when the behavior of one or more research participants is measured over time?

 a) longitudinal

 b) developmental

 c) cross-sectional

 d) sequential

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.19 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

111. A drawback of longitudinal research designs is that they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) allow multiple groups to be compared simultaneously

 b) don’t permit comparisons within an individual over time

 c) can take a long time to complete

 d) must be initiated when participants are infants

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.19 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

112. What type of research design is used when people of different ages are compared at the same point in time?

 a) longitudinal

 b) sequential

 c) correlational

 d) cross-sectional

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.19 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

113. Which example illustrates a cross-sectional research design?

 A) Dr. Cheng assessed the motor development of second, fourth, and sixth graders at Ronnie Dawson Elementary School in July 2019.

 B) Dr. Garcia assessed the motor development of second, fourth, and sixth graders at Ronnie Dawson Elementary School in July 2016, and the same children were tested again in 2017, 2018, and 2019.

 C) At the beginning of each school year, the five children of the Weinrib family visit their pediatrician to complete physical examinations.

 D) Each year the 5-year-olds living in Ogallala, Nebraska, are given number and letter proficiency exams before they begin kindergarten.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.19 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

114. Cohort effects are a potential problem most commonly associated with which type of research design?

 a) cross-sectional

 b) longitudinal

 c) sequential

 d) experimental

Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.19 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

115. Selective dropout occurs when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 a) participants drop out of a longitudinal study over time

 b) children measured during high school decide to leave the formal education system

 c) participants in some groups of a cross-sectional study quit the project at a higher rate than in other groups

 d) at least 25 percent of participants in a cross-sectional study don’t return during follow-up measurement periods

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.19 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

116. Which type of research study is a “compromise” design that examines a number of different age groups over several points in time?

 a) longitudinal

 b) sequential

 c) cross-sectional

 d) experimental

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.19 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

117. Which common ethical guideline is stipulated by the American Psychological Association, the Society for Research in Child Development, and other governing bodies?

 a) Participants may not withdraw after they begin a research study.

 b) Participants must be allowed to make an informed decision regarding their participation in a research study.

 c) Participants cannot be subjected to potential harm of any kind.

 d) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.20 Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.

Topic: Ethics and Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

118. Participants in research projects must be told of any harmful effects or possible risks associated with the research prior to their participation. This ethical responsibility is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) deception

 b) protection from harm

 c) knowledge of results

 d) informed consent

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.20 Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.

Topic: Ethics and Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

119. Experimenters can justify the use of deception because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) there is informed consent

 b) research findings are more important than people’s feelings

 c) it may be necessary for the experiment to work

 d) it is not that harmful

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.20 Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.

Topic: Ethics and Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

120. To obtain accurate information during an experiment, researchers sometimes must deceive participants. Ethically, research involving deception must always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) involve paying participants

 b) maintain subject anonymity

 c) use two or more control groups

 d) explain the deception after the data are collected

Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.20 Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.

Topic: Ethics and Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

**ESSAY QUESTIONS**

121. Explain how a researcher interested in cognitive development and a researcher interested in social development might each study academic achievement in middle school children.

Answer: a good answer would include the following key points:

* A researcher interested in cognitive development might focus on the mental skills required to do well in school, such as memorization, reasoning, language use, or quantitative skills.
* A researcher adopting a social perspective might look at how the interaction patterns among teachers and students (and students with their peers) influence the learning process.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

122. Compare three types of learning derived from the behavioral perspective.

Answer: a good answer would include the following key points:

* Classical conditioning occurs when an organism learns to respond to a neutral stimulus that normally does not evoke that type of response. The focus of this learning is on the pairing of stimuli to produce a response.
* Operant conditioning is learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened by its association with positive or negative consequences. The focus of this learning is on how a response is altered by its consequences.
* Social-cognitive learning theory is an approach that emphasizes learning by observing the behavior of another person, called a model. This type of learning puts much less emphasis on either stimulus pairing or reinforcement of responses.

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

123. Briefly explain the levels of Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological approach.

Answer: a good answer would include the following key points:

* The first level of Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological approach is the microsystem, which includes the home, caregivers, friends, and teachers who all influence the child.
* The second level is the mesosystem, which provides connections between aspects of the microsystem.
* The third level is the exosystem, comprised of influential societal institutions such as government, the community, or schools.
* The macrosystem represents larger cultural influences on a person, such as religious or political values.
* The chronosystem refers to the passage of time, and as such underlies all other systems.

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

124. Why is asking “Which theoretical perspective is right?” the wrong question to ask?

Answer: a good answer would include the following key points:

* Different perspectives emphasize different aspects of development; asking “which is right?” is like comparing apples and oranges. Both are round, both are fruits, both are edible, but beyond those surface similarities there are important differences that distinguish them.
* The same phenomenon can be examined from many different perspectives, meaning each perspective might have a piece of the truth in interpreting that phenomenon.
* An eclectic approach, adopting elements of multiple perspectives to address a topic of interest, provides a broader and more nuanced perspective.
* Empirical research evidence is the ultimate arbiter of the accuracy of a theoretical perspective.

Learning Objective: LO 1.13 Explain the value of using multiple perspectives to describe human development.

Topic: Why “Which Approach Is Right?” Is the Wrong Question

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

125. Explain what a correlation coefficient measures, and provide examples of what different kinds of coefficients indicate.

Answer: a good answer would include the following key points:

* Correlation coefficients are measures of the relationship between two variables.
* Coefficients can range between –1.00 and +1.00, and indicate both the strength and the direction of a relationship.
* Coefficients closer to 1.00 on either end represent stronger levels of association.
* Positive coefficients indicate that as scores on one variable increase, scores on the other variable increase, and vice-versa; both variables are moving in the same direction.
* Negative coefficients indicate that high scores on one variable are associated with low scores on the other variable, and vice-versa; the variables are moving in opposite directions.
* A correlation of .85 between height and weight indicates a strong, positive association between those two variables.
* A correlation of –.30 between weight and finger dexterity indicates a weak, negative association between those two variables.
* A correlation of .00 indicates no association between two variables.

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

126. Summarize the four basic principles of ethical research, and provide an example of how each principle might be violated in a research study.

Answer: a good answer would include the following key points:

* Protection from physical or psychological harm. If a researcher wanted to see how long newborns could hold their breath under water, this would be an unethical experiment violating this principle.
* Obtaining informed consent. Telling a group of elementary school children to “just fill out these forms; you don’t need to know why” would violate this principle.
* Justified deception. Convincing a child that her puppy was just murdered in order to arouse and measure a stress response would be an unjustified use of deception.
* Privacy must be maintained. A researcher who left adolescents’ confidential responses to questions about engaging in unprotected sexual activity lying on a table in a coffee shop would not be maintaining the privacy of those responses.

Learning Objective: LO 1.20 Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.

Topic: Ethics and Research

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

**REVEL QUIZ QUESTIONS**

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for *Discovering the Life Span*, Fifth Edition.

**End of Module Quiz: 1.1 Beginnings**

EOM Q1.1.1

How are the developmental periods of infancy and adolescence similar?

1. Both involve roughly the same amount of years.
2. Both have a clear-cut boundary for when they begin.
3. Both have a clear-cut boundary for when they end.
4. Most developmentalists study both of these periods at the same time.

Consider This: These developmental periods are social constructions. LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.1.2

Robin grew up in a public housing project in Chicago. Grant grew up at the same time in an affluent suburb of Chicago. When Robin and Grant meet in college, we can expect that in general they will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. share similar non-normative life events
2. share sociocultural-graded influences but differ in history-graded influences
3. differ significantly in age-graded influences
4. share history-graded influences but differ in sociocultural-graded influences

Consider This: Robin and Grant were born in the same cohort. LO 1.2 Describe cohorts, and explain how they influence development.
Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe cohorts, and explain how they influence development.

Topic: Cohort and Other Influences on Development: Developing with Others in a Social World

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.1.3

Which of the following statements describes discontinuous change?

1. Change is continuous, not incremental.
2. New behavior is qualitatively different than the behavior it replaces.
3. Change is gradual.
4. Changes are quantitative, not qualitative.

Consider This: Changes in a person’s height would be an example of continuous change. LO 1.3 Explain the differences between continuous change and discontinuous change.
Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Explain the differences between continuous change and discontinuous change.

Topic: Continuous Change Versus Discontinuous Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.1.4

Compared to young children, adults have a much harder time learning a new language. Researchers studying this phenomenon are mainly addressing which key issue in development?

1. continuous versus discontinuous change
2. critical versus sensitive periods
3. lifespan approaches versus particular periods
4. nature versus nurture

Consider This: Developmentalists believe that people are susceptible to certain environmental stimuli, but consequences of absent stimuli are reversible. LO 1.4 Distinguish between critical periods and sensitive periods.
Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Distinguish between critical periods and sensitive periods.

Topic: Critical and Sensitive Periods: Gauging the Impact of Environmental Events

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.1.5

In the nature-versus-nurture discussion, the term *nurture* refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. environmental influences
2. historical traits
3. genetic factors
4. inherited characteristics

Consider This: This discussion considers outside influences that affect a person’s development. LO 1.6 Summarize the influence of nature and nurture on development.
Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Summarize the influence of nature and nurture on development.

Topic: Critical and Sensitive Periods: Gauging the Impact of Environmental Events

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

**End of Module Quiz: 1.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development**

EOM Q1.2.1

Proponents of which major theoretical perspective believe that behavior is largely motivated by subconscious inner forces and memories?

1. psychodynamic
2. behavioral
3. cognitive
4. evolutionary

Consider This: Proponents of this perspective believe that much of behavior is motivated by things of which a person has little awareness or control. LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.
Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.2.2

Proponents of which major theoretical perspective believe that the keys to understanding development are observable behavior and outside stimuli in the environment?

1. psychodynamic
2. behavioral
3. cognitive
4. evolutionary

Consider This: This perspective reflects the view that nurture is more important to development than nature. LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.
Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.2.3

How are assimilation and accommodation similar?

1. Both involve understanding experience in terms of a child’s existing way of thinking.
2. Both involve significant changes to a child’s existing way of thinking.
3. Both are ways to bring about cognitive development.
4. Both are interchangeable terms used to explain the same concept.

Consider This: Piaget believed that these principles explain how children understand the world. LO 1.9 Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective.
Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.2.4

A parent provides less and less guidance each time a child tries a puzzle. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. behavior modifications
2. operant conditioning
3. scaffolding
4. classical conditioning

Consider This: Vygotsky argued that children’s understanding of the world is acquired through their problem-solving interactions with adults and other children. LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.
Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.2.5

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective identifies behaviors that are the result of genetic inheritance.

1. contextual
2. cognitive
3. psychodynamic
4. evolutionary

Consider This: This perspective draws on the field of ethology*,* which examines the ways in which our biological makeup influences our behavior. LO 1.12 Describe the fundamentals of the evolutionary perspective.
Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.12 Describe the fundamentals of the evolutionary perspective.

Topic: Evolutionary Perspectives: Our Ancestors’ Contributions to Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

**End of Module Quiz: 1.3 Research Methods**

EOM Q1.3.1

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of posing and answering research questions using controlled techniques that include systematic, orderly observation and the collection of data.

1. scientific method
2. research program
3. theoretical orientation
4. development of hypotheses

Consider This: This process involves the formulation of theories. LO 1.14 Explain the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.
Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Explain the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.

Topic: Theories and Hypotheses: Posing Developmental Questions

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.3.2

If a journalist uses a correlational study to suggest that eating dark chocolate is good for your health, what mistake is the journalist making?

1. assuming that causation always equals correlation
2. assuming that correlation always equals causation
3. assuming that causation never equals correlation
4. assuming the correlation never equals causation

Consider This: Correlational research is used to examine if two or more variables are associated with each other. LO 1.15 Contrast correlational and experimental research.
Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Contrast correlational and experimental research.

Topic: Choosing a Research Strategy: Answering Questions

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.3.3

The strength and direction of a relationship between two factors is represented by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. experimental factor
2. associative coefficient
3. correlation coefficient
4. predictable factor

Consider This: This mathematical score ranges from +1.0 to –1.0. LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.
Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.3.4

An investigator is studying the effectiveness of two new types of parenting interventions for children with disruptive behavior. In this example, the type of intervention would be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable, and the amount of disruptive behavior would be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.

1. experimental; correlational
2. correlational; experimental
3. dependent; independent
4. independent; dependent

Consider This: In an experiment, investigators manipulate variables to see how they affect other variables. LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.
Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.3.5

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is designed specifically to test some developmental explanation and expand scientific knowledge, whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is meant to provide practical solutions to immediate problems.

1. Applied research; theoretical research
2. Theoretical research; applied research
3. Qualitative research; theoretical research
4. Qualitative research; applied research

Consider This: Both of these types of research have played a significant role in shaping and resolving a variety of public policy questions. LO 1.18 Explain how theoretical research and applied research complement each other.
Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.18 Explain how theoretical research and applied research complement each other.

Topic: Theoretical and Applied Research: Complementary Approaches

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**End of Chapter 1 Quiz: An Introduction to Lifespan Development**

EOC Q1.1

Which of the following statements best represents the view of developmentalists?

1. Growth and change are less important to study than stability.
2. Growth and change occur in all aspects of a person’s life across their lifespan.
3. Growth and change occur primarily in children and adolescents.
4. Growth and change occur primarily in some aspects of a person’s life.

Consider This: This field encompasses a broad approach to understanding people. LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.
Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Describe the scope of the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Characterizing Lifespan Development: The Scope of the Field

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.2

The financial crisis of the 2010s exerted what type of effect on the cohort of children growing up during this period?

1. sociocultural-graded influences
2. non-normative life event influences
3. history-graded influences
4. age-graded influences

Consider This: These are biological and environmental influences associated with a particular moment in time. LO 1.2 Describe cohorts, and explain how they influence development.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe cohorts, and explain how they influence development.

Topic: Cohort and Other Influences on Development: Developing with Others in a Social World

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.3

Shalise believes that child development is a process of continuous change. Her classmate Evan says that development follows a pattern of discontinuous change. Who is correct?

1. Shalise: A child’s increasing height proves that development is always only continuous.
2. Both: A child’s development is marked by both continuous and discontinuous change.
3. Evan: A child’s increasing height proves that development is always only discontinuous.
4. Shalise: The growth of cognitive ability proves that development is always only continuous.

Consider This: In discontinuous change, behavior and processes are qualitatively different at different stages. LO 1.3 Explain the differences between continuous and discontinuous change.
Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Explain the differences between continuous and discontinuous change.

Topic: Continuous Change Versus Discontinuous Change

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.4

Which of the following statements represents current thinking among most developmentalists?

1. Social and personality development occurs during infancy, childhood, and adolescence and then ceases.
2. Developmental growth and change occur throughout the life span.
3. Developmentalists see the life span as a series of losses.
4. Child development occurs in a consistent and predictable way, regardless of culture or environment.

Consider This: Contemporary developmentalists are interested in how environmental and other factors influence a person from birth to death. LO 1.5 Describe how the study of lifespan development expanded.
Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the study of lifespan development expanded.

Topic: Lifespan Approaches Versus a Focus on Particular Periods

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.5

Erikson’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory was created as an alternative psychodynamic view emphasizing social interaction with other people.

1. psychosocial development
2. humanistic potential
3. behavioral perspective
4. social-cognitive

Consider This: In Erikson’s view, both society and culture challenge and shape us. LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.
Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe the fundamentals of the psychodynamic perspective.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.6

Which of the following statements describes the difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning?

1. Classical conditioning involves cognitive responses and operant conditioning involves behavioral responses.
2. Classical conditioning involves behavioral responses and operant conditioning involves cognitive responses.
3. Classical conditioning involves voluntary responses and operant conditioning involves automatic responses.
4. Classical conditioning involves automatic responses and operant conditioning involves voluntary responses.

Consider This: John B. Watson emphasized classical conditioning and B. F. Skinner emphasized operant conditioning. LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.
Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe the fundamentals of the behavioral perspective.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.7

Which psychologist is most closely associated with the cognitive perspective?

1. Jean Piaget
2. B. F. Skinner
3. Erik Erikson
4. Lev Vygotsky

Consider This: By using this perspective, developmental researchers hope to understand how people process information. LO 1.9 Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective.
Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe the fundamentals of the cognitive perspective.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.8

Which perspective contends that people have a natural capacity to make decisions about their lives?

1. cognitive perspective
2. psychodynamic perspective
3. behavioral perspective
4. humanistic perspective

Consider This: This perspective rejects the notion that our behavior is largely determined by unconscious processes. LO 1.10 Describe the fundamentals of the humanistic perspective.
Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Describe the fundamentals of the humanistic perspective

Topic: The Humanistic Perspective: Concentrating on Uniquely Human Qualities

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.9

What is the key factor guiding developmental perspectives that consider the relationship between individuals and their physical, cognitive, personality, and social worlds?

1. conditioning
2. contextual factors
3. genetics
4. habituation

Consider This: Some developmentalists believe that a person’s unique development cannot be properly viewed without seeing how that person is enmeshed within their culture. LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.
Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Describe the fundamentals of the contextual perspective.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.10

Which scientist studied the importance of biological determinants on behavior patterns?

1. Charles Darwin
2. Urie Bronfenbrenner
3. Sigmund Freud
4. Konrad Lorenz

Consider This: This person was a major figure in the field of ethology. LO 1.12 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.
Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.12 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: Evolutionary Perspectives: Our Ancestors’ Contributions to Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.11

Some lifespan developmentalists use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach, drawing on several perspectives simultaneously.

1. cognitive
2. correlational
3. behavioral
4. eclectic

Consider This: Considering the different perspectives together can paint a fuller portrait of the ways human beings change and grow over the course of their lives. LO 1.13 Explain the value of using multiple perspectives to describe human development.
Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.13 Explain the value of using multiple perspectives to describe human development.

Topic: Why “Which Approach Is Right?” Is the Wrong Question

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.12

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a prediction stated in a way that permits it to be tested.

1. proposition
2. experiment
3. theory
4. hypothesis

Consider This: Once researchers have formed this prediction, they must develop a research strategy for testing its validity. LO 1.14 Explain the role theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.
Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Explain the role theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.

Topic: Theories and Hypotheses: Posing Developmental Questions

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.13

What is the best type of study to determine if daily reading with a parent can increase the speed at which a child learns to read independently?

1. experimental
2. correlational
3. theoretical
4. hypothetical

Consider This: Research that only seeks to find an association between two variables cannot be used to determine a causal relationship. LO 1.15 Contrast correlational and experimental research.
Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Contrast correlational and experimental research.

Topic: Choosing a Research Strategy: Answering Questions

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.14

Alan has decided to conduct a naturalistic observation of children and friendships. Which location would produce the most accurate results?

1. a school principal’s office
2. a laboratory setting designed like a classroom
3. a hospital emergency room
4. a playground

Consider This: With naturalistic observation the investigator simply observes, without interfering with the situation. LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.
Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Explain the types of studies and methods used in correlational research.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.15

In an experiment, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is exposed to the treatment variable being studied; the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not.

1. control group; experimental group
2. treatment group; experimental group
3. control group; treatment group
4. treatment group; control group

Consider This: In an experiment, an experimenter typically devises two different conditions and then compares the outcomes of the participants exposed to those two different conditions. LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.
Answer: d

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Analyze how experiments can be used to determine cause and effect.

Topic: The Basics of Experiments

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.16

A scientist is interested in the processes of cognitive change during childhood and decides to see how many words children of various ages can remember after one exposure to a list of words. What type of research is this scientist conducting?

1. theoretical research
2. applied research
3. evolutionary-response research
4. treatment-specific research

Consider This: This type of research is designed specifically to test some developmental explanation and expand scientific knowledge. LO 1.18 Explain how theoretical and applied research complement each other.
Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.18 Explain how theoretical and applied research complement each other.

Topic: Theoretical and Applied Research: Complementary Approaches

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.17

Which type of research design takes the longest amount of time to complete?

1. longitudinal
2. cross-sectional
3. sequential
4. correlational

Consider This: By following many individuals over time, researchers can understand the general course of change across some period of life. LO 1.19 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.
Answer: a

Learning Objective: LO 1.19 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.18

Researchers must obtain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from participants before their involvement in a study*.*

1. proxy permission
2. informed consent
3. comprehensive guidelines
4. ethical understanding

Consider This: If they are over the age of 7, participants must voluntarily agree to be in a study. LO 1.20 Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.
Answer: b

Learning Objective: LO 1.20 Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.

Topic: Ethics and Research

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy