

ch02

Student: _____

1. A theory is a set of
 - A. logically related statements seeking to describe, explain, and predict human behavior.
 - B. facts derived from research.
 - C. predictions about future outcomes.
 - D. opinions presented by a well-known authority in a field.
2. The statement, "If children learn aggression from models, then children who watch violent television shows should be more aggressive than children who watch nonviolent shows," is an example of a
 - A. theory.
 - B. finding.
 - C. hypothesis.
 - D. conclusion.
3. Before designing her research study, Dr. Bennett predicts that infants who have poor diets will have academic problems later in life. Dr. Bennett's prediction is an example of a(n)
 - A. hypothesis.
 - B. theory.
 - C. interpretation.
 - D. opinion.
4. Which of the following statements regarding current developmental research is least accurate?
 - A. Theories lead to hypotheses.
 - B. Hypotheses in the behavioral sciences need to be testable.
 - C. Theories explain all human behavior.
 - D. Testing hypotheses leads to theories.
5. Which of the following is NOT one of the three basic issues that theorists address when explaining child development?
 - A. assessing the relative weight of heredity and environment
 - B. determining whether children are active or passive in their own development
 - C. observing whether development is continuous
 - D. viewing all development as culturally determined
6. When she was one year old, Suzi had a vocabulary of 10 words. Now, at two years of age, she has a vocabulary of over 100 words. This reflects a(n) _____ developmental change.
 - A. autonomous
 - B. bidirectional
 - C. qualitative
 - D. quantitative
7. _____ was concerned with unconscious forces that motivate human behavior.
 - A. Sigmund Freud
 - B. Anna Freud
 - C. Erik H. Erikson
 - D. John B. Watson
8. Freud theorized that people are motivated primarily by
 - A. dreams.
 - B. unconscious forces.
 - C. anxiety.
 - D. their environment.

9. Armond argues that unconscious forces motivate people to behave the way they do. Armond's position is similar to the _____ perspective of development.
- information-processing
 - learning
 - ethological
 - psychoanalytic
10. Psychoanalytical theory describes a specific element of personality that governs our early development and is present at birth. This element is referred to as the
- libido.
 - id.
 - superego.
 - ego.
11. Young mothers who are up all night attending to the almost insatiable demands of their new babies are often frustrated by the infants' apparent tendency to operate on the "pleasure principle" (seeking the immediate gratification of desires). The pleasure principle is associated with the
- id.
 - ego.
 - superego.
 - ego ideal.
12. Freud maintained that children develop in an unvarying sequence of _____ stages of development.
- psychosocial
 - psychoanalytic
 - unconscious
 - psychosexual
13. Freud proposed the following sequence of psychosexual stages of development:
- anal; phallic; oral; latency; and, genital.
 - oral; anal; phallic; latency; and, genital.
 - anal; oral; genital; latency; and, phallic.
 - oral; latency; genital; anal; and, phallic.
14. According to Freud's theory, a 4-year-old child who has developed a sexual attachment for the opposite-sex parent and regards the same-sex parent as a rival is considered to be in the _____ stage of psychosexual development.
- oral
 - anal
 - phallic
 - latency
15. According to Freud, as the _____ develops during the first year of life, the part of the personality that operates on the "reality principle" becomes more evident in the baby's behavior.
- id
 - ego
 - superego
 - conscience
16. Joseph hits his brother with a toy while playing and feels guilty about it afterwards. According to Freud, these feelings reflect the operation of the
- id.
 - ego.
 - superego.
 - defense mechanism.

17. Keesha is worried that her mother will find out that she accidentally broke her brother's truck. She is starting to develop a conscience. Which of the following psychosexual stages is most similar to what is called "conscience"?
- id
 - ego
 - superego
 - libido
18. Mrs. Dobber loves teaching the fourth grade. She believes that fourth graders are at a stage of psychosexual development characterized by relative calm. This stage is called the _____ stage and occurs during middle childhood.
- inactive
 - childhood
 - latency
 - stable
19. Each of Erikson's stages of development involves a major issue that is important at a particular time. Erikson initially referred to these issues as
- traumas.
 - crises.
 - maturational steps.
 - phases.
20. A major distinction between Freud's and Erikson's views of development is that Erikson
- emphasized female development, whereas Freud emphasized male development.
 - saw development as a life-long process, whereas Freud emphasized early experiences.
 - emphasized unconscious processes, whereas Freud focused on conscious processes.
 - emphasized biological factors, whereas Freud emphasized cultural factors.
21. Darius has a great deal of respect for his grandparents and the high level of activity that they maintain. As an assignment for a developmental psychology class, he interviewed them to learn more about their life experiences. They indicated that while they had gone through a number of different stages of development, they had never stopped developing. Which of the following theoretical perspectives does this view reflect?
- Freud's psychosexual theory
 - Erikson's psychosocial theory
 - Bandura's social learning theory
 - Bowlby's ethological theory
22. In Erikson's theory of development, there are ____ stages of psychosocial development.
- 3
 - 5
 - 8
 - 12
23. Erikson did not agree with Freud's emphasis on psychosexual development. In his own work, Erikson placed greater emphasis on
- physical development.
 - intellectual development.
 - the role of parents.
 - social and cultural influences.
24. A long-lasting change in behavior as a result of experience or adaptation to the environment is called
- modification.
 - cognition.
 - learning.
 - behaviorism.

25. Behaviorists look for events that will determine whether or not a particular behavior will be repeated. This mental link is referred to as
- associative learning.
 - unconscious learning.
 - intelligence.
 - personality.
26. Every time Tanya leaves 2-year-old Timmy at day care, Timmy cries. Tanya always hands Timmy to the same teacher. She notices that Timmy now starts to cry when he sees this teacher from a distance. This is an example of
- classical conditioning.
 - operant conditioning.
 - rewarded behavior.
 - negative reinforcement.
27. Daniel was embarrassed by his coach for not making a basket during an important game. Since then, whenever he gets the ball and heads down the court, he gets an overwhelming feeling of anxiety that prevents him from thinking clearly when he tries to shoot the ball. This is an example of
- operant conditioning.
 - classical conditioning.
 - social learning.
 - intermittent reinforcement.
28. When John B. Watson trained "Little Albert" to be afraid of small furry animals, he used
- classical conditioning.
 - negative reinforcement.
 - shaping behavior.
 - intermittent reinforcement.
29. Mr. Whitford's fifth-grade students sit quietly and continue doing their work when Mr. Whitford leaves the room because he promises to reward them with more recess time if they do so. The principle that an organism will repeat behaviors when these behaviors are reinforced is called
- classical conditioning.
 - operant conditioning.
 - the pleasure principle.
 - the reality principle.
30. Marissa really wants to be in the school play but does not enjoy having to memorize lines. Two weeks before the play is scheduled, her father implements a reward system. As soon as Marissa learns her lines, she does not have to help with the dishes until the play is over. Marissa increases her efforts in practice and learns the lines thoroughly in two days. This is an example of
- classical conditioning.
 - operant conditioning.
 - social learning.
 - psychodynamic learning.
31. B. F. Skinner and other behaviorists maintain that human behavior is determined by
- defense mechanisms.
 - self-actualization.
 - unconscious conflicts.
 - conditioning.
32. _____ was the behavioral psychologist who formulated the principles of operant conditioning while working with rats and pigeons.
- John B. Watson
 - Sidney Pressey
 - B. F. Skinner
 - Ivan Pavlov

33. Larry wants his daughter to put her seat belt on when she gets in the car, so he smiles and gives her a hug each time she accomplishes the task. A consequence of any behavior that increases the likelihood of that behavior being repeated is called
- punishment.
 - reinforcement.
 - aversion.
 - classical conditioning.
34. An example of negative reinforcement is
- shouting, "No!" as a consequence of bad behavior.
 - spanking as a consequence of bad behavior.
 - increasing a child's allowance as a consequence of good behavior.
 - canceling a disliked household chore as a consequence of good behavior.
35. June's mother needs someone in the family to assume responsibility for the family's pet rat. June's current job, which she really dislikes, is taking the garbage out. Her mother says that if June will take care of the rat, she will assign another sibling to take out the garbage. June agrees immediately, because she will do anything to get out of emptying the garbage. From a behavioral viewpoint, June's decision is based on
- classical conditioning.
 - positive reinforcement.
 - negative reinforcement.
 - vicarious reinforcement.
36. The parents of 15-month-old Helen want to discourage her thumb sucking. When Helen takes her thumb out of her mouth, they give her a small cup of raisins, which she loves. The raisins represent
- a conditioned stimulus.
 - an unconditioned stimulus.
 - a neutral stimulus.
 - reinforcement.
37. Two-year-old Eric throws a tantrum whenever he is placed in his car seat. To calm him down, his mother has started giving him a lollipop. In effect, his mother is
- extinguishing tantrums.
 - reinforcing tantrums.
 - using classical conditioning.
 - using shaping.
38. Every time Billy tries to open the kitchen cupboard, he gets his fingers pinched in the door. Eventually, Billy no longer tries to open the cupboard door. This is an example of
- negative reinforcement.
 - intermittent reinforcement.
 - punishment.
 - conditioning.
39. To get Michelle to clean her room more often, her parents gave her a piece of candy each time she picked up her toys. This resulted in more frequent room cleaning. However, when her parents stopped giving her candy, Michelle's room-cleaning behavior gradually became less frequent. The weakening of the room-cleaning behavior is called
- intermittent reinforcement.
 - extinction.
 - punishment.
 - negative reinforcement.

40. Whenever Milo had a tantrum, his father would pick him up and comfort him. Now that he is in preschool, his teachers ignore his tantrums, and over time his tantrums have decreased in frequency. In the language of operant conditioning, we would say that Milo's tantrum behavior is being _____ in preschool.
- negatively reinforced
 - punished
 - extinguished
 - aversively conditioned
41. When a principal in a school uses operant conditioning to eliminate students' undesirable behaviors, he is implementing
- classical conditioning.
 - punishment.
 - behavior modification.
 - reinforcement.
42. First, Jacob is praised when he points to his wet diaper. Then, Jacob is praised only if he speaks up before he is wet. Finally, Jacob is praised only when he uses the toilet. This is an example of
- extinction.
 - behavior modification.
 - negative reinforcement.
 - aversive conditioning.
43. The principles of social-learning theory were developed by
- B. F. Skinner.
 - Carl Rogers.
 - John B. Watson.
 - Albert Bandura.
44. Albert Bandura suggested that the most important element in how children learn a language, deal with aggression, develop a sense of morality, and learn gender-appropriate behavior is
- classical conditioning.
 - observation and imitation.
 - punishment of inappropriate behavior.
 - shaping of appropriate behavior.
45. Children have a tendency to imitate the adults they admire even if some of the observed behavior is not appropriate. This process is known as
- behavior modification.
 - assimilation.
 - adaptation.
 - social learning.
46. Roberto's favorite type of music is American Jazz. After seeing a classmate teased mercilessly after mentioning she loved to listen to classical music, Roberto decided that he would keep quiet about his musical preferences. Roberto's decision is a result of
- classical conditioning.
 - operant conditioning.
 - social learning.
 - psychodynamic learning.
47. By receiving feedback on their behavior, children gradually form standards for judging their own actions. They begin to develop
- a sense of self-efficacy.
 - a psychoanalytic viewpoint.
 - social-learning skills.
 - a sense of self-esteem.

48. The perspective on human behavior that is concerned with thought processes and the behavior that reflects these processes is called the _____ perspective.
- A. cognitive
 - B. feedback
 - C. behavioral
 - D. intellectual
49. Which theory portrays people as active in their own learning and emphasizes qualitative and quantitative changes?
- A. behaviorist
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychoanalytic
 - D. social-learning
50. Neo-Piagetian theories combine both cognitive stage theories and _____ theories.
- A. social cognitive
 - B. information-processing
 - C. behavioral
 - D. mechanistic
51. Which of the following are the two major points of Piaget's cognitive perspective?
- A. People are controlled by their environment, and behavior develops in a specific order.
 - B. People are active in their development, and behavior is random at any developmental stage.
 - C. People are active in their development, and behavior develops in a specific order.
 - D. People are controlled by their environment, and behavior is random at any developmental stage.
52. Which of the following is NOT a general principle of Piaget's theory of cognitive development?
- A. Children proceed through the same developmental stages in the same order.
 - B. Individuals reach each stage according to their own timetable.
 - C. If overgratification occurs at a particular stage, fixation may result.
 - D. Each stage represents a qualitative change from one type of thinking to another.
53. Anabelle knows that after she is fed her bottle, she is patted on the back and put down to sleep. This organized pattern of behavior is called
- A. equilibration.
 - B. accommodation.
 - C. assimilation.
 - D. a scheme.
54. According to Piaget, a child builds internal representations of the world called schemes, and develops these into an integrated network of cognitive structures through the process of
- A. assimilation.
 - B. accommodation.
 - C. organization.
 - D. equilibration.
55. When Ms. Drew teaches a new concept to her students, she always tries to make a connection to something that they already understand. According to Piaget, which of the following is she utilizing?
- A. information processing
 - B. accommodation
 - C. equilibration
 - D. assimilation
56. According to Piaget, the process of changing existing schemes to adjust to new information is called
- A. organization.
 - B. accommodation.
 - C. assimilation.
 - D. disequilibrium.

57. Four-year-old Adam sees cows in a field. His mother points to them and says, "Cows." Later, Adam sees goats for the first time and calls them cows. Adam is demonstrating Piaget's concept of
- equilibration.
 - accommodation.
 - adaptation.
 - assimilation.
58. Frederika is learning to play a musical instrument. She struggles at first because the experience is unlike anything she has been associated with previously. Slowly she begins to make progress. This best demonstrates Piaget's concept of
- assimilation.
 - accommodation.
 - vicarious reinforcement.
 - object permanence.
59. According to Piaget, children change their ways of thinking to adapt to new experiences because of the need for
- satisfaction of id impulses.
 - equilibrium.
 - a stable sense of identity.
 - approval from their parents.
60. Which of the following is NOT a criticism of Piaget's theory of development?
- It pays little attention to emotional development.
 - It pays little attention to the influence of education on intellectual development.
 - It overestimates the cognitive abilities of young children.
 - It does not say much about individual differences in ability.
61. Sociocultural theory, developed by _____, stresses a child's active involvement with their environment.
- Urie Bronfenbrenner
 - Jean Piaget
 - Lev Vygotsky
 - Margaret Mead
62. _____ developed the concept of the "zone of proximal development" to explain the gap between what a child is already able to do and what he or she is not quite ready to do alone.
- Sigmund Freud
 - Neal Miller
 - Konrad Lorenz
 - Lev Vygotsky
63. Ray wants to learn to work on automobile engines but encounters problems when he begins his new class. He has no knowledge of how engines work and does not know the names of the parts. His teacher sees that despite these problems, Ray is very motivated. Ray and the teacher spend time during and after class on improving his deficiencies. By the end of the semester, Ray does much better, and although he may not have a future in building high-performance engines, he is more than competent. Ray's improvement reflects the concept of
- zone of proximal development.
 - equilibration.
 - information processing.
 - social learning.

64. Paul's mother has been teaching him to bake bread. She tells him, "I will help you follow the recipe a few more times, but soon you will have to try it on your own." According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, Paul's mother is engaging in
- intermittent reinforcement.
 - imprinting.
 - scaffolding.
 - equilibration.
65. Tom volunteers to teach children how to play basketball. He finds that when he first tries to teach a skill, such as shooting the ball, he sometimes has to literally place the children's feet in the correct position. Generally, the more he works with the children, and the more knowledge they acquire, the less support he has to provide. This is an example of
- classical conditioning.
 - information processing.
 - equilibration.
 - scaffolding.
66. A major distinction between Piaget's cognitive development theory and the information-processing approach is that Piaget
- saw development as continuous, whereas the information-processing approach views development as occurring in distinct stages.
 - saw development as an active process, whereas the information-processing approach views the organism as passive.
 - focused on perception, whereas the information-processing approach focuses on thinking and memory.
 - saw development as occurring in stages, whereas the information-processing approach sees development as continuous.
67. The information-processing approach to explaining cognitive development compares the brain to a
- calculator.
 - computer.
 - modem.
 - telephone.
68. Those who ascribe to the _____ approach attempt to explain cognitive development by observing and analyzing mental processes involved in perceiving information.
- social cognitive
 - information-processing
 - social learning
 - behavioral
69. According to the _____ perspective, development can be understood only when individual behavior is observed as it interacts with the environment.
- environmental
 - contextual
 - interactive
 - behavioral
70. University students are studying the subtle differences between mannerisms of students in a school in the deep South and a school in the Northeast. They begin to realize that in order to understand these differences they must consider the social settings in which the students live. This is an example of the _____ perspective.
- contextual
 - cognitive
 - information-processing
 - psychodynamic

71. _____ developed the bioecological perspective of human development which includes five interlocking contextual systems.
- A. Vygotsky
 - B. Pavlov
 - C. Bronfenbrenner
 - D. Piaget
72. Bronfenbrenner's _____ approach examines the layers of social systems and how these layers interact.
- A. interactionist
 - B. bioecological
 - C. behaviorist
 - D. cognitive
73. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were both laid off from their high-paying positions when the factory in their town shut down. Both found new jobs, but they are now working far more hours for much less money. The stress is showing at home. A child's question that once brought a patient response now triggers a terse retort. The family's home is simply not the nurturing environment that it once was. Which of the following perspectives best explains this situation?
- A. bioecological
 - B. ethological
 - C. information-processing
 - D. cognitive
74. Piaget and his wife kept journals noting how their children developed and interacted with one another in the home. According to the bioecological approach, Piaget was studying the children in their
- A. microsystem.
 - B. mesosystem.
 - C. exosystem.
 - D. macrosystem.
75. Dr. Adams, who ascribes to the bioecological approach to human development, is studying the relationship between the quality of parent-child interactions in the home and the success of children in school. Dr. Adams is studying development at the _____ level of environmental influence.
- A. microsystem
 - B. mesosystem
 - C. exosystem
 - D. macrosystem
76. The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe in the 1990s significantly altered most government institutions there. According to the bioecological approach, this fact reflects a change in people's
- A. microsystem.
 - B. mesosystem.
 - C. endosystem.
 - D. macrosystem.
77. Oliver traveled from city to city throughout the school year because his parents were circus performers. Dr. Zsilak studied Oliver and many other children in traveling shows to see if frequent moves from one town to another influenced the children's emotional development. According to the bioecological approach, Dr. Zsilak studied the children's
- A. exosystem.
 - B. chronosystem.
 - C. macrosystem.
 - D. minisystem.

78. Over time, the relative importance of peers and parents to the developing child changes. Which level of the bioecological theory accounts for this?
- microsystem
 - chronosystem
 - macrosystem
 - exosystem
79. Which of the following perspectives emphasizes the idea that species-specific behaviors enhance the survival of that species?
- behaviorist
 - social-cognitive
 - contextual
 - ethological
80. Your psychology professor claims that attachment between an infant and a caregiver must occur during a critical period to ensure normal development. Which developmental perspective does your professor support?
- behaviorist
 - ethological
 - psychoanalytic
 - informative-processing
81. Individuals with traits better adapted to their environments survive; those less adapted do not. This statement demonstrates the process of
- survival of the fittest.
 - ethological development.
 - psychoanalytic development.
 - informative maturation.
82. _____ extended ethological principles to the study of human development, focusing attention on the mother-infant bond.
- Mary Ainsworth
 - John Bowlby
 - Konrad Lorenz
 - Niko Tinbergen
83. Ramona is walking in a mall when she notices a distressed-looking infant in a stroller. The infant's facial expression engrosses Ramona, and she immediately looks around to see if an adult is there to help the infant. The infant's mother is indeed right there, and Ramona moves on, but the image stays with her. She begins to wonder if humans have some innate ability to communicate with facial expressions that provides an evolutionary advantage. Which of the following theoretical schools might support Ramona's idea?
- evolutionary development
 - bioecological
 - sociocultural
 - cognitive
84. Which of the following statements reflects a view expressed by Margaret Mead?
- The study of children is dry and abstract.
 - A cross-cultural perspective is unlikely to reveal universal patterns.
 - Theories and research are best treated as distinct entities.
 - Observations are products of individuals who may be influenced by their own backgrounds.
85. The scientific method, as applied in any field of study, is based on which of the following elements?
- observation and recording of data
 - testing of alternative hypotheses
 - widespread public dissemination of results
 - all of the above

86. Dr. Gyorgy from Hungary has decided to study the effects of travel on the lives of Hungarian circus performers. The two key issues that he must first address are
- the importance of the study and where he will publish his findings.
 - his knowledge of circus performers and his knowledge of the effects of travel.
 - public opinion of this topic and his own bias.
 - how the participants will be chosen and how the data will be collected.
87. When conducting research, scientists typically study a _____ and generalize the results to a _____.
- sample; population
 - nonnormative group; normative group
 - population; sample
 - cohort; sample
88. One of the most reliable sampling methods is the use of
- assigned groups.
 - matched groups.
 - random selection.
 - population interest groups.
89. Dr. Slocum wants to conduct a study that analyzes teen addiction to smoking. All smoking-addicted teens represent the _____; those teens who participate in the study represent the _____.
- sample; population
 - population; sample
 - control group; experimental group
 - experimental group; control group
90. Dolores works in a pediatrics ward and has decided to investigate whether or not the level of nurse friendliness influences children's perceptions of their hospital experiences. For her research, which of the following would be the best operational definition of nurse friendliness?
- nice interactions with patients
 - pleasant appearance
 - concern for patients
 - number of times that the nurse smiles per time spent with the patient
91. When Maggie wanted to find out how children were punished at home, she conducted separate interviews of individual children and their parents. An advantage of this research design is that
- Maggie needed to interview only a few people to get a valid research sample.
 - Maggie needed to interview each set of parents and children only once.
 - Maggie could assess whether parents and child gave conflicting reports.
 - it revealed causal relationships.
92. Which of the following is not an example of a self-report technique?
- questionnaire
 - diary or log
 - interview
 - observation
93. Jeremy has become interested in the interactions that children have with their parents in public places. He suspects that, when they are at the mall, children may interact differently with their fathers than they do with their mothers. He decides to watch the food court of a local mall and observe interaction patterns. Jeremy is using a
- naturalistic observation method.
 - laboratory observation method.
 - control group.
 - participant observation method.

94. A psychology class participates in collecting data for a study by watching preschool teachers through a one-way mirror as they interact with children in a preschool classroom. This is an example of which research method?
- A. laboratory observation
 - B. case study
 - C. naturalistic observation
 - D. clinical study
95. Marcus works for a toy manufacturer and wants to determine if young boys and girls have different preferences for toys. His company is specific about what it is looking for and does not want to have the research disturbed by unplanned influences. Marcus should probably consider using the
- A. laboratory observation method.
 - B. participant observation method.
 - C. naturalistic observation method.
 - D. case study method.
96. Which of the following is NOT a problem associated with observational studies?
- A. They cannot determine cause-and-effect relationships.
 - B. The subjects may alter their behavior when they know they are being observed.
 - C. It is impossible to gain information regarding relationships between variables.
 - D. Laboratory studies may not generalize to real life.
97. Which of the following is the best operational definition of a difficult test?
- A. a test that is constructed by a mean professor
 - B. a test with challenging questions
 - C. a test that covers materials that are in the text, but not covered in class
 - D. a test with a class average of 70 or below
98. The cognitive neuroscience approach to the study of human cognition focuses on
- A. mind-altering drugs.
 - B. the brain.
 - C. the nervous system.
 - D. neurotransmitters.
99. Neuroscientists who use brain imaging and the actions of people with brain injuries to learn how neural pathways control behavior are part of an emerging interdisciplinary field that bridges both the brain and behavior. These researchers are referred to as
- A. behaviorists.
 - B. psychiatrists.
 - C. social cognitive neuroscientists.
 - D. ethological researchers.
100. Raphael, age 60, suffered an unexplained seizure and severe behavioral changes, as well as impairment of some of his motor abilities. To identify areas of the brain that were involved in this event, researchers had him undergo a series of brain-imaging studies. They also had Raphael complete several tests of memory, language, and attention. These researchers are known as
- A. behaviorists.
 - B. psychiatrists.
 - C. social cognitive neuroscientists.
 - D. ethological researchers.
101. A plan for conducting a scientific investigation is called a
- A. research design.
 - B. hypothetical outline.
 - C. scientific projection.
 - D. research outcome.

102. When scientists study the life of an unusual or newsworthy individual to develop theories about aberrant behavior, they are conducting a(n)
- A. naturalistic observation.
 - B. case study.
 - C. interview.
 - D. experiment.
103. What type of research design should a researcher use if she wishes to determine if a statistical relationship exists between variables?
- A. qualitative
 - B. correlational
 - C. experimental
 - D. case study
104. In a correlational study,
- A. cause-and-effect relationships can be proven.
 - B. researchers ask people to state their opinions.
 - C. researchers observe people in their natural environment.
 - D. the relationship between two variables is measured.
105. A researcher determines that children whose parents read to them for more than one hour each day have better grades than do children whose parents read to them for only a few minutes per day. What can you conclude from this pattern of data?
- A. Reading by parents causes children to do better in school.
 - B. Parental reading time and grades are positively correlated.
 - C. Parental reading time and grades are not correlated.
 - D. Good students cause their parents to spend more time reading to them.
106. A controlled procedure in which a researcher manipulates variables to learn how one affects another is called a(n)
- A. theory.
 - B. experiment.
 - C. naturalistic study.
 - D. correlation.
107. In an experimental study, researchers manipulate a(n) _____ variable to observe its effects on a(n) _____ variable.
- A. control; independent
 - B. dependent; independent
 - C. independent; dependent
 - D. dependent; control
108. In an experimental study, the subjects who receive the treatment are referred to as the
- A. experimental group.
 - B. control group.
 - C. dependent group.
 - D. independent group.
109. In an experimental study, the subjects who do NOT receive the treatment are referred to as the
- A. experimental group.
 - B. control group.
 - C. dependent group.
 - D. independent group.

110. A group of children is given special training on how to handle their anger. A second group is treated the same as the first group except they do not receive the special training. Those given the training comprise the _____, and those who receive no training comprise the _____.
- A. experimental group; control group
 - B. control group; experimental group
 - C. dependent group; independent group
 - D. independent group; dependent group
111. Children were asked to drink an extra glass of milk each day to see if their memories improved over time. In this experiment, the milk is called the _____.
- A. action variable.
 - B. control variable.
 - C. independent variable.
 - D. dependent variable.
112. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates the _____ and then looks for an effect of that manipulation by measuring the _____.
- A. dependent variable; independent variable
 - B. control variable; experimental variable
 - C. experimental variable; control variable
 - D. independent variable; dependent variable
113. In an experiment to assess the relationship between nutrition and intelligence, one group of campers is given a power bar containing a special vitamin supplement on a daily basis. A second group of children is given an identical-looking power bar but without the vitamins. Later, all children are given an IQ test. In this experiment, the children's scores on the IQ test are the _____.
- A. independent variable.
 - B. cross-sequential variable.
 - C. dependent variable.
 - D. control variable.
114. A youth sports league is involved in a study in which one group of coaches is given instruction covering developmental considerations of teaching children and another group receives no such training. The coaches are assigned to different groups of children for two weeks. At the end of the two weeks, each group of children is interviewed to assess their level of satisfaction with their sport experience. In this study, the type of training the coaches received is considered the _____.
- A. independent variable.
 - B. dependent variable.
 - C. extraneous variable.
 - D. control variable.
115. An advantage of experimental methods of research over nonexperimental methods is that experimental methods _____.
- A. do not require a control group.
 - B. require less participants.
 - C. can establish cause-and-effect relationships.
 - D. are lifelike and intuitive.
116. The major difference between a laboratory experiment and a field experiment is the degree of _____.
- A. control.
 - B. manipulation.
 - C. random assignment.
 - D. correlation.

117. The research team at University Hospital wants to ensure that their research results can be verified by others through replication. What research technique should they use?
- A. natural experiment
 - B. laboratory experiment
 - C. case study
 - D. cross-sectional naturalistic observation
118. A researcher who studies identical twins separated at birth and reared in different environments is using a
- A. laboratory experiment.
 - B. field experiment.
 - C. natural experiment.
 - D. correlational experiment.
119. Natural experiments compare people who have been divided into separate groups
- A. through random sampling.
 - B. through matching.
 - C. by the researcher.
 - D. due to accidental life circumstances.
120. Which of the following is a shortcoming of the laboratory experimental approach to understanding human development?
- A. It is often difficult to randomly assign subjects to different treatment conditions.
 - B. Experiments rarely inform us about cause-and-effect relationships.
 - C. This technique does not work well for the study of aggression.
 - D. The results may not be applicable outside the experimental situation.
121. Over a 10-year period, a university professor followed the same group of school children, measuring their performance twice a year. Which method of data collection did he use?
- A. cross-sectional
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. cross-sequential
 - D. clinical
122. An experimenter measures the cognitive skills of 100 three-year-olds and compares the results with the skills exhibited by 100 seven-year-olds. This is an example of which research method?
- A. cross-sectional
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. sequential
 - D. clinical
123. Researchers realize that while it may provide invaluable information, a _____ study is time-consuming and expensive, and it has problems associated with attrition.
- A. longitudinal
 - B. cross-sectional
 - C. cross-sequential
 - D. clinical
124. An advantage of the cross-sectional research method is that it
- A. provides information about how the same person changes with age.
 - B. provides information about differences in behavior among people of different ages.
 - C. eliminates the effect of "cohort differences."
 - D. is more sensitive than the longitudinal method to individual behavioral change and stability.

125. Which of the following research methods was designed to deal with the disadvantages of both the longitudinal and the cross-sectional designs?
- A. life-span
 - B. clinical
 - C. sequential study
 - D. behavior sampling
126. A therapist is studying the behavior of children whose parents divorced six months before the children started school and children whose parents divorced two years before the children started school. Both groups of children will be followed and measured over the course of five years. This is an example of a _____ design.
- A. cross-sectional
 - B. sequential
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. life-span sampling
127. Dr. Knowles wants to assess the effectiveness of Ritalin, a drug used to treat hyperactivity and inattention. At the beginning of the school year, he gives a test of cognitive skills to two groups of children who are on the medication: third-graders and fifth-graders. He retests both groups at the end of the first semester and at the end of the school year. Dr. Knowles is using a _____ design.
- A. sequential
 - B. cross-sectional
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. time-sampling
128. Which of the following is NOT one of the ethical guidelines that a researcher must follow when conducting research with human subjects?
- A. right to privacy and confidentiality
 - B. right to informed consent
 - C. right to financial remuneration
 - D. right to self-esteem
129. A researcher is interested in the learning capabilities of children who are yelled at by an adult. She recruits a former drill sergeant to scream at a group of 7-year-olds while they learn a list of terms from a screen. What is the main problem with this study?
- A. There is no control group.
 - B. The dependent variable is not operationally defined.
 - C. It is unethical.
 - D. The study should be done with both a list of terms and math calculations.
130. When performing psychological research with children, a researcher's primary consideration must be
- A. research ethics.
 - B. using the correct research design.
 - C. random sampling.
 - D. operationally defining variables.
131. In research ethics, beneficence refers to
- A. the inclusion of diverse groups in research studies.
 - B. the obligation to maximize positive influences and minimize harm for subjects.
 - C. a guarantee of privacy.
 - D. all of the above

132. A theory is a coherent set of logically related concepts that seeks to organize, explain, and predict data. Explain the relationship between a theory and a hypothesis. Using Piaget's cognitive stages of development, give an example of a hypothesis that could be derived from one stage of the theory.
133. Imagine you are a new student teacher in a fourth-grade classroom. You have been asked to "back up" your lesson plans with the appropriate developmental theories. Define Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, and describe how it was influenced by and differed from Freud's psychosexual theory. Give an example of how you would apply each theory in a fourth-grade classroom.
134. Explain the difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning. Give an example of how each form of conditioning might be utilized in a preschool social situation.
135. Explain Piaget's cognitive stage theory. In your explanation, include the following terms: organization; schemes; assimilation; accommodation; and, equilibration.
136. Bronfenbrenner's bioecological theory and Vygotsky's sociocultural theory are considered to be contextual theories. Describe the similarities and the differences between them.

137. Describe each of the following research designs, and give an advantage and a disadvantage of each: case study; ethnographic study; correlational study; and, experiment.
138. Create a hypothetical experiment. In the experiment, identify each of the following components: hypothesis; independent variable; dependent variable; experimental group; and, control group.
139. Give an example of each of the following research designs: longitudinal study; cross-sectional study; and, sequential study.
140. Dr. Kain is preparing to study the effects of television viewing on middle-school-age children. List and explain three ethical principles that she must follow when performing research that uses young children as subjects.

ch02 Key

1. A theory is a set of
(p. 24) **A.** logically related statements seeking to describe, explain, and predict human behavior.
B. facts derived from research.
C. predictions about future outcomes.
D. opinions presented by a well-known authority in a field.

Guidepost: What purposes do theories serve and what are two basic issues on which developmental theorists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #1
Question Type: F

2. The statement, "If children learn aggression from models, then children who watch violent television shows should be more aggressive than children who watch nonviolent shows," is an example of a
(p. 24) **C.** hypothesis.
A. theory.
B. finding.
D. conclusion.

Guidepost: What purposes do theories serve and what are two basic issues on which developmental theorists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #2
Question Type: C

3. Before designing her research study, Dr. Bennett predicts that infants who have poor diets will have academic problems later in life. Dr. Bennett's prediction is an example of a(n)
(p. 24) **A.** hypothesis.
B. theory.
C. interpretation.
D. opinion.

Guidepost: What purposes do theories serve and what are two basic issues on which developmental theorists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #3
Question Type: C

4. Which of the following statements regarding current developmental research is least accurate?
(p. 24) **C.** Theories explain all human behavior.
A. Theories lead to hypotheses.
B. Hypotheses in the behavioral sciences need to be testable.
D. Testing hypotheses leads to theories.

Guidepost: What purposes do theories serve and what are two basic issues on which developmental theorists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #4
Question Type: C

5. Which of the following is NOT one of the three basic issues that theorists address when explaining child development?
(p. 24-26) **D.** viewing all development as culturally determined
A. assessing the relative weight of heredity and environment
B. determining whether children are active or passive in their own development
C. observing whether development is continuous

Guidepost: What purposes do theories serve and what are two basic issues on which developmental theorists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #5
Question Type: C

6. When she was one year old, Suzi had a vocabulary of 10 words. Now, at two years of age, she has a vocabulary of over 100 words. This reflects a(n) _____ developmental change.
(p. 26) **D.** quantitative
A. autonomous
B. bidirectional
C. qualitative

Guidepost: What purposes do theories serve and what are two basic issues on which developmental theorists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #6
Question Type: C

7. _____ was concerned with unconscious forces that motivate human behavior.

- (p. 27)
- A.** Sigmund Freud
 - B. Anna Freud
 - C. Erik H. Erikson
 - D. John B. Watson

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #7

Question Type: F

8. Freud theorized that people are motivated primarily by

- (p. 27)
- A. dreams.
 - B.** unconscious forces.
 - C. anxiety.
 - D. their environment.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #8

Question Type: F

9. Armond argues that unconscious forces motivate people to behave the way they do. Armond's position is similar to the _____ perspective of development.

- (p. 27)
- A. information-processing
 - B. learning
 - C. ethological
 - D.** psychoanalytic

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #9

Question Type: C

10. Psychoanalytical theory describes a specific element of personality that governs our early development and is present at birth. This element is referred to as the

- (p. 27)
- A. libido.
 - B.** id.
 - C. superego.
 - D. ego.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #10

Question Type: C

11. Young mothers who are up all night attending to the almost insatiable demands of their new babies are often frustrated by the infants' apparent tendency to operate on the "pleasure principle" (seeking the immediate gratification of desires). The pleasure principle is associated with the

- (p. 27)
- A.** id.
 - B. ego.
 - C. superego.
 - D. ego ideal.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #11

Question Type: C

12. Freud maintained that children develop in an unvarying sequence of _____ stages of development.

- (p. 27)
- A. psychosocial
 - B. psychoanalytic
 - C. unconscious
 - D.** psychosexual

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #12

Question Type: F

13. Freud proposed the following sequence of psychosexual stages of development:

(p. 27)

- A. anal; phallic; oral; latency; and, genital.
- B.** oral; anal; phallic; latency; and, genital.
- C. anal; oral; genital; latency; and, phallic.
- D. oral; latency; genital; anal; and, phallic.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #13

Question Type: F

14. According to Freud's theory, a 4-year-old child who has developed a sexual attachment for the opposite-sex parent and regards the same-sex parent as a rival is considered to be in the _____ stage of psychosexual development.

(p. 27)

- A. oral
- B. anal
- C.** phallic
- D. latency

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #14

Question Type: C

15. According to Freud, as the _____ develops during the first year of life, the part of the personality that operates on the "reality principle" becomes more evident in the baby's behavior.

(p. 27)

- A. id
- B.** ego
- C. superego
- D. conscience

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #15

Question Type: F

16. Joseph hits his brother with a toy while playing and feels guilty about it afterwards. According to Freud, these feelings reflect the operation of the _____

(p. 27)

- A. id.
- B. ego.
- C.** superego.
- D. defense mechanism.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #16

Question Type: C

17. Keesha is worried that her mother will find out that she accidentally broke her brother's truck. She is starting to develop a conscience. Which of the following psychosexual stages is most similar to what is called "conscience"?

(p. 27)

- A. id
- B. ego
- C.** superego
- D. libido

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #17

Question Type: C

18. Mrs. Dobber loves teaching the fourth grade. She believes that fourth graders are at a stage of psychosexual development characterized by relative calm. This stage is called the _____ stage and occurs during middle childhood.

(p. 28)

- A. inactive
- B. childhood
- C.** latency
- D. stable

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #18

Question Type: C

19. Each of Erikson's stages of development involves a major issue that is important at a particular time.
(p. 28) Erikson initially referred to these issues as
- A. traumas.
 - B. crises.**
 - C. maturational steps.
 - D. phases.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #19
Question Type: F

20. A major distinction between Freud's and Erikson's views of development is that Erikson
(p. 28)
- A. emphasized female development, whereas Freud emphasized male development.
 - B. saw development as a life-long process, whereas Freud emphasized early experiences.**
 - C. emphasized unconscious processes, whereas Freud focused on conscious processes.
 - D. emphasized biological factors, whereas Freud emphasized cultural factors.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #20
Question Type: C

21. Darius has a great deal of respect for his grandparents and the high level of activity that they maintain.
(p. 28) As an assignment for a developmental psychology class, he interviewed them to learn more about their life experiences. They indicated that while they had gone through a number of different stages of development, they had never stopped developing. Which of the following theoretical perspectives does this view reflect?
- A. Freud's psychosexual theory
 - B. Erikson's psychosocial theory**
 - C. Bandura's social learning theory
 - D. Bowlby's ethological theory

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #21
Question Type: A

22. In Erikson's theory of development, there are ___ stages of psychosocial development.
(p. 28)
- A. 3
 - B. 5
 - C. 8**
 - D. 12

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #22
Question Type: F

23. Erikson did not agree with Freud's emphasis on psychosexual development. In his own work, Erikson
(p. 28) placed greater emphasis on
- A. physical development.
 - B. intellectual development.
 - C. the role of parents.
 - D. social and cultural influences.**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #23
Question Type: C

24. A long-lasting change in behavior as a result of experience or adaptation to the environment is
(p. 29) called
- A. modification.
 - B. cognition.
 - C. learning.**
 - D. behaviorism.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #24
Question Type: F

25. Behaviorists look for events that will determine whether or not a particular behavior will be repeated.
(p. 30) This mental link is referred to as
- A.** associative learning.
 - B. unconscious learning.
 - C. intelligence.
 - D. personality.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #25
Question Type: F

26. Every time Tanya leaves 2-year-old Timmy at day care, Timmy cries. Tanya always hands Timmy to the same teacher. She notices that Timmy now starts to cry when he sees this teacher from a distance. This is an example of
- A.** classical conditioning.
 - B. operant conditioning.
 - C. rewarded behavior.
 - D. negative reinforcement.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #26
Question Type: A

27. Daniel was embarrassed by his coach for not making a basket during an important game. Since then, whenever he gets the ball and heads down the court, he gets an overwhelming feeling of anxiety that prevents him from thinking clearly when he tries to shoot the ball. This is an example of
- A. operant conditioning.
 - B.** classical conditioning.
 - C. social learning.
 - D. intermittent reinforcement.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #27
Question Type: A

28. When John B. Watson trained "Little Albert" to be afraid of small furry animals, he used
- A.** classical conditioning.
 - B. negative reinforcement.
 - C. shaping behavior.
 - D. intermittent reinforcement.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #28
Question Type: F

29. Mr. Whitford's fifth-grade students sit quietly and continue doing their work when Mr. Whitford leaves the room because he promises to reward them with more recess time if they do so. The principle that an organism will repeat behaviors when these behaviors are reinforced is called
- A. classical conditioning.
 - B.** operant conditioning.
 - C. the pleasure principle.
 - D. the reality principle.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #29
Question Type: C

30. Marissa really wants to be in the school play but does not enjoy having to memorize lines. Two weeks before the play is scheduled, her father implements a reward system. As soon as Marissa learns her lines, she does not have to help with the dishes until the play is over. Marissa increases her efforts in practice and learns the lines thoroughly in two days. This is an example of
- A. classical conditioning.
 - B.** operant conditioning.
 - C. social learning.
 - D. psychodynamic learning.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #30
Question Type: A

31. B. F. Skinner and other behaviorists maintain that human behavior is determined by
(p. 31) A. defense mechanisms.
B. self-actualization.
C. unconscious conflicts.
D. conditioning.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #31
Question Type: F

32. _____ was the behavioral psychologist who formulated the principles of operant conditioning
(p. 31) while working with rats and pigeons.
A. John B. Watson
B. Sidney Pressey
C. B. F. Skinner
D. Ivan Pavlov

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #32
Question Type: F

33. Larry wants his daughter to put her seat belt on when she gets in the car, so he smiles and gives her a
(p. 31) hug each time she accomplishes the task. A consequence of any behavior that increases the likelihood of that behavior being repeated is called
A. punishment.
B. reinforcement.
C. aversion.
D. classical conditioning.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #33
Question Type: C

34. An example of negative reinforcement is
(p. 32) A. shouting, "No!" as a consequence of bad behavior.
B. spanking as a consequence of bad behavior.
C. increasing a child's allowance as a consequence of good behavior.
D. canceling a disliked household chore as a consequence of good behavior.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #34
Question Type: C

35. June's mother needs someone in the family to assume responsibility for the family's pet rat. June's
(p. 32) current job, which she really dislikes, is taking the garbage out. Her mother says that if June will take care of the rat, she will assign another sibling to take out the garbage. June agrees immediately, because she will do anything to get out of emptying the garbage. From a behavioral viewpoint, June's decision is based on
A. classical conditioning.
B. positive reinforcement.
C. negative reinforcement.
D. vicarious reinforcement.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #35
Question Type: A

36. The parents of 15-month-old Helen want to discourage her thumb sucking. When Helen takes
(p. 31) her thumb out of her mouth, they give her a small cup of raisins, which she loves. The raisins represent
A. a conditioned stimulus.
B. an unconditioned stimulus.
C. a neutral stimulus.
D. reinforcement.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #36
Question Type: C

37. Two-year-old Eric throws a tantrum whenever he is placed in his car seat. To calm him down, his mother has started giving him a lollipop. In effect, his mother is
- A. extinguishing tantrums.
 - B. reinforcing tantrums.**
 - C. using classical conditioning.
 - D. using shaping.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #37
Question Type: A

38. Every time Billy tries to open the kitchen cupboard, he gets his fingers pinched in the door. Eventually, Billy no longer tries to open the cupboard door. This is an example of
- A. negative reinforcement.
 - B. intermittent reinforcement.
 - C. punishment.**
 - D. conditioning.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #38
Question Type: A

39. To get Michelle to clean her room more often, her parents gave her a piece of candy each time she picked up her toys. This resulted in more frequent room cleaning. However, when her parents stopped giving her candy, Michelle's room-cleaning behavior gradually became less frequent. The weakening of the room-cleaning behavior is called
- A. intermittent reinforcement.
 - B. extinction.**
 - C. punishment.
 - D. negative reinforcement.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #39
Question Type: A

40. Whenever Milo had a tantrum, his father would pick him up and comfort him. Now that he is in preschool, his teachers ignore his tantrums, and over time his tantrums have decreased in frequency. In the language of operant conditioning, we would say that Milo's tantrum behavior is being _____ in preschool.
- A. negatively reinforced
 - B. punished
 - C. extinguished**
 - D. aversively conditioned

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #40
Question Type: A

41. When a principal in a school uses operant conditioning to eliminate students' undesirable behaviors, he is implementing
- A. classical conditioning.
 - B. punishment.
 - C. behavior modification.**
 - D. reinforcement.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #41
Question Type: C

42. First, Jacob is praised when he points to his wet diaper. Then, Jacob is praised only if he speaks up before he is wet. Finally, Jacob is praised only when he uses the toilet. This is an example of
- A. extinction.
 - B. behavior modification.**
 - C. negative reinforcement.
 - D. aversive conditioning.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #42
Question Type: C

43. The principles of social-learning theory were developed by
(p. 31) A. B. F. Skinner.
B. Carl Rogers.
C. John B. Watson.
D. Albert Bandura.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #43
Question Type: F

44. Albert Bandura suggested that the most important element in how children learn a language, deal with aggression, develop a sense of morality, and learn gender-appropriate behavior is
(p. 32) A. classical conditioning.
B. observation and imitation.
C. punishment of inappropriate behavior.
D. shaping of appropriate behavior.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #44
Question Type: C

45. Children have a tendency to imitate the adults they admire even if some of the observed behavior is not appropriate. This process is known as
(p. 32) A. behavior modification.
B. assimilation.
C. adaptation.
D. social learning.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #45
Question Type: C

46. Roberto's favorite type of music is American Jazz. After seeing a classmate teased mercilessly after mentioning she loved to listen to classical music, Roberto decided that he would keep quiet about his musical preferences. Roberto's decision is a result of
(p. 33) A. classical conditioning.
B. operant conditioning.
C. social learning.
D. psychodynamic learning.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #46
Question Type: A

47. By receiving feedback on their behavior, children gradually form standards for judging their own actions. They begin to develop
(p. 32) **A. a sense of self-efficacy.**
B. a psychoanalytic viewpoint.
C. social-learning skills.
D. a sense of self-esteem.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #47
Question Type: C

48. The perspective on human behavior that is concerned with thought processes and the behavior that reflects these processes is called the _____ perspective.
(p. 32) **A. cognitive**
B. feedback
C. behavioral
D. intellectual

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #48
Question Type: F

49. Which theory portrays people as active in their own learning and emphasizes qualitative and quantitative changes?
(p. 33)
- A. behaviorist
 - B. cognitive**
 - C. psychoanalytic
 - D. social-learning

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #49
Question Type: F

50. Neo-Piagetian theories combine both cognitive stage theories and _____ theories.
(p. 32)
- A. social cognitive
 - B. information-processing**
 - C. behavioral
 - D. mechanistic

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #50
Question Type: C

51. Which of the following are the two major points of Piaget's cognitive perspective?
(p. 32-33)
- A. People are controlled by their environment, and behavior develops in a specific order.
 - B. People are active in their development, and behavior is random at any developmental stage.
 - C. People are active in their development, and behavior develops in a specific order.**
 - D. People are controlled by their environment, and behavior is random at any developmental stage.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #51
Question Type: C

52. Which of the following is NOT a general principle of Piaget's theory of cognitive development?
(p. 32-33)
- A. Children proceed through the same developmental stages in the same order.
 - B. Individuals reach each stage according to their own timetable.
 - C. If overgratification occurs at a particular stage, fixation may result.**
 - D. Each stage represents a qualitative change from one type of thinking to another.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #52
Question Type: F

53. Anabelle knows that after she is fed her bottle, she is patted on the back and put down to sleep. This organized pattern of behavior is called
(p. 33)
- A. equilibration.
 - B. accommodation.
 - C. assimilation.
 - D. a scheme.**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #53
Question Type: C

54. According to Piaget, a child builds internal representations of the world called schemes, and develops these into an integrated network of cognitive structures through the process of
(p. 33)
- A. assimilation.
 - B. accommodation.
 - C. organization.**
 - D. equilibration.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #54
Question Type: F

55. (p. 33) When Ms. Drew teaches a new concept to her students, she always tries to make a connection to something that they already understand. According to Piaget, which of the following is she utilizing?
- A. information processing
 - B. accommodation
 - C. equilibration
 - D. assimilation**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #55
Question Type: C

56. (p. 33) According to Piaget, the process of changing existing schemes to adjust to new information is called
- A. organization.
 - B. accommodation.**
 - C. assimilation.
 - D. disequilibrium.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #56
Question Type: F

57. (p. 33) Four-year-old Adam sees cows in a field. His mother points to them and says, "Cows." Later, Adam sees goats for the first time and calls them cows. Adam is demonstrating Piaget's concept of
- A. equilibration.
 - B. accommodation.
 - C. adaptation.
 - D. assimilation.**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #57
Question Type: C

58. (p. 33) Frederika is learning to play a musical instrument. She struggles at first because the experience is unlike anything she has been associated with previously. Slowly she begins to make progress. This best demonstrates Piaget's concept of
- A. assimilation.
 - B. accommodation.**
 - C. vicarious reinforcement.
 - D. object permanence.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #58
Question Type: A

59. (p. 33) According to Piaget, children change their ways of thinking to adapt to new experiences because of the need for
- A. satisfaction of id impulses.
 - B. equilibrium.**
 - C. a stable sense of identity.
 - D. approval from their parents.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #59
Question Type: C

60. (p. 33) Which of the following is NOT a criticism of Piaget's theory of development?
- A. It pays little attention to emotional development.
 - B. It pays little attention to the influence of education on intellectual development.
 - C. It overestimates the cognitive abilities of young children.**
 - D. It does not say much about individual differences in ability.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #60
Question Type: F

61. Sociocultural theory, developed by _____, stresses a child's active involvement with their environment.
(p. 33)
- A. Urie Bronfenbrenner
 - B. Jean Piaget
 - C. Lev Vygotsky**
 - D. Margaret Mead

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #61
Question Type: F

62. _____ developed the concept of the "zone of proximal development" to explain the gap between what a child is already able to do and what he or she is not quite ready to do alone.
(p. 34)
- A. Sigmund Freud
 - B. Neal Miller
 - C. Konrad Lorenz
 - D. Lev Vygotsky**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #62
Question Type: F

63. Ray wants to learn to work on automobile engines but encounters problems when he begins his new class. He has no knowledge of how engines work and does not know the names of the parts. His teacher sees that despite these problems, Ray is very motivated. Ray and the teacher spend time during and after class on improving his deficiencies. By the end of the semester, Ray does much better, and although he may not have a future in building high-performance engines, he is more than competent. Ray's improvement reflects the concept of
(p. 34)
- A. zone of proximal development.**
 - B. equilibration.
 - C. information processing.
 - D. social learning.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #63
Question Type: A

64. Paul's mother has been teaching him to bake bread. She tells him, "I will help you follow the recipe a few more times, but soon you will have to try it on your own." According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, Paul's mother is engaging in
(p. 34)
- A. intermittent reinforcement.
 - B. imprinting.
 - C. scaffolding.**
 - D. equilibration.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #64
Question Type: A

65. Tom volunteers to teach children how to play basketball. He finds that when he first tries to teach a skill, such as shooting the ball, he sometimes has to literally place the children's feet in the correct position. Generally, the more he works with the children, and the more knowledge they acquire, the less support he has to provide. This is an example of
(p. 34)
- A. classical conditioning.
 - B. information processing.
 - C. equilibration.
 - D. scaffolding.**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #65
Question Type: A

66. (p. 34) A major distinction between Piaget's cognitive development theory and the information-processing approach is that Piaget
- A. saw development as continuous, whereas the information-processing approach views development as occurring in distinct stages.
 - B. saw development as an active process, whereas the information-processing approach views the organism as passive.
 - C. focused on perception, whereas the information-processing approach focuses on thinking and memory.
 - D.** saw development as occurring in stages, whereas the information-processing approach sees development as continuous.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #66
Question Type: F

67. (p. 34) The information-processing approach to explaining cognitive development compares the brain to
- a
 - A. calculator.
 - B.** computer.
 - C. modem.
 - D. telephone.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #67
Question Type: F

68. (p. 34) Those who ascribe to the _____ approach attempt to explain cognitive development by observing and analyzing mental processes involved in perceiving information.
- A. social cognitive
 - B.** information-processing
 - C. social learning
 - D. behavioral

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #68
Question Type: F

69. (p. 35) According to the _____ perspective, development can be understood only when individual behavior is observed as it interacts with the environment.
- A. environmental
 - B.** contextual
 - C. interactive
 - D. behavioral

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #69
Question Type: F

70. (p. 35) University students are studying the subtle differences between mannerisms of students in a school in the deep South and a school in the Northeast. They begin to realize that in order to understand these differences they must consider the social settings in which the students live. This is an example of the _____ perspective.
- A.** contextual
 - B. cognitive
 - C. information-processing
 - D. psychodynamic

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #70
Question Type: A

71. _____ developed the bioecological perspective of human development which includes five interlocking contextual systems.
(p. 35)
- A. Vygotsky
 - B. Pavlov
 - C. Bronfenbrenner**
 - D. Piaget

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #71
Question Type: F

72. Bronfenbrenner's _____ approach examines the layers of social systems and how these layers interact.
(p. 35)
- A. interactionist
 - B. bioecological**
 - C. behaviorist
 - D. cognitive

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #72
Question Type: F

73. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were both laid off from their high-paying positions when the factory in their town shut down. Both found new jobs, but they are now working far more hours for much less money. The stress is showing at home. A child's question that once brought a patient response now triggers a terse retort. The family's home is simply not the nurturing environment that it once was. Which of the following perspectives best explains this situation?
(p. 36)
- A. bioecological**
 - B. ethological
 - C. information-processing
 - D. cognitive

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #73
Question Type: A

74. Piaget and his wife kept journals noting how their children developed and interacted with one another in the home. According to the bioecological approach, Piaget was studying the children in their _____
(p. 36)
- A. microsystem.**
 - B. mesosystem.
 - C. exosystem.
 - D. macrosystem.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #74
Question Type: C

75. Dr. Adams, who ascribes to the bioecological approach to human development, is studying the relationship between the quality of parent-child interactions in the home and the success of children in school. Dr. Adams is studying development at the _____ level of environmental influence.
(p. 36)
- A. microsystem
 - B. mesosystem**
 - C. exosystem
 - D. macrosystem

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #75
Question Type: C

76. The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe in the 1990s significantly altered most government institutions there. According to the bioecological approach, this fact reflects a change in people's _____
(p. 36)
- A. microsystem.
 - B. mesosystem.
 - C. endosystem.
 - D. macrosystem.**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #76
Question Type: C

77. (p. 36) Oliver traveled from city to city throughout the school year because his parents were circus performers. Dr. Zsilak studied Oliver and many other children in traveling shows to see if frequent moves from one town to another influenced the children's emotional development. According to the bioecological approach, Dr. Zsilak studied the children's
- A. exosystem.
 - B. chronosystem.
 - C. macrosystem.**
 - D. minisystem.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #77
Question Type: C

78. (p. 36) Over time, the relative importance of peers and parents to the developing child changes. Which level of the bioecological theory accounts for this?
- A. microsystem
 - B. chronosystem**
 - C. macrosystem
 - D. exosystem

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #78
Question Type: C

79. (p. 36) Which of the following perspectives emphasizes the idea that species-specific behaviors enhance the survival of that species?
- A. behaviorist
 - B. social-cognitive
 - C. contextual
 - D. ethological**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #79
Question Type: F

80. (p. 36-37) Your psychology professor claims that attachment between an infant and a caregiver must occur during a critical period to ensure normal development. Which developmental perspective does your professor support?
- A. behaviorist
 - B. ethological**
 - C. psychoanalytic
 - D. informative-processing

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #80
Question Type: C

81. (p. 37) Individuals with traits better adapted to their environments survive; those less adapted do not. This statement demonstrates the process of
- A. survival of the fittest.**
 - B. ethological development.
 - C. psychoanalytic development.
 - D. informative maturation.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #81
Question Type: C

82. (p. 37) _____ extended ethological principles to the study of human development, focusing attention on the mother-infant bond.
- A. Mary Ainsworth
 - B. John Bowlby**
 - C. Konrad Lorenz
 - D. Niko Tinbergen

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #82
Question Type: F

83. (p. 38) Ramona is walking in a mall when she notices a distressed-looking infant in a stroller. The infant's facial expression engrosses Ramona, and she immediately looks around to see if an adult is there to help the infant. The infant's mother is indeed right there, and Ramona moves on, but the image stays with her. She begins to wonder if humans have some innate ability to communicate with facial expressions that provides an evolutionary advantage. Which of the following theoretical schools might support Ramona's idea?
- A.** evolutionary development
 - B. bioecological
 - C. sociocultural
 - D. cognitive

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #83
Question Type: A

84. (p. 39) Which of the following statements reflects a view expressed by Margaret Mead?
- A. The study of children is dry and abstract.
 - B. A cross-cultural perspective is unlikely to reveal universal patterns.
 - C. Theories and research are best treated as distinct entities.
 - D.** Observations are products of individuals who may be influenced by their own backgrounds.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #84
Question Type: C

85. (p. 39) The scientific method, as applied in any field of study, is based on which of the following elements?
- A. observation and recording of data
 - B. testing of alternative hypotheses
 - C. widespread public dissemination of results
 - D.** all of the above

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #85
Question Type: F

86. (p. 39-40) Dr. Gyorgy from Hungary has decided to study the effects of travel on the lives of Hungarian circus performers. The two key issues that he must first address are
- A. the importance of the study and where he will publish his findings.
 - B. his knowledge of circus performers and his knowledge of the effects of travel.
 - C. public opinion of this topic and his own bias.
 - D.** how the participants will be chosen and how the data will be collected.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #86
Question Type: C

87. (p. 39) When conducting research, scientists typically study a _____ and generalize the results to a _____.
- A.** sample; population
 - B. nonnormative group; normative group
 - C. population; sample
 - D. cohort; sample

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #87
Question Type: F

88. (p. 39) One of the most reliable sampling methods is the use of
- A. assigned groups.
 - B. matched groups.
 - C.** random selection.
 - D. population interest groups.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #88
Question Type: F

89. Dr. Slocum wants to conduct a study that analyzes teen addiction to smoking. All smoking-addicted teens represent the _____; those teens who participate in the study represent the _____.
- (p. 39)
- A. sample; population
 - B. population; sample**
 - C. control group; experimental group
 - D. experimental group; control group

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #89
Question Type: C

90. Dolores works in a pediatrics ward and has decided to investigate whether or not the level of nurse friendliness influences children's perceptions of their hospital experiences. For her research, which of the following would be the best operational definition of nurse friendliness?
- (p. 42)
- A. nice interactions with patients
 - B. pleasant appearance
 - C. concern for patients
 - D. number of times that the nurse smiles per time spent with the patient**

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #90
Question Type: A

91. When Maggie wanted to find out how children were punished at home, she conducted separate interviews of individual children and their parents. An advantage of this research design is that
- (p. 41)
- A. Maggie needed to interview only a few people to get a valid research sample.
 - B. Maggie needed to interview each set of parents and children only once.
 - C. Maggie could assess whether parents and child gave conflicting reports.**
 - D. it revealed causal relationships.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #91
Question Type: F

92. Which of the following is not an example of a self-report technique?
- (p. 41)
- A. questionnaire
 - B. diary or log
 - C. interview
 - D. observation**

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #92
Question Type: F

93. Jeremy has become interested in the interactions that children have with their parents in public places. He suspects that, when they are at the mall, children may interact differently with their fathers than they do with their mothers. He decides to watch the food court of a local mall and observe interaction patterns. Jeremy is using a
- (p. 41)
- A. naturalistic observation method.**
 - B. laboratory observation method.
 - C. control group.
 - D. participant observation method.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #93
Question Type: A

94. A psychology class participates in collecting data for a study by watching preschool teachers through a one-way mirror as they interact with children in a preschool classroom. This is an example of which research method?
- (p. 41)
- A. laboratory observation
 - B. case study
 - C. naturalistic observation**
 - D. clinical study

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #94
Question Type: A

95. (p. 41) Marcus works for a toy manufacturer and wants to determine if young boys and girls have different preferences for toys. His company is specific about what it is looking for and does not want to have the research disturbed by unplanned influences. Marcus should probably consider using the **A.** laboratory observation method.
B. participant observation method.
C. naturalistic observation method.
D. case study method.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #95
Question Type: A

96. (p. 41) Which of the following is NOT a problem associated with observational studies?
A. They cannot determine cause-and-effect relationships.
B. The subjects may alter their behavior when they know they are being observed.
C. It is impossible to gain information regarding relationships between variables.
D. Laboratory studies may not generalize to real life.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #96
Question Type: C

97. (p. 42) Which of the following is the best operational definition of a difficult test?
A. a test that is constructed by a mean professor
B. a test with challenging questions
C. a test that covers materials that are in the text, but not covered in class
D. a test with a class average of 70 or below

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #97
Question Type: C

98. (p. 42) The cognitive neuroscience approach to the study of human cognition focuses on
A. mind-altering drugs.
B. the brain.
C. the nervous system.
D. neurotransmitters.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #98
Question Type: F

99. (p. 42) Neuroscientists who use brain imaging and the actions of people with brain injuries to learn how neural pathways control behavior are part of an emerging interdisciplinary field that bridges both the brain and behavior. These researchers are referred to as
A. behaviorists.
B. psychiatrists.
C. social cognitive neuroscientists.
D. ethological researchers.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #99
Question Type: F

100. (p. 42) Raphael, age 60, suffered an unexplained seizure and severe behavioral changes, as well as impairment of some of his motor abilities. To identify areas of the brain that were involved in this event, researchers had him undergo a series of brain-imaging studies. They also had Raphael complete several tests of memory, language, and attention. These researchers are known as
A. behaviorists.
B. psychiatrists.
C. social cognitive neuroscientists.
D. ethological researchers.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #100
Question Type: A

101. A plan for conducting a scientific investigation is called a
(p. 43) **A.** research design.
B. hypothetical outline.
C. scientific projection.
D. research outcome.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #101
Question Type: F

102. When scientists study the life of an unusual or newsworthy individual to develop theories about
(p. 43-44) aberrant behavior, they are conducting a(n)
A. naturalistic observation.
B. case study.
C. interview.
D. experiment.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #102
Question Type: F

103. What type of research design should a researcher use if she wishes to determine if a statistical
(p. 44) relationship exists between variables?
A. qualitative
B. correlational
C. experimental
D. case study

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #103
Question Type: C

104. In a correlational study,
(p. 44-45) A. cause-and-effect relationships can be proven.
B. researchers ask people to state their opinions.
C. researchers observe people in their natural environment.
D. the relationship between two variables is measured.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #104
Question Type: F

105. A researcher determines that children whose parents read to them for more than one hour each day
(p. 44) have better grades than do children whose parents read to them for only a few minutes per day. What
can you conclude from this pattern of data?
A. Reading by parents causes children to do better in school.
B. Parental reading time and grades are positively correlated.
C. Parental reading time and grades are not correlated.
D. Good students cause their parents to spend more time reading to them.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #105
Question Type: F

106. A controlled procedure in which a researcher manipulates variables to learn how one affects another is
(p. 46) called a(n)
A. theory.
B. experiment.
C. naturalistic study.
D. correlation.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #106
Question Type: F

107. In an experimental study, researchers manipulate a(n) _____ variable to observe its effects on a(n) _____ variable.
(p. 46-47)
- A. control; independent
 - B. dependent; independent
 - C. independent; dependent**
 - D. dependent; control

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #107
Question Type: F

108. In an experimental study, the subjects who receive the treatment are referred to as the _____.
(p. 46)
- A. experimental group.**
 - B. control group.
 - C. dependent group.
 - D. independent group.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #108
Question Type: F

109. In an experimental study, the subjects who do NOT receive the treatment are referred to as the _____.
(p. 46)
- A. experimental group.
 - B. control group.**
 - C. dependent group.
 - D. independent group.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #109
Question Type: F

110. A group of children is given special training on how to handle their anger. A second group is treated the same as the first group except they do not receive the special training. Those given the training comprise the _____, and those who receive no training comprise the _____.
(p. 46)
- A. experimental group; control group**
 - B. control group; experimental group
 - C. dependent group; independent group
 - D. independent group; dependent group

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #110
Question Type: F

111. Children were asked to drink an extra glass of milk each day to see if their memories improved over time. In this experiment, the milk is called the _____.
(p. 46-47)
- A. action variable.
 - B. control variable.
 - C. independent variable.**
 - D. dependent variable.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #111
Question Type: C

112. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates the _____ and then looks for an effect of that manipulation by measuring the _____.
(p. 46-47)
- A. dependent variable; independent variable
 - B. control variable; experimental variable
 - C. experimental variable; control variable
 - D. independent variable; dependent variable**

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #112
Question Type: F

113. In an experiment to assess the relationship between nutrition and intelligence, one group of campers is given a power bar containing a special vitamin supplement on a daily basis. A second group of children is given an identical-looking power bar but without the vitamins. Later, all children are given an IQ test. In this experiment, the children's scores on the IQ test are the
- A. independent variable.
 - B. cross-sequential variable.
 - C. dependent variable.**
 - D. control variable.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #113
Question Type: A

114. A youth sports league is involved in a study in which one group of coaches is given instruction covering developmental considerations of teaching children and another group receives no such training. The coaches are assigned to different groups of children for two weeks. At the end of the two weeks, each group of children is interviewed to assess their level of satisfaction with their sport experience. In this study, the type of training the coaches received is considered the
- A. independent variable.**
 - B. dependent variable.
 - C. extraneous variable.
 - D. control variable.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #114
Question Type: A

115. An advantage of experimental methods of research over nonexperimental methods is that
- A. do not require a control group.
 - B. require less participants.
 - C. can establish cause-and-effect relationships.**
 - D. are lifelike and intuitive.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #115
Question Type: F

116. The major difference between a laboratory experiment and a field experiment is the degree of
- A. control.**
 - B. manipulation.
 - C. random assignment.
 - D. correlation.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #116
Question Type: F

117. The research team at University Hospital wants to ensure that their research results can be verified by others through replication. What research technique should they use?
- A. natural experiment
 - B. laboratory experiment**
 - C. case study
 - D. cross-sectional naturalistic observation

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #117
Question Type: C

118. A researcher who studies identical twins separated at birth and reared in different environments is using a
- A. laboratory experiment.
 - B. field experiment.
 - C. natural experiment.**
 - D. correlational experiment.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #118
Question Type: C

119. Natural experiments compare people who have been divided into separate groups
(p. 47-48) A. through random sampling.
B. through matching.
C. by the researcher.
D. due to accidental life circumstances.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #119
Question Type: F

120. Which of the following is a shortcoming of the laboratory experimental approach to understanding
(p. 48) human development?
A. It is often difficult to randomly assign subjects to different treatment conditions.
B. Experiments rarely inform us about cause-and-effect relationships.
C. This technique does not work well for the study of aggression.
D. The results may not be applicable outside the experimental situation.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #120
Question Type: C

121. Over a 10-year period, a university professor followed the same group of school children, measuring
(p. 48) their performance twice a year. Which method of data collection did he use?
A. cross-sectional
B. longitudinal
C. cross-sequential
D. clinical

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #121
Question Type: C

122. An experimenter measures the cognitive skills of 100 three-year-olds and compares the results with
(p. 49) the skills exhibited by 100 seven-year-olds. This is an example of which research method?
A. cross-sectional
B. longitudinal
C. sequential
D. clinical

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #122
Question Type: C

123. Researchers realize that while it may provide invaluable information, a _____ study is time-
(p. 48) consuming and expensive, and it has problems associated with attrition.
A. longitudinal
B. cross-sectional
C. cross-sequential
D. clinical

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #123
Question Type: F

124. An advantage of the cross-sectional research method is that it
(p. 48) A. provides information about how the same person changes with age.
B. provides information about differences in behavior among people of different ages.
C. eliminates the effect of "cohort differences."
D. is more sensitive than the longitudinal method to individual behavioral change and stability.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #124
Question Type: F

125. Which of the following research methods was designed to deal with the disadvantages of both the longitudinal and the cross-sectional designs?
(p. 49)
- A. life-span
 - B. clinical
 - C. sequential study**
 - D. behavior sampling

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #125
Question Type: F

126. A therapist is studying the behavior of children whose parents divorced six months before the children started school and children whose parents divorced two years before the children started school. Both groups of children will be followed and measured over the course of five years. This is an example of a _____ design.
(p. 49)
- A. cross-sectional
 - B. sequential**
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. life-span sampling

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #126
Question Type: A

127. Dr. Knowles wants to assess the effectiveness of Ritalin, a drug used to treat hyperactivity and inattention. At the beginning of the school year, he gives a test of cognitive skills to two groups of children who are on the medication: third-graders and fifth-graders. He retests both groups at the end of the first semester and at the end of the school year. Dr. Knowles is using a _____ design.
(p. 49)
- A. sequential**
 - B. cross-sectional
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. time-sampling

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #127
Question Type: A

128. Which of the following is NOT one of the ethical guidelines that a researcher must follow when conducting research with human subjects?
(p. 50)
- A. right to privacy and confidentiality
 - B. right to informed consent
 - C. right to financial remuneration**
 - D. right to self-esteem

Guidepost: What ethical problems may arise in research on children?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #128
Question Type: F

129. A researcher is interested in the learning capabilities of children who are yelled at by an adult. She recruits a former drill sergeant to scream at a group of 7-year-olds while they learn a list of terms from a screen. What is the main problem with this study?
(p. 50)
- A. There is no control group.
 - B. The dependent variable is not operationally defined.
 - C. It is unethical.**
 - D. The study should be done with both a list of terms and math calculations.

Guidepost: What ethical problems may arise in research on children?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #129
Question Type: C

130. When performing psychological research with children, a researcher's primary consideration must be
(p. 50)
- A. research ethics.**
 - B. using the correct research design.
 - C. random sampling.
 - D. operationally defining variables.

Guidepost: What ethical problems may arise in research on children?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #130
Question Type: F

131. In research ethics, beneficence refers to
(p. 50) A. the inclusion of diverse groups in research studies.
B. the obligation to maximize positive influences and minimize harm for subjects.
C. a guarantee of privacy.
D. all of the above

*Guidepost: What ethical problems may arise in research on children?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #131
Question Type: F*

132. A theory is a coherent set of logically related concepts that seeks to organize, explain, and predict data. Explain the relationship between a theory and a hypothesis. Using Piaget's cognitive stages of development, give an example of a hypothesis that could be derived from one stage of the theory.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: What purposes do theories serve and what are two basic issues on which developmental theorists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #132*

133. Imagine you are a new student teacher in a fourth-grade classroom. You have been asked to "back up" your lesson plans with the appropriate developmental theories. Define Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, and describe how it was influenced by and differed from Freud's psychosexual theory. Give an example of how you would apply each theory in a fourth-grade classroom.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #133*

134. Explain the difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning. Give an example of how each form of conditioning might be utilized in a preschool social situation.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #134*

135. Explain Piaget's cognitive stage theory. In your explanation, include the following terms: organization; schemes; assimilation; accommodation; and, equilibration.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #135*

136. Bronfenbrenner's bioecological theory and Vygotsky's sociocultural theory are considered to be contextual theories. Describe the similarities and the differences between them.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on child development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #136*

137. Describe each of the following research designs, and give an advantage and a disadvantage of each: case study; ethnographic study; correlational study; and, experiment.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #137*

138. Create a hypothetical experiment. In the experiment, identify each of the following components: hypothesis; independent variable; dependent variable; experimental group; and, control group.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #138*

139. Give an example of each of the following research designs: longitudinal study; cross-sectional study; and, sequential study.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study children, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #139*

140. Dr. Kain is preparing to study the effects of television viewing on middle-school-age children. List and explain three ethical principles that she must follow when performing research that uses young children as subjects.

Answer will vary

*Guidepost: What ethical problems may arise in research on children?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #140*

ch02 Summary

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