

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Which of the following is NOT considered a primary component of cognitive development? 1) _____
A) Storing and retrieving memories B) Processing information
C) Communicating with language D) Coordinating muscle activity
- 2) Preschool teachers are interested in how 3- and 4-year-olds play and make friends with others. 2) _____
These teachers are interested in children's
A) information processing skills. B) ego development.
C) cognitive development. D) socioemotional development.
- 3) Which of the following is most likely due to a person's "nature"? 3) _____
A) Religious beliefs B) Eye color
C) TV viewing habits D) Language spoken
- 4) "Nature" mainly refers to 4) _____
A) the influence of parents and others. B) nutrition and medical care.
C) cultural heritage and diversity. D) genetics and biology.
- 5) Which of the following statements regarding the "nature vs. nurture" controversy is TRUE? 5) _____
A) It is now easy for psychologists to determine that "nature" plays a larger role in development than "nurture" does.
B) The relative roles of biology and environment in human development have been debated for years.
C) Psychological studies of identical and fraternal twins indicate overwhelming support for the "nurture" position.
D) Scientists have emphasized the importance of biology since the development of DNA testing in the late 20th century.
- 6) John Watson's argument that he could train a child to be any type of specialist he chose reflected his belief that the most important influence on a child's behavior is/are 6) _____
A) behavior genetics. B) nature.
C) learning. D) his or her innate intelligence.
- 7) In the field of behavior genetics, researchers study 7) _____
A) how parents and other adults influence behavior.
B) how genes behave when combined with other genes.
C) the relative roles of nature and nurture.
D) only the impact of DNA and other genetic factors.

- 8) The argument that development is influenced either by nature or by nurture 8) _____
A) was cast aside as a major controversy as it became clear that neither side could completely explain human behavior.
B) is still a major point of contention and controversy within the field of child development in the 21st century.
C) is of no theoretical or practical interest to individuals who study child development today.
D) was clearly resolved in the 1950s by researchers who argued that humans are totally determined by their experiences.
- 9) The fact that IQ scores are more similar among identical twins than among fraternal twins 9) _____
A) shows the influence of nurture on children's intellectual development.
B) shows the influence of nature on children's intellectual development.
C) suggests that siblings treated similarly will be similar in achievement.
D) suggests that siblings of the same gender are more intellectually similar.
- 10) Janae is shy, so not many children talk to her. Because of this, she then feels rejected by her peers. 10) _____
This scenario demonstrates
A) a reciprocal relationship. B) neuropsychology.
C) cross-sectional information. D) operant conditioning.
- 11) Which of the following statements regarding theories is TRUE? 11) _____
A) Theories summarize currently known facts.
B) Theories seldom allow for predictions to be made.
C) Theories remain stable despite scientific advances.
D) Theories can directly be proven to be either right or wrong.
- 12) Which of the following statements regarding psychoanalytic theory is TRUE? 12) _____
A) Psychoanalytic theory made little attempt to understand the impact of the unconscious mind.
B) The impact of genetics is a primary component of psychoanalytic theory.
C) The most prominent psychoanalytic theory was developed by Skinner.
D) Psychoanalytic theory profoundly shaped early ideas regarding child development.
- 13) To deal with some of his unconscious issues, Johann went to see Sigmund Freud. Which of these is 13) _____
NOT one of the techniques Freud would have used?
A) Hypnosis B) Dream interpretation
C) Classical conditioning D) Free association
- 14) Identify the correct historical order of emergence for the following theories. 14) _____
A) psychoanalytic, social learning, dynamic systems
B) behavioral, dynamic systems, neuropsychological
C) psychoanalytic, behavioral, neuropsychological
D) social learning, dynamic systems, psychoanalytic
- 15) According to psychoanalytic theory, in order to have a healthy personality 15) _____
A) the ego must balance the id and superego and be able to cope with external demands.
B) the id, ego, and superego must be eliminated during psychosexual development.
C) a person's superego must be stronger than the ego and id for moral development to occur.
D) a person's id must be stronger than the ego and superego to insure survival.

- 16) The psychoanalytic personality part responsible for our sense of morality is/are the 16) _____
A) ego. B) both the id and the ego.
C) superego. D) id.
- 17) Which of the following is the correct order of Freud's stages of psychosexual development? 17) _____
A) anal, oral, phallic, latency, genital B) oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
C) oral, anal, latency, phallic, genital D) latency, oral, anal, phallic, genital
- 18) According to the theory of psychosexual development, receiving too much or too little stimulation 18) _____
can cause
A) a fixation. B) erogenous confusion.
C) sexual exploration. D) a delay of gratification.
- 19) Learning to use the bathroom appropriately and waiting until morning to eat are examples of 19) _____
A) delay of gratification. B) unconscious sexual desires.
C) superego development. D) fixation.
- 20) Freud claimed that the successful resolution of the phallic stage and the Oedipus complex involves 20) _____
A) the sexual pursuit of one's peers. B) curbing one's hunger.
C) copying the same sex parent. D) using the bathroom appropriately.
- 21) Erikson theorized that the primary challenge facing newborns was 21) _____
A) developing a sense of patience. B) coping with unconscious sexual desires.
C) dealing with oral needs. D) struggling with trust issues.
- 22) Early behaviorists were interested in 22) _____
A) understanding children's thought processes.
B) ensuring that elements of the unconscious mind were more measurable.
C) helping psychology align itself more with theories of evolution.
D) making psychology more objective and scientific.
- 23) Which of the following stages of Erikson's theory does NOT occur during childhood or 23) _____
adolescence?
A) initiative vs. guilt B) identity vs. role confusion
C) autonomy vs. shame and doubt D) generativity vs. stagnation
- 24) In Pavlov's research with dogs, when salivation was elicited by the presentation of food, the food 24) _____
(meat powder) was
A) an unconditioned stimulus. B) a type of positive reinforcement.
C) a neutral stimulus. D) a conditioned response.
- 25) At first, Josh neither liked nor disliked the song "Hey There, Delilah." However, one day his 25) _____
girlfriend broke up with him while that song was playing. Now Josh gets sad each time he hears
that song. "Hey There, Delilah" has now become
A) a conditioned response. B) a conditioned stimulus.
C) an unconditioned response. D) an unconditioned stimulus.
- 26) Praise and hugs are typically examples of 26) _____
A) imprinting. B) ethology. C) fixations. D) reinforcement.

- 27) Mark is babysitting five-year-old Sarah who throws tantrums in order to get her way. If Mark gives in to Sarah's demands in order to make her tantrums stop, Sarah's negative behavior is most likely being _____
A) imprinted. B) punished.
C) reinforced. D) classically conditioned.
- 28) Raenna was grounded for two weeks because she arrived home after her curfew one night. Raenna now comes home before her curfew due to _____
A) classical conditioning. B) operant conditioning.
C) observational learning. D) social learning.
- 29) Ty notices that his parents praise his big sister, Kimberly, each time she makes her bed. If Ty decides to make his bed one morning, it will now be most likely due to _____
A) operant conditioning. B) imprinting.
C) classical conditioning. D) social learning.
- 30) Bandura's theory and research emphasized the fact that children _____
A) do not naturally imitate the behaviors of other people.
B) do not always need reinforcement or punishment to learn.
C) can learn through punishment and reinforcement.
D) can be classically conditioned to show fear.
- 31) Jean Piaget is typically credited with creating a theory of which type of development? _____
A) Ethological B) Cognitive
C) Psychoanalytic D) Behavioral
- 32) Ally believes that all vegetables are "gross." If she discovers that some vegetables actually taste good to her, Piaget would say that she will have to _____
A) accommodate this information. B) assimilate this information.
C) use formal operational thought. D) use operant conditioning.
- 33) Which of the following statements concerning Piaget's perspective on learning is TRUE? _____
A) Learning is a continual cycle of assimilation and accommodation.
B) Learning is primarily unconscious and occurs through classical conditioning.
C) Learning occurs when the ego is strong enough to balance the id and superego.
D) Learning occurs through the processes of modeling and imitation.
- 34) Which of the following is the proper order of Piaget's four stages of cognitive development? _____
A) sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational
B) formal operational, concrete operational, sensorimotor, preoperational
C) preoperational, sensorimotor, concrete operational, formal operational
D) concrete operational, formal operational, sensorimotor, preoperational
- 35) "As children acquire the language of their culture, they also adopt the psychological tools imbedded in the language." This statement is most consistent with which of the following theories? _____
A) Sociocultural theory B) Ethological theory
C) Social learning theory D) Cognitive-developmental theory

- 36) According to Vygotsky's theory, development occurs due to the person's 36) _____
A) development of a basic sense of trust.
B) imitation of adult authority figures.
C) reorganization of mental schemes with age.
D) internalization of cultural values.
- 37) Which of the following is the best example of social speech? 37) _____
A) Mario wanting more friends to interact with
B) Jeff asking Samantha to wash the dishes after dinner
C) Dan wishing others would leave him alone
D) Chad rubbing Carla's shoulders after noticing she is upset
- 38) George hears his daughter saying, "I go up the ladder," while she is climbing the ladder. This is an example of 38) _____
A) assimilative speech. B) inner speech.
C) social speech. D) private speech.
- 39) Which of the following is NOT a stage theory of development? 39) _____
A) Information-processing theory B) Psychoanalytic theory
C) Cognitive-development theory D) NONE of these theories offers stages.
- 40) The information-processing approach focuses on 40) _____
A) the assimilation and accommodation of information.
B) how unconscious forces influence information.
C) how reinforcement influences learning.
D) how children perceive information.
- 41) Which of the following questions would be of LEAST interest to information-processing researchers? 41) _____
A) How do children solve math problems involving fractions?
B) How do children perceive information in their world?
C) Will rewards help children to learn to spell?
D) Why does memory strategy usage increase with age?
- 42) The roots of ethology can be traced to 42) _____
A) Darwin's theory of evolution and the concept of natural selection.
B) Pavlov's and Skinner's work on classical and operant conditioning.
C) Freud's stage theory of psychosexual development.
D) Piaget's original research in cognitive development.
- 43) Lorenz' concept of imprinting involves 43) _____
A) looking for ways in which individuals process new information.
B) attachment to the first guardian figure found after birth.
C) the impact of classical and operant conditioning on learned behaviors.
D) unconscious reasons for biological functions.

- 44) An ethologist might argue that an infant's attachment or bonding behaviors 44) _____
A) are determined primarily due unconscious issues.
B) are learned through observation.
C) have survival value for the individual and species.
D) depend upon the cultural and historical context.
- 45) The growing field in which psychologists, biologists, and other scientists study the structure and 45) _____
function of the brain and nervous system is known as
A) behavior genetics. B) sociopsychology.
C) neuropsychology. D) sociobiology.
- 46) Which of the following theoretical perspectives focuses the LEAST on environmental or social 46) _____
explanations of child development?
A) Behaviorism B) Cognitive-developmental theory
C) Neuropsychology D) Ecological systems theory
- 47) CT, PET, and fMRI are acronyms for 47) _____
A) system levels within Bronfenbrenner's theory of development.
B) genetic codes found to be important to cognitive development.
C) technologies used to study the brain and nervous system.
D) different types of information-processing strategies.
- 48) Dr. Worthing injects radioactive markers into Tina's bloodstream to see what brain areas are most 48) _____
active while she plays the piano. Dr. Worthing is using
A) ultrasound. B) positron emission tomography.
C) functional magnetic resonance imaging. D) computerized tomography.
- 49) What was the name of the theory created by Urie Bronfenbrenner that attempted to explain how 49) _____
different social layers impact the child's development?
A) Information-processing theory B) Cognitive-developmental theory
C) Neuropsychology D) Ecological systems theory
- 50) Which of the following theoretical perspectives focuses the LEAST on biological explanations of 50) _____
child development?
A) Ecological systems B) Neuropsychology
C) Behavior genetics D) Ethological theory
- 51) Grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and friends of the family are all part of Bronfenbrenner's 51) _____
A) exosystem. B) microsystem. C) mesosystem. D) macrosystem.
- 52) Dr. Schaab is a cross-cultural psychologist who conducts research on differences between 52) _____
collectivistic and individualistic societies. Bronfenbrenner would say that Dr. Schaab is focusing on
the
A) mesosystem. B) macrosystem. C) exosystem. D) microsystem.
- 53) Which of the following is an example of Bronfenbrenner's chronosystem? 53) _____
A) The neighborhood children B) The father's workplace environment
C) The family moving to a new town D) The interaction between siblings

- 54) The new dynamic systems theories focus on 54) _____
A) looking for the best ways to impact a child.
B) how a variety of factors change over time.
C) how genetics and DNA influence the individual.
D) the impact of biology and the environment.
- 55) Generally speaking, many theories 55) _____
A) address specific aspects of development.
B) can be easily compared until one is proven "right."
C) are remarkably similar to one another.
D) do not allow for specific predictions to be made.
- 56) Dr. Lamping wants to know how often children behave aggressively. So, he goes to a playground and records what he sees. Dr. Lamping used the technique known as 56) _____
A) naturalistic observation. B) random observation.
C) cross-sectional observation. D) structured observation.
- 57) One advantage of naturalistic observation is that it 57) _____
A) helps researchers determine the thinking behind the child's behavior.
B) lets the researcher carefully control the environment.
C) allows the researcher to determine why behavior occurs.
D) provides information about real-life behaviors.
- 58) Sometimes a researcher creates a standard situation or environment that allows each child the same opportunity to engage in a specific behavior of interest. This type of research design is called 58) _____
A) path analysis. B) structured observation.
C) cross-sectional observation. D) naturalistic observation.
- 59) To reduce observer bias, the person collecting information should be 59) _____
A) never seen by the participants who are being observed.
B) knowledgeable about the study's purpose.
C) unaware of the hypothesis of the study.
D) about the same age as the individuals being studied.
- 60) Which of the following research techniques would be most useful to a researcher investigating what 5th graders like most about their best friends? 60) _____
A) Naturalistic observation B) Structured observation
C) Case study D) Self-report
- 61) Dr. Kramer is asking children how often they eat pizza. Dr. Kramer's research is an example of 61) _____
A) self-reports. B) an experiment.
C) naturalistic observation. D) a case study.
- 62) Dr. Nicklaus has spent sixteen months getting to know ten-year-old Eldrick, a gifted golfer. He has watched Eldrick play, talked to his parents, and obtained physiological measures. Dr. Nicklaus has been conducting what type of research? 62) _____
A) Structured observation B) Naturalistic observation
C) Case study D) Self-report

- 63) Which of the following research techniques would be most useful to a researcher investigating the backgrounds of children born with rare neurological conditions? 63) _____
A) Self-report B) Experimentation
C) Naturalistic observation D) Case study
- 64) Which of the following statements regarding correlation coefficients is FALSE? 64) _____
A) Correlation coefficients are symbolized using the letter "r."
B) Correlation coefficients measure both the strength and direction of an association.
C) Positive correlation coefficients indicate better outcomes.
D) Correlation coefficients can range from -1.0 to +1.0.
- 65) Dr. Rice found that the correlation between children's amount of sleep and their amount of daytime energy was +.40. This correlation indicates that 65) _____
A) sleep and energy are not related.
B) having more energy allows children to get more sleep.
C) the more sleep a child gets, the more energy he or she has.
D) the more sleep a child gets, the less energy the child has.
- 66) Which of the following correlations would be most likely to reflect the relationship between a child's age and mathematical skills? 66) _____
A) -.85 B) -.30 C) 0.0 D) +.75
- 67) Negative correlations indicate 67) _____
A) low scores of one variable are associated with low scores of another variable.
B) high scores of one variable are associated with low scores of another variable.
C) negative outcomes.
D) inconclusive results.
- 68) A researcher is interested in learning more about the relations among children's attitudes toward their teachers, their helping behaviors, the quality of their friendships, and their ethnicity and gender. Which of the following research methods would likely be most effective? 68) _____
A) path analysis B) case study
C) experimentation D) naturalistic observation
- 69) To determine cause and effect relationships, researchers must use 69) _____
A) correlational methods. B) the experimental method.
C) path analyses. D) case studies.
- 70) Ninety preschool children are randomly divided into three groups. Every day for two weeks, one group watches 30 minutes of "Sesame Street," a second group watches 30 minutes of "Road Runner" cartoons, and a third group watches 30 minutes of "Scooby Doo" cartoons. At the end of two weeks, all three groups are given a test of creativity. This research design would best be classified as 70) _____
A) experimental. B) correlational.
C) longitudinal. D) naturalistic observation.

- 71) An experimental design would be most useful in answering which of the following questions? 71) _____
A) Does viewing violence impact eating choices?
B) Does birth order impact education?
C) Do shy newborns become easy-going adults?
D) Does height affect basketball ability?
- 72) The variable that a researcher intentionally changes to determine how it might affect another variable is called a(n) 72) _____
A) longitudinal variable. B) independent variable.
C) non-random variable. D) dependent variable.
- 73) The dependent variable 73) _____
A) is predicted to be influenced by manipulation of the independent variable.
B) is always negatively correlated with the independent variable.
C) needs to be intentionally held constant throughout the experiment.
D) will be positively correlated with the independent variable.
- 74) When an experiment is designed and conducted properly, cause-and-effect can be determined because 74) _____
A) participants in all conditions are treated exactly alike except for manipulation of the dependent variable.
B) the independent variable fluctuates randomly, while the dependent variable is held constant.
C) random assignment to groups insures that participants will systematically be different.
D) the only systematic difference between groups is due to manipulation of the independent variable.
- 75) Dr. Agassi wants to know whether exposure to music will impact reading skills. So, she has some students listen to rock music, while others listen to jazz or classical music. Then, she measures reading ability. The independent variable in this experiment is the 75) _____
A) children's reading ability. B) type of music each student heard.
C) musical preference of each child. D) age and gender of the children.
- 76) To determine the effects of caffeine on alertness, Dr. Clinton has 50 children consume caffeine, while 50 others do not receive caffeine. In order for Dr. Clinton to be able to determine cause-and-effect, she must insure that 76) _____
A) her participants do not have any choice in whether to participate in the experiment.
B) her participants have about equal amounts of alertness.
C) all of her participants currently consume caffeine.
D) her participants are randomly assigned to view one of the two groups.
- 77) Random assignment to conditions ensures that the 77) _____
A) participants will not know the true purpose of the study until after the research is completed.
B) groups will not differ in any systematic way at the beginning of the study.
C) independent variable will have an effect on the dependent variable.
D) local people will all have an equal chance of being a part of the study.
- 78) Researchers sometimes use animals to study questions related to child development because 78) _____
A) there are no ethical guidelines for conducting research with animals.
B) it would be unethical to manipulate certain variables of interest in humans.
C) it is too difficult, time-consuming, and expensive to conduct correlational research.
D) children younger than six years of age cannot participate in psychological research.

- 79) Dr. McGaw was interested in whether children's recall of familiar or unfamiliar words improved with age, so she tested 4-year-olds, 6-year-olds, and 8-year-olds at the same point in time. This is an example of a _____
- A) cross-sectional design. B) hybrid design.
C) case study design. D) longitudinal design.
- 80) The two research methods scientists use to measure whether and how children change over time are _____
- A) cross-sectional and longitudinal research.
B) correlational and observational research.
C) correlational and experimental research.
D) cross-sectional and experimental research.
- 81) A researcher choosing to use a cross-sectional design might have which of the following samples? _____
- A) Three groups of 10-year-olds measured in different years
B) One group of 6-year-olds, one of 10-year-olds, and one of 18-year-olds
C) A group of 6-year-olds measured again at ages 10 and 18
D) A group of 6-year-olds and their fathers interviewed once
- 82) A researcher choosing to use a longitudinal design might have which of the following samples? _____
- A) A group of 4-year-olds measured again at ages 8 and 12
B) One group of 4-year-olds, one of 8-year-olds, and one of 12-year-olds
C) A group of 4-year-olds and their preschool teachers interviewed once
D) Three groups of 12-year-olds measured in different years
- 83) Eisenberg et al. (1999) studied a single group of 32 children, taking measurements of their helping behaviors approximately every two years from the time the children were four years old until they were young adults. This study used a(n) _____
- A) experimental design. B) cross-sectional design.
C) longitudinal design. D) hybrid design.
- 84) Longitudinal research always involves _____
- A) observing participants of different ages over a short amount of time.
B) observing the same group of participants over time.
C) establishing cause-and-effect directly by using random assignment.
D) asking people to respond to a variety of questions.
- 85) A primary advantage of the cross-sectional research design is that it can be used to _____
- A) complete a study in a relatively short amount of time.
B) observe change and stability over time within the same participants.
C) create groups of participants who have different ages but are similar in other ways.
D) establish cause-and-effect through random assignment.
- 86) Today's 20-year-olds often have better computer skills than today's 80-year-olds. This may be because computer skills worsen with age, but it is more likely due to _____
- A) a lack of random assignment. B) differential dropout.
C) cohort effects. D) hybrid designs.

- 87) Hybrid designs combine the advantages of _____
A) correlational and experimental research methods.
B) correlational and longitudinal research methods.
C) cross-sectional and correlational research methods.
D) cross-sectional and longitudinal research methods.
- 88) A researcher choosing to use a cross-lag or sequential design might have which of the following samples? _____
A) Groups of 4-year-olds and 6-year-olds measured with and without their mothers present
B) A group of 4-year-olds and a group of 8-year-olds measured a single time
C) Groups of 4-, 8- and 12-year-olds measured every five years for twenty years
D) A group of 4-year-olds measured twice a year for twenty years
- 89) Dr. Young is studying children's memory ability. After collecting the data, Dr. Young lists each student's name and score on his Web site. By doing this, Dr. Young has violated which ethical standard? _____
A) Informed consent
B) Correction of negative consequences
C) Confidentiality
D) Risk versus benefit
- 90) The main purpose of a university's Institutional Review Board (IRB) is to determine whether researchers _____
A) are adhering to ethical standards.
B) are testing their hypotheses efficiently.
C) are using the appropriate scientific method.
D) have appropriate credentials for conducting studies.

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 91) In regard to development, what do nature and nurture refer to?
- 92) Describe the Oedipus complex.
- 93) In the first stage of Erikson's psychosocial theory, what is believed to occur?
- 94) In operant conditioning, what is the difference between reinforcement and punishment?
- 95) In cognitive developmental theory, what is the difference between assimilation and accommodation?
- 96) What are some of the major advantages and disadvantages of naturalistic observation?
- 97) Independent and dependent variables are both a part of experiments. What is the difference between them?
- 98) What were the main concerns that Carolyn and Bob Landers had regarding their son, Connor?
- 99) In the Social Policy Perspective box, there is a list of various facts about suicide, death by firearms, poverty, teen pregnancy, drop out rates, arrest rates, and so on. What are some of the concerns/facts about American children and adolescents mentioned in this section of your text?

- 100) What did child social worker, Pamela Talbot, list as the most important problems faced by children and families?

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 101) _____ development refers to changes in how one perceives the world and processes information. 101) _____
- 102) Nature refers to the _____ forces that govern development. 102) _____
- 103) _____ study the degree to which psychological characteristics are influenced by nature and nurture. 103) _____
- 104) A(n) _____ describes how facts are organized and relate to one another. 104) _____
- 105) To test specific inferences otherwise known as _____, researchers collect scientific data. 105) _____
- 106) The two most prominent psychoanalytic theories were developed by Freud and _____. 106) _____
- 107) According to Freud, the three basic components of the mind are the _____. 107) _____
- 108) In developing behaviorism, John Watson adapted Ivan Pavlov's work on _____. 108) _____
- 109) _____ learning involves learning by observing and imitating the behaviors of others. 109) _____
- 110) The biological theory called _____ examines the adaptive significance or survival value of behaviors. 110) _____
- 111) _____ theories use dynamic models from physics and mathematics to explore complex systems of human development and how they change over time. 111) _____
- 112) _____ involve the detailed description of one child or a small number of children. 112) _____
- 113) _____ research methods measure the degree to which two or more variables are related or associated. 113) _____
- 114) If it is found that shorter people live longer than taller people, there is a _____ correlation between height and longevity. 114) _____
- 115) _____ research designs are sometimes used to balance the advantages and disadvantages of longitudinal and cross-sectional research strategies. 115) _____

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 116) Consider again John Watson's famous quote: "Give me a dozen healthy infants, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select." Discuss how this quote is relevant to his work with 11-month-old Albert.

- 117) Name and describe three of the technologies used in neuropsychology to study the brain.
- 118) Dr. Rescotra wants to design a study to investigate how exposure to various sounds can impact toddlers. What are some of the ethical considerations Dr. Rescotra should keep in mind?
- 119) What are the steps involved in getting the dolphins to jump high out of the water in shows at Sea World?
- 120) What is the difference between primary and secondary reinforcement?

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 1) D
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 2) D
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 3) B
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 4) D
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 5) B
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 6) C
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 7) C
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 8) A
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 9) B
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 10) A
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 11) A
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 12) D
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 13) C
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 14) C
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 15) A
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 16) C
Topic:
Skill: Factual

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 17) B
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 18) A
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 19) A
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 20) C
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 21) D
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Skill: Factual
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- 24) A
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- 26) D
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- 27) C
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 28) B
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 29) D
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- 30) B
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Skill: Conceptual
- 31) B
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Skill: Factual
- 32) A
Topic:
Skill: Applied

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 33) A
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 34) A
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 35) A
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 36) D
Topic:
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- 38) D
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- 41) C
Topic:
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- 42) A
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Skill: Factual
- 43) B
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Skill: Factual
- 44) C
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 45) C
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 46) C
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 47) C
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 48) B
Topic:
Skill: Applied

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 49) D
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 50) A
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 51) A
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 52) B
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 53) C
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 54) B
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 55) A
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 56) A
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 57) D
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 58) B
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 59) C
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 60) D
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 61) A
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 62) C
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 63) D
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 64) C
Topic:
Skill: Factual

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 65) C
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 66) D
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 67) B
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 68) A
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 69) B
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 70) A
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 71) A
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 72) B
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 73) A
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 74) D
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 75) B
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 76) D
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 77) B
Topic:
Skill: Factual
- 78) B
Topic:
Skill: Conceptual
- 79) A
Topic:
Skill: Applied
- 80) A
Topic:
Skill: Factual

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

81) B

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

82) A

Topic:

Skill: Applied

83) C

Topic:

Skill: Applied

84) B

Topic:

Skill: Factual

85) A

Topic:

Skill: Factual

86) C

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

87) D

Topic:

Skill: Factual

88) C

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

89) C

Topic:

Skill: Applied

90) A

Topic:

Skill: Factual

91) Nature refers to the impact of biological forces that govern development, whereas nurture refers to environmental conditions.

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

92) During the phallic stage (ages 3 to 7), Freud believed that children have unconscious sexual desires for their opposite-sex parent. When realizing they cannot have that parent, children ultimately identify with (begin to mimic) their same-sex parent.

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

93) Infants struggle with trust (versus mistrust) issues as a result of interactions with caretakers, learning whether the world is dependable, and whether people are basically trustworthy.

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

94) Reinforcement increases the likelihood that a behavior will be repeated, whereas punishment makes it less likely that an individual will repeat a behavior.

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

95) Assimilation involves bringing new information or objects into existing schemes. Accommodation involves adjusting a scheme so it better fits the new experience.

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

96) Advantages: It allows researchers to gather information about real-life behaviors. Disadvantages: The researcher cannot control the situation. Therefore, the desired behavior might not occur.

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

97) The independent variable is manipulated by the researcher, whereas the dependent variable is measured, as its outcome is dependent upon the manipulation of the independent variable.

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

98) Health, love of learning (good education), finding real happiness, being true to himself, knowing that he is loved, and his personal safety (without taking away his sense of innocence).

Topic: A Personal Perspective

Skill: Factual

99) Students should accurately identify at least four of the facts.

Topic: A Social Policy Perspective

Skill: Factual

100) Drug and alcohol abuse, physical abuse, neglect, educational and environmental neglect, and sexual abuse.

Topic: A Professional Perspective

Skill: Factual

101) Cognitive

Topic:

Skill: Factual

102) biological

Topic:

Skill: Factual

103) Behavior geneticists

Topic:

Skill: Factual

104) theory

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

105) hypotheses

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

106) Erikson

Topic:

Skill: Factual

107) id, ego, and superego

Topic:

Skill: Factual

108) classical conditioning

Topic:

Skill: Factual

109) Social

Topic:

Skill: Factual

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

110) ethology

Topic:

Skill: Factual

111) Dynamic systems

Topic:

Skill: Factual

112) Case studies

Topic:

Skill: Factual

113) Correlational

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

114) negative

Topic:

Skill: Applied

115) Hybrid

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

116) Students' responses should indicate their understanding that John Watson was a major early proponent of the importance of experience and learning (i.e., nurture) to children's development. Then, students should briefly describe Watson's classic study with 11-month-old Albert and indicate that Watson's research emphasized the importance of conditioning and environmental control to children's development.

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

117) Computerized tomography (CT) scans can give computer-enhanced three-dimensional X-ray images of the brain. With positron emission tomography (PET), clinicians inject radioactive markers into a person's bloodstream and then trace them through the brain as the person engages in certain cognitive tasks. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) can detect changes in the rate of metabolism, or energy consumption, in smaller areas of the brain. With fMRI, researchers can precisely identify the specific parts of the brain that become more active as people process different types of information.

Topic:

Skill: Factual

118) The answer will vary depending on how the study is designed, but the student should note some of the ethical considerations (such as weighing risks versus benefits, utilizing nonharmful procedures, informed consent, minimizing unforeseen consequences, protecting confidentiality, and being aware of the implications of their research) mentioned in the text.

Topic:

Skill: Conceptual

119) The trainers use shaping. First, dolphins get food when they touch a target on the water's surface. Then, the target is raised slightly out of the water. When the dolphin touches it, it receives food. Then, trainers raise it higher and higher until the dolphins must jump high out of the water to get a treat.

Topic: Explore: Dolphins at Sea World

Skill: Conceptual

120) Primary reinforcers (like food, water, sex, and pain reduction) are innately reinforcing and they typically fulfill a biological need. Secondary reinforcers (like money) do not fulfill any biological need directly. They must be associated with primary reinforcers.

Topic: Explore: Types of Reinforcement in Humans

Skill: Conceptual