

CHAPTER 1 EXPLORING CHILD DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) The field of study in which researchers from many disciplines work to describe changes in children as they grow is called

- A) psychology.
- B) psychoanalysis.
- C) child development.
- D) socioemotional development.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2

Topic: Defining the Field

Skill: Factual

2) What are the 3 primary facets or components of development?

- A) physical, cognitive, and socioemotional
- B) cognitive, socioemotional, and behavior genetics
- C) socioemotional, behavior genetics, and cultural
- D) physical, cognitive, and cultural

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2-3

Topic: What Develops?

Skill: Factual

3) Which of the following is an example of physical development?

- A) communication and language
- B) attachment to the primary caretaker
- C) growth of the brain and nervous system
- D) improvements in long-term memory

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2

Topic: What Develops?

Skill: Factual

4) Shortly after birth, Terrell could not even hold his head up, but just a few months later, he can hold his head up and roll over from his back to his stomach. These advances in Terrell's muscle strength and coordination are examples of

- A) physical development.
- B) cognitive development.
- C) socioemotional development.
- D) child development.

Answer: A. *Motor skill acquisition is an aspect of physical development.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 2

Topic: What Develops?

Skill: Applied

5) Changes in how children think, remember, and communicate is called

- A) physical development.
- B) cognitive development.
- C) socioemotional development.
- D) child development.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Topic: What Develops?

Skill: Factual

6) Francisco does well in school, and in particular, he enjoys math and science classes. Intellectual skills such as memory, problem solving, and logic that are practiced in classes such as these are part of _____ development.

- A) socioemotional
- B) cultural
- C) physical
- D) cognitive

Answer: D. *Cognitive development includes skills such as memory, problem-solving, and logic.*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Topic: What Develops?

Skill: Applied

7) Socioemotional development is best described as how

- A) children interact with other people.
- B) children view themselves.
- C) one society views children from a different society.
- D) society molds the emotions of children.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Topic: What Develops?

Skill: Factual

8) Matthew was angry and punched Jacob because he wanted the toy truck that Jacob had. This is an example of _____ development.

- A) physical
- B) cognitive
- C) socioemotional
- D) child

Answer: C. *Aggressive behavior is aspect of socioemotional development.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Topic: What Develops?

Skill: Applied

9) Poverty, malnutrition, and a lack of adequate medical care are examples of

- A) nature.
- B) nurture.
- C) behavior genetics.
- D) socioemotional development.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Factual

10) Nature refers to

- A) interactive forces that impact development.
- B) environmental forces that impact development.
- C) cognitive forces that impact development.
- D) biological forces that impact development.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Factual

11) Like his father, Joshua has curly brown hair and brown eyes. These similarities between parent and child can be best explained by the influence of

- A) culture.
- B) language.
- C) diet.
- D) nature.

Answer: D. *Physical traits like eye color are determined by nature (i.e., biological influences).*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Applied

12) Among the following, which is LEAST likely to be considered an aspect of "nurture"?

- A) access to adequate nutrition and medical care
- B) the influence of parents and other significant adults
- C) genetic characteristics within a family.
- D) cultural background and history

Answer: C. *Genetic influences are an aspect of nature.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Conceptual

13) Which of the following theorists thought that experience and learning, or nurture, determined what children would become?

- A) John Watson
- B) Jean Piaget
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) Urie Bronfenbrenner

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Factual

14) Research on how nature and nurture influence the development of IQ suggests that

- A) nature has a larger impact than nurture.
- B) nurture has a larger impact than nature.
- C) both nature and nurture have an impact.
- D) neither nature nor nurture have an impact.

Answer: C. *Evidence from adopted twins who are raised together versus apart indicates that both biology and environment have an influence on IQ.*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Conceptual

15) Bouchard and McGue (1981) found that the IQs of identical twins are _____ when the twins are raised together than when they are adopted and reared apart.

- A) more similar
- B) higher
- C) lower
- D) no different

Answer: A. *Being raised in different environments influences each twin's IQ in a different way.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Conceptual

16) Techniques such as *computerized tomography* (CT) and *positron emission tomography* (PET) are used in the field of _____ to study the brain.

- A) neuroscience
- B) linguistics
- C) genetics
- D) psychology

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Factual

17) While _____ scans can tell researchers which areas of the brain are most active when a student is engaged in different cognitive tasks, such as reading versus speaking, this method is also limited because it only indicates which gross areas are involved in processing.

- A) computerized tomography (CT)
- B) positron emission tomography (PET)
- C) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)
- D) electroencephalography (EEG)

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Factual

18) Which of the following brain-imaging techniques can precisely identify the specific areas that become more active as people process different types of information?

- A) computerized tomography (CT)
- B) positron emission tomography (PET)
- C) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)
- D) electroencephalography (EEG)

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Factual

19) Kayla is in the hospital, after a minor bicycle accident. The doctors have explained that they want to do a brain scan that will use X-rays to show if there is any internal injury. Which brain-imaging technique will they use?

- A) computerized tomography (CT)
- B) positron emission tomography (PET)
- C) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)
- D) electroencephalography (EEG)

Answer: A. *CT scans are produced by taking X-rays of the brain, while PET uses a radioactive marker and fMRI measures magnetic field activity.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Applied

20) At school, and with his friends, Jose speaks English. While at home, he speaks Spanish with his parents and sister. Jose's experiences with two languages illustrate the influence of _____ on child development.

- A) cognitive development
- B) diversity and multiculturalism
- C) genes
- D) the microsystem

Answer: B. *Jose lives in a community that includes people of diverse ethnic and racial groups, cultural backgrounds, languages, etc.*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Applied

21) _____ refers to a new emphasis in psychology on the study of happiness and positive development.

- A) Information processing approach
- B) Psychoanalytic theory
- C) Positive psychology
- D) Ethology

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Factual

22) Which of the following examples might be studied by a positive psychologist?

- A) aggressive behavior in adolescence
- B) sharing and cooperation in preschool children
- C) depression in children with chronic illnesses
- D) effects of brain damage on language development

Answer: B. *Sharing and cooperation are positive behaviors that enrich or benefit others.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Applied

23) _____ children are those who rise above adversity, such as illness, abuse, or poverty during their childhood, and develop in positive ways.

- A) adaptive
- B) healthy
- C) successful
- D) resilient

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Factual

24) Theories do all of the following EXCEPT

- A) organize a wide variety of varied facts in a coherent fashion.
- B) allow future behavior to be predicted with some level of certainty.
- C) encourage further exploration and discovery of new facts.
- D) ignore historical contributions and focus on contemporary research.

Answer: D. *Over time, theories are carefully evaluated and revised. New theories are gradually adopted as they are shown to explain a wider range of behaviors.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Topic: What Is a Theory, and Why Are Theories Useful?

Skill: Conceptual

25) Erica's parents are concerned about her frequent tantrums. After consulting a parenting handbook, they decide to apply Skinner's theory of positive reinforcement, by praising and rewarding her for good behavior. In particular, the theory allows them to predict that Erika

- A) will sleep better at night.
- B) will develop better language skills.
- C) will have fewer tantrums.
- D) will improve her reading ability.

Answer: A. *Theories allow prediction of future behavior and events. By applying a theory, Erica's parents can predict how it will influence her.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Topic: What Is a Theory, and Why Are Theories Useful?

Skill: Applied

26) How do parents, teachers, counselors, and others who work with children benefit from theories?

- A) Theories provide guidance in real-world situations.
- B) Theories replace the need for hands-on training or experience.
- C) Theories provide detailed solutions to specific problems.
- D) Theories are correct because they have been tested and verified.

Answer: A. *A theory provides a framework for guiding and shaping the development of children.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Topic: What Is a Theory, and Why Are Theories Useful?

Skill: Conceptual

27) Theories act as filters for identifying relevant information, observations, and relationships. This means that they

- A) determine how far children can develop.
- B) influence the kinds of questions that researchers ask about development.
- C) help explain biases in thinking and acting.
- D) shape the beliefs and values of each culture.

Answer: B. *Theories highlight important aspects of development, and draw attention to specific influences.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Topic: What Is a Theory, and Why Are Theories Useful?

Skill: Conceptual

28) When a researcher wants to test a theory, she or he needs to create

- A) another theory.
- B) hypotheses.
- C) behavior genetics.
- D) psychoanalytic theories.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7

Topic: What Is a Theory, and Why Are Theories Useful?

Skill: Factual

29) An important difference between theories and hypotheses is that

- A) theories do not allow prediction of future behavior and events.
- B) hypotheses can be tested and directly verified.
- C) theories are specific, while hypotheses are general.
- D) theories are only valid during the historical period in which they were created.

Answer: B. *By definition, theories cannot be directly verified. Rather, they are used to generate specific predictions (hypotheses) that can be tested.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 7

Topic: What Is a Theory, and Why Are Theories Useful?

Skill: Conceptual

30) Which of the following answers shows the correct order of the emergence of theories regarding child development?

- A) psychoanalytic theory, cognitive theory, behavioral/social learning theory, neuropsychology
- B) psychoanalytic theory, behavioral/social learning theory, neuropsychology, cognitive theory
- C) psychoanalytic theory, behavioral/social learning theory, cognitive theory, neuropsychology
- D) psychoanalytic theory, neuropsychology, cognitive theory, behavioral/social learning theory

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 7

Topic: What Is a Theory, and Why Are Theories Useful?

Skill: Factual

31) Psychoanalytic theories are theories that focus on

- A) the structure of personality.
- B) observable environmental conditions.
- C) biological explanations of development.
- D) the interactions among systems and variables.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

32) According to _____, the mind contains three basic components: the id, the ego, and the superego.

- A) Freud
- B) Watson
- C) Piaget
- D) Erikson

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

33) Psychoanalytic theory proposes that the _____ is present at birth, and is inherited from our evolutionary ancestors.

- A) ego
- B) conscious mind
- C) superego
- D) id

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

34) Sarah knows that stealing her friend's homework is wrong. Sigmund Freud would say that this is due to the influence of Sarah's

- A) id.
- B) ego.
- C) superego.
- D) religious upbringing.

Answer: C. *According to Freud, the superego represents the moral branch of personality and contains our ethical principles, ideals, and conscience.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

35) Which branch of the personality is described as containing the subconscious, primitive sexual and aggressive instincts?

- A) id
- B) ego
- C) superego
- D) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

36) Critics of Freud have argued that his theory focuses too much on

- A) the influence of the child's environment.
- B) developmental changes that occur during adulthood.
- C) the unconscious mind and sexual impulses.
- D) the coordination of sensorimotor schemes.

Answer: C. *Freud's theory was influenced by his patients' difficulties, and may not be an adequate explanation for normal development.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

37) What is the correct order of the stages of psychosexual development?

- A) oral, anal, latency, phallic, genital
- B) oral, anal, genital, latency, phallic
- C) genital, latency, phallic, anal, oral
- D) oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9-10

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

38) Natasha is a 6-month-old who often plays with her toys by chewing on them and exploring them with her mouth. This type of behavior suggests she is in Freud's _____ stage of psychosexual development.

- A) oral
- B) anal
- C) phallic
- D) latency

Answer: A. *During the oral stage, the infant's mouth is an erogenous zone that is stimulated by sucking, biting, chewing, etc.*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

39) A fixation is

- A) an occurrence in which the child acquires the superego of the same-sex parent.
- B) an area of development that brings delayed gratification.
- C) a place where development is blocked and development becomes stuck at that level.
- D) an occurrence in which the child acquires the superego of the opposite-sex parent.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

40) Three-year-old Tamika is transitioning from pull-up diapers to regular underwear. According to Freud, her current stage of psychosexual development is likely to be

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

Answer: B. *Bowel control (i.e., delay of gratification) is a major aspect of the anal stage.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

41) Nine-year-old Timmy only wants to play with other boys because he thinks that girls are "gross." Which of the psychosexual stages is Timmy probably experiencing?

- A) anal
- B) latency
- C) genital
- D) phallic

Answer: B. *During the latency stage, sexual impulses and urges are repressed.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

42) Assuming that fixation has not occurred, a teenager should be in which of Freud's five psychosexual stages?

- A) oral
- B) latency
- C) phallic
- D) genital

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

43) Freud's most controversial proposal involved a phenomenon called the Oedipus complex, which occurs during the

- A) oral stage.
- B) anal stage.
- C) phallic stage.
- D) latency stage.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

44) According to Freud's theory of psychosexual development, during the Oedipus complex, young children

- A) seek oral gratification by sucking, biting, and babbling.
- B) have unconscious sexual desires for their opposite-sex parent.
- C) learn to anticipate and control their bowel movements.
- D) repress sexual urges and prefer same-sex companions.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

45) When children copy the morals, ideas, and values of their same-sex parent, this is known as

- A) identification.
- B) reification.
- C) unconditioned response.
- D) conditioned response.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

46) Erik Erikson created the

- A) psychoanalytic theory.
- B) psychodynamic theory.
- C) psychosocial theory.
- D) psychomotor theory.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

47) Psychosocial theory is primarily concerned with

- A) the five stages of psychosexual development.
- B) behavior controlled by stimulus-response connections.
- C) the roles of culture and social interaction in cognitive development.
- D) the development of healthy ego identity.

Answer: D. *Erikson focused on a series of developmental challenges that help promote a positive sense of self.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

48) Which of the following theorists hypothesized that his theory involves "conflicts, inner and outer, which the vital personality weathers, re-emerging from each crisis with an increased sense of inner unity, with an increase of good judgment...."

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) Erik Erikson
- C) John Watson
- D) Ivan Pavlov

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

49) Erik Erikson believed that our identity develops as we

- A) pass through a series of psychosexual stages.
- B) pass through a series of eight major crises.
- C) increase our cognitive development.
- D) decrease our social interactions.

Answer: B. *Erikson proposed a theory of development that spans from birth to old age.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

50) Unlike Freud, Erikson believed that

- A) the oral stage begins during prenatal development.
- B) reinforcement can help a child reach the next stage of development.
- C) children first form an attachment to their fathers.
- D) personality development continued long after adolescence.

Answer: D. *Erikson's stages include early and middle adulthood, as well as old age.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

51) As an infant, Amy has positive interactions with nurturing parents. According to Erikson, Amy would have learned that

- A) the world is dependable and that people are basically trustworthy.
- B) her parents are an unconditioned stimulus that is causing her to have an unconditioned response.
- C) her superego is stronger than her id.
- D) her parents belong to a larger system that enables them to be supportive and nurturing toward her.

Answer: A. *Erikson's first stage of psychosocial development is trust versus mistrust.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

52) Which example illustrates the challenge facing children during Erikson's second stage of development?

- A) learning to trust their primary caretaker
- B) developing individual skills such as walking, talking, and bowel control
- C) striving to reach goals and expectations
- D) discovering that one has a unique set of talents and abilities

Answer: B. *During the stage of autonomy versus shame and doubt, toddlers develop a sense of independence through new skills.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

53) Which of the following stages of Erikson's theory occurs after adolescence?

- A) initiative vs. guilt
- B) identity vs. role confusion
- C) generativity vs. stagnation
- D) autonomy vs. shame and doubt

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

54) Erikson theorized that the primary challenge facing adolescents was

- A) intimacy vs. isolation.
- B) identity vs. role confusion.
- C) generativity vs. stagnation.
- D) integrity vs. despair.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

55) A ten-year-old boy, Benjamin, always compares his grades with his classmates' grades and his athletic ability with his other teammates' abilities. Benjamin is probably facing which psychosocial crisis?

- A) autonomy versus shame and doubt
- B) initiative versus guilt
- C) industry versus inferiority
- D) integrity versus despair

Answer: C. *During middle childhood, comparisons with others helps to develop a sense of confidence and ability.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

56) Christopher has recently graduated from college, and is making plans to propose marriage to his girlfriend and start a family together. According to Erikson, the challenge that Christopher faces at this stage of psychosocial development can be described as

- A) identity versus role confusion.
- B) intimacy versus isolation.
- C) generativity versus stagnation.
- D) integrity versus despair.

Answer: B. *During early adulthood, a primary challenge is to form one or more intimate relationships, leading toward marriage and family.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

57) Which of the following examples illustrates Erikson's final stage of psychosocial development, "integrity versus despair"?

- A) A grandmother reflects on how her children and grandchildren have grown.
- B) A high-school student worries about being accepted by his peers.
- C) A 40-year-old father begins to feel that his career does not offer meaningful work.
- D) A 4-year-old preschool child feels proud after finishing a craft project.

Answer: A. *Erikson's final stage focuses on an integrated sense of self and a positive view of life.*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

58) John Watson criticized psychoanalysis and argued that psychology needed to focus on

- A) observable conditions in the environment.
- B) internal thoughts and emotions.
- C) genetic traits that lead to personality development.
- D) culture and social interaction in cognitive development.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

59) John Watson was associated with _____, an American movement to develop a psychology that was objective and scientific.

- A) behaviorism
- B) cognitivism
- C) nativism
- D) contextualism

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

60) Watson adapted Pavlov's work on _____ by making a loud noise as 11-month-old Albert touched a white rat. Soon after the noise, Albert would not touch the rat and began to cry whenever he saw it.

- A) operant conditioning
- B) positive reinforcement
- C) psychosocial development
- D) classical conditioning

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

61) In Pavlov's experiments, meat powder elicited salivation. Salivation in this case was the

- A) unconditioned stimulus.
- B) unconditioned response.
- C) conditioned stimulus.
- D) conditioned response.

Answer: B. *The unconditioned response is a behavior that occurs automatically in the presence of the unconditioned stimulus.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

62) Your dog starts to salivate when you use the can opener to open his can of dog food. After learning the principles of classical conditioning, it becomes obvious to you that the can opener has become an effective

- A) unconditioned stimulus.
- B) unconditioned response.
- C) conditioned stimulus.
- D) conditioned response.

Answer: C. *A conditioned stimulus is a neutral stimulus that takes on the ability to elicit a response after being repeatedly paired with an unconditioned stimulus.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

63) Maria's spring allergies are so intense, even looking at pictures of flowers can make her sneeze. This reaction can be explained by which type of learning theory?

- A) information processing
- B) classical conditioning
- C) ecological systems theory
- D) social learning theory

Answer: B. *The sight of flowers is a neutral stimulus, but after seeing and smelling many flowers, Maria responds to the sight of flowers as a conditioned stimulus for sneezing.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

64) Which of the following theoretical perspectives is helpful in explaining the development of many fears in children?

- A) classical conditioning
- B) neuropsychology
- C) dynamic systems
- D) psychosocial theory

Answer: A. *Watson's experiment with Albert demonstrates that neutral stimuli can become conditioned stimuli that elicit a reflexive fear reaction.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

65) Any stimulus that when presented *increases* the likelihood of a behavior is called

- A) reinforcement.
- B) punishment.
- C) social learning.
- D) classical conditioning.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

66) Any stimulus that when presented *decreases* the likelihood of a behavior is called

- A) reinforcement.
- B) punishment.
- C) social learning.
- D) classical conditioning.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12-13

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

67) Which theorist is associated with the process of operant conditioning?

- A) Erik Erikson
- B) Jean Piaget
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) B. F. Skinner

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

68) An important distinction between the theories of Watson and Skinner is that while Watson focused on children's reflexive responses to stimuli, Skinner pointed out that children also

- A) learn by observation.
- B) learn through the consequences of their actions.
- C) differ fundamentally in how they develop across cultures.
- D) have a set of inherited instincts that guide the learning process.

Answer: B. *Skinner proposed that spontaneous behaviors (operants) become more or less likely as a function of the consequences that follow them.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

69) Patricia, a 14-year-old girl, has not been doing her math homework. Consequently, she failed her math exam. Her parents have decided to place her on restriction, so she is not allowed to talk on the phone after school for two weeks. If placing Patricia on restriction serves to decrease the number of failing math grades that she receives, then the restriction was an effective form of

- A) classical conditioning.
- B) social learning.
- C) reinforcement.
- D) punishment.

Answer: D. *Punishment is a state or experience that follows a behavior, and makes that behavior less likely.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

70) In a recent court case in the state of Florida, a boy killed his younger sister by performing wrestling moves on her that he learned how to do by watching a wrestling match on television. His behavior illustrates

- A) operant conditioning.
- B) classical conditioning.
- C) social learning.
- D) punishment.

Answer: C. *Learning by observation is a typical form of social learning.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

71) Social learning theory would say that if a child saw someone receive reinforcement for a behavior then that child would be _____ to imitate that behavior in the future.

- A) more likely
- B) less likely
- C) unable
- D) forced

Answer: A. *Seeing someone receive reinforcement has a similar effect to being reinforced for producing the same behavior.*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

72) _____ developed a theory of social learning that highlights the influence of observing and imitating the behaviors of other people.

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) Albert Bandura
- C) Ivan Pavlov
- D) B. F. Skinner

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

73) Which of the following theories of child development states that children adjust their own understanding as they explore and learn about the world?

- A) psychoanalytic theory
- B) psychosocial theory
- C) social learning theory
- D) cognitive developmental theory

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

74) According to Piaget, children represent what they understand about the world in cognitive structures he called

- A) conditioned responses.
- B) socially learned theories.
- C) mental schemes.
- D) sensorimotor thought.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

75) Assimilation

- A) occurs when an infant incorporates new information into an existing mental scheme.
- B) occurs when an infant adjusts a mental scheme to allow for new information.
- C) is another name for a mental scheme.
- D) all of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

76) Piaget believed that assimilation and accommodation

- A) are only relevant processes during infancy.
- B) occur during all four major stages or phases of development.
- C) are acquired through observation and imitation of others.
- D) are shaped by reinforcement and punishment.

Answer: B. *The cognitive structures continue to develop through all four major stages.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Conceptual

77) A kindergartner needs to figure out how to place a square wooden block into a square-shaped hole on a pegboard. If he is not successful and tries to put the square block into the round hole, the child will need to _____ the new information.

- A) theorize
- B) assimilate
- C) accommodate
- D) hypothesize

Answer: C. *When a scheme is not successful, it is modified or accommodated in order to adapt to new information.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Applied

78) Identify the correct ordering of Piaget's four stages of cognitive development:

- A) preoperational, sensorimotor, concrete operational, formal operational
- B) sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational
- C) concrete operational, formal operational, sensorimotor, preoperational
- D) formal operational, concrete operational, sensorimotor, preoperational

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

79) The theory that focuses on how language and society influence the growth of thought in children is the

- A) psychosocial theory.
- B) sociocultural theory.
- C) psychosexual theory.
- D) psychoanalytic theory.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

80) Which of the following theorists developed the sociocultural theory of child development?

- A) Jean Piaget
- B) Lev Vygotsky
- C) Urie Bronfenbrenner
- D) Albert Bandura

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

81) As my four-year-old niece focuses on tying her shoes, I hear her singing to herself, "First, I cross the laces, then I make the bow." This is an example of

- A) social speech.
- B) private speech.
- C) inner speech.
- D) assimilative speech.

Answer: B. *Speaking to oneself while rehearsing a series of actions is a form of private speech.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Applied

82) Vygotsky's sociocultural theory proposes that our _____ derive from the social speech that we hear in the culture around us.

- A) unconscious anxieties and fears
- B) early-childhood memories
- C) inner thoughts
- D) conditioned stimuli

Answer: C. *Private speech gradually becomes silent inner speech, or true mental thinking.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Conceptual

83) A theoretical approach focusing on how children perceive, store, and retrieve information is called

- A) the information-processing approach.
- B) ethology.
- C) neuropsychology.
- D) ecological systems theory.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

84) Which of the following questions would be MOST relevant to information-processing researchers?

- A) Are there any similarities in language development across cultures?
- B) Do children solve problems more quickly working collaboratively or alone?
- C) Why does memory strategy usage increase with age?
- D) Do parenting styles influence aggressive behavior in preschoolers?

Answer: C. *The use and development of strategies is a central area of information-processing.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Conceptual

85) The information-processing approach focuses on which area or facet of development?

- A) physical
- B) cultural
- C) cognitive
- D) socialemotional

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

86) The information processing approach is most closely related to _____ theory of cognitive development.

- A) B. F. Skinner's
- B) Albert Bandura's
- C) Erik Erikson's
- D) Jean Piaget's

Answer: D. *The information-processing approach is influenced by Piaget's cognitive development theory, and also studies many of the same questions.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Conceptual

87) Ethology has its roots in

- A) Charles Darwin's theory of evolution.
- B) Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural theory.
- C) Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis.
- D) John Watson's theory of operant conditioning.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

88) A common feature of neuroscience and ethological theories is that they both emphasize _____ influences on development.

- A) cultural
- B) social
- C) historical
- D) biological

Answer: D. *Both neuroscience and ethological theories focus on the role of internal or biological influences on development.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Conceptual

89) _____ often study animals in their natural environments, carefully observing behavior patterns and instincts that help the animals compete and survive.

- A) Sociologists
- B) Ethologists
- C) Psychologists
- D) Neuroscientists

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

90) Konrad Lorenz is best known for his work on

- A) classical conditioning.
- B) PET scans.
- C) imprinting.
- D) the information-processing approach.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

91) A researcher notes that aggression in humans is similar in many ways to aggression in animals (e.g., gorillas, lions, etc.), and hypothesizes that an instinct for aggressive behavior may have been acquired through evolution. Which theoretical view does this hypothesis illustrate?

- A) information-processing
- B) ethology
- C) socioculturalism
- D) classical conditioning

Answer: B. *Ethology emphasizes the adaptive significance of behaviors, and how those behaviors are transmitted from one generation to the next.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Applied

92) Extending ethology to humans, researchers have investigated

- A) bonding between human infants and their mothers.
- B) blood flow through the brain as a person engages in tasks.
- C) the way that children perceive, store, and retrieve information.
- D) the mental schemes that children use to understand the world.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

- 93) Sociobiology is a subarea within
A) psychosocial theory.
B) the information-processing approach.
C) behavioral theories of child development.
D) ethology.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

- 94) The study of the evolutionary development of social interactions among humans and among animals is called
A) behavior genetics.
B) imprinting.
C) sociobiology.
D) neuroscience.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

- 95) _____ investigates the degree to which particular behaviors are inherited as opposed to learned.
A) Behavior genetics
B) Imprinting
C) Sociobiology
D) Neuroscience

Answer: A. *Behavior genetics investigates the interaction between genes and environment on behavior.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Conceptual

- 96) _____ focuses on the complex set of systems and interacting social layers that can affect children's development.
A) Psychoanalytic theory
B) Ecological systems theory
C) Information processing approach
D) Biological theory

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15-16

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

- 97) In Bronfenbrenner's theory, the mesosystem includes
A) the direct relationships children have with parents, teachers, and friends.
B) the connections among elements in the larger social environment, like home and daycare.
C) how layers of systems interact with one another over time
D) values, customs, and laws of the culture at large.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

98) Which theory of child development proposes that systems and interrelationships that surround a child affect all aspects of a child's development?

- A) ecological systems theory
- B) social learning theory
- C) cognitive developmental theory
- D) sociocultural theory

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15-16

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

99) Alex is 6 years old, and excited about starting kindergarten. According to ecological systems theory, his _____ has expanded to include not only his parents and siblings, but also his new teachers and friends.

- A) microsystem
- B) mesosystem
- C) exosystem
- D) macrosystem

Answer: A. *The microsystem includes the child's immediate family, as well as friends and teachers.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Applied

100) The values, customs, and laws of a culture are best represented by which level of the ecological systems theory?

- A) microsystem
- B) mesosystem
- C) exosystem
- D) macrosystem

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

101) The chronosystem represents the effects of

- A) systems over time.
- B) values on individuals.
- C) individuals on a family.
- D) parents on children.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

102) Because each level is part of a complex system in Bronfenbrenner's theory,

- A) only one level can be active at a time.
- B) some children are not able to reach the highest level.
- C) different cultures have completely different kinds of levels.
- D) interactions between levels go both ways.

Answer: D. *Each level or layer in ecological systems theory influences, and is influenced by, each other level.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Conceptual

103) Dynamic systems theorists often use _____ to understand complex systems of development.

- A) path analyses
- B) correlational methods
- C) models from mathematics and physics
- D) naturalistic observation

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

104) One of the questions that dynamics systems theory seeks to answer is how

- A) the id, ego, and superego are formed.
- B) problem-solving is influenced by memory and attention.
- C) reinforcement changes the likelihood of behavior.
- D) all of the elements that affect development give rise to stable behavior.

Answer: D. *Dynamic systems theory is concerned with all of the elements affecting development, and how interactions between these elements create stable patterns of behavior.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Conceptual

105) A dynamic systems theorist who studies how infants learn to walk is likely to

- A) focus on biological influences.
- B) highlight only social influences.
- C) study a wide variety of both biological and environmental influences.
- D) isolate the influence of the mesosystem.

Answer: C. *Dynamic systems theorists include both environmental and biological factors in their approach.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Conceptual

106) Sophia has become more aggressive following her parents' divorce. What developmental theory would attempt to account for her new behavior in terms of the complex interaction of elements from multiple levels both in and around her (e.g., culture and society, parental influences, genetic tendencies, etc.)?

- A) psychoanalytic theory
- B) social-learning theory
- C) ethology
- D) dynamic systems theory.

Answer: D. *Dynamic systems theory focuses on how layers of systems interact with one another and change over time.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Applied

107) Which of the following theories would best explain the complexity of child development?

- A) psychoanalytic theory
- B) dynamic systems theory
- C) behavioral theory
- D) psychosocial theory

Answer: B. *Because dynamic systems theory attempts to consider how all of the elements affecting development interact, it can account for the complexity of child development.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Conceptual

- 108) The scientific method helps to guide the process of
- A) collecting data by making systematic observations.
 - B) internal thoughts and emotions.
 - C) genetic traits that lead to personality development.
 - D) culture and social interaction in cognitive development.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19

Topic: Research in Child Development

Skill: Factual

- 109) In contrast to experiments, _____ use techniques such as observation or self-reports to provide a detailed picture of specific behaviors, such as how often they occur and under what conditions.

- A) correlational studies
- B) cross-sectional methods
- C) descriptive methods
- D) psychoanalytic studies

Answer: C. *Observation and self-report are typical forms of data collected in a study that uses descriptive methods.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

- 110) A researcher, who is interested in how children make friendships, watches two little girls playing together on the playground at their school. He records each activity that the two girls do together as a pair. What type of research is being conducted?

- A) structured observation
- B) naturalistic observation
- C) observational learning
- D) correlational method

Answer: B. *The researcher is using naturalistic observation because he observes the two girls are in typical environment.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods

Skill: Applied

- 111) Albert Bandura designed a research project where he brought children to a research laboratory and watched their novel aggressive acts toward an inflatable clown doll. What type of research did Bandura conduct?

- A) naturalistic observation
- B) structured observation
- C) case study
- D) correlation

Answer: B. *Bandura's study uses a form of structured observation, in which children are placed in a predetermined situation, but then permitted to respond as they choose.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods

Skill: Applied

112) Observer bias occurs when

- A) a person's knowledge could influence the outcome of research.
- B) a method does not answer questions about real-life behavior.
- C) the researcher creates a suitable situation and observes behavior in it.
- D) a person creates a detailed description of his or her observations.

Answer: A. *When observers in a study know the goals of the research, their notes and observations may be influenced by that knowledge.*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods

Skill: Factual

113) In the _____ method, children are asked questions about a topic or process. One of the major drawbacks of this method is participants' abilities to remember accurately and to verbalize their answers.

- A) self-report
- B) structured observation
- C) experimental
- D) longitudinal

Answer: A. *A limitation of the self-report method is whether the participant can remember their experiences and use language accurately to describe them.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

114) A risk of interview and questionnaire methods is that children

- A) will not understand the concept of informed consent.
- B) cannot remember their recent experiences.
- C) frequently change their answers.
- D) will sometimes give the answers they think the interviewer wants to hear.

Answer: D. *The interviewer may unintentionally influence or lead the child to give a particular answer.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

115) A researcher wants to determine a possible cause for a very rare medical disorder, so he flies around the world and interviews the four children that have the disorder. As he interviews each child and his or her family, the researcher is looking for common things that happened to each of these children that might give him clues as to what caused the disease. What type of research is he conducting?

- A) naturalistic observation
- B) structured observation
- C) case study
- D) correlation

Answer: C. *Case studies involve one child or a small number of children, who are intensively studied.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods

Skill: Applied

116) In contrast to conventional experiments, case studies

- A) always include a control group.
- B) only use standardized tests.
- C) intensively study one child or a small number of children.
- D) emphasize genetic over environmental influences on development.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods

Skill: Factual

117) While descriptive methods often help researchers develop hypotheses about what causes or affects a given behavior, they do not

- A) answer questions about relationships among variables.
- B) allow researchers to study behaviors in naturalistic settings.
- C) include techniques for studying infants.
- D) provide meaningful results with adolescents and adults.

Answer: A. *Descriptive methods suggest possible factors or influences, but they cannot determine how those factors are causally related.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

118) By using the _____ method, researchers investigate whether an observed behavior or a measured trait is related to another trait or characteristic.

- A) naturalistic observation
- B) structured observation
- C) case study
- D) correlational

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Factual

119) A researcher conducted a study of the relationship between the amount of television an individual watches and how fearful that individual is about becoming a victim of crime. She found that the more television an individual watched the more fearful that individual was about becoming a victim of crime. What type of correlation does this represent?

- A) positive.
- B) negative
- C) causal
- D) structured

Answer: A. *A positive correlation between two variables means higher scores on one variable tend to be linked to higher scores on the second.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Applied

120) Correlation coefficients can range from

- A) 0 to 100.
- B) -1 to +1.
- C) -5 to 5.
- D) 1 to 10.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Factual

119) The strength of a correlation between two variables is referred to as

- A) its negative coefficient.
- B) its positive coefficient.
- C) its causation.
- D) its magnitude.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Factual

122) A strong negative correlation indicates that

- A) as one variable increases the other variable increases.
- B) as one variable increases the other variable decreases.
- C) as one variable decreases the other variable decreases.
- D) the two variables show no relationship to each other.

Answer: B. *A negative correlation between two variables means higher scores on one variable tend to be linked to lower scores on the second.*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 22

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

120) As part of a high school science experiment, Simon measures the height and birth month (numbered from 1 to 12) of 50 of his classmates. However, after computing the correlation coefficient, he finds that the two measures are not correlated. The value he computed is closest to

- A) 0.9.
- B) 0.2.
- C) 0. .
- D) -0.5.

Answer: C. *A correlation coefficient of 0 means that two variables are not correlated*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21-22

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Applied

124) A strong, negative correlation between maternal alcohol consumption and newborn birth weight means that

- A) alcohol causes prenatal birth weight to decline.
- B) birth weight is genetically determined.
- C) maternal drinking has more of an effect on birth weight than smoking cigarettes.
- D) maternal drinking and newborn birth weight are linked or associated.

Answer: D. *A correlation between two variables means they are linked or associated. However, the correlation does not specify how or whether one variable directly influences the other.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 22

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Applied

125) In which type of correlational method does a researcher measure several variables and then examine the results as sets of multiple correlations?

- A) the experimental method
- B) path analyses
- C) a case study
- D) structured observation

Answer: B. *In a path analysis, the researcher measures a number of different variables and then analyzes the data as sets of multiple correlations.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

121) When researchers measure several variables at once, they can use _____ to create a visual diagram that shows how the variables relate to each other.

- A) random assignment
- B) case studies
- C) path analyses
- D) dynamic systems theory

Answer: C. *A path analysis typically includes a diagram that illustrates how several variables are related to each other.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

122) Pedersen and colleagues (2007) used path analyses to determine whether measures such as disruptive behavior at ages 6 and 7 are related to how lonely children feel when they are 12 and 13 years old. An advantage of this type of analysis is that

- A) the causes of loneliness can be isolated and measured.
- B) the path to loneliness can be traced back to experiences at an earlier age.
- C) participants are not affected by the researcher's expectations.
- D) random assignment eliminates observer bias.

Answer: B. *Because Pedersen et al. (2007) measured children at different points in time, she could use earlier measures to predict later ones.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Applied

123) The preferred research method for asking questions about cause-and-effect relationships is

- A) an experiment.
- B) a correlation.
- C) path analyses.
- D) naturalistic observation.

Answer: A. *Because subjects are randomly assigned to conditions in an experiment, any differences in their performance or behavior must be due to their respective experimental condition.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 23

Topic: Experimental Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

124) A researcher wants to determine the effects of sugar consumption on aggressive behavior in children. In his experiment, he has some subjects consume no sugar (water only), some subjects drink 14 oz. of soda, and some subjects drink 28 oz. of soda. He then waits 30 minutes and asks them questions about how aggressively they would behave in certain situations. In this experiment, the level of soda consumed would be the

- A) correlation.
- B) path analyses.
- C) independent variable.
- D) dependent variable.

Answer: C. *The independent variable is the variable that researchers systematically manipulate in an experiment.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23-24

Topic: Experimental Research Methods

Skill: Applied

125) Before a researcher can study the effects of a new drug on cancer patients, she first assigns individuals to the control group and the experimental group. Each study participant has an equal chance of being assigned to either group. This procedure is known as

- A) correlation.
- B) cross-sectional method.
- C) longitudinal method.
- D) random assignment.

Answer: D. *Random assignment helps to ensure that, on average, any differences between conditions is due to the independent variable(s), rather than systematic differences between participants.*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Experimental Research Methods

Skill: Applied

126) Which of the following illustrates the process of random assignment in an experimental study?

- A) Participants are assigned to a group depending on whether or not they smoke.
- B) Participants roll a die, and the number is used to assign them to one of six groups.
- C) Participants are assigned to the “male” or “female” group depending on their gender.
- D) Participants are asked which of two groups they prefer.

Answer: B. *Random assignment requires that neither the participant nor the researcher influences the process of how participants are placed in groups.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Experimental Research Methods

Skill: Applied

127) A disadvantage of conducting experiments in child development research is that

- A) they are sometimes unethical or impractical.
- B) some children are too young to provide verbal responses.
- C) the researcher must randomly assign participants to groups.
- D) they are more biased than descriptive methods.

Answer: A. *Some experiments are, in practice, impossible because they may present a physical or psychological risk to children.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24-25

Topic: Experimental Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

128) A researcher would like to investigate the effect of alcohol consumption on prenatal development, but decides that it would be inappropriate to randomly assign mothers to the alcohol condition. In this case, what is the best alternative for studying the relation between these two variables?

- A) self-report method
- B) structured observation method
- C) correlational method
- D) naturalistic observation method

Answer: C. *As an alternative to an experiment, the researcher may gather correlational data by interviewing mothers about their alcohol consumption.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 25

Topic: Experimental Research Methods

Skill: Applied

129) _____ is a type of research design that studies development by comparing groups of children of different ages against one another at the same point in time.

- A) Correlation
- B) Cross-sectional method
- C) Longitudinal method
- D) Random assignment

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 25

Topic: Methods for Assessing Development

Skill: Factual

130) An advantage of cross-sectional over longitudinal studies is that they

- A) allow a more direct test of development.
- B) permit both descriptive and experimental methods.
- C) can be completed in a relatively short period time.
- D) cover a wider range of ages.

Answer: C. *Cross-sectional studies include different children at each age level.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25

Topic: Methods for Assessing Development

Skill: Conceptual

131) Cowan, et al. (1999) conducted an example of the _____ of research. They investigated developmental changes in short-term memory for single-digit numbers. Their participants were groups of first graders, fourth graders, and young adults.

- A) cross-sectional method
- B) random assignment method
- C) longitudinal method
- D) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 25

Topic: Methods for Assessing Development

Skill: Factual

132) The longitudinal method compares the performance or observations across ages by taking repeated measurements from

- A) the same people across time.
- B) different people across time.
- C) the same people on the same day.
- D) different people on the same day.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 25

Topic: Methods for Assessing Development

Skill: Factual

133) One disadvantage of studying the same group of children as they age is that some children may not complete the study. Different children may leave the study at different ages. This effect is called

- A) random assignment.
- B) confidentiality.
- C) unforeseen consequences.
- D) differential dropout.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Methods for Assessing Development

Skill: Factual

134) In the _____ method for assessing development, differential dropout poses a serious problem.

- A) cross-sectional
- B) longitudinal
- C) self-report
- D) correlational

Answer: B. *A risk of longitudinal studies is that, over time, different subjects may drop out of the study at different ages.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Methods for Assessing Development

Skill: Conceptual

135) If 10-year-old girls born in the 1950s act differently than 10-year-old girls born in the 1990s, it may be due to

- A) differential dropout.
- B) random assignment to condition.
- C) cohort effects.
- D) misuse of longitudinal research designs.

Answer: C. *Comparing children of the same age, across generations, includes the risk that they may differ due to cultural and historical influences.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Methods for Assessing Development

Skill: Conceptual

136) Another name for cross-lag or sequential designs would be

- A) cohort effects.
- B) hybrid designs.
- C) differential dropout.
- D) longitudinal research.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26-27

Topic: Methods for Assessing Development

Skill: Factual

137) Hybrid designs combine the advantages of

- A) cross-sectional and correlational research methods.
- B) cross-sectional and longitudinal research methods.
- C) correlational and longitudinal research methods.
- D) correlational and experimental research methods.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26-27

Topic: Methods for Assessing Development

Skill: Factual

138) The American Psychological Association and the Society for Research in Child Development have developed a list of rules that researchers who work with children must follow. Collectively, these rules are known as

- A) informed consent.
- B) ethical guidelines.
- C) cohort effects.
- D) nonharmful procedures.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27

Topic: Ethics in Research with Children

Skill: Factual

139) Mary wanted to research how stress impacted a student's ability to consolidate new memories. She had planned to have split participants into two groups. Both groups of students were to study a one-page speech. The control group would be allowed to study unimpeded, but for the experimental group, while they were attempting to memorize the words, she would repeatedly shock them on the hand. She hoped that she would then be able to compare how well students from the two groups memorized the speech. After further reflection, Mary decided that the data that she would collect would not have enough value scientifically to be worth subjecting these participants to high levels of shock. What ethical principle guided Mary's decision NOT to conduct her experiment?

- A) unforeseen consequences
- B) nonharmful procedures
- C) confidentiality
- D) risks versus benefits

Answer: D. *Researchers should conduct studies only when the potential benefits outweigh any known risks.*

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 27

Topic: Ethics in Research with Children

Skill: Applied

140) When an experiment results in any negative consequence for a child, which ethical principle states that the researcher must do whatever is necessary to correct the situation?

- A) risks versus benefits
- B) nonharmful procedures
- C) unforeseen consequences
- D) implications of research

Answer: C. *If a research procedure results in any negative consequence for a child, the researcher must do whatever is necessary to correct the situation.*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27-28

Topic: Ethics in Research with Children

Skill: Conceptual

141) An important standard of research ethics is that researchers must keep all information obtained from participants private. In particular, researchers must never reveal participants' names or other identifying information. This is referred to as

- A) confidentiality.
- B) informed consent.
- C) nonharmful procedures.
- D) implications of research.

Answer: A. *Most research reports give only group averages or scores accumulated across many participants. Reports that give data from individuals must be anonymous.*

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28

Topic: Ethics in Research with Children

Skill: Conceptual

142) The ethical principle that states that researchers must be aware of the social, political, and human effects of their research and how it is presented is called

- A) risks versus benefits.
- B) nonharmful procedures.
- C) unforeseen consequences.
- D) implications of research.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28

Topic: Ethics in Research with Children

Skill: Factual

143) Researchers must get approval from the IRB to make sure that they are

- A) complying with ethical guidelines for their research.
- B) not practicing hiring discrimination on their research staff.
- C) doing the correct type of research design for their study.
- D) obtaining positive correlations in their research.

Answer: A. *The purpose of the IRB is to monitor ongoing research activity, and to ensure that all ethical guidelines are being followed.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28

Topic: Ethics in Research with Children

Skill: Conceptual

144) Melinda works in the field of _____, where she attempts to improve the lives of children and families by using child development research to affect laws, regulations, and programs.

- A) linguistics
- B) social policy
- C) education
- D) psychology

Answer: B. *The field of social policy applies the findings from child development research to help children and families.*

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Practical Applications of Child Development Research

Skill: Applied

145) Which of the following events occurs most often, on a typical day in the United States?

- A) A child or adolescent commits suicide.
- B) A child is arrested for a violent crime.
- C) A baby is born to a teen mother.
- D) A teen drops out of high school.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Practical Applications of Child Development Research

Skill: Factual

1.2 True/False Questions

1) The three primary components of development are socioemotional, physical, and cognitive.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2-3

Topic: What Develops?

Skill: Factual

2) Freud created six psychosexual stages.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9-10

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

3) Freud conceptualized the id as lying completely below the level of conscious awareness.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

4) Through identification, the child acquires the superego of the opposite sex parent.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

5) Behavioral and social learning theories were created to develop a more objective and scientific psychology.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

6) High versus low is one of Erikson's Eight Stages of Psychosocial Development.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11-12

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories

Skill: Factual

7) John Watson's experiment with little Albert and the rat demonstrated operant conditioning.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

8) Social learning is a process where children learn by observing the behaviors of other people.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

9) Accommodation is the process of adjusting or adapting a scheme so it better fits a new experience.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

10) The information-processing approach focuses on how children perceive, store, and retrieve information.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

11) The theory of ethology is a biological theory.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Conceptual

12) Konrad Lorenz is a biological theorist.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

13) Systems theories examine the adaptive significance or survival value of behaviors.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

14) A microsystem includes the direct relationships and interactions that children have with people in their immediate environment.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

15) Naturalistic observation is a descriptive method of research.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

16) A correlation coefficient can range from -1.0 to +1.0

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Factual

17) Correlation equals causation.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 22

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

18) Due to confidentiality issues, researchers can never know the names of their research participants.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28

Topic: Ethics in Research with Children

Skill: Conceptual

19) Social policy is the attempt to improve the lives of children and families by using child development research to affect laws, regulations, and programs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Practical Applications of Child Development Research

Skill: Factual

1.3 Short Answer Questions

1) _____ is the field of study in which researchers from many disciplines work to describe and understand the important changes that take place as children grow through childhood.

Answer: Child development

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2

Topic: Defining the Field

Skill: Factual

2) _____ development refers to changes in how children think, remember, and communicate.

Answer: Cognitive

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Topic: What Develops?

Skill: Factual

3) A conceptual framework that describes how facts are organized and allow us to predict behavior is called a _____.

Answer: theory

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7

Topic: What Is a Theory, and Why Are Theories Useful?

Skill: Factual

4) The _____ theories are a group of child development theories that focus on the structure of personality and on how the conscious and unconscious portions of the self influence behavior and development.

Answer: psychoanalytic

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

5) When an originally neutral stimulus can elicit a learned response, the neutral stimulus is now called _____.

Answer: conditioned stimulus

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

6) _____ is the process where children learn by observing and imitating the behaviors of other people.

Answer: Social learning

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

7) _____ was the theorist who thought that children actively adjust their own understandings as they learn about the world.

Answer: Jean Piaget

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

8) _____ theories use dynamic models from physics and mathematics to explore complex systems of human development.

Answer: Dynamic systems

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Cognitive, Biological, and the Contextual and Systems Theories

Skill: Factual

9) A _____ is a number that indicates the direction and strength of an association between two or more variables.

Answer: correlation coefficient

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Factual

10) Sets of multiple correlations that show how several variables relate to each other are called _____.

Answer: path analyses

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 23

Topic: Correlational Research Methods

Skill: Factual

11) The acronym IRB stands for _____ and is a group of trained professionals that review research proposals.

Answer: institutional review board

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 28

Topic: Ethics in Research with Children

Skill: Factual

1.4 Essay Questions

1) Understanding child development is important for everyone who wants to work with or help children. Compose an essay in which you list the disciplines or jobs that can benefit from research in the field of child development and why. Also, describe how understanding child development can benefit you personally, even if you have no intention on going into a field of study that is related to child development.

Answer: Students' responses to this question will vary, but should include an understanding of the fact that numerous jobs, including teachers, counselors, social workers, psychologists, nurses, and other professionals, are all impacted by research in child development in different ways. Students should also express some level of understanding that learning about child development will help them understand their own progression into adulthood and current phase of life.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2

Topic: Defining the Field

Skill: Conceptual

2) Define the terms nature and nurture. Do you think that the field of behavior genetics has significantly contributed to the nature-nurture argument? Why or why not?

Answer: Nature is the biological forces (e.g., genetics) that govern development. Nurture is the environmental conditions and supports that impact development. Student answers will vary about their opinion, but student responses will include some discussion about behavior genetics, which is the field of study that compares the influence of genetics (nature) to the influence of learning and the environment (nurture), and examines how these forces interact to influence development.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3-6

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Conceptual

3) 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.

Answer: 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.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4, 11-12

Topic: Psychoanalytic, Behavioral, and Social Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

4) Theories form the basis of understanding the history of the discipline of child psychology. Define the term theory and discuss at least two of the functions that these frameworks serve.

Answer: A theory is an explanation of how facts fit together, allowing us to understand and predict behavior. Students' responses will vary depending upon which functions they choose to discuss.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7

Topic: What Is a Theory, and Why Are Theories Useful?

Skill: Factual

5) Six-year-old Samantha is having serious physical and verbal altercations with her new step-mother, Pam. Choose two theories of child development and briefly discuss similarities and differences in how each theory would begin to explain these interactions.

Answer: Students' responses to this question will vary depending upon which theories they choose to discuss.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 6-18

Topic: Theories of Child Development

Skill: Applied

6) Technological advances in recent decades have allowed for more direct observation of the brain and nervous system than was ever possible before. This has led to the emergence of neuropsychology, a growing field that has had a number of influential effects on the study of child development. First, define what the field of neuropsychology studies. Then, explain the three new technologies that have helped us observe brain function in individuals: the CT scan, the PET scan, and the fMRI.

Answer: Neuropsychology is an area of study that focuses on the brain and nervous system. Computerized tomography (CT) scans can give computer-enhanced, three-dimensional x-ray images of the brain. With positron emission tomography (PET) scans, clinicians inject radioactive markers in a person's bloodstream and then trace them through the brain as the person engages in certain cognitive tasks. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) is a technology that can detect changes in the rate of metabolism in smaller areas of the brain.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Topic: Themes in Child Development

Skill: Factual

7) While doing research, it is up to the experimenter to determine the best research method to fully explore his or her chosen topic. In order to do so, a researcher must know what the advantages and disadvantages are in each type of study. Define the correlational method and the experimental method and then discuss at least one advantage and one disadvantage of each method of research.

Answer: The correlational method measures the degree to which two or more variables are related or associated. The experimental method is where researchers systematically manipulate an independent variable to determine if it causes a difference in a dependent variable. One advantage of correlation is that it can measure associations among variables, even for variables that we cannot ethically manipulate. The main disadvantage of correlational research is that correlations alone cannot prove a causation. A major advantage of the experimental method is that experiments, if conducted properly, can demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships. A disadvantage is that it is sometime unethical or impractical to conduct experiments on certain variables.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21-25

Topic: Research in Child Development

Skill: Conceptual

8) Ethical principles are very important in research. Choose at least three ethical principles and explain what implication each principle has on doing research with children.

Answer: Students' responses to this question will vary depending upon which theories they choose to discuss.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27-28

Topic: Ethics in Research with Children

Skill: Factual

1.5 MyDevelopmentLab Questions

1) Is it correct to assume that if two variables are correlated, there must be a direct link or cause from one to the other?

Answer: Two variables or measures may be highly correlated, but not directly related to each other. In particular, it is possible that some third, unobserved variable is the cause that influences the two variables that have been measured. For example, while coming from a broken home and committing crime are correlated, it may be that poverty is the cause of both crimes and broken homes.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Correlations Do Not Show Causation

Skill: Conceptual

2) How is shaping used to establish a complex behavior?

Answer: During shaping, an organism's behavior is reinforced over a series of attempts as it gradually approaches a desired response. Initially, reinforcement is provided for either (a) a simple form of the response, or (b) the final step in a sequence of behaviors. Over time, reinforcement is only provided for more specific (or complete sequences) of behaviors. For example, a dolphin is trained to leap out of the water and touch a target by first receiving a reward for touching a target that is on the surface of the water. As the target is gradually lifted, the dolphin eventually learns to jump out of the water and touch the target.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Dolphins at Sea World

Skill: Conceptual

3) While many “classical” studies in psychology were conducted with white male college students, there is an increasing appreciation for psychology as a field that investigates a wide range of diverse backgrounds and experiences. In the three photos provided, what kinds of variables might provide an important and informative area of study?

Answer: Diversity and multiculturalism include numerous topics. In the photos provided, three relevant areas are physical disability, sexual orientation, and ethnic/cultural background.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Diversity in Psychological Inquiry

Skill: Conceptual