

Child, 2e (Martorell)

Chapter 1 Introduction to Child Development

1) Psychosocial development is defined as the pattern of change in mental abilities, such as learning, attention, memory, and creativity.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: Psychosocial Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

2) Maturation refers to differences among children in characteristics, influences, or developmental outcomes.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: Nature and Nurture

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

3) Ethnic minorities are those ethnic groups that have national or cultural traditions different from the majority of the population.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: Contexts of Development; Race and Ethnicity

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

4) The composition of a neighborhood affects the way children develop.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: Contexts of Development; Community

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

5) Normative influences are unusual events that have a major impact on individual lives because they disturb the expected sequence of the life cycle.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: Normative and Nonnormative Influences

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

6) According to Konrad Lorenz, imprinting is automatic and irreversible.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: Contexts of Development

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

7) A sensitive period is a period when a developing person is especially responsive to certain kinds of experiences.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: Contexts of Development

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

8) A baby who can say 3 words at 12 months and then 20 words at 15 months experiences a qualitative change.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: Continuity and Discontinuity

Learning Objective: Identify recurrent issues, general models, and points of consensus in views of development.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

9) Qualitative change is viewed as continuous development.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: Continuity and Discontinuity

Learning Objective: Identify recurrent issues, general models, and points of consensus in views of development.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

10) The change from a nonverbal child to one who understands words and can communicate verbally is a qualitative change.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: Continuity and Discontinuity

Learning Objective: Identify recurrent issues, general models, and points of consensus in views of development.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

11) Newborns are governed by the superego.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

12) The ego mediates between the impulses of the id and the demands of the superego.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

13) Erik Erikson argued that the entire life span is marked by change and development.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

14) Operant conditioning is a type of learning in which a response to a stimulus is elicited after repeated association with a stimulus that normally elicits the response.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: Operant Conditioning; Classical Conditioning

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

15) Reciprocal determinism is Albert Bandura's term for bidirectional forces that affect development.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

16) Ethologists suggest that for each species, certain innate behaviors, such as squirrels burying nuts in the fall and spiders spinning webs, have evolved to increase the odds of survival.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: Evolutionary/Sociobiological Perspective

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

17) An ethnographic study uses a combination of methods, including informal, unstructured interviewing and participant observation.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: Research Design

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology;
2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

18) Two inversely correlated variables increase or decrease together.

Answer: FALSE

Topic: Research Design

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology;
2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

19) Field experiments are controlled studies conducted in an everyday setting, such as the home or school.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: Experimental Research

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology;
2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

20) The sequential study is a complex strategy designed to overcome the drawbacks of longitudinal and cross-sectional research.

Answer: TRUE

Topic: Research Design

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology;
2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

21) Division of the life span into periods of development is a social construction. This indicates that

- A) it remains constant across all cultures and societies.
- B) it is a concept invented by a particular culture.
- C) it is nonnormative.
- D) it is biologically determined.

Answer: B

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Understand

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

22) The period of development from conception to birth is referred to as

- A) the prenatal period.
- B) infancy.
- C) puberty.
- D) the neonatal period.

Answer: A

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

23) Which of the following characterizes infants and toddlers?

- A) The abilities to learn and remember are absent.
- B) The use of symbols develops by the end of the second year.
- C) Handedness appears.
- D) Play becomes imaginative, elaborate, and social.

Answer: B

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

24) Which of the following is a characteristic of early childhood?

- A) Basic body structures and organs begin to form.
- B) Children begin to think logically but concretely.
- C) Handedness appears, and fine and gross motor skills improve.
- D) Peers assume greater importance than family.

Answer: C

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

25) During _____, thinking is somewhat egocentric but understanding of other people's perspectives grows.

- A) toddlerhood
- B) early childhood
- C) the prenatal period
- D) adolescence

Answer: B

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

26) Health is generally better than at any other time in the life span during

- A) toddlerhood.
- B) early childhood.
- C) middle childhood.
- D) adolescence.

Answer: C

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

27) Reproductive maturity occurs during

- A) toddlerhood.
- B) early childhood.
- C) middle childhood.
- D) adolescence.

Answer: D

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

28) Which of the following describes psychosocial development occurring during the adolescent stage of development?

- A) The shift from dependence to autonomy begins.
- B) Physical growth and other changes become very slow.
- C) The search for identity becomes central.
- D) Handedness appears.

Answer: C

Topic: Periods of Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

29) _____ is defined as the growth of the body and brain, sensory capacities, motor skills, and health.

- A) Physical development
- B) Cognitive development
- C) Psychosocial development
- D) Ego development

Answer: A

Topic: Domains of Development; Physical Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

30) Annette, who is a toddler, first started crawling, then started standing, and is now taking her first steps. This aspect of Annette's development is best categorized as

- A) physical development.
- B) cognitive development.
- C) psychosocial development.
- D) ego development.

Answer: A

Topic: Domains of Development; Physical Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

31) Cognitive development primarily refers to

- A) the growth of sensory capacities and motor skills.
- B) the pattern of change in mental abilities.
- C) the pattern of change in emotions.
- D) the development of social relationships.

Answer: B

Topic: Domains of Development; Cognitive Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

32) Dr. Dunn studies the way children of different ages organize information in their memory. His research focus is primarily on

- A) physical development.
- B) normative development.
- C) cognitive development.
- D) psychosocial development.

Answer: C

Topic: Domains of Development; Cognitive Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

33) _____ is defined as the pattern of change in emotions, personality, and relationships.

- A) Physical development
- B) Cognitive development
- C) Psychosocial development
- D) Normative development

Answer: C

Topic: Domains of Development; Psychosocial Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

34) Dr. Ortiz, a child psychologist, is conducting research on peer interactions among middle school children. His aim is to understand the impact of peer interactions on emotional development. Dr. Ortiz is focusing on

- A) cognitive development.
- B) normative development.
- C) physical development.
- D) psychosocial development.

Answer: D

Topic: Domains of Development; Psychosocial Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

35) In the context of the three major domains of development, which of the following is an aspect of psychosocial development?

- A) Attachment
- B) Culture
- C) Fidelity
- D) Personality

Answer: D

Topic: Domains of Development

Learning Objective: Describe how development is studied in terms of periods and domains.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

36) Variations among children in characteristics, influences, or developmental outcomes are referred to as

- A) individual differences.
- B) internalizing behaviors.
- C) identity schemas.
- D) representational mappings.

Answer: A

Topic: Child Development

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

37) _____ refers to the unfolding of a universal, natural sequence of physical changes and behavior patterns.

- A) Heredity
- B) Social construction
- C) Maturation
- D) Imprinting

Answer: C

Topic: Nature and Nurture

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

38) A two-generational household unit generally consisting of one or two parents and their biological children, adopted children, or stepchildren is called a(n)

- A) joint family.
- B) nuclear family.
- C) extended family.
- D) polyandrous family.

Answer: B

Topic: Family

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

39) Donna's family consists of her biological parents and her younger sibling, Sam. Their family also has a pet dog. Given the information, Donna's family is most likely to be categorized as a(n)
A) extended family.
B) nuclear family.
C) stepfamily.
D) blended family.

Answer: B

Topic: Family

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

40) Shari is a 9-year-old girl who lives in California. She lives with her parents, her younger sister, and her grandparents. Her maternal uncle, who recently emigrated from India to the United States, also lives with them. Shari's family is most likely to be categorized as a(n)
A) conjugal family.
B) nuclear family.
C) extended family.
D) blended family.

Answer: C

Topic: Family

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

41) A society's or group's total way of life, including customs, traditions, beliefs, values, language, and physical products—all learned behavior passed on from adults to children—is referred to as its
A) exosystem.
B) ethnicity.
C) culture.
D) microsystem.

Answer: C

Topic: Contexts of Development; Culture

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

42) A group consisting of people united by ancestry, race, religion, language, or national origin that contributes to a sense of shared identity is known as a(n)

- A) out-group.
- B) ethnic group.
- C) clique.
- D) extended family.

Answer: B

Topic: Contexts of Development; Race and Ethnicity

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

43) Which of the following is true of poverty in the United States?

- A) Currently, approximately 20 percent of children under the age of 18 live in poverty.
- B) Hispanic children are less likely to live in poverty than their white counterparts.
- C) In total, about 10 million children in the United States live in poverty.
- D) Asian and Pacific Islanders are the least likely of all ethnic groups to live in poverty.

Answer: A

Topic: Socioeconomic Status; Contexts of Development

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Understand

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

44) In the context of influences on development, risk factors refer to

- A) conditions that increase the likelihood of a negative developmental outcome.
- B) environmental factors that influence the impact of heredity on an individual.
- C) conditions that have no impact on developmental outcomes.
- D) social factors that are likely to impact a society's way of life.

Answer: A

Topic: Socioeconomic Status; Contexts of Development

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

45) In the context of influences on development, normative influences are

- A) events that affect many or most people in a society in similar ways.
- B) information that shapes the accumulated perceptions of the self.
- C) acquired interpretive perceptions stored in long-term memory.
- D) temporary support provided to help a child master a task.

Answer: A

Topic: Normative and Nonnormative Influences

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

46) In the context of influences on development, nonnormative influences are

- A) acquired interpretive perceptions stored in long-term memory.
- B) events that touch only certain individuals.
- C) inborn traits or characteristics inherited from a child's biological parents.
- D) temporary support provided to help a child master a task.

Answer: B

Topic: Normative and Nonnormative Influences

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

47) Events that occur at about the same age for people around the world, such as starting school, are called

- A) normative age-graded influences.
- B) socially constructed events.
- C) nonnormative influences.
- D) normative history-graded influences.

Answer: A

Topic: Normative and Nonnormative Influences

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 48) Which of the following is an example of a normative history-graded influence?
- A) Rachel experiences menopause at the age of 45.
 - B) Caroline, who is part of the baby boomer generation, is independent and self-assured like the other members of her generation.
 - C) Jessica lost her husband to cancer at the age of 27.
 - D) Emily, a software developer, decides to quit her job and join an art school to learn painting at the age of 55.

Answer: B

Topic: Normative and Nonnormative Influences

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 49) All the individuals who were middle school students in New York City during the collapse of the World Trade Center shared a common experience at a formative time in their lives. This group of individuals is referred to as a(n)
- A) ethnic group.
 - B) historical generation.
 - C) conjugal group.
 - D) kinship network.

Answer: B

Topic: Normative and Nonnormative Influences

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 50) A group of people born at about the same time who experience similar influences is referred to as a(n)
- A) cohort.
 - B) kinship network.
 - C) ethnic group.
 - D) historical generation.

Answer: A

Topic: Normative and Nonnormative Influences

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

51) _____ is a form of learning in which, during a critical period in early development, a young animal forms an attachment to the first moving object it sees, usually the mother.

- A) Classical conditioning
- B) Imprinting
- C) Operant conditioning
- D) Scaffolding

Answer: B

Topic: Critical Periods

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

52) _____ is a specific time during development when a given event, or its absence, has the greatest impact.

- A) A behavioral cusp
- B) A nonnormative period
- C) A critical period
- D) The zone of proximal development

Answer: C

Topic: Critical Periods

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

53) The concept of critical periods in humans is controversial because

- A) human development is primarily influenced by heredity.
- B) human development is primarily passive.
- C) the aspects of human development are subject to only normative influences.
- D) many aspects of human development have been found to show plasticity.

Answer: D

Topic: Critical Periods

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Understand

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

54) Modifiability of performance is also referred to as

- A) plasticity.
- B) fidelity.
- C) generativity.
- D) resiliency.

Answer: A

Topic: Critical Periods

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

55) _____ is defined as inborn traits or characteristics inherited from a child's biological parents.

- A) Heredity
- B) Heritability
- C) Eugenics
- D) Ethnicity

Answer: A

Topic: Heredity

Learning Objective: Identify recurrent issues, general models, and points of consensus in views of development.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

56) Totality of nonhereditary, or experiential, influences on development is referred to as

- A) the mesosystem.
- B) the scaffold.
- C) the environment.
- D) the microsystem.

Answer: C

Topic: Nature and Nurture

Learning Objective: Identify recurrent issues, general models, and points of consensus in views of development.

Bloom's: Remember

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

57) Identify a true statement about the mechanistic model of development.

- A) This model holds that children do not just react; they initiate events.
- B) This model views development as passive.
- C) This model endorses discontinuous change.
- D) This model holds that the driving force for change is internal.

Answer: B

Topic: Developmental Issues

Learning Objective: Identify recurrent issues, general models, and points of consensus in views of development.

Bloom's: Understand

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

58) Psychologists who agree with the organismic model of development are most likely to believe that

- A) children's behaviors result from the operation of biological parts in response to external or internal stimuli.
- B) a child is like a hungry sponge, eagerly soaking up and responding to the world.
- C) all aspects of children's learning and development are shaped by environmental influences.
- D) children are active, growing organisms that are the architects of their own development.

Answer: D

Topic: Developmental Issues

Learning Objective: Identify recurrent issues, general models, and points of consensus in views of development.

Bloom's: Understand

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

59) Identify a fundamental point of child development that developmental theorists agree on.

- A) As long as people live, they have the potential to change in both positive and negative directions.
- B) Influences on development are unidirectional.
- C) Environmental influences do not cause human development, though they can speed or slow it.
- D) Normal development typically occurs in distinct stages.

Answer: A

Topic: Developmental Issues

Learning Objective: Identify recurrent issues, general models, and points of consensus in views of development.

Bloom's: Understand

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

60) The _____ perspective on human development focuses on the lasting effects of childhood experiences and unconscious drives and motivations.

- A) psychoanalytic
- B) evolutionary
- C) learning
- D) cognitive

Answer: A

Topic: Psychoanalytic Perspective

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

61) According to psychoanalytic theory, the _____ operates under the pleasure principle.

- A) conscience
- B) id
- C) superego
- D) ego

Answer: B

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

62) According to Sigmund Freud, which of the following is true of the id?

- A) It is absent in newborns.
- B) It represents reason.
- C) It includes the conscience.
- D) It seeks immediate satisfaction of needs.

Answer: D

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

63) According to Sigmund Freud, the _____ represents reason and operates under the reality principle.

- A) id
- B) ego
- C) superego
- D) conscience

Answer: B

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

64) The _____ includes the conscience and incorporates socially approved "shoulds" and "should nots" into a child's own value system.

- A) id
- B) ego
- C) superego
- D) libido

Answer: C

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

65) Which of the following is true of the theory of psychosexual development proposed by Sigmund Freud?

- A) It describes eight stages of development across the life span.
- B) It states that sensual pleasure shifts from one body zone to another.
- C) It includes four stages, namely sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operations, and formal operations.
- D) It states that each stage involves a "crisis" in personality.

Answer: B

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

66) In the context of the stages of psychosocial development explained by Erik Erikson, who among the following is in the industry versus inferiority stage?

- A) Nine-year-old Mandy, who feels incompetent as she is the only student in her class who cannot swim
- B) Fourteen-year-old Leah, who feels a strong attraction to another girl in her school
- C) Five-month-old Noah, who depends on his single mother to meet all his needs
- D) Two-year-old David, who feels a sense of independence when he uses the toilet instead of wetting himself at night

Answer: A

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

67) Which of the following is true of Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development?

- A) It states that if children receive too little or too much gratification in any of the developmental stages, they are at risk of fixation.
- B) It states that the critical theme of infancy is initiative versus guilt.
- C) It ignores the influence of society on the developing personality of children.
- D) It states that each developmental stage requires the balancing of a positive trait and a corresponding negative one.

Answer: D

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

68) Which of the following is true of the learning perspective on human development?

- A) It focuses on the lasting effects of childhood experiences and unconscious drives and motivations.
- B) It holds that the mind is a tabula rasa, a blank slate upon which experience could write.
- C) It states that people can access cognitive processes, even though they are internal.
- D) It holds that an individual is not a separate entity interacting with the environment but an inseparable part of it.

Answer: B

Topic: Behaviorist Approach

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

69) Which of the following is a type of associative learning studied by behaviorists?

- A) Assimilation
- B) Imprinting
- C) Operant conditioning
- D) Accommodation

Answer: C

Topic: Operant Conditioning; Behaviorist Approach

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

70) _____ is a type of learning in which a response to a stimulus is elicited after repeated association with a stimulus that normally elicits the response.

- A) Classical conditioning
- B) Imprinting
- C) Social learning
- D) Intermittent reinforcement

Answer: A

Topic: Classical Conditioning

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

71) Learning based on association of behavior with its consequences is called

- A) classical conditioning.
- B) operant conditioning.
- C) modeling.
- D) imprinting.

Answer: B

Topic: Operant Conditioning

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

72) In operant conditioning, _____ is a process that increases the likelihood that a behavior will be repeated.

- A) canalization
- B) reinforcement
- C) adaptation
- D) habituation

Answer: B

Topic: Operant Conditioning

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

73) In operant conditioning, _____ is the process by which a behavior is weakened, decreasing the likelihood of repetition.

- A) conservation
- B) adaptation
- C) punishment
- D) centration

Answer: C

Topic: Operant Conditioning

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

74) In the context of Skinnerian psychology, identify a true statement about reinforcement.

- A) It is used to decrease the likelihood that a behavior will be repeated.
- B) It refers to the tendency to seek a balance among cognitive elements.
- C) It refers to the creation of categories or systems of knowledge.
- D) It is most effective when it immediately follows a behavior.

Answer: D

Topic: Operant Conditioning

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

75) Albert Bandura's social learning theory differs from the behaviorist approach in that his theory

- A) states that the impetus for development is bidirectional.
- B) states that the environment is the chief impetus for development.
- C) focuses on associative learning.
- D) focuses on psychosexual development.

Answer: A

Topic: Behaviorist Approach; Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

76) People learn appropriate social behavior by watching other people and learning both about what potential behaviors might be as well as the likely consequences of such behaviors. This process is referred to as

- A) classical conditioning.
- B) assimilation.
- C) reciprocal determinism.
- D) observational learning.

Answer: D

Topic: Behaviorist Approach; Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

77) Identify a true statement about Jean Piaget's cognitive-stage theory.

- A) It holds that people learn about the world by reacting to aspects of their environment that they find pleasing.
- B) It states that children learn appropriate social behavior chiefly by observing and imitating models.
- C) It maintains that children come equipped with a few basic capacities that allow them to begin learning.
- D) It proposes that development occurs through interaction between a developing person and the surrounding contextual systems.

Answer: C

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Stage Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

78) According to Jean Piaget, people create increasingly complex cognitive structures called

_____, or ways of organizing information about the world.

- A) schemes
- B) scaffolds
- C) associations
- D) memes

Answer: A

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Stage Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

79) In the context of cognitive-stage theory, assimilation is Jean Piaget's term for

- A) the act of observing and imitating models.
- B) incorporating new information into an existing cognitive structure.
- C) changes in a cognitive structure to include new information.
- D) the tendency to seek a stable balance among cognitive elements.

Answer: B

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Stage Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

80) In the context of cognitive-stage theory, Jean Piaget used the term _____ to describe the process of adjusting one's cognitive structure to include new information.

- A) "assimilation"
- B) "conservation"
- C) "accommodation"
- D) "organization"

Answer: C

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Stage Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

81) According to Jean Piaget's cognitive-stage theory, _____ motivates the shift from assimilation to accommodation.

- A) adaptation
- B) equilibration
- C) organization
- D) conservation

Answer: B

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Stage Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

82) Which of the following is true of Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural theory?

- A) Cognitive development occurs in four qualitative stages.
- B) Adaptation occurs through assimilation and accommodation.
- C) Cognitive growth is a collaborative process.
- D) Cognitive development is independent of social and cultural processes.

Answer: C

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

83) Ten-year-old Justin finds it difficult to solve a simple mathematical problem on his own. When his mother helps him solve the problem, he understands the method and finds it easy. This fills the gap between what he can do alone and what he can do with help. In the context of Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, which of the following concepts is exemplified in this scenario?

- A) analysis of free associations
- B) authoritative parenting
- C) classical conditioning
- D) zone of proximal development

Answer: D

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

84) While teaching his son cycling, Mark initially held the bicycle to help his son maintain his balance. Once his son was able to balance himself, Mark gradually let go of the bicycle. In the context of Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, the temporary support Mark provided to his son is known as

- A) rote learning.
- B) scaffolding.
- C) mentoring.
- D) active learning.

Answer: B

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

85) Which of the following is true of Urie Bronfenbrenner's bioecological theory?

- A) It identifies five levels of environmental influence, ranging from very intimate to very broad.
- B) It states that parental guidance is most effective in helping children cross the zone of proximal development.
- C) It identifies three hypothetical parts of personality: the id, the ego, and the superego.
- D) It states that an individual learns from the consequences of operating on the environment.

Answer: A

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

86) Melissa, a second-grade student, lives with her parents and her brother. In the context of Urie Bronfenbrenner's bioecological theory, which of the following is primarily part of Melissa's microsystem?

- A) the relationship between Melissa's father and his colleagues
- B) the relationship between Melissa and her parents and her brother
- C) the relationship between Melissa's parents and her teachers
- D) the relationship between Melissa's brother and his friends

Answer: B

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

87) Which of the following branches of psychology applies Darwinian principles to the study of human behavior?

- A) cognitive psychology
- B) behavioral psychology
- C) evolutionary psychology
- D) cultural psychology

Answer: C

Topic: Evolutionary/Sociobiological Perspective

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

88) _____ is the study of animal species' distinctive adaptive behaviors.

- A) Ethology
- B) Bionics
- C) Biopsychology
- D) Ecology

Answer: A

Topic: Evolutionary/Sociobiological Perspective

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

89) Which of the following is true of qualitative research?

- A) Qualitative research on human development is primarily based on the scientific method.
- B) It deals with objectively measurable numerical data that can answer questions such as "how much?" or "how many?" and that is amenable to statistical analysis.
- C) The goal of qualitative research is to generate hypotheses from previous research.
- D) It commonly involves verbal or pictorial descriptions of participants' subjective understanding, feelings, or beliefs about their experiences.

Answer: D

Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 90) Self-report measures are said to be reliable when
- A) the tests measure the abilities they claim to measure.
 - B) the results are reasonably consistent from one time to another.
 - C) the sample size is very large.
 - D) the researcher who has developed the measure is highly qualified.

Answer: B

Topic: Data Collection

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 91) A team of psychologists collects data for a study by observing preschool teachers' classroom interactions without the knowledge of the teachers. The psychologists do so by observing the teachers through a one-way mirror. In this scenario, which of the following is conducted by the psychologists?
- A) laboratory observation
 - B) a case study
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) a clinical study

Answer: C

Topic: Data Collection

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 92) An ethnographic study is
- A) the study of animal species' distinctive adaptive behaviors.
 - B) a case study of a culture.
 - C) an in-depth study of a single individual.
 - D) the study of the evolution of human behavior.

Answer: B

Topic: Research Design

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

93) Jeremy is conducting a study on the stressors faced by firefighters. He collects data by joining a team of firefighters and observing them while they are at work. For his research, he is using the

- A) case study method.
- B) laboratory observation method.
- C) self-report method.
- D) participant observation method.

Answer: D

Topic: Research Design

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

94) Which of the following is true of a correlational study?

- A) This research design is primarily used to prove cause-and-effect relationships.
- B) This research design is best suited for an in-depth study of a single case or individual.
- C) This research design is often used by researchers to observe people in their natural environment.
- D) This research design is useful for discovering the statistical relationship between two variables.

Answer: D

Topic: Research Design

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

95) In scientific research, the only way to show with certainty that one variable causes another is through

- A) a case study.
- B) surveys.
- C) a correlational study.
- D) experimentation.

Answer: D

Topic: Research Design

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

96) In an experimental study, the subjects who do not receive the treatment under study are referred to as the

- A) experimental group.
- B) control group.
- C) extraneous group.
- D) independent group.

Answer: B

Topic: Experimental Research

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Remember

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

97) Amina, a psychology researcher, conducts a study to find out whether having breakfast has an impact on people's performance at work. She chooses a sample of 100 participants and categorizes them into two equal groups: group A and group B. She asks group A to go to work after having breakfast and group B to go to work without having breakfast for 10 days. In the context of research designs, which of the following is true about this study?

- A) Group A is the control group, while group B is the experimental group.
- B) This study is classified as an ethnographic study.
- C) This study is classified as a case study.
- D) Group A is the experimental group, while group B is the control group.

Answer: D

Topic: Experimental Research

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

98) Kathy is conducting an experiment to test the impact of mindfulness training on adolescents' memory. She divides her research participants into two groups. One group is provided with mindfulness training, while the other group does not receive this training. She measures their performance on memory and attention tests at the beginning and at the end of the training. In this experiment, the group that did not receive the mindfulness training is called the

- A) experimental group.
- B) control group.
- C) independent variable.
- D) dependent variable.

Answer: B

Topic: Experimental Research

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

99) Which of the following is true of a natural experiment?

- A) It is the most effective method for establishing a cause-and-effect relationship.
- B) It is conducted in a laboratory.
- C) It allows random assignment to treatment groups.
- D) It is actually a correlational study.

Answer: D

Topic: Experimental Research

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

100) A researcher studies identical twins separated at birth and reared in different environments to determine the influence of heredity on their personality traits. Which of the following is the researcher conducting?

- A) a laboratory experiment
- B) an ethnographic study
- C) a natural experiment
- D) a cross-sectional study

Answer: C

Topic: Experimental Research

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

101) Which of the following is true of a cross-sectional study?

- A) It assesses changes in a sample over time.
- B) It assesses children of different ages on one occasion.
- C) It aims to discover whether a statistical relationship between variables exists.
- D) It attempts to study people of different ages over time.

Answer: B

Topic: Research Design

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

102) Dylan, a psychology professor, conducted a study on the impact of bullying on the self-image of 5-year-old children. He assessed their self-image twice a year for the next 5 years. Which of the following developmental research designs did he conduct?

- A) a cross-sectional study
- B) a longitudinal study
- C) a sequential study
- D) a correlational study

Answer: B

Topic: Research Design

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

103) A researcher measures the cognitive skills of five children in each of the following age

groups: 2–5 years, 8–12 years, and 14–16 years. He measures their cognitive skills several times across a span of 10 years. This is an example of a

- A) cross-sectional study.
- B) longitudinal study.
- C) sequential study.
- D) correlational study.

Answer: C

Topic: Research Design

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Apply

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

104) Write a note on heredity, environment, and maturation.

Answer: Scientists have found ways to measure the contributions of nature (heredity and biological processes) and nurture (environmental influences) to the development of specific traits within a population. For example, even though heredity strongly affects intelligence, environmental factors such as parental stimulation, education, and peer influences also affect it. Contemporary theorists and researchers are increasingly interested in explaining how nature and nurture work together rather than in arguing about which factor is more important.

Many typical changes of infancy and early childhood, such as the emergence of the abilities to walk and talk, are tied to maturation of the body and brain—the unfolding of a universal, natural sequence of physical changes and behavior patterns. These maturational processes, which are seen most clearly in the early years, act in concert with the influences of heredity and environment. As children grow into adolescents and adults, individual differences in innate personal characteristics (heredity) and life experience (environment) play an increasing role as they adapt to the internal and external conditions.

Topic: Nature and Nurture; Heredity

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Understand

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

105) How do socioeconomic status and neighborhood impact children?

Answer: A family's socioeconomic status (SES) is based on family income and the educational and occupational levels of the adults in the household. SES affects developmental processes, such as mothers' verbal interactions with their children, and developmental outcomes, such as health and cognitive performance. SES affects these processes and outcomes indirectly through the kinds of homes and neighborhoods people live in and the quality of nutrition, medical care, and schooling available to them. Poverty is stressful and can damage children and families' physical, cognitive, and psychosocial well-being. Poor children are more likely than other children to go hungry, to have frequent illnesses, to lack access to health care, to experience violence and family conflict, and to show emotional or behavioral problems. Their cognitive potential and school performance suffer as well. The harm poverty does is often indirect through its impact on parents' emotional state and parenting practices and on the home environment they create. Threats to well-being multiply if, as often happens, several risk factors, conditions that increase the likelihood of a negative outcome, are present.

The composition of a neighborhood affects the way children develop. Living in a neighborhood with large numbers of poor people has been shown to impact physical health, well-being, and school readiness. Positive development can occur despite serious risk factors, however.

Topic: Socioeconomic Status; Community

Learning Objective: Give examples of the influences that make one person different from another.

Bloom's: Understand

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

106) Write a note on the emerging consensus on child development.

Answer: There are many different viewpoints about in the study of child development. However, as the field has matured, broad agreement has emerged on several fundamental points:

1. All domains of development are interrelated. Development in each of the different domains—physical, cognitive, and psychosocial—affects the others in a series of complex interactions.
2. Normal development includes a wide range of individual differences. Each child, from the start, is unlike anyone else in the world. Some of the influences on individual development are inborn; others come from experience. Most often, these influences work together.
3. Influences are bidirectional. Children affect the environment around them as much as the environment shapes them.
4. Historical and cultural contexts strongly influence development. Each child develops within a specific environment bounded by time and place.
5. Early experience is important, but children can be remarkably resilient. A traumatic incident or a severely deprived childhood may have grave emotional consequences, but the effects of painful experience, such as growing up in poverty or the death of a parent, often can be overcome.
6. Development in childhood affects development throughout the life span. As long as people live, they have the potential to change in both positive and negative directions.

Topic: Developmental Issues

Learning Objective: Identify recurrent issues, general models, and points of consensus in views of development.

Bloom's: Understand

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

107) Briefly describe the information-processing approach.

Answer: The information-processing approach seeks to explain cognitive development by analyzing the processes involved in making sense of incoming information and performing tasks effectively. It is not a single theory but a framework that undergirds a wide range of theories and research. The most common model for this theory is that of a computer, which has certain inputs (such as sensory impressions) and certain outputs (such as behaviors).

Information-processing theorists view development as continuous. They note age-related increases in the speed, complexity, and efficiency of mental processing and the variety of material that can be stored in memory. The information-processing approach has taught people a great deal about the mechanics of how the mind works. It has also demonstrated that people can access cognitive processes, even though they are internal.

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

Learning Objective: Summarize the main theories of child development.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

108) Write a note on the right to informed consent, avoidance of deception, and right to privacy

and confidentiality.

Answer: Right to Informed Consent: Informed consent exists when participants voluntarily agree to be in a study, are competent to give consent, are aware of the risks as well as the potential benefits, and are not being exploited. The National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research (1978) recommends that children age 7 or over be asked to give their consent to take part in research and that any children's objections should be overruled only if the research promises direct benefit to the child.

Avoidance of Deception: Ethical guidelines call for withholding information only when it is essential to the study, and then investigators should avoid methods that could cause pain, anxiety, or harm. Participants should be debriefed afterward to let them know the true nature of the study and why deception was necessary and to make sure they have not suffered as a result.

Right to Privacy and Confidentiality: Research participants need to know that their information will be kept private and their responses are confidential. However, there are cases in which researchers are obligated to breach confidentiality—such as when an investigator discovers signs of abuse. Thus, researchers need to inform participants of their legal responsibility to report abuse or neglect or any other illegal activity of which they become aware, and confidentiality must be guarded otherwise.

Topic: Research Ethics

Learning Objective: Describe how developmental researchers collect data, design research, and address ethical concerns.

Bloom's: Understand

APA Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation