

2 THEORY AND RESEARCH

Guideposts

1. What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?
2. What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
3. How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
4. What ethical problems may arise in research on humans?

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following statements about theories is true?

- A. Theories change to incorporate new findings.
- B. Theories are based on certain assumptions.
- C. Theories and research are interwoven.
- D. All of these

Answer: D

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Type: Knowledge

2. In the study of human development, a theory is a set of

- A. logically related statements seeking to describe, explain, and predict development.
- B. facts derived from research.
- C. research results that can prove behaviors.
- D. opinions of a well-known authority in a field.

Answer: A

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Type: Knowledge

3. A good theory develops _____, which can then be tested by research.

- A. data
- B. hypotheses
- C. findings
- D. facts

Answer: B

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Type: Knowledge

4. Tentative explanations or predictions that can be scientifically tested are called

- A. theories.
- B. hypotheses.
- C. research findings.
- D. conclusions.

Answer: B
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Type: Knowledge

5. "If children learn aggression from models, then children who watch violent television shows should be more aggressive than children who watch nonviolent shows." This is an example of a

- A. theory.
- B. finding.
- C. hypothesis.
- D. conclusion.

Answer: C
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Guidepost: 1
Type: Application

6. Which early philosopher described children as a *tabula rasa* on which society writes?

- A. John Locke
- B. Jean Piaget
- C. Jean Jacques Rosseau
- D. Erik Erikson

Answer: A
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Type: Knowledge

7. If Bill's behavior is viewed as passive and reactive, he would be perceived as demonstrating the _____ model of behavior.

- A. naturalistic
- B. mechanistic
- C. organismic
- D. maturationistic

Answer: B
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Guidepost: 1
Type: Application

8. If Troy's behavior is viewed as active and self-determining, he would be perceived as demonstrating the _____ model of behavior.

- A. naturalistic
- B. mechanistic
- C. organismic
- D. maturationistic

Answer: C
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Guidepost: 1
Type: Application

9. Organismic theorists emphasize _____ change, while mechanistic theorists emphasize _____ change.

- A. quantitative; qualitative
- B. behavioral; developmental
- C. qualitative; quantitative
- D. mechanistic; organismic

Answer: C
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Guidepost: 1
Type: Knowledge

10. The quantitative changes, such as documenting the number of words added to a child's vocabulary, support which theory?

- A. Mechanistic
- B. Developmental
- C. Qualitative
- D. Organismic

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 1

Type: Comprehension

11. Most of the early pioneers in psychology, such as Sigmund Freud, Erik Erikson, and Jean Piaget, favored the _____ perspective on human development, which views development as occurring in specific stages.

- A. organismic
- B. quantitative
- C. mechanistic
- D. behavioristic

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 1

Type: Knowledge

12. Psychoanalytic theory was developed by

- A. Sigmund Freud.
- B. Ivan Pavlov.
- C. Albert Bandura.
- D. Erik Erikson.

Answer: A

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Type: Knowledge

13. Stacy's mother believes that most of Stacy's acting out lately has been caused by unconscious forces within her that motivate her behavior. Stacy's mother follows the _____ perspective.

- A. humanistic.
- B. ethological.
- C. psychoanalytic.
- D. learning.

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Application

14. A therapeutic approach aimed at giving patients insight into their unconscious conflicts is called

- A. repression analysis.
- B. psychoanalysis.
- C. psychosexual analysis.
- D. psychoconsciousness.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

15. Freud's theory on human development states that people develop in an unvarying sequence of maturationally determined stages of _____ development.

- A. psychosocial

- B. psychoanalytic
- C. psychoconscious
- D. psychosexual

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

16. The proper order of Freud's psychosexual stages of development is

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

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

17. According to psychosexual theory, 4-year-old Austin would be in which stage?

- A. Oral
- B. Anal
- C. Phallic
- D. Latency

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

18. As an adult, Mary spends considerable time each day cleaning her apartment, arranging her socks in a drawer until they are just right, and making schedules on a calendar. According to Freud, Mary is probably fixated in the _____ stage.

- A. oral
- B. anal
- C. genital
- D. phallic

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

19. According to Freud, during early childhood boys develop sexual attachment to their mothers. Freud called this development _____.

- A. the Electra complex
- B. the unconscious complex
- C. the Oedipus complex
- D. regressing

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

20. The stage of psychosexual development that occurs during middle childhood and is characterized by relative calm is called the _____ stage.

- A. oral
- B. childhood
- C. latency

D. anal

Answer: C

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Type: Knowledge

21. Which of the following is NOT part of the personality as proposed by Freud?

A. Superego

B. Libido

C. Id

D. Ego

Answer: B

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Type: Knowledge

22. According to Freud, the part of the personality that operates on the “pleasure principle,” seeking the immediate gratification of desires, is the

A. id.

B. ego.

C. superego.

D. ego ideal.

Answer: A

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Type: Knowledge

23. According to Freud, the part of the personality that operates on the “reality principle,” realistically finding ways to obtain gratification, is the

A. id.

B. ego.

C. superego.

D. conscience.

Answer: B

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Type: Knowledge

24. Christa, a rather demonstrative 7-year-old, hits her brother for laughing at her, and feels guilty about it afterward. According to Freud, Christa’s guilty feelings reflect the operation of the

A. id.

B. ego.

C. superego.

D. defense mechanism.

Answer: C

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Type: Comprehension

25. Which one of the following personality entities would be most similar to what is called “conscience”?

A. Id

B. Ego

C. Superego

D. Libido

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

26. One of the criticisms of Freud's work is that he _____.

- A. did not make us aware of the importance of unconscious thoughts
- B. focused too little on childhood feelings and experiences in motivation
- C. did not scientifically test concepts of id and superego
- D. used too large a subject pool.

Answer: C

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Type: Knowledge

27. Unlike Freud's theory, Erikson's theory of psychosocial development

- A. sees society as a positive force.
- B. focuses on biological instincts.
- C. covers infancy and childhood but not adulthood.
- D. has much in common with behaviorism.

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

28. Each of Erikson's stages involved a major developmental issue that is particularly important at that time. Erikson referred to these issues as _____ in personality.

- A. traumas
- B. crises
- C. stages
- D. phases

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

29. According to Erikson, the resolution of the crisis at each stage of psychosocial development must include a _____ between positive and negative traits.

- A. balance
- B. skewing toward the positive
- C. skewing toward the negative
- D. synthesis

Answer: A

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Type: Knowledge

30. Pauline is in her fourth stage of development according to the developmental stage theory that Erikson put forth. Under normal conditions, if Pauline lives into old age, in how many stages will she ultimately participate?

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 8
- D. 12

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Application

31. According to Erikson's psychosocial theory, the first stage of development, which occurs during infancy, is

- A. trust versus mistrust.

- B. autonomy versus state of doubt.
- C. initiative versus guilt.
- D. industry versus inferiority.

Answer: A

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Type: Knowledge

32. According to Erikson's psychosocial theory, a teenage girl would be facing the crisis of

- A. intimacy versus isolation.
- B. integrity versus despair.
- C. industry versus inferiority.
- D. identity versus identity confusion.

Answer: D

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Type: Knowledge

33. An example of Erikson's stage of initiative versus guilt would be

- A. an infant learning that she can depend on being fed.
- B. a 3-year-old trying to fill a cup with water and cheerfully wiping up the water when it spills.
- C. a 10-year-old learning to read fluently.
- D. a teenager conforming to peer pressure.

Answer: B

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Type: Application

34. Freud's research stressed the importance of

- A. conscious behavior.
- B. the role of heredity in parenting.
- C. ways in which early relationships affect later ones.
- D. the lack of use of recalling childhood experiences.

Answer: C

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Type: Knowledge

35. In contrast with Freud, Erikson placed more emphasis on

- A. physical development.
- B. intellectual development.
- C. the role of parents.
- D. social and cultural influences.

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

36. A long-lasting change in behavior as a result of experience or adaptation to its environment is called

- A. modification.
- B. cognition.
- C. learning.
- D. behaviorism.

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

37. Two important learning theories are _____ and _____.

- A. behaviorism; cognitive therapy
- B. social learning theory; operant conditioning
- C. social learning theory; psychoanalytic theory
- D. psychoanalytic theory; cognitive theory

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

38. Learning theorists are most concerned with

- A. measurable, observable behaviors.
- B. unconscious determination of behaviors.
- C. development of intelligence.
- D. personality conflicts between parents and children.

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

39. According to the _____ perspective, people's actions are reactions to aspects of their environment that they find pleasing, painful, or threatening.

- A. organismic
- B. behaviorism
- C. psychoanalytic
- D. humanistic

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

40. The _____ perspective emphasizes the influence of the environment rather than thought processes or unconscious fantasies.

- A. psychoanalytic
- B. learning
- C. organismic
- D. humanistic

Answer: B

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Type: Knowledge

41. Behaviorists maintain that human behavior is determined by

- A. defense mechanisms.
- B. self-actualization.
- C. unconscious conflicts.
- D. conditioning.

Answer: D

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Type: Knowledge

42. A child learns to whine to get items at the store because when she whines, her parents get frustrated and give her the desired items. She is basically being rewarded for her whining even though her parents do not seem to realize this and are frustrated because the whining is increasing. This is an example of _____ conditioning.

- A. operant conditioning
- B. classical conditioning
- C. behavior conditioning
- D. unconscious conditioning

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

43. In classical conditioning, an association is learned between

- A. an unconditioned stimulus and a conditioned stimulus.
- B. an operant response and a reinforcer.
- C. a conditioned stimulus and an operant response.
- D. an internal stimulus and an external stimulus.

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

44. Which of the following researchers worked with “Little Albert” in one of the earliest and most famous examples of classical conditioning in human development?

- A. John B. Watson
- B. Ivan Pavlov
- C. B. F. Skinner
- D. Edward Thorndike

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

45. The principles of classical conditioning were developed by

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. Ivan Pavlov.
- C. B. F. Skinner.
- D. Edward Thorndike.

Answer: B

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Type: Knowledge

46. A girl receives an injection and cries. Each time she receives an injection again, the same nurse gives it. Her mother notices that the child now cries when she sees this nurse even if no injection is given. This is an example of

- A. classical conditioning.
- B. operant conditioning.
- C. fixation.
- D. negative reinforcement.

Answer: A

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Type: Application

47. The psychologist who formulated the principles of operant conditioning was

- A. John B. Watson.
- B. Sidney Pressey.
- C. B. F. Skinner.
- D. Ivan Pavlov.

Answer: C

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Type: Knowledge

48. _____ is the principle that an organism will repeat behaviors when these behaviors are reinforced.

- A. Classical conditioning
- B. Operant conditioning
- C. Pleasure principle
- D. Reality principle

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2
Type: Knowledge

49. Any consequence of a behavior that INCREASES the likelihood of that behavior being repeated is called

- A. punishment.
- B. reinforcement.
- C. an aversive event.
- D. classical conditioning.

Answer: B

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Type: Knowledge

50. Punishment _____ a behavior by bringing on a(n) _____ event.

- A. increases; aversive or unpleasant
- B. suppresses; aversive or unpleasant
- C. suppresses; positive or pleasant
- D. increases; negative or unpleasant

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2
Type: Comprehension

51. Reinforcement is most effective when it is _____ after the behavior it is designed to reinforce.

- A. delayed
- B. immediately
- C. constant
- D. aversive

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2
Type: Knowledge

52. Ann's mother has stopped reinforcing Ann to make her bed. Ann's bed-making behavior is likely to be _____.

- A. increased
- B. decreased
- C. punished
- D. learned permanently

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2
Type: Application

53. Edwin is learning to ride his bike. Each time that he rides onto the gravel driveway, he loses control of the bike and falls. Eventually Edwin will no longer ride in the driveway. This example represents the learning process of

- A. negative reinforcement.
- B. intermittent reinforcement.
- C. punishment.
- D. conditioning.

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Application

54. The use of operant conditioning to modify or shape human behavior is called

- A. classical conditioning.
- B. punishment.
- C. behavior modification.
- D. reinforcement.

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

55. The principles of social learning theory were developed by

- A. B. F. Skinner.
- B. Carl Rogers.
- C. John B. Watson.
- D. Albert Bandura.

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

56. According to social learning theory, the most important element in how children learn a language, deal with aggression, develop a sense of morality, and learn gender-appropriate behavior is

- A. classical conditioning.
- B. observation and imitation.
- C. punishment of inappropriate behavior.
- D. shaping of appropriate behavior.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

57. The process of modeling, or observing and imitating others, is referred to as

- A. classical conditioning.
- B. observational learning.
- C. efficacious learning
- D. psychoanalytical learning.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

58. _____ develops as children gradually learn to master challenges and achieve goals.

- A. Social cognitive theory
- B. Applied behavioral analysis
- C. Social learning theory
- D. Self-efficacy

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2
Type: Knowledge

59. Stacy feels confident in knowing she has what it takes to succeed. Stacy has developed

- A. cognition.
- B. behavioral analysis.
- C. social learning.
- D. self-efficacy.

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

60. The perspective on human behavior that is concerned with thought processes and the behavior that reflects those processes is called the _____ perspective.

- A. cognitive
- B. thinking
- C. behavioral
- D. intellectual

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

61. _____ is the researcher best known for his theory of cognitive development.

- A. Abraham Maslow
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. Erik Erikson
- D. Jean Piaget

Answer: D

Page: 32–33

Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

62. The two major points of Jean Piaget's cognitive perspective are that people are active in their environment and that behavior develops _____.

- A. in specific stages regardless of culture.
- B. randomly at any developmental stage
- C. in a specific order that may vary based upon cultural variables.
- D. randomly based upon the child's environment

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

63. Which of the following is NOT one of the cognitive stages through which a child progresses, as theorized by Jean Piaget?

- A. Post-conceptual
- B. Sensorimotor
- C. Preoperational
- D. Concrete operations

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

64. Piaget's use of questions and flexible exploration of a child's responses is known as the _____ method.

- A. Socratic
- B. clinical
- C. field observation
- D. interview

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

65. A structure of organized patterns of behavior that a person uses to think about and act in a situation is that person's

- A. scheme.
- B. situation.
- C. adaptation.
- D. assimilation.

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

66. Which of the following is NOT one of the interrelated principles developed by Piaget to explain the gradual development of a child's mental processes?

- A. organization
- B. adaptation
- C. equilibration
- D. unconscious processing

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

67. Piaget's term for the process of TAKING IN formation and incorporating it into existing ways of thinking is

- A. schematization.
- B. shaping.
- C. accommodation.
- D. assimilation.

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

68. When a child first sucks on a sippy cup the same way the child sucked from a bottle, the child is trying to learn to drink from the cup using the process of

- A. assimilation.
- B. modification.
- C. acculturation.
- D. adaptation.

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

69. From Jean Piaget's perspective, a child who alters her behavior to more effectively deal with a new situation is exhibiting

- A. accommodation.
- B. primary process thinking.
- C. assimilation.

D. generalization.

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

70. According to Jean Piaget, what is the primary goal or need that leads children to change their ways of thinking to adapt to new experiences?

A. Satisfaction of id impulses

B. Equilibrium

C. Stable sense of identity

D. Approval from parents

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

71. It is important for parents and teachers to understand how children think so they can more effectively _____ them.

A. discipline

B. teach

C. organize

D. manage

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

72. Jean Piaget's formal operations stage does not account for the capacity to

A. develop practical problem-solving skills.

B. deal with ambiguous situations.

C. deal with competing truths.

D. All of these.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

73. Which of the following is NOT a criticism of Piaget's theory of development?

A. It pays little attention to emotional development.

B. It pays little attention to the influence of education on intellectual development.

C. It overestimates the cognitive abilities of young children.

D. It does not say much about individual differences in ability.

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

74. Psychologist Lev Vygotsky saw cognitive growth as a collaborative process in which children learn through social

A. cognition.

B. status.

C. learning.

D. interaction.

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

75. A teacher is helping to direct and organize Jay's learning with blocks to help him master and internalize his skills. This reflects Vygotsky's notion of

- A. structured application.
- B. zone of proximal development.
- C. distal learning.
- D. zone of distal development.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Application

76. _____ refers to the temporary support that parents, teachers, and others give a child in doing a task until the child can do it alone.

- A. Laddering
- B. Constructing
- C. Scaffolding
- D. Supporting

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

77. A major distinction between Piaget's developmental theory and the information-processing approach is that

- A. Piaget sees development as continuous, whereas the information-processing approach views development as occurring in distinct stages.

- B. Piaget sees development as an active process, whereas the information-processing view sees the organism as passive.

- C. Piaget focused on perception, whereas the information-processing approach focuses on thinking and memory.

- D. Piaget sees development as occurring in stages, whereas the information-processing approach sees development as continuous.

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

78. The information-processing approach to explaining cognitive development compares the brain to a _____; sensory impressions go in and behavior comes out.

- A. calculator
- B. computer
- C. modem
- D. telephone

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

79. Which of the following best explains the neo-Piagetian perspective on cognitive development?

- A. It emphasizes the efficiency with which information is processed.
- B. It explains individual differences in cognitive ability.
- C. It explains how qualitative changes in cognition take place.
- D. All of these are part of the neo-Piagetian perspective.

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

80. Which perspective emphasizes the idea that species-specific behaviors enhance the survival of that species?

- A. Behavioral
- B. Social cognitive
- C. Contextual
- D. Ethological

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

81. In the 1950s, the British psychologist _____ extended ethological principles to the study of human development, focusing attention on the mother-infant bond and the bonding process that produces attachment.

- A. Mary Ainsworth
- B. John Bowlby
- C. Konrad Lorenz
- D. Niko Tinbergen

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

82. The leader of a mother and baby workshop tells new mothers that attachment between an infant and caregiver must occur during a critical period to ensure normal development. Which developmental perspective does this workshop leader support with this statement?

- A. Behavioral
- B. Ethological
- C. Psychoanalytic
- D. Informative-processing

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Application

83. According to the _____ perspective, development can be understood only when individual behavior is observed in interaction with the environment.

- A. environmental
- B. contextual
- C. interactive
- D. behavioral

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

84. Which American psychologist developed the bioecological perspective, which involves five interlocking contextual systems ranging from the most intimate to the most distant?

- A. Lev Vygotsky
- B. Ivan Pavlov
- C. Urie Bronfenbrenner
- D. Jean Piaget

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

85. Dr. Willard is studying the way in which infant siblings interact with one another in the home. According to the

ecological approach, Dr. Willard is studying the children in their

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

Answer: A

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Type: Application

86. Dr. Berry, who employs the ecological approach to human development, is studying the relationship between the quality of parent-child interactions in the home and the success of children in school. Dr. Berry is studying development at the _____ level of environmental influence.

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

Answer: B

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Type: Application

87. The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe has significantly altered most government institutions there. According to the ecological approach, the government changes are changes in people's

- A. microsystem.
- B. mesosystem.
- C. endosystem.
- D. macrosystem.

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Application

88. Professor Powers studies how frequent moves from one town to another can influence children's emotional development over time. According to the ecological approach, Professor Powers is studying the _____ of children.

- A. exosystem
- B. chronosystem
- C. macrosystem
- D. minisystem

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Application

89. Sociocultural theory, developed by _____, stresses children's active involvement with their environment as the process by which they acquire cognitive skills.

- A. Urie Bronfenbrenner
- B. Jean Piaget
- C. Lev Vygotsky
- D. Margaret Mead

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

90. The approach that views human development as the outcome of a dynamic process of bidirectional interaction

between person and environment is a(n)

- A. developmental system.
- B. interpersonal system.
- C. cognitive system.
- D. None of these

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

91. Which theory of human development is universally accepted as the theory that best explains all facets of development?

- A. Psychoanalytic
- B. Behavioristic
- C. Sociocultural
- D. No one theory is able to do this.

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Comprehension

92. Dr. Charles is interested in how certain behaviors such as smiling helps to bond parents and ensure a child's survival. Dr. Charles is interested in the _____ perspective.

- A. psychoanalytical
- B. evolutionary
- C. cognitive
- D. learning

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 2

Type: Knowledge

93. Daniel is doing research that involves gathering detailed descriptions from people about their beliefs. Daniel is doing which kind of research?

- A. Qualitative
- B. Quantitative
- C. Theoretical
- D. Hypothetical

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

94. When research deals with objectively measurable data, this is a description of

- A. qualitative research.
- B. quantitative research.
- C. theories.
- D. hypotheses.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

95. When conducting research, scientists will typically measure a _____ and generalize the results to a _____.

- A. cohort; sample
- B. nonnormative group; normative group

- C. population; sample
- D. sample; population

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

96. One of the most reliable sampling methods is the use of _____, which increases the likelihood that the sample is representative of the population.

- A. representative selection
- B. random assignment
- C. random selection
- D. random sample

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

97. Which of the following is NOT an example of a self-report technique?

- A. Questionnaire
- B. Diary or log
- C. Interview
- D. Observation

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

98. A problem associated with the interview method is that

- A. a single interview may give only a partial picture.
- B. people are not always accurate or honest in answering questions.
- C. interview reports may need to be confirmed by more objective research.
- D. All of these

Answer: D

Page: 40–41

Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

99. One commonly used type of written interview is a

- A. diary.
- B. case study.
- C. questionnaire.
- D. journal.

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

100. When a researcher decides to travel with the circus to observe the performers, without altering the environment they live and work in, the research is

- A. a laboratory observation.
- B. a naturalistic observation.
- C. quantitative research.
- D. a natural experiment.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Comprehension

101. The primary difference between a naturalistic observation and a laboratory observation is the degree of
- A. manipulation.
 - B. control.
 - C. involvement.
 - D. There is no difference.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

102. Professor Bailey watches Tehra closely through a one-way mirror as she participates in her social studies class. This is an example of what research method?

- A. Clinical study
- B. Case study
- C. Naturalistic observation
- D. Laboratory observation

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 4

Type: Comprehension

103. A disadvantage of the use of naturalistic observation techniques is that they

- A. can be used to study only infancy.
- B. omit emotional development.
- C. record only cognitive development.
- D. are prone to observer bias.

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Comprehension

104. Which of the following is NOT a problem associated with observational studies?

- A. They cannot determine cause and effect relationships.
- B. The subjects may behave differently when they know they are being observed.
- C. It is not possible to gain information regarding relationships between variables.
- D. Laboratory studies may not generalize to real life.

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Comprehension

105. When test results are reasonably consistent from one time to another they are said to be

- A. valid.
- B. reliable.
- C. operational.
- D. standardized.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

106. A plan for conducting a scientific investigation is a

- A. research design.
- B. hypothetical study.
- C. scientific project.

D. research grant.

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

107. An in-depth study of an individual is a(n)

A. naturalistic observation.

B. case study.

C. interview.

D. experiment.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

108. In developing his psychoanalytic theory, Freud studied several individuals in great detail for an extended period of time. This technique is referred to as the _____ approach.

A. laboratory observation

B. interview

C. experimental

D. case study

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Comprehension

109. An in-depth case study of a culture or subculture is an _____ study.

A. enculturation

B. ethnographic

C. acculturation

D. ethnic

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

110. A researcher who wants to find out if a statistical relationship exists between variables should use a(n)

A. questionnaire.

B. correlation.

C. experiment.

D. case study.

Answer: B

Page: 43–44

Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

111. A researcher studies the relationship between family income and achievement motivation. A correlation of +1.20 is found. From this, the researcher can conclude that

A. other variables must be negatively correlated with family income.

B. high income causes high achievement motivation.

C. increases in income predict higher achievement motivation.

D. an error was made in calculating the correlation.

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Comprehension

112. Dr. Liefeld has studied the relationship between the amount of time children spend playing video games and their academic performance in school. She finds that as time spent playing video games increases, grades in school decrease. This finding represents a

- A. a positive correlation.
- B. a negative correlation.
- C. a variable interaction.
- D. a case study approach.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Application

113. Suppose you asked the following two questions of a group of 100 children: “How much time do your parents spend reading to you each day?” and “What are your grades in school?” You find that children whose parents read to them for more than one hour each day have better grades than children whose parents read to them for only a few minutes each day. What could you conclude from this pattern of data?

- A. Reading by parents causes children to do better in school.
- B. Parental reading time and grades are positively correlated.
- C. Parental reading time and grades are uncorrelated.
- D. Better students cause their parents to spend more time reading to them.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Application

114. A strong correlation between variables does not necessarily mean that one variable _____ the other.

- A. determines
- B. causes
- C. results from
- D. All of these

Answer: D

Page: 43–45

Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

115. The subjects who receive the treatment or independent variable in an experimental study are called the

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

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

116. A controlled procedure in which the experimenter manipulates variables to learn how one affects another is a(n)

- A. manipulation.
- B. experiment.
- C. observation
- D. correlation.

Answer: B

Page: 45

Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

117. The word “manipulation” is most strongly associated with the _____ technique.

- A. experimental
- B. correlational
- C. case study
- D. interview

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Comprehension

118. The subjects who do NOT receive the treatment or independent variable in an experimental study are called the

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

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

119. The treatment in an experiment is called the

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

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

120. In an experiment, Professor Daley manipulates the _____ variable and then looks for an effect of that manipulation by measuring the _____ variable.

- A. dependent; independent
- B. control; experimental
- C. experimental; control
- D. independent; dependent

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Comprehension

121. In an experiment, one group of children is given a drink each day with a special vitamin supplement. A second group of children is given the same drink but without the vitamin. Later, all children are given an IQ test to see if the vitamin had an effect on intelligence. In this experiment, the children’s scores on the IQ test would be the

- A. independent variable.
- B. cross-sequential variable.
- C. dependent variable.
- D. control variable.

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Application

122. In a study of the effects of behavior modeling, one group of children observes role models who share toys; another group observes role models whose behavior is neutral (neither initiating sharing nor refusing to share). What is the independent variable?

- A. Observing role models who share or don’t share

- B. Observing negative role models
- C. The group with neutral role models
- D. The group with sharing role models

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Comprehension

123. A group of children is given special training on how to handle their anger. A second group is treated the same as the first group except for the fact that these subjects do not receive the special training. The group given the training is the _____ group and the group given no training is the _____ group.

- A. experimental; control
- B. control; experimental
- C. dependent; independent
- D. independent; dependent

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Comprehension

124. The chief advantage of experimental methods is that they are

- A. more flexible than other methods.
- B. more generalized than other methods.
- C. more descriptive of real-life events.
- D. better able to determine cause and effect.

Answer: D

Page: 45–46

Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

125. Experimenters can ensure results that are representative of a given population through

- A. random selection.
- B. random assignment.
- C. controlling for all relevant variables.
- D. convenience sampling.

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

126. A researcher who studies twins accidentally separated at birth and reared in different environments is using a

- A. laboratory experiment.
- B. field experiment.
- C. natural experiment.
- D. correlation experiment.

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Comprehension

127. Dr. Gearhart is hopeful that her research results will be verified by others through replication. If she wishes her work to be replicated most accurately, what research technique should she use?

- A. Natural experiment
- B. Interview
- C. Case study
- D. Cross-sectional naturalistic observation

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 3
Type: Comprehension

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

Answer: A
Page: 46
Guidepost: 3
Type: Comprehension

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

Answer: D
Page: 46
Guidepost: 3
Type: Comprehension

130. Dr. Ellie Cheetham follows the same group of children over a 10-year period, measuring their performance twice a year. This is which method of data collection?

- A. Cross-sectional
- B. Longitudinal
- C. Sequential
- D. Clinical

Answer: B
Page: 47
Guidepost: 3
Type: Comprehension

131. Professor Bingham measures the cognitive skills of 100 30-year-olds and compares them with 100 50-year-olds. This is an example of which method?

- A. Cross-sectional
- B. Longitudinal
- C. Sequential
- D. Clinical

Answer: A
Page: 47
Guidepost: 3
Type: Comprehension

132. Which type of study is time-consuming, expensive, and has problems associated with attrition?

- A. Longitudinal
- B. Cross-sectional
- C. Interview
- D. Clinical

Answer: A
Page: 47
Guidepost: 3
Type: Knowledge

133. Suppose your psychology professor asks you to do a study examining how emotional reactions change in children between the ages of 3 and 12 years. Given that the study needs to be completed in less than two weeks, which type of data collection method should you employ?

- A. Cross-sectional
- B. Longitudinal
- C. Sequential
- D. Ethological

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Comprehension

134. Which studies have the greatest difficulty with the loss of subjects?

- A. Longitudinal
- B. Cross-sectional
- C. Clinical
- D. Case history

Answer: A

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

135. Cohort differences are a problem for which kind of studies?

- A. Time-sampling
- B. Cross-sectional
- C. Sequential
- D. Longitudinal

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

136. Which of the following methods was designed to deal with the disadvantages of both the longitudinal and cross-sectional designs?

- A. Life-span sampling
- B. Clinical
- C. Sequential study
- D. Behavior-sampling

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Knowledge

137. Professor Watt studies the behavior of children whose parents divorced six months before the children started school and children whose parents divorced two years before the children started school. Both groups of children are then followed and measured over the course of several years. This is which kind of design?

- A. Cross-sectional
- B. Sequential
- C. Longitudinal
- D. Life-span sampling

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 3

Type: Comprehension

138. Objections to Watson and Rayner's study of _____ stimulated the American Psychological Association to establish more stringent ethical guidelines for research studies that involved human subjects.

- A. Fat Albert
- B. Little Albert
- C. Prince Albert
- D. Baby Albert

Answer: B

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Guidepost: 4

Type: Comprehension

139. According to the American Psychological Association, participants in psychological research have all of the following rights EXCEPT the right to

- A. privacy and confidentiality.
- B. informed consent.
- C. financial remuneration.
- D. self-esteem.

Answer: C

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Guidepost: 4

Type: Comprehension

140. In Guidepost 4, the resolution of ethical problems in research is discussed. Which of the following is an ethical principle?

- A. Beneficence
- B. Justice
- C. Respect
- D. All of these

Answer: D

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Guidepost: 4

Type: Comprehension

Essay Questions

- 141. Professor Carney is interested in family factors that influence the development of children who commit violent and illegal acts in their early lives. He is also interested in the influences in a child's environment that may play a part in their violent behavior. List three research methods available to Professor Carney and identify the kinds of information he would be able to obtain by using each of these methods. Compare both the advantages and the disadvantages of using each of these methods in the investigation of this particular topic.
- 142. List and describe each of the five theoretical perspectives discussed in your text. Select any developmental issue and explain how a person might look at the issue from each of the theoretical perspectives. (Some suggested issues are eating disorders, family violence, sibling rivalry, drug abuse, gifted children, and children with ADHD.)