

Student name: _____

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

At each stage of Erikson's theory, a developmental task confronts individuals with an internal crisis that must be resolved in order to develop successfully.

true

false

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

Which of the following is TRUE regarding human development?

The process of human development ends during adulthood.

The process of human development starts during early childhood.

Most human development involves growth, although it also includes decline.

Most physical human development happens during late adulthood.

A researcher who wants to study the effect of parenting styles on development in children would need to take into consideration the socioeconomic status and cultural settings of the families being studied. These aspects would be considered the “_____” of development.

goals

environment

domain

context

Which of the following terms refers to the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a specific group of people?

associative context

culture

primary background

social class

Madison grew up in a single-parent, poor, urban home with her mother and three siblings. These factors represent the _____ of Madison's development.

context

reference

environment

domain

A couple considers themselves to be members of the Ainu tribe because they speak their language, follow their customs, practice their religion, and know a lot about their history. The couple's membership in the Ainu tribe is an example of their

collective efficacy.

ethnicity.

dominant association.

primary conditioning.

Which of the following is a benefit of cross-cultural studies?

They allow researchers to determine if cultural differences are real or imagined.

They allow researchers to collect information from childhood through adolescence.

They encourage researchers to ignore genetic similarities across cultures and focus more on individual differences.

They allow researchers to determine areas in which development is similar across cultures or specific to only a particular culture.

A person's position within society based on occupational, educational, and economic characteristics is referred to as that person's

culture.

socioeconomic status.

context.

adjusted income status.

Resilient individuals usually have all of the following characteristics except

good intellectual functioning.

self-confidence.

high self-esteem.

low-expectation parenting.

Bonds to caring adults outside the family, connections to positive organizations, and attending school and religious gatherings are all associated with

resilience.

declines in cognitive functioning.

social policy.

cultural differences.

Taylor is a homeless child living well below the poverty line. Despite their socioeconomic status, Taylor is an intelligent young child with multiple talents and self-confidence. Based on research by Ann Masten, we can predict that Taylor will

struggle with personality issues and emotional problems for most of her life.

demonstrate resilience and find ways to make the best out of most situations.

succumb to her surroundings and become a juvenile delinquent.

probably join a gang when she reaches her adolescent years.

A government's course of action promotes the welfare of its citizens through which of the following?

socialized equity program

welfare policy

public advancement program

social policy

The main goal of the *Ascend* two-generation education intervention is to
provide housing for the homeless.

ensure that all members of a family are paid extra when they are employed.

help children escape from poverty by emphasizing education, economic support, and social capital for both children and mothers.

increase the likelihood that if a child has more than two siblings, at least one of those siblings will be placed in a middle- to upper-class household.

Inherited genes reflect the role of _____ processes in development.

biological

cognitive

socioemotional

individualistic

The development of the brain, motor skills, and hormonal changes all reflect the role of _____ processes in development.

biological

cognitive

assimilative

socioemotional

Which of the following is an example of a cognitive process in human development?

developing assertiveness

height and weight gains

development of the brain

memorizing a poem

When Tamika solves a simple math problem, _____ processes that contribute to her brain's development are involved.

biological

cognitive

socioemotional

integrative

Which process of development involves communication of thoughts and interactions with other people?

integrative

biological

cognitive

socioemotional

Kwame became angry and punched Dakota in the arm because Dakota took his toy without asking. Kwame's response reflects the role of _____ processes in his development.

biological

cognitive

socioemotional

assimilative

Derek likes to pretend his is an NFL player running through the yard with a football and signing autographs for his family and friends. Derek's imaginative behavior is an example of a(n) _____ process of development.

biological

socioemotional

cognitive

integrative

The developmental period that spans approximately nine months in which a single cell grows into an organism is known as the _____ period.

prenatal

infancy

early childhood

adolescent

The prenatal period extends from

birth to the third month.

infancy to early childhood.

birth to the first year.

conception to birth.

The developmental period after birth that is characterized by extreme dependence on adults is the _____ period.

infancy

early childhood

late childhood

toddlerhood

_____ is the developmental period that extends from the end of infancy to about 5 or 6 years of age.

Early childhood

Infancy

The prenatal period

Adolescence

The middle and late childhood period is sometimes referred to as adolescence.

the elementary school years.

the play years.

the transition years.

During which one of the following developmental periods does achievement become a more central theme?

adulthood

early childhood

middle and late childhood

adolescence

_____ features the pursuit of independence and identity. During this period of development, thought becomes more abstract, idealistic, and logical.

Early Adulthood

Adolescence

Early childhood

Late childhood

Which of the following periods of development starts at approximately 18 to 22 years of age?

middle childhood

adolescence

early adulthood

late childhood

The period extending from birth to about 18 to 24 months of age is called

the neonatal period.

early childhood.

youth.

infancy.

Which one of the following periods of development is sometimes referred to as the preschool years?

infancy

middle childhood

early childhood

prenatal period

A group of people who are born at a similar point in time and who share experiences on a large scale are referred to as a

cohort.

group.

culture.

family.

The generation referred to as _____ by popular culture, is characterized by their ethnic diversity and their connection to technology.

the Baby Boomers

Generation X

Generation Y

Millennials

Phyllis has a tablet and smartphone that she carries with her at all times. Right now she is texting four people and updating her social media profile on her tablet. Susie is most likely a member of

the Baby Boomers.

Generation X.

Generation Y.

the Millennials.

Which of the following is NOT a cohort effect in developmental research?

age

time of birth

era

generation

Those who believe that who we are is mostly a result of who our parents are would be considered proponents of the _____ position.

nature

nurture

continuity

discontinuity

Psychologists who emphasize the importance of nature in development would typically focus on which of the following to explain development?

good prenatal care

genetic strengths and defects

access to nutritious foods

educational experiences

Nature proponents argue that _____ is the most important influence on development.

access to nutrition

education

parent's social status

biological inheritance

"It's no use putting her in a special education program," Misha's grandfather explained patiently. "She can't understand things very well. She got it from her father; he's the same way. " Misha's grandfather seems to

view development as a discontinuous process.

hold a nurture view of development.

view development as a continuous process.

hold a nature view of development.

Which of the following statements most accurately reflects a view of a nurture proponent?

No amount of teaching can make a person write before learning to speak.

Individuals grow rapidly in infancy and less so in early childhood.

Individuals reach the peak of their physical strength in early adolescence.

A child's diet will have a substantial effect on how tall the child grows.

"The ability to engage in thoughtful reflection seems to happen all of a sudden. But if one carefully examines it, this ability is actually based on a an accumulation of experiences across time." This statement suggests a _____ view of development.

cognitive

biological

continuous

discontinuous

The idea that a tadpole stops being a tadpole when it enters the frog stage is an example of development viewed in terms of

cohesiveness.

nurture's role.

discontinuity.

developmental stability.

Tori passes through a sequence of stages in her life where she thinks change is more qualitatively different than it is quantitatively different. Which view of development does Tori most likely agree with?

cognitive

discontinuity

sequential

nature

How would a continuity developmentalist describe puberty?

It is an abrupt, distinct occurrence.

It is a gradual process occurring over several years.

It is a period of intense emotional stress.

It is an extended phase of psychosocial change.

Insects go through egg, larval, and adult stages of development. These stages, when viewed through the lens of _____, would be seen as distinct and unintegrated changes in development.

gender

cohort effects

early experience

discontinuity

Becca was abused as a young child but did not grow up to become an abuser herself. Instead, she led a fulfilling family life. Which of the following views of development is illustrated in this example?

later-experience view of development

early-experience view of development

discontinuity view of development

continuity view of development

In research, almost one-third of children studied that had an inhibited temperament at 2 years of age did not seem unusually shy or fearful when they were 4 years of age. This study shows how _____ can impact development.

later-experience

socioemotional processes

biological processes

discontinuity

What is the first step in the scientific method?

Use statistics to draw conclusions.

Collect relevant data.

Revise the working theory.

Conceptualize a problem.

A teacher guesses that if he has a strong leadership style, then his students will feel more confident speaking out in class and developing a strong sense of self. Which step of the scientific method is the teacher participating in?

revising a theory

drawing a conclusion

conceptualizing the problem

collecting the data

A(n) _____ is an interrelated, coherent, and formal set of ideas that helps to explain and to make predictions.

theory

hypothesis

explanation

observation

Some may say that a scientific hypothesis is like a(n)

directive.

prediction.

explanation.

observation.

If children from impoverished backgrounds are given individual attention by mentors, the children will spend more time studying and will, therefore, make higher grades. This statement is an example of a(n)

test.

doctrine.

explanation.

hypothesis.

What is the most important characteristic that a hypothesis should have?

complexity

simplicity

accuracy

testability

A researcher conducts an experiment to determine which type of therapy is most successful in identifying marital problems. In this situation, the experiment is a part of which step of the scientific method?

problem identification

theory revision

information collection

statistical analysis

After receiving feedback from colleagues on the results of an experiment, Dr. Berry determines that there must be some changes in the ideas about how video games effect children. This decision reflects which step in the scientific method?

revising research conclusions and theory

drawing a conclusion

conceptualizing the problem

collecting the data

Which of the following theoretical perspectives of development describes development as primarily unconscious and heavily colored by emotion?

psychoanalytic

cognitive

ethological

ecological

The unconscious _____ is the Freudian structure of personality that consists of instincts.

superego

ego

id

subconscious

Freud claimed that

genetics is far more important to a child's development than are social and parental influences.

the primary motivation of human development reflects a desire to affiliate with other people.

early childhood experiences are important determinants of later personality development.

children move through a series of increasingly important stages of cognitive development.

Tyrone watches his friend's father make chocolate-chip cookies and knows he does not want him to eat any of the cookies before the rest of the kids get there. He is seriously tempted to help himself to a cookie or two once everyone leaves the room but decides not to because it is not right Identify Tyrone's Freudian structure of personality at work in this situation.

superego

ego

id

subconscious

Which of Freud's structures of personality forms so that a child can process reality and use reasoning skills to make decisions?

id

ego

subconscious

superego

Which psychoanalytic theorist believed that our adult personality is determined by the way we resolve conflicts between sources of pleasure and the demands of reality at different stages of life?

Erik Erikson

Sigmund Freud

Jean Piaget

John B. Watson

Which of the following is true of Erikson's psychosocial theory?

It states that our basic personality is shaped in the first five years of life.

It analyzes personality in terms of three structures: id, ego, and superego.

It places the heaviest emphasis on sexual instincts.

It states that developmental change occurs throughout the life span.

Billy has begun to assert his independence by wanting to do things by himself. He is most likely in Erikson's _____ stage of psychosocial development.

trust versus mistrust

autonomy versus shame and doubt

initiative versus guilt

industry versus inferiority

According to Erikson's theory, during the _____ stage of psychosocial development, children are to assume responsibility for their bodies, their behavior, their toys, and their pets.

autonomy versus shame and doubt

initiative versus guilt

intimacy versus isolation

trust versus mistrust

Third-grader Beth is very enthusiastic about learning how to use the computer to find things on the Internet. According to Erikson's theory, she is in the _____ stage of development.

autonomy versus shame and doubt

initiative versus guilt

industry versus inferiority

identity versus identity confusion

According to Erik Erikson, during adolescence, people are in the _____ stage of development.

autonomy versus shame and doubt

initiative versus guilt

industry versus inferiority

identity versus identity confusion

_____ is Erikson's eighth stage of development, which individuals experience in late adulthood.

Autonomy versus shame and doubt

Initiative versus guilt

Industry versus inferiority

Integrity versus despair

Which of the following is among the criticisms of psychoanalytic theories?

The conscious mind is given too much credit for influencing development.

These theories present an image of humans that is too positive.

The sexual underpinnings of development are not given adequate importance.

The theories treat Western culture and males as the measure for evaluating everyone.

Parenting strategies that focus on developing trust, encouraging initiative, promoting industry, and stimulating identity exploration are based on the work of

Sigmund Freud.

Albert Bandura.

Erik Erikson.

Jean Piaget.

Erikson charged elementary school teachers to nourish children's motivation for mastery and curiosity. Which stage of his psychosocial theory was Erikson hoping teachers would promote?

trust versus mistrust

autonomy versus shame and doubt

initiative versus guilt

industry versus inferiority

_____ theories emphasize the importance of conscious thought in children's development.

Sociocultural

Psychoanalytic

Cognitive

Ethological

Because Dr. Simon is a cognitive theorist, we know that she emphasizes the importance of _____ in development.

conscious thoughts

repressed memories

associative interactions

biologically determined critical periods

According to _____, we go through four stages in understanding the world. Each stage consists of a distinct way of thinking, or a different way of understanding the world.

Erik Erikson

Sigmund Freud

Jean Piaget

John B. Watson

During which of Piaget's stages do children begin to go beyond simply connecting sensory information with physical action and begin to represent the world with words and images reflecting more symbolic thinking?

preoperational

concrete operational

sensorimotor

formal operational

Kiersten spends a lot of time thinking about the world as it currently is and the world as it could be if everyone took a greater degree of personal responsibility for environmental and social conditions. According to Piaget, Kiersten is in the _____ stage of development.

sensorimotor

preoperational

concrete operational

formal operational

Lev Vygotsky contended that cognitive skills are

not affected by language.

developed subconsciously.

based on one's genetic makeup.

guided by social interaction and culture.

Which theorist concluded that knowledge is situated and collaborative and is not generated from within the individual?

Erikson

Freud

Vygotsky

Piaget

_____ emphasizes that individuals manipulate information, monitor it, and strategize about it. According to this theory, individuals develop a gradually increasing capacity for processing information, which allows them to acquire increasingly complex knowledge and skills.

Information-processing theory

Psychoanalytic theory

Cognitive theory

Behavioral theory

The work of Ivan Pavlov and _____ provided the foundations of behaviorism.

Lev Vygotsky

Sigmund Freud

Jean Piaget

John Watson

_____ theorists believe that scientifically we can study only what can be directly observed and measured.

Behavioral

Psychoanalytic

Cognitive

Information-processing

“Sit down, shut up, and respect your brother!” Mom shouts to Timmy. According to Albert Bandura, Timmy is likely to learn what from this exchange?

to sit down, shut up, and respect his brother

to yell instead of problem solve

to talk in order to resolve conflicts

to sit down and shut up, but never respect his brother

Which principal shows that a neutral stimulus, like a knock at the door, produces a response originally produced by another stimulus?

sociocultural modification

cognitive development

classical conditioning

social cognition

While Pavlov and Watson's work explained how we develop many involuntary responses such as fears, B. F. Skinner argued that the consequences or rewards of a behavior could produce changes in the future probability of the behavior's occurrence, which is called

operant conditioning.

imprinting.

information processing.

ethology.

_____ stresses that behavior is strongly influenced by biology, is tied to evolution, and is characterized by critical or sensitive periods.

Ethology

Sociology

Nephrology

Natural selection

John Bowlby's view that the first year of human life is a sensitive period for the development of social relationships is which type of view?

ethological

observational learning

behavioral

sociocultural

European zoologist Konrad Lorenz (1903–1989) helped bring ethology to prominence through a remarkable set of experiments in 1965 in which he studied the behavior of greylag geese. Lorenz discovered that a group of goslings who saw him as soon as they hatched would see him as their "mother" and follow him everywhere. Lorenz called this process_____, defined as the rapid, innate learning within a limited critical period of time that involves attachment to the first moving object seen.

imprinting

modeling

naturalistic observation

natural selection

Which of Urie Bronfenbrenner's systems refers to the neighborhood in which an individual lives?

microsystem

mesosystem

exosystem

macrosystem

According to Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, when a husband's or a child's experience at home is influenced by the mother's experiences at work, the situation serves as an example of the

microsystem.

mesosystem.

macrosystem.

exosystem.

The *macrosystem* represents which of the following?

the setting in which an individual lives

indirect experiences that individuals have in their environment

relationships between microsystems

the culture in which the individual lives

A social worker is trying to help a client find housing and work, and finish her technical degree. The social worker uses Skinner's theory to understand how to reward the client for their efforts; uses Erikson's theory to understand the identity and intimacy crisis the client is now facing; and uses Bronfenbrenner's theory to understand how the relations between family, school, and work

will affect their development. The social worker is using a(n)_____ approach to developmental theory.

ethological

ecological

eclectic

ethnographic

A researcher plans to watch videos of children playing on a playground in order to understand children's helping behaviors. Which of the following research methods is being used by the researcher for collecting data?

case study

naturalistic observation

standardized test

laboratory research

Which of the following statements is true regarding laboratory observation?

It allows a researcher to control most factors that influence behavior.

It permits a researcher to see behavior in a natural setting.

Virtually any aspect of development can be observed in such a setting.

People who are willing to come to a university laboratory automatically represent groups from diverse cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds.

Which type of observation involves observing people in real-world settings and making no changes to their situations?

non-interventionist

naturalistic

real-world

social-neutral

Professor Gonzalez began studying the interaction patterns of parents watching their children on the playground. He sets up hidden cameras in several locations and plans to analyze the recordings from a month's worth of observation. Professor Gonzalez is utilizing

naturalistic observation.

the interview technique.

laboratory observation.

a sequential design.

A test is given to a room full of 9th graders. The students must follow the same rules, are given the same allotted time, and are not allowed to talk or leave the room until the test is finished. The students are taking a(n) _____ test.

standardized

informal

restricted

rules-based

Kya has been the subject of a study for nearly 20 years. A psychologist identified Kya as being extremely intelligent at a very early age and has been evaluating Kya's academic progress ever since. The psychologist's approach would be described as

a case study.

a naturalistic observation.

an experiment.

a correlational study.

The influence of hormones on development can be measured by which of the following?

psychological

physiological

sociological

emotional

The hormone cortisol has NOT been used by developmental researchers to study temperament.

emotional reactivity.

peer relations.

intelligence.

Stephen is being exposed to violent and nonviolent images, and researchers are using a technique that constructs images of his brain tissue and biochemical activity as he views the images. The researchers are using

electroencephaly (EEG).

functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).

habituation techniques.

diagnostic x-rays.

One of the physiological measures used in developmental research is eye movement. Eye-tracking equipment is being used to study all of the following EXCEPT

infant perception.

attention.

memory.

cognitive functioning in the elderly.

Cause-and-effect relationships can best be determined by_____ research.

longitudinal

cross-sectional

correlational

experimental

Dr. Martin, a psychologist interested in studying children's memory, gave a memory test to a group of 6-year-olds in 1995 and repeated the tests with the same children when they were 9-year-olds. Which type of research strategy was used in this study?

sequential

longitudinal

correlational

cross-sectional

Ethnic_____ is a term for the use of an ethnic label, such as *African American* or *Latino*, in a superficial way that portrays an ethnic group as being more homogeneous than it really is.

homogenization

cover

gloss

standardization

The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) was designed to move adults off welfare and into paid employment. Participating parents who were employed were guaranteed more money than parents who were unemployed. Which of the following effects DID NOT occur for the children whose parents participated in this program?

higher success in school

increased behavioral problems

improvements in cognitive stimulation

reduced risk for abuse

The_____ issue involves debate over whether development is influenced by an organism's biological inheritance or its' environmental experiences

Early vs. Later

Nature vs. Nurture

Continuity vs. Discontinuity

None of these choices are correct.

A teacher has decided to study how to improve the academic success of children who live in low-income areas. The teacher believes that if every child has a mentor to work with on a daily basis, their test scores will improve. The teacher decides to create a mentoring program at one of the low-income schools in her district for 3 months. Which phase of the scientific method is the teacher currently in?

revising research conclusions and theory

collecting data

conceptualizing the problem

analyzing data to reach conclusions

Many contemporary psychoanalytic theorists maintain that Freud overemphasized which of the following components?

unconscious thought

the impact of early experiences

sexual instincts that drive behavior

complete personality development in the first 5 years of life

An employee who retired 7 years ago is trying to spend more time with his family and in the community volunteering. While the retiree is glad to be spending time with his family, he often gets sad when his grandchildren do not remember things they did with him when they were younger. Which of Erikson's stages is this individual likely experiencing?

Generativity vs Stagnation

Identity vs Identity Confusion

Intimacy vs Isolation

Integrity vs Despair

An older mother is reflecting on the extravagant birthday parties she once threw for her oldest child. However, her youngest child's sweet 16 is quickly approaching, and she now has no desire to put in the same amount of effort for this child's birthday party. Which of Erikson's psychosocial stages is this mother most likely experiencing?

Generativity vs Stagnation

Identity vs Identity Confusion

Intimacy vs Isolation

Integrity vs Despair

In which developmentalists' theory was culture incorporated into the view of a child's development?

Sigmund Freud's

Jean Piaget's

Lev Vygotsky's

Robert Siegler's

Which theory was formed from psychologists' curiosity of how the human mind works in relation to new technology of the time?

Cognitive Development Theory

Sociocultural Cognitive Theory

Information Processing Theory

Ethological Theory

Which of these is NOT considered under the umbrella of behavioral and social cognitive theories?

classical conditioning

operant conditioning

social cognitive theory

sociocultural cognitive theory

Which of the following is not true regarding the Ethological Theory?

Behavior is strongly influenced by biology.

Behavioral is linked to evolution.

The presence or absence of certain experiences has temporary influences on individuals.

Behavior is characterized by critical or sensitive periods.

Which of the following is NOT a criticism of the Ethological Theory?

The concepts of critical and sensitive periods are too rigid.

The emphasis of biological foundations is too strong.

Cognition receives inadequate attention.

The theory is better at generating research with animals than humans.

Which system in the Ecological Theory is defined as the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course?

chronosystem

exosystem

macrosystem

mesosystem

Which influence did Bronfenbrenner add to his ecological theory in order to create a sub-theory?

social influence

cultural influence

biological influence

historical influence

Which of the following is not a drawback of laboratory research?

A laboratory setting is unnatural and may cause individuals to behave unnaturally.

Individuals who may be willing to come to a laboratory typically represent diverse groups.

The idea of “helping science” may be intimidating.

It’s almost impossible to conduct research in a lab without individuals knowing they are being studied.

Which physiological measure is used to monitor electrical changes in the brain and has recently been used to study infants’ attention and memory?

magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

electroencephaly (EEG)

functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)

functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS)

Which type of research goes beyond describing phenomena to provide information that will help predict how people will behave?

experimental

longitudinal

descriptive

correlational

A researcher is comparing permissive parenting to children’s self control. Which number(s) would statistically yield a measure that describes the degree of association between the two data items?

independent and dependent variables

causation equivalent

correlation coefficient

control variable

Which of the following is a TRUE characteristic of a society?

All members of the society have the same levels of educational attainment.

One group within a society has the power to influence the community's institutions.

Occupations vary in prestige, with some individuals having more access than others to higher-status occupations.

Community resources are easily controlled, offering equal opportunities to all members of the society.

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

Describe three ways that children's development can be enhanced biologically, socially, or environmentally.

Define *context*, *culture*, and *ethnicity*, and then explain why cross-cultural studies are necessary for a broader understanding of the development of children within a specific context.

Explain how differences in socioeconomic status lead to unequal opportunities.

For the purposes of organization and understanding, a child's development is commonly described in terms of periods that are given approximate age ranges. What are the various periods of a child's development? List a few characteristics of each period.

What sets apart specific groups of people like “Millennials” from others? What term refers to such groups of people?

The nature versus nurture controversy has been a longstanding issue in child development. Describe the main ideas of the controversy.

In the following scenario, consider the early and later experience of Ginny's childhood. How might a later-experience advocate evaluate Ginny's influences and expectations of development?

Scenario: Ginny was born to two warm, loving parents who were killed in an auto accident when Ginny was three. At that time she was placed in the care of an aunt, who was inconvenienced by her presence there. Her aunt left her at a local day care for most of the day. When Ginny entered school she was a quiet, withdrawn child with poor motor skills, further hindered by an inability to read in the early grades.

Harry wants to study whether watching TV for several hours is linked with being overweight in children aged 9 to 13. “You think this is science? It most definitely is not,” ridicules his friend, who is majoring in physics. Do you agree with his friend? Why? Why not?

Pete wants to study the effect of differences in parental nurturing styles on child development. What are the steps he must follow in order to base his study on the scientific method?

Compare and contrast the psychoanalytic theories by describing their contributions and criticisms.

Describe Piaget's cognitive developmental theory.

Discuss Vygotsky's sociocultural cognitive theory.

Describe the salient features of information-processing theory.

Define behaviorism. and explain what behavioral and cognitive theories of child development emphasize in terms of the continuity-discontinuity issue?

Carol is a counselor for parents of toddlers and young children. She wants to base her advice on Bandura's social cognitive theory. What advice is she likely to give parents for teaching young children good manners?

Evaluate behavioral and social cognitive theories of child development in terms of their contributions and criticisms of them.

Describe the five environmental systems discussed in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of two of the following methods for collecting data: naturalistic observation, laboratory observation, surveys and interviews, standardized tests, and case study.

Describe the three main types of research designs. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these research designs?

James is planning to study the effect of violent images and videos on preschoolers. What are the four ethical issues he must take into account before and during this study?

Describe and name the 5 key features/benefits of scientific research:

Create a research scenario where the steps of the scientific method are explained and in order:

Create an experimental research study and explain which factors within the study identify as the independent variable(s), dependent variable(s), control group(s), and experimental group(s).

Answer Key

Test name: Ch1_Children_2025

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Short Answer

Students' answers will vary. The following are a few ways of making children's lives better:

- Educate parents about the nature of children's development.
- Improve the education of children.
- Improve the health and well-being of children.
- Study the need for more exercise among children.
- Examine children's diets to understand if they are getting proper nutrition.
- Reduce poverty for children throughout childhood, not just at young ages.
- Improve social policy that affects children.

Short Answer

Students' answers will vary.

- Context: the setting in which development occurs.
- Culture: behavior patterns, beliefs, and other products of a specific group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.
- Ethnicity: identity rooted in cultural heritage, nationality, race, religion, and language.
- Cross-cultural studies compare aspects of two or more cultures. These studies are important for a broader understanding of children's development because they delineate the degree to which a child's development is universal across cultures or is specific to a particular culture.

Short Answer

Socioeconomic status (SES) refers to a person's position within society based on occupational, educational, and economic characteristics. Socioeconomic status implies certain inequalities.

Generally, members of a society have

1. occupations that vary in prestige, with some individuals having more access than others to higher-status occupations;
2. different levels of educational attainment, with some individuals having more access than others to better education;
3. different economic resources; and
4. different levels of power to influence a community's institutions. These differences in people's ability to control resources and to participate in society's rewards produce unequal opportunities.

Short Answer

The most widely used classification of developmental periods describes a child's development in terms of the following sequence:

- The prenatal period: It is the time from conception to birth, roughly a 9-month period. During this amazing time, a single cell grows into an organism with a brain and behavioral capabilities.
- Infancy: It is the developmental period that extends from birth to about 18 to 24 months of age. Infancy is a time of extreme dependence on adults.
- Early childhood: It is the developmental period that extends from the end of infancy to about 5 or 6 years of age. During this period, young children learn to become more self-sufficient, develop school readiness, and spend many hours playing with peers.
- Middle and late childhood: It is the developmental period that extends from about 6 to 11 years of age. During this period, children master the fundamental skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic.
- Adolescence: It is the developmental period of transition from childhood to early adulthood, entered at approximately 10 to 12 years of age and ending at 18 to 22 years of age. Adolescence begins with rapid physical changes. The pursuit of independence and an identity are prominent features of this period of development.

Short Answer

Specific groups of people like “Millennials” were born at a similar point in history and share similar experiences as a result. These shared experiences may produce similar characteristics among group members. For example, Millennials stand out primarily for their ethnic diversity and connection to technology. Such groups of people are termed “cohorts.” In research on development, cohort effects are due to a person's time of birth, era, or generation but not due to actual age.

Short Answer

Nature proponents claim that biological inheritance is the most important influence on development, while nurture proponents claim that environmental experiences are the most important. Almost no psychologists would argue that development is determined by only one or the other, though many believe that one may be more important than the other. A nature proponent would argue that evolutionary and genetic components in a person will produce certain patterns in growth and development. Nurture proponents emphasize the effect of environmental factors on development, which can range from biological (nutrition, medical care, etc.) to social (family, peers, etc.).

Short Answer

Students' answers will vary. Early-experience advocates would primarily consider Ginny's early, loving home life, but later-experience advocates would place just as much emphasis on her experiences with her aunt and in day care after the age of 3. They view children as malleable throughout development, and would argue that if Ginny does not get better parenting and attention soon, her experiences after 3 might negatively affect her development for some time to come.

Short Answer

Students' answers will vary. Harry's friend is wrong. Child development is a science like any other because science is defined not by *what* it investigates, but by *how* it investigates. As long as Harry's research is based on the scientific method, it will be deemed scientific research. Harry will have to establish the necessary components of his inquiry to make sure his results are objective, systematic and testable. The scientific method includes four steps: conceptualize the problem, collect data, analyze the data to reach conclusions, and revise research conclusions and theory.

Short Answer

Scientific research is based on the scientific method, an approach that can be used to discover accurate information. In order to base his study on the scientific method, Pete must follow these steps:

- Conceptualize the problem: It involves identifying the problem and then narrowing it down further to identify the specific aspects on which the researcher wants to focus. Part of this first step is drawing on theories to develop a hypothesis, a specific testable assumption or prediction. A hypothesis is often written as an if-then statement.
- Collect information: This might involve conducting experiments and collecting the results or observing behaviors in naturalized settings.
- Draw conclusions: This involves first analyzing the collected data by, for example, subjecting it to statistical procedures. Then, the researchers try to draw conclusions based on this analysis.
- Revise research conclusion and theories: This involves comparing findings with those of other researchers working on the same topic.

Short Answer

The contributions of psychoanalytic theories include these ideas:

- Early experiences play an important part in development.
- Family relationships are a central aspect of development.
- Personality can be better understood if it is examined developmentally.
- Activities of the mind are not entirely conscious—unconscious aspects need to be considered.
- In Erikson's theory, changes take place in adulthood as well as in childhood.

Criticisms of psychoanalytic theories include the following:

- The main concepts of psychoanalytic theories are difficult to test scientifically.
- Much of the data used to support psychoanalytic theories come from individuals' reconstruction of the past, often the distant past, and are of unknown accuracy
- The sexual underpinnings of development are given too much importance (especially in Freud's theory), and the unconscious mind is given too much credit for influencing development.
- Psychoanalytic theories (especially in Freud's theory) present an image of humans that is too negative, and they are culture- and gender-biased.

Short Answer

Piaget's theory states that children actively construct their understanding of the world and go through four stages of cognitive development. Two processes underlie the four stages of development in Piaget's theory: organization and adaptation. To make sense of our world, we organize our experiences. For example, we separate important ideas from less important ideas, and we connect one idea to another. In addition to organizing our observations and experiences, we adapt, adjusting to new environmental demands. Piaget also proposed that we go through four stages in understanding the world:

- The sensorimotor stage, which lasts from birth to about 2 years of age, is the first Piagetian stage. In this stage, infants construct an understanding of the world by coordinating sensory experiences.
- The preoperational stage, which lasts from approximately 2 to 7 years of age, is Piaget's second stage. In this stage, children begin to go beyond simply connecting sensory information with physical action and represent the world with words, images, and drawings.
- The concrete operational stage, which lasts from approximately 7 to 11 years of age, is the third Piagetian stage. In this stage, children can perform operations that involve objects, and they can reason logically, as long as reasoning can be applied to specific or concrete examples.
- The formal operational stage, which appears between the ages of 11 and 15 and continues through adulthood, is Piaget's fourth and final stage. In this stage, individuals move beyond concrete experiences and think in abstract and more logical terms.

Short Answer

Vygotsky's theory is a sociocultural cognitive theory that emphasizes how culture and social interaction guide cognitive development. Vygotsky portrayed the child's development as inseparable from social and cultural activities. He argued that development of memory, attention, and reasoning involves learning to use the inventions of society, such as language, mathematical systems, and memory strategies. According to Vygotsky, children's social interaction with more-skilled adults and peers is indispensable to their cognitive development. Through this interaction, they learn to use the tools that will help them adapt and be successful in their culture. Vygotsky's theory has stimulated considerable interest in the view that knowledge is situated and collaborative.

Short Answer

Early computers were the most important factors in stimulating the growth of the information-processing theory of child development. Psychologists drew analogies between a computer's hardware and the brain and between computer software and cognition. This line of thinking helped to generate information-processing theory, which emphasizes that individuals manipulate information, monitor it, and strategize about it. Unlike Piaget's theory, but like Vygotsky's theory, information-processing theory does not describe development as stage-like. Instead, according to this theory, individuals develop a gradually increasing capacity for processing information, which allows them to acquire increasingly complex knowledge and skills.

Short Answer

Behaviorism essentially holds that we can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured. Out of the behavioral tradition grew the belief that development is observable behavior that can be learned through experience with the environment. In terms of the continuity-discontinuity issue, the behavioral and social cognitive theories emphasize continuity in development and argue that development does not occur in a stage-like fashion.

Short Answer

Because Carol wants to base her advice on Bandura's social cognitive theory, she is most likely to focus her advice heavily on observational learning (also called imitation, or modeling), which is learning that occurs through observing what others do. More specifically, she is likely to advise parents to model their behavior in such a way that their children are able to learn good manners by following their parents' behavior, not merely their words.

Short Answer

Contributions of the behavioral and social cognitive theories include the following:

- Their emphasis on the importance of scientific research
- Their focus on environmental determinants of behavior
- The identification and explanation that comes from observational learning (by Bandura)
- The inclusion of person/cognitive factors (in social cognitive theory)

Criticisms of the behavioral and social cognitive theories include the following:

- They give too little emphasis to cognition (in Pavlov's and Skinner's theories).
- They give too much emphasis to environmental determinants.
- They give inadequate attention to developmental changes.
- They give inadequate recognition to human spontaneity and creativity.

Short Answer

The five environmental systems discussed in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory are these:

- Microsystem—the setting in which the individual lives
 - These contexts include the person's family, peers, school, neighborhood, and work.
- Mesosystem—relations between microsystems or connections between contexts
- Exosystem—links between a social setting in which the individual does not have an active role and the individual's immediate context
- Macrosystem—the culture in which individuals live
- Chronosystem—the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances

Short Answer

Students' answers will vary.

Naturalistic observation:

- Advantages: involves a natural setting; can take place almost anywhere
- Disadvantages: involves many variables researchers are unable to control and thus introduce more uncertainty

Laboratory observation:

- Advantages: researchers can control almost all variables and have greater confidence in interpretation of observations
- Disadvantages: unnatural if conducted in a lab; difficulty getting representative sample to come to a lab; subjects may be intimidated by the laboratory setting and will also know they are being observed

Surveys and interviews:

- Advantages: can study a wide range of topics; can collect information in a short period
- Disadvantages: socially acceptable answers; difficult to write good questions; reading ability affects outcomes

Standardized tests:

- Advantages: can compare one child to group averages; can provide information about individual differences
- Disadvantages: assumes that a person's behavior will be consistent; sometimes biased in favor of Western cultures

Case study:

- Advantages: can provide depth about one case or individual
- Disadvantages: cannot be generalized to a large group; caution must be taken due to the unknown reliability of the observer

Short Answer

The three main types of research designs are these:

- Descriptive research: The aim of descriptive research is to observe and record behavior. By itself, descriptive research cannot prove what causes a phenomenon, but it can reveal important information about people's behavior.
- Correlational research: The goal of correlational research is to describe the strength of the relationship between two or more events or characteristics. The advantage of this type of research design is that the more strongly two events are correlated (or related or associated), the more effectively a researcher can predict one event from the other. The main disadvantage lies in the risk that correlation can be mistaken for causation.
- Experimental research: To study causality, researchers turn to experimental research. Nonexperimental research methods (descriptive and correlational research) cannot establish cause and effect because they do not involve manipulating factors in a controlled way. Experimental research must be considered from an ethical standpoint to ensure that issues like informed consent, cultural bias, deception, and others do not have a negative impact on subjects or the study itself.

Short Answer

James must protect the preschoolers who will participate in his study from physical and mental harm and keep their best interests foremost in his mind.

According to the ethics guidelines developed by the American Psychological Association (APA) for its members, James must take into account the following four ethical issues before and during this study:

- Informed consent: All participants and/or their parents must know what their participation will involve and what risks might develop. Even after informed consent is given, participants must retain the right to withdraw from the study at any time and for any reason.
- Confidentiality: Researchers are responsible for keeping all the data they gather on individuals completely confidential and, when possible, completely anonymous.
- Debriefing: After the study has been completed, participants should be informed of its purpose and the methods that were used.
- Deception: In some cases, it might be necessary to withhold the real purpose of the study from its participants so as to not alter their behavior so much that the researcher's data gets invalidated. However, the psychologist must ensure that the deception will not harm the participants and that the participants will be told the complete nature of the study (debriefed) as soon as possible after the study is completed.

Short Answer

- Objective
- Systematic
- Testable
- Unbiased
- Replicable

Short Answer

1. Conceptualize the problem.
2. Collect Data
3. Analyze the Data-Reach Conclusions
4. Revise Research Conclusions and Theory

Short Answer

- Independent variable- is manipulated or changed, the potential “cause”
- Dependent variable- factor that can change dependent upon the independent variable
- Control group- A group that does not receive manipulation in an experiment
- Experimental group- A group as similar as possible to the control group that is manipulated in some way that may create an alternate outcome