

Student: _____

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.
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. predictions about future outcomes.
 - D. opinions of a well-known authority in a field.
3. A good theory suggests _____ be tested by research.
 - A. data
 - B. hypotheses
 - C. findings
 - D. conclusions
4. Tentative explanations or predictions that can be scientifically tested are called
 - A. theories.
 - B. hypotheses.
 - C. research findings.
 - D. conclusions.
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.
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
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
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

9. Organismic theorists emphasize _____ change, while mechanistic theorists emphasize _____ change.
- A. quantitative; qualitative
 - B. behavioral; developmental
 - C. qualitative; quantitative
 - D. mechanistic; organismic
10. The quantitative changes of sitting up, crawling, and walking, which are predicted by earlier behaviors, support which theory?
- A. mechanistic
 - B. developmental
 - C. qualitative
 - D. organismic
11. Most of the early pioneers in psychology, such as Sigmund Freud, Erik Erikson, and Jean Piaget, favored the _____ perspective on human development.
- A. organismic
 - B. quantitative
 - C. mechanistic
 - D. behavioristic
12. Psychoanalytic theory was developed by
- A. Sigmund Freud.
 - B. Ivan Pavlov.
 - C. Albert Bandura.
 - D. Erik Erikson.
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 perspective is called
- A. humanistic.
 - B. ethological.
 - C. psychoanalytic.
 - D. learning.
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.
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. psychounconscious
 - D. psychosexual
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.
17. According to psychosexual theory, 4-year-old Austin would be in which stage?
- A. oral
 - B. anal
 - C. phallic
 - D. latency

18. As an adult, Mary spends considerable time each day cleaning her apartment, arranging her socks in a drawer until they are just so, and making schedules on a calendar. According to Freud, Mary is probably fixated in the _____ stage.
- A. oral
 - B. anal
 - C. genital
 - D. phallic
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
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
21. Which of the following is NOT part of the personality as proposed by Freud?
- A. superego
 - B. libido
 - C. id
 - D. ego
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.
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.
24. Christa, a rather demonstrative 7-year-old, hits her brother for laughing at her, and feels guilty about it afterward. According to Freud, Christ's guilty feelings reflect the operation of the
- A. id.
 - B. ego.
 - C. superego.
 - D. defense mechanism.
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

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. did not acknowledge childhood feelings and experiences in motivation
C. did not scientifically test concepts of id and superego
D. None of these.
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.
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. maturational
D. phases
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
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
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.
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.
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.
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 uselessness of recalling childhood experiences.

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.
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.
37. Two important learning theories are _____ and _____.
- A. behaviorism; cognitive therapy
 - B. social learning theory; behaviorism
 - C. social learning theory; psychoanalytic theory
 - D. psychoanalytic theory; cognitive theory
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.
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
40. The _____ perspective emphasizes the influence of the environment rather than thought processes or unconscious fantasies.
- A. psychoanalytic
 - B. learning
 - C. organismic
 - D. humanistic
41. Behaviorists maintain that human behavior is determined by
- A. defense mechanisms.
 - B. self-actualization.
 - C. unconscious conflicts.
 - D. conditioning.
42. Which one of the following is NOT a type of associative learning?
- A. learning conditioning
 - B. classical conditioning
 - C. behavior conditioning
 - D. operant conditioning
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.

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
45. The principles of classical conditioning were developed by
- A. John B. Watson.
 - B. Ivan Pavlov.
 - C. B. F. Skinner.
 - D. Edward Thorndike.
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.
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.
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
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.
50. Punishment _____ a behavior by bringing on a(n) _____ event.
- A. increases; aversive
 - B. suppresses; aversive
 - C. suppresses; positive
 - D. increases; negative
51. Reinforcement is most effective when it is _____ after the behavior it is designed to reinforce.
- A. delayed
 - B. immediately
 - C. constant
 - D. aversive
52. Ann's mother has stopped reinforcing Ann to make her bed. Ann's bed making behavior is likely to be _____.
- A. increased
 - B. extinguished
 - C. punished
 - D. None of these.

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
- negative reinforcement.
 - intermittent reinforcement.
 - punishment.
 - conditioning.
54. The use of operant conditioning to modify or shape human behavior is called
- classical conditioning.
 - punishment.
 - behavior modification.
 - reinforcement.
55. The principles of social learning theory were developed by
- B. F. Skinner.
 - Carl Rogers.
 - John B. Watson.
 - Albert Bandura.
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
- classical conditioning.
 - observation and imitation.
 - punishment of inappropriate behavior.
 - shaping of appropriate behavior.
57. The process of modeling, or observing and imitating others, is referred to as
- social learning theory.
 - observational learning.
 - self-efficacy.
 - social cognitive theory.
58. _____ develops as children gradually establish guidelines for judging their own actions and select models who exemplify these guidelines.
- Social cognitive theory
 - Applied behavioral analysis
 - Social learning theory
 - Self-efficacy
59. Stacy feels confident in knowing she has what it takes to succeed. Stacy has developed
- cognition.
 - behavioral analysis.
 - social learning.
 - self-efficacy.
60. The perspective on human behavior that is concerned with thought processes and the behavior that reflects those processes is called the _____ perspective.
- cognitive
 - thinking
 - behavioral
 - intellectual
61. _____ is the researcher best known for his theory of cognitive development.
- Abraham Maslow
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Erik Erikson
 - Jean Piaget

62. The two major points of Jean Piaget's cognitive perspective are that people are _____ and behavior develops _____.
A. controlled by the environment; in a specific order
B. active in their development; randomly at any developmental stage
C. active in their development; in a specific order
D. controlled by the environment; randomly at any developmental stage
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
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
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.
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. cognition
67. Piaget's term for the process of taking information and incorporating it into EXISTING ways of thinking is
A. schematization.
B. shaping.
C. accommodation.
D. assimilation.
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.
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.

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
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
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.
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.
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.
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.
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
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.

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
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.
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
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
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. information-processing
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
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
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.

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
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.
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
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
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.
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.
92. Instead of looking for broad stages, developmental scientists seek to discover what specific kinds of behavior show _____ and what _____ are involved in each.
- A. abrupt changes; behaviors
 - B. continuity; processes
 - C. discontinuity; stages
 - D. None of these.
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

94. When research deals with objectively measurable data, this is a description of
- qualitative research.
 - quantitative research.
 - theories.
 - hypotheses.
95. When conducting research, scientists will typically measure a _____ and generalize the results to a _____.
- cohort; sample
 - non-normative group; normative group
 - population; sample
 - sample; population
96. One of the most reliable sampling methods is the use of _____, which increases the likelihood that the sample is representative of the population.
- representative selection
 - random assignment
 - random selection
 - random sample
97. Which of the following is NOT an example of a self-report technique?
- questionnaire
 - diary or log
 - interview
 - observation
98. A problem associated with the interview method is that
- a single interview may give only a partial picture.
 - people are not always accurate or honest in answering questions.
 - interview reports may need to be confirmed by more objective research.
 - All of these.
99. One commonly used type of written interview is a
- diary.
 - case study.
 - questionnaire.
 - journal.
100. When a researcher decides to travel with the circus in order to observe the performers, without altering the environment they live and work in, the research is
- a laboratory observation.
 - a naturalistic observation.
 - quantitative research.
 - a natural experiment.
101. The primary difference between a naturalistic observation and a laboratory observation is the degree of
- manipulation.
 - control.
 - involvement.
 - There is no difference.
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?
- clinical study
 - case study
 - naturalistic observation
 - laboratory observation

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.
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.
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.
106. A plan for conducting a scientific investigation is a
- A. research design.
 - B. hypothetical study.
 - C. scientific project.
 - D. research grant.
107. An in-depth study of an individual is a(n)
- A. naturalistic observation.
 - B. case study.
 - C. interview.
 - D. experiment.
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
109. An in-depth case study of a culture or subculture is an _____ study.
- A. enculturation
 - B. ethnographic
 - C. acculturation
 - D. ethnic
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
117. The word "manipulation" is most strongly associated with the _____ technique.
- A. experimental
 - B. correlational
 - C. case study
 - D. interview
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.
119. The treatment in an experiment is called the
- A. experimental group.
 - B. control group.
 - C. independent variable.
 - D. dependent variable.

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
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.
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
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
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.
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.
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.
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

128. The greatest difference between a laboratory experiment and a field experiment is the degree of
- control.
 - manipulation.
 - random assignment.
 - correlation.
129. Which of the following is a shortcoming of the laboratory experimental approach to understanding human development?
- It is often difficult to randomly assign subjects to different treatment conditions.
 - Experiments rarely inform us about cause-and-effect relationships.
 - This technique does not work well for the study of aggression.
 - The results may not be applicable outside the experimental situation.
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?
- cross-sectional
 - longitudinal
 - sequential
 - clinical
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?
- cross-sectional
 - longitudinal
 - sequential
 - clinical
132. Which type of study is time-consuming, expensive, and has problems associated with attrition?
- longitudinal
 - cross-sectional
 - interview
 - clinical
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?
- cross-sectional
 - longitudinal
 - sequential
 - ethological
134. Which studies have the greatest difficulty with the loss of subjects?
- longitudinal
 - cross-sectional
 - clinical
 - case history
135. Cohort differences are a problem for which kind of studies?
- time-sampling
 - cross-sectional
 - sequential
 - longitudinal
136. Which of the following methods was designed to deal with the disadvantages of both the longitudinal and cross-sectional designs?
- life-span sampling
 - clinical
 - sequential study
 - behavior-sampling

137. Professor Watt studies the behavior of children whose parents divorced 6 months before the children started school and children whose parents divorced 2 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
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
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.
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.
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.)

ch02 Key

1. Which of the following statements about theories is true?
(p. 22)
- A. Theories change to incorporate new findings.
 - B. Theories are based on certain assumptions.
 - C. Theories and research are interwoven.
 - D. All of these.**

Guidepost: What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #1
Type: Knowledge

2. In the study of human development, a theory is a set of
(p. 22)
- A. logically related statements seeking to describe, explain, and predict development.**
 - B. facts derived from research.
 - C. predictions about future outcomes.
 - D. opinions of a well-known authority in a field.

Guidepost: What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #2
Type: Knowledge

3. A good theory suggests _____ be tested by research.
(p. 22)
- A. data
 - B. hypotheses**
 - C. findings
 - D. conclusions

Guidepost: What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #3
Type: Knowledge

4. Tentative explanations or predictions that can be scientifically tested are called
(p. 22)
- A. theories.
 - B. hypotheses.**
 - C. research findings.
 - D. conclusions.

Guidepost: What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #4
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
(p. 22)
- A. theory.
 - B. finding.
 - C. hypothesis.**
 - D. conclusion.

Guidepost: What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #5
Type: Application

6. Which early philosopher described children as a *tabula rasa* on which society writes?
(p. 23)
- A. John Locke**
 - B. Jean Piaget
 - C. Jean Jacques Rousseau
 - D. Erik Erikson

Guidepost: What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #6
Type: Knowledge

7. (p. 23) 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

Guidepost: What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #7
Type: Application

8. (p. 23) 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

Guidepost: What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #8
Type: Application

9. (p. 23) Organismic theorists emphasize _____ change, while mechanistic theorists emphasize _____ change.
- A. quantitative; qualitative
 - B. behavioral; developmental
 - C. qualitative; quantitative**
 - D. mechanistic; organismic

Guidepost: What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #9
Type: Knowledge

10. (p. 24) The quantitative changes of sitting up, crawling, and walking, which are predicted by earlier behaviors, support which theory?
- A. mechanistic**
 - B. developmental
 - C. qualitative
 - D. organismic

Guidepost: What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #10
Type: Comprehension

11. (p. 24) Most of the early pioneers in psychology, such as Sigmund Freud, Erik Erikson, and Jean Piaget, favored the _____ perspective on human development.
- A. organismic**
 - B. quantitative
 - C. mechanistic
 - D. behavioristic

Guidepost: What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #11
Type: Knowledge

12. (p. 25) Psychoanalytic theory was developed by
- A. Sigmund Freud.**
 - B. Ivan Pavlov.
 - C. Albert Bandura.
 - D. Erik Erikson.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #12
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 perspective is called
- A. humanistic.
 - B. ethological.
 - C. psychoanalytic.**
 - D. learning.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #13
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.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #14
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. psychounconscious
 - D. psychosexual**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #15
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.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #16
Type: Knowledge

17. According to psychosexual theory, 4-year-old Austin would be in which stage?
- A. oral
 - B. anal
 - C. phallic**
 - D. latency

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #17
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 so, and making schedules on a calendar. According to Freud, Mary is probably fixated in the _____ stage.
- A. oral
 - B. anal**
 - C. genital
 - D. phallic

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #18
Type: Comprehension

19. (p. 26) 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

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #19
Type: Knowledge

20. (p. 26) 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

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #20
Type: Knowledge

21. (p. 26) Which of the following is NOT part of the personality as proposed by Freud?
A. superego
B. libido
C. id
D. ego

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #21
Type: Knowledge

22. (p. 26) 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.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #22
Type: Knowledge

23. (p. 26) 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.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #23
Type: Knowledge

24. (p. 26) Christa, a rather demonstrative 7-year-old, hits her brother for laughing at her, and feels guilty about it afterward. According to Freud, Christ's guilty feelings reflect the operation of the
A. id.
B. ego.
C. superego.
D. defense mechanism.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #24
Type: Comprehension

25. Which one of the following personality entities would be most similar to what is called "conscience"?
(p. 26)
- A. id
 - B. ego
 - C. superego**
 - D. libido

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #25
Type: Comprehension

26. One of the criticisms of Freud's work is that he _____.
(p. 26-27)
- A. did not make us aware of the importance of unconscious thoughts
 - B. did not acknowledge childhood feelings and experiences in motivation
 - C. did not scientifically test concepts of id and superego**
 - D. None of these.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #26
Type: Knowledge

27. Unlike Freud's theory, Erikson's theory of psychosocial development
(p. 28)
- 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.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #27
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.
(p. 28)
- A. traumas
 - B. crises**
 - C. maturationals
 - D. phases

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #28
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.
(p. 28)
- A. balance**
 - B. skewing toward the positive
 - C. skewing toward the negative
 - D. synthesis

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #29
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?
(p. 28)
- A. 3
 - B. 5
 - C. 8**
 - D. 12

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #30
Type: Application

31. According to Erikson's psychosocial theory, the first stage of development, which occurs during infancy, is
(p. 28)
- A.** trust versus mistrust.
 - B. autonomy versus state of doubt.
 - C. initiative versus guilt.
 - D. industry versus inferiority.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #31
Type: Knowledge

32. According to Erikson's psychosocial theory, a teenage girl would be facing the crisis of
(p. 28)
- A. intimacy versus isolation.
 - B. integrity versus despair.
 - C. industry versus inferiority.
 - D.** identity versus identity confusion.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #32
Type: Knowledge

33. An example of Erikson's stage of initiative versus guilt would be
(p. 28)
- 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.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #33
Type: Application

34. Freud's research stressed the importance of
(p. 28)
- A. conscious behavior.
 - B. the role of heredity in parenting.
 - C.** ways in which early relationships affect later ones.
 - D. the uselessness of recalling childhood experiences.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #34
Type: Knowledge

35. In contrast with Freud, Erikson placed more emphasis on
(p. 28)
- A. physical development.
 - B. intellectual development.
 - C. the role of parents.
 - D.** social and cultural influences.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #35
Type: Knowledge

36. A long-lasting change in behavior as a result of experience or adaptation to its environment is called
(p. 28)
- A. modification.
 - B. cognition.
 - C.** learning.
 - D. behaviorism.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #36
Type: Knowledge

37. Two important learning theories are _____ and _____.
(p. 28)
- A. behaviorism; cognitive therapy
 - B.** social learning theory; behaviorism
 - C. social learning theory; psychoanalytic theory
 - D. psychoanalytic theory; cognitive theory

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #37
Type: Knowledge

38. Learning theorists are most concerned with
(p. 28) **A.** measurable, observable behaviors.
B. unconscious determination of behaviors.
C. development of intelligence.
D. personality conflicts between parents and children.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #38
Type: Knowledge

39. According to the _____ perspective, people's actions are reactions to aspects of their environment
(p. 28) that they find pleasing, painful, or threatening.
A. organismic
B. behaviorism
C. psychoanalytic
D. humanistic

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #39
Type: Knowledge

40. The _____ perspective emphasizes the influence of the environment rather than thought processes
(p. 28) or unconscious fantasies.
A. psychoanalytic
B. learning
C. organismic
D. humanistic

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #40
Type: Knowledge

41. Behaviorists maintain that human behavior is determined by
(p. 28-29) A. defense mechanisms.
B. self-actualization.
C. unconscious conflicts.
D. conditioning.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #41
Type: Knowledge

42. Which one of the following is NOT a type of associative learning?
(p. 29) **A.** learning conditioning
B. classical conditioning
C. behavior conditioning
D. operant conditioning

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #42
Type: Comprehension

43. In classical conditioning, an association is learned between
(p. 29) **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.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #43
Type: Comprehension

44. Which of the following researchers worked with "Little Albert" in one of the earliest and most famous
(p. 29) examples of classical conditioning in human development?
A. John B. Watson
B. Ivan Pavlov
C. B. F. Skinner
D. Edward Thorndike

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #44
Type: Knowledge

45. The principles of classical conditioning were developed by

(p. 29)

A. John B. Watson.

B. Ivan Pavlov.

C. B. F. Skinner.

D. Edward Thorndike.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #45

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.

(p. 29)

This is an example of

A. classical conditioning.

B. operant conditioning.

C. fixation.

D. negative reinforcement.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #46

Type: Application

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

(p. 29)

A. John B. Watson.

B. Sidney Pressey.

C. B. F. Skinner.

D. Ivan Pavlov.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #47

Type: Knowledge

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

(p. 29)

A. Classical conditioning

B. Operant conditioning

C. Pleasure principle

D. Reality principle

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #48

Type: Knowledge

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

(p. 29)

A. punishment.

B. reinforcement.

C. an aversive event.

D. classical conditioning.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #49

Type: Knowledge

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

(p. 29)

A. increases; aversive

B. suppresses; aversive

C. suppresses; positive

D. increases; negative

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #50

Type: Comprehension

51. Reinforcement is most effective when it is _____ after the behavior it is designed to reinforce.
(p. 30)
A. delayed
B. immediately
C. constant
D. aversive

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #51
Type: Knowledge

52. Ann's mother has stopped reinforcing Ann to make her bed. Ann's bed making behavior is likely to be _____.
(p. 30)
A. increased
B. extinguished
C. punished
D. None of these.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #52
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
(p. 29)
A. negative reinforcement.
B. intermittent reinforcement.
C. punishment.
D. conditioning.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #53
Type: Application

54. The use of operant conditioning to modify or shape human behavior is called
(p. 30)
A. classical conditioning.
B. punishment.
C. behavior modification.
D. reinforcement.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #54
Type: Comprehension

55. The principles of social learning theory were developed by
(p. 30)
A. B. F. Skinner.
B. Carl Rogers.
C. John B. Watson.
D. Albert Bandura.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #55
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
(p. 30)
A. classical conditioning.
B. observation and imitation.
C. punishment of inappropriate behavior.
D. shaping of appropriate behavior.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #56
Type: Comprehension

57. The process of modeling, or observing and imitating others, is referred to as
(p. 30) A. social learning theory.
B. observational learning.
C. self-efficacy.
D. social cognitive theory.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #57
Type: Knowledge

58. _____ develops as children gradually establish guidelines for judging their own actions and
(p. 30) select models who exemplify these guidelines.
A. Social cognitive theory
B. Applied behavioral analysis
C. Social learning theory
D. Self-efficacy

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #58
Type: Comprehension

59. Stacy feels confident in knowing she has what it takes to succeed. Stacy has developed
(p. 30) A. cognition.
B. behavioral analysis.
C. social learning.
D. self-efficacy.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #59
Type: Comprehension

60. The perspective on human behavior that is concerned with thought processes and the behavior that
(p. 30) reflects those processes is called the _____ perspective.
A. cognitive
B. thinking
C. behavioral
D. intellectual

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #60
Type: Knowledge

61. _____ is the researcher best known for his theory of cognitive development.
(p. 30-31) A. Abraham Maslow
B. Sigmund Freud
C. Erik Erikson
D. Jean Piaget

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #61
Type: Knowledge

62. The two major points of Jean Piaget's cognitive perspective are that people are _____ and behavior
(p. 30-31) develops _____.
A. controlled by the environment; in a specific order
B. active in their development; randomly at any developmental stage
C. active in their development; in a specific order
D. controlled by the environment; randomly at any developmental stage

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #62
Type: Knowledge

63. Which of the following is NOT one of the cognitive stages through which a child progresses, as theorized by Jean Piaget?
(p. 31)
- A.** post-conceptual
 - B. sensorimotor
 - C. preoperational
 - D. concrete operations

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #63
Type: Knowledge

64. Piaget's use of questions and flexible exploration of a child's responses is known as the _____ method.
(p. 31)
- A. Socratic
 - B.** clinical
 - C. field observation
 - D. interview

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #64
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
(p. 31)
- A.** scheme.
 - B. situation.
 - C. adaptation.
 - D. assimilation.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #65
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?
(p. 31)
- A. organization
 - B. adaptation
 - C. equilibration
 - D.** cognition

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #66
Type: Knowledge

67. Piaget's term for the process of taking information and incorporating it into EXISTING ways of thinking is
(p. 31)
- A. schematization.
 - B. shaping.
 - C. accommodation.
 - D.** assimilation.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #67
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
(p. 31)
- A.** assimilation.
 - B. modification.
 - C. acculturation.
 - D. adaptation.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #68
Type: Comprehension

69. From Jean Piaget's perspective, a child who alters her behavior to more effectively deal with a new situation is exhibiting
(p. 31)
- A.** accommodation.
 - B. primary process thinking.
 - C. assimilation.
 - D. generalization.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #69
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?
(p. 31)
- A. satisfaction of id impulses
 - B.** equilibrium
 - C. stable sense of identity
 - D. approval from parents

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #70
Type: Comprehension

71. It is important for parents and teachers to understand how children think so they can more effectively _____ them.
(p. 32)
- A. discipline
 - B.** teach
 - C. organize
 - D. manage

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #71
Type: Comprehension

72. Jean Piaget's formal operations stage does not account for the capacity to
(p. 32)
- A. develop practical problem-solving skills.
 - B.** deal with ambiguous situations.
 - C. deal with competing truths.
 - D. All of these.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #72
Type: Comprehension

73. Which of the following is NOT a criticism of Piaget's theory of development?
(p. 32)
- 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.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #73
Type: Knowledge

74. Psychologist Lev Vygotsky saw cognitive growth as a collaborative process in which children learn through social
(p. 32)
- A. cognition.
 - B. status.
 - C. learning.
 - D.** interaction.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #74
Type: Knowledge

75. (p. 32) 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.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #75
Type: Application

76. (p. 32-33) _____ 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

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #76
Type: Knowledge

77. (p. 32-33) 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.**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #77
Type: Knowledge

78. (p. 33) 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

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #78
Type: Knowledge

79. (p. 33) 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.**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #79
Type: Comprehension

80. (p. 35) Which perspective emphasizes the idea that species-specific behaviors enhance the survival of that species?
- A. behavioral
 - B. social cognitive
 - C. contextual
 - D. ethological**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #80
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.
(p. 35)
- A. Mary Ainsworth
 - B. John Bowlby**
 - C. Konrad Lorenz
 - D. Niko Tinbergen

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #81
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?
(p. 35)
- A. behavioral
 - B. ethological**
 - C. psychoanalytic
 - D. informative-processing

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #82
Type: Application

83. According to the _____ perspective, development can be understood only when individual behavior is observed in interaction with the environment.
(p. 34)
- A. environmental
 - B. contextual**
 - C. interactive
 - D. behavioral

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #83
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?
(p. 34)
- A. Lev Vygotsky
 - B. Ivan Pavlov
 - C. Urie Bronfenbrenner**
 - D. Jean Piaget

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #84
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 _____.
(p. 34)
- A. microsystem.**
 - B. mesosystem.
 - C. exosystem.
 - D. macrosystem.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #85
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.
(p. 34)
- A. microsystem
 - B. mesosystem**
 - C. exosystem
 - D. macrosystem

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #86
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.**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #87

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

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #88

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

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #89

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.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #90

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.**

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #91

Type: Comprehension

92. Instead of looking for broad stages, developmental scientists seek to discover what specific kinds of behavior show _____ and what _____ are involved in each.
- A. abrupt changes; behaviors
 - B. continuity; processes**
 - C. discontinuity; stages
 - D. None of these.

Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #92

Type: Knowledge

93. Daniel is doing research that involves gathering detailed descriptions from people about their beliefs.
(p. 37) Daniel is doing which kind of research?
A. qualitative
B. quantitative
C. theoretical
D. hypothetical

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #93
Type: Knowledge

94. When research deals with objectively measurable data, this is a description of
(p. 37) **B.** quantitative research.
A. qualitative research.
C. theories.
D. hypotheses.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #94
Type: Knowledge

95. When conducting research, scientists will typically measure a _____ and generalize the results
(p. 37) to a _____.
A. cohort; sample
B. non-normative group; normative group
C. population; sample
D. sample; population

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #95
Type: Knowledge

96. One of the most reliable sampling methods is the use of _____, which increases the likelihood
(p. 37) that the sample is representative of the population.
A. representative selection
B. random assignment
C. random selection
D. random sample

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #96
Type: Knowledge

97. Which of the following is NOT an example of a self-report technique?
(p. 38) **D.** observation
A. questionnaire
B. diary or log
C. interview

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #97
Type: Knowledge

98. A problem associated with the interview method is that
(p. 39) **D.** All of these.
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.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #98
Type: Knowledge

99. One commonly used type of written interview is a
(p. 38) **C.** questionnaire.
A. diary.
B. case study.
D. journal.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #99
Type: Knowledge

100. When a researcher decides to travel with the circus in order to observe the performers, without altering the environment they live and work in, the research is
(p. 38-39)
A. a laboratory observation.
B. a naturalistic observation.
C. quantitative research.
D. a natural experiment.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #100
Type: Comprehension

101. The primary difference between a naturalistic observation and a laboratory observation is the degree of
(p. 39)
A. manipulation.
B. control.
C. involvement.
D. There is no difference.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #101
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?
(p. 39)
A. clinical study
B. case study
C. naturalistic observation
D. laboratory observation

Guidepost: What ethical problems may arise in research on humans?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #102
Type: Comprehension

103. A disadvantage of the use of naturalistic observation techniques is that they
(p. 39)
A. can be used to study only infancy.
B. omit emotional development.
C. record only cognitive development.
D. are prone to observer bias.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #103
Type: Comprehension

104. Which of the following is NOT a problem associated with observational studies?
(p. 39)
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.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #104
Type: Comprehension

105. When test results are reasonably consistent from one time to another they are said to be
(p. 40)
A. valid.
B. reliable.
C. operational.
D. standardized.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #105
Type: Knowledge

106. A plan for conducting a scientific investigation is a
(p. 40)
A. research design.
B. hypothetical study.
C. scientific project.
D. research grant.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #106
Type: Knowledge

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

(p. 40)

- A. naturalistic observation.
- B. case study.**
- C. interview.
- D. experiment.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #107

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.

(p. 40)

- A. laboratory observation
- B. interview
- C. experimental
- D. case study**

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #108

Type: Comprehension

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

(p. 41)

- A. enculturation
- B. ethnographic**
- C. acculturation
- D. ethnic

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #109

Type: Knowledge

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

(p. 41)

- A. questionnaire.
- B. correlation.**
- C. experiment.
- D. case study.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #110

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

(p. 41-42)

- 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.**

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #111

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

(p. 41-42)

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

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?

Papalia - Chapter 02 #112

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?
- (p. 41)
- 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.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #113
Type: Application

114. A strong correlation between variables does not necessarily mean that one variable _____ the other.
- (p. 41-42)
- A. determines
 - B. causes
 - C. results from
 - D. All of these.**

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #114
Type: Knowledge

115. The subjects who receive the treatment or independent variable in an experimental study are called the _____.
- (p. 43)
- A. experimental group.**
 - B. control group.
 - C. dependent group.
 - D. independent group.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #115
Type: Knowledge

116. A controlled procedure in which the experimenter manipulates variables to learn how one affects another is a(n) _____.
- (p. 42-43)
- A. manipulation.
 - B. experiment.**
 - C. observation
 - D. correlation.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #116
Type: Knowledge

117. The word "manipulation" is most strongly associated with the _____ technique.
- (p. 43)
- A. experimental**
 - B. correlational
 - C. case study
 - D. interview

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #117
Type: Comprehension

118. The subjects who do NOT receive the treatment or independent variable in an experimental study are called the _____.
- (p. 43)
- A. experimental group.
 - B. control group.**
 - C. dependent group.
 - D. independent group.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #118
Type: Knowledge

119. The treatment in an experiment is called the
(p. 44) A. experimental group.
B. control group.
C. independent variable.
D. dependent variable.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #119
Type: Knowledge

120. In an experiment, Professor Daley manipulates the _____ variable and then looks for an effect
(p. 44) of that manipulation by measuring the _____ variable.
A. dependent; independent
B. control; experimental
C. experimental; control
D. independent; dependent

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #120
Type: Comprehension

121. In an experiment, one group of children is given a drink each day with a special vitamin supplement.
(p. 44) 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.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #121
Type: Application

122. In a study of the effects of behavior modeling, one group of children observes role models who share
(p. 44) 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

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #122
Type: Comprehension

123. A group of children is given special training on how to handle their anger. A second group is
(p. 43) 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

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #123
Type: Comprehension

124. The chief advantage of experimental methods is that they are
(p. 43-44) 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.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #124
Type: Knowledge

125. Experimenters can ensure results that are representative of a given population through
(p. 44) A. random selection.
B. random assignment.
C. controlling for all relevant variables.
D. convenience sampling.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #125
Type: Knowledge

126. A researcher who studies twins accidentally separated at birth and reared in different environments is
(p. 45) using a
A. laboratory experiment.
B. field experiment.
C. natural experiment.
D. correlation experiment.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #126
Type: Comprehension

127. Dr. Gearhart is hopeful that her research results will be verified by others through replication. If she
(p. 45) 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

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #127
Type: Comprehension

128. The greatest difference between a laboratory experiment and a field experiment is the degree of
(p. 45) **A.** control.
B. manipulation.
C. random assignment.
D. correlation.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #128
Type: Comprehension

129. Which of the following is a shortcoming of the laboratory experimental approach to understanding
(p. 45) 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.

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #129
Type: Comprehension

130. Dr. Ellie Cheetham follows the same group of children over a 10-year period, measuring their
(p. 45-46) performance twice a year. This is which method of data collection?
A. cross-sectional
B. longitudinal
C. sequential
D. clinical

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #130
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?
(p. 46)
- A.** cross-sectional
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. sequential
 - D. clinical

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #131
Type: Comprehension

132. Which type of study is time-consuming, expensive, and has problems associated with attrition?
(p. 46)
- A.** longitudinal
 - B. cross-sectional
 - C. interview
 - D. clinical

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #132
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?
(p. 46)
- A.** cross-sectional
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. sequential
 - D. ethological

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #133
Type: Comprehension

134. Which studies have the greatest difficulty with the loss of subjects?
(p. 46)
- A.** longitudinal
 - B. cross-sectional
 - C. clinical
 - D. case history

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #134
Type: Knowledge

135. Cohort differences are a problem for which kind of studies?
(p. 46)
- A. time-sampling
 - B.** cross-sectional
 - C. sequential
 - D. longitudinal

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #135
Type: Knowledge

136. Which of the following methods was designed to deal with the disadvantages of both the longitudinal and cross-sectional designs?
(p. 47)
- A. life-span sampling
 - B. clinical
 - C.** sequential study
 - D. behavior-sampling

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #136
Type: Knowledge

137. Professor Watt studies the behavior of children whose parents divorced 6 months before the children started school and children whose parents divorced 2 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

Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #137
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

Guidepost: What ethical problems may arise in research on humans?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #138
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.

Guidepost: What ethical problems may arise in research on humans?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #139
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.**

Guidepost: What ethical problems may arise in research on humans?
Papalia - Chapter 02 #140
Type: Comprehension

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.

Answer will vary.

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.)

Answer will vary.

ch02 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Guidepost: How do developmental scientists study people, and what are some advantages and disadvantages of each research method?	44
Guidepost: What are five theoretical perspectives on human development, and what are some theories representative of each?	81
Guidepost: What ethical problems may arise in research on humans?	4
Guidepost: What purpose do theories serve and what are two basic theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ?	11
Papalia - Chapter 02	142
Type: Application	18
Type: Comprehension	41
Type: Knowledge	81