

Name

Class

Date

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Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. A correlation of -1.00 indicates that
 - a. there is no relationship between the two variables.
 - b. the two variables increase together.
 - c. the two variables decrease together.
 - d. as one variable increases, the other variable decreases.
2. Which statement about epigenetics is TRUE?
 - a. One's hereditary information stays constant throughout life.
 - b. One's DNA can be altered by experience.
 - c. Early experiences can alter the expression of one's genes.
 - d. All of these statements are true.
3. Test-retest reliability refers to the
 - a. level of agreement between different observers of the same behaviour.
 - b. improvement of children over time in abilities such as mathematics.
 - c. degree to which a test measures what it is intended to test.
 - d. degree of similarity in the results of the same measure when it is given at two different times.
4. Which expression is MOST likely to represent the correlation between age of child and reading speed among children who are able to read?
 - a. 1.00
 - b. 0.60
 - c. 0
 - d. -0.60
5. A class of grade 3 children is split into two groups through random assignment. Group A is given training in a new game, and group B is not. Training in the new game is referred to as the _____ variable, and game-playing skill at the conclusion of the study is referred to as the _____ variable.
 - a. dependent; independent
 - b. independent; dependent
 - c. control; experimental
 - d. experimental; control
6. To examine the effect of empathy training on teenagers' bullying behaviours, a researcher splits a group of high school students into two groups through random assignment. Group A is shown a movie about an interesting science experiment, and group B is shown a movie about students being harmed by bullies. Group A would be the _____ group, and group B would be the _____ group.
 - a. dependent; independent
 - b. independent; dependent
 - c. control; experimental

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- d. experimental; control

7. Considering the research on preschoolers' ability to provide accurate testimony about past events, which piece of advice would be the MOST important for an interviewer to be told prior to interviewing a young child?

- a. Bring a doll to aid the child in answering your questions.
- b. Make sure you know the answers to the questions before asking the child.
- c. If you do not think the child has answered a question accurately, ask the question again.
- d. Ask questions that will help children to testify accurately.

8. Dr. Schmidt is studying the effectiveness of a new reading program on minority children who have experienced an impoverished family background and low maternal involvement. She will separate children into two groups—one that gets the new reading program and one that uses the current reading program. She will also use random assignment to create her two groups. The groups created in this manner would NOT be comparable with regard to which characteristic?

- a. minority status
- b. maternal involvement
- c. family income level
- d. paternal education level

9. Which factor is an example of how children shape their own development?

- a. play style
- b. socioeconomic status
- c. number of siblings
- d. all of these

10. Based on current research findings, which person is MOST likely to develop schizophrenia?

- a. Stacey, whose first cousin suffers from the disorder
- b. Margaret, whose grandfather suffers from the disorder
- c. Brandon, whose father suffers from the disorder
- d. Michael, whose sister suffers from the disorder

11. Variables U and W have a correlation of -0.86 . If it is known that Keira has a low score on U , which statement would be the BEST prediction about her score on W ?

- a. Keira is likely to have a high score on W .
- b. Keira is likely to have a low score on W .
- c. Keira's score on W is likely to be higher than her score on U .
- d. Keira's score on W cannot be predicted from her score on U .

12. Which type of design compares the behaviour of groups of children who are of different ages?

- a. microgenetic
- b. cross-sectional

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- c. landscape
- d. longitudinal

13. Freud developed the _____ development.

- a. psychosexual stages of
- b. psychosocial stages of
- c. theory of moral
- d. theory related to child cognitive

14. The external validity of a measure involves the extent to which

- a. the effects of an experiment are truly due to conditions the researcher intended to manipulate.
- b. different observers of the same behaviour agree.
- c. the results of a study will hold when studies are conducted with different participants and methods.
- d. independent measurements of a given behaviour are consistent.

15. Rachel is a 6-month-old who has recently learned to sit up on her own. Her mother places two toys in front of her: a soft yellow stuffed animal within her reach and a colourful rattle slightly out of her reach. Seeing both toys, Rachel chooses the one she finds more appealing to play with. Over time, choices such as these do NOT influence development of

- a. personality.
- b. crawling.
- c. an understanding of cause and effect.
- d. gross motor skills.

16. The validity of a test refers to the

- a. consistency of the test.
- b. extent to which two raters agree on its result.
- c. degree to which it measures what it is intended to measure.
- d. level of agreement between different observers of the same behaviour.

17. Which premise is at the foundation of the scientific method?

- a. If a hypothesis is repeatedly tested and found incorrect, it must be abandoned.
- b. Some hypotheses cannot be tested scientifically.
- c. Beliefs that are plausible to many experts are assumed to be accurate.
- d. The scientific method is founded on all of these.

18. To examine the effectiveness of empathy training on children's sharing behaviour, 2 months of training are provided to 3-year-old children living in rural Georgia. Six months later, the children's sharing behaviours are measured and compared to their pretraining sharing behaviour. Improvements are considered the result of the empathy training. Which factor is a potential source of internal invalidity?

- a. All the children were from rural Georgia.

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- b. Children's sharing behaviour may improve with the simple passage of time.
- c. The observers of the sharing behaviour may disagree.
- d. Children who were the best sharers before the training were not necessarily the best after the training.

19. Who developed the baby biography?

- a. Darwin
- b. Locke
- c. Freud
- d. Watson

20. A class of grade 3 children is split into two groups through random assignment. Group A is given training in a new game, and group B is not. Group A is referred to as the _____ group, and group B is referred to as the _____ group.

- a. dependent; independent
- b. independent; dependent
- c. control; experimental
- d. experimental; control

21. Which research design allows researchers to infer cause-and-effect associations between variables?

- a. structured
- b. correlational
- c. experimental
- d. none of these

22. Which research design has the GREATEST limitations when attempting to study many variables of interest at the same time?

- a. correlational
- b. experimental
- c. cross-sectional
- d. longitudinal

23. Attributes that vary across individuals and situations are termed

- a. variables.
- b. correlates.
- c. causes.
- d. coefficients.

24. Which factor is NOT considered part of the sociocultural context?

- a. neighbourhood
- b. societal values

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- c. historical era
- d. genes

25. Which variable is LEAST likely to be an independent variable in an experiment?

- a. TV-viewing behaviour
- b. family size
- c. hours of teacher training
- d. parental involvement in school

26. Third-variable problems are an issue with which type of research design?

- a. correlational
- b. experimental
- c. cross-sectional
- d. longitudinal

27. One study discussed in the text demonstrated that the grades of children who were highly engaged in school changed in more positive directions than would have been predicted by genetic background or family environment alone. This finding is MOST supportive of the theory of

- a. Watson.
- b. Johnson.
- c. Dweck.
- d. Piaget.

28. Which example illustrates discontinuity in development?

- a. the transition from caterpillar to chrysalis to butterfly
- b. trees growing taller each year
- c. the blooming of flowers
- d. the cultivation of crops each fall

29. To examine how children interact with their elementary school teachers on a daily basis, a researcher would probably use the _____ method.

- a. naturalistic interview
- b. structured interview
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. structured observation

30. Which group has stressed the general learning mechanisms that are thought to be possessed by infants?

- a. nativists
- b. evolutionary psychologists
- c. empiricists
- d. Freudians

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31. A researcher is interested in the development of depression. She interviews children ages 5, 9, and 13 about their depressive symptoms. This is an example of which type of design?

- a. longitudinal
- b. experimental
- c. microgenetic
- d. cross-sectional

32. The relationship between the influence of nature and nurture on developmental outcomes can BEST be described by which statement?

- a. Nature has more influential on developmental outcomes than nurture does.
- b. Nurture has more influential on developmental outcomes than nature does.
- c. There is a bidirectional interaction between nature and nurture that influences developmental outcomes.
- d. There is no relationship between the influence of nature and nurture on developmental outcomes.

33. Which activity is NOT a core component of effortful attention?

- a. exerting effort on tasks
- b. controlling emotions
- c. focusing attention
- d. inhibiting impulses

34. Which statement BEST answers the question of whether development is fundamentally continuous or discontinuous?

- a. Development is fundamentally continuous.
- b. Development is fundamentally discontinuous.
- c. Some domains of development, such as cognitive development, are fundamentally discontinuous, whereas other domains, such as social development, are fundamentally continuous.
- d. Whether development is fundamentally continuous or discontinuous depends on perspective—how development is examined as well as how often it is examined.

35. Kochanska and her colleagues probably chose to study toddlers' compliance with their mothers' requests with the methodology they used because

- a. children tend to feel most comfortable in their own homes.
- b. they wanted all children to be exposed to identical situations.
- c. they were interested in children's subjective experiences of the event.
- d. of all of these factors.

36. Which is NOT an ethical standard to which psychological researchers are expected to adhere?

- a. assisting participants to improve on the variables of interest
- b. obtaining informed consent
- c. counteracting negative outcomes of research

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- d. preserving participants' anonymity

37. Stella has experienced poverty her entire life. Which is NOT an aspect related to cumulative risk that puts Stella at risk for hindered successful development?

- a. attending an inferior day-care centre
- b. increased exposure to pollution
- c. attending an A-rated school
- d. residing in a single-parent home

38. Which scenario provides the BEST example of how children actively contribute to their own development?

- a. Joshua's bright blue eyes cause strangers to shower him with attention, which influences his wariness around strangers.
- b. Analisa's mother's anxiety about her daughter's academic success causes Analisa to panic whenever she takes an exam.
- c. Manny's quiet nature influences him to seek out other quiet children, with whom he plays quiet games, and to stay away from the more rambunctious children in his class.
- d. Bree's parents are both highly educated and surround her with books and puzzles, leading Bree to be an intellectually curious child.

39. A method for combining the results from independent studies to determine a general conclusion on the topic is known as

- a. meta-analysis.
- b. factor analysis.
- c. longitudinal design.
- d. cross-sectional design.

40. Recent research conducted by Ferguson (2015) and Furuya-Kanamori and Doi (2016) concluded what regarding the impact of playing violent video games on childhood and adolescent aggression?

- a. Their results indicated a direct link between the two.
- b. They found that those who play fewer violent video games demonstrated increased prosocial behaviours.
- c. Their results were inconclusive.
- d. They concluded that the effect of playing violent video games on childhood and adolescent aggression were minimal.

41. Which method is the BEST way to divide participants into groups for an experiment?

- a. dividing participants by hair colour
- b. allowing participants to choose which group to join
- c. dividing participants by where their names fall on an alphabetic list
- d. flipping a coin for each participant

42. The extent to which two variables are related is referred to as their

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- a. causal direction.
- b. coefficient.
- c. relativity.
- d. correlation.

43. Which brain structure is particularly important for learning and memory?

- a. hippocampus
- b. amygdala
- c. hypothalamus
- d. pons

44. Which statement about the study on the development of popularity discussed in the text is true?

- a. The microgenetic design allowed for conclusions to be made about age-related changes in popularity.
- b. The cross-sectional design allowed for age-related differences among children in popularity to be examined.
- c. The longitudinal design allowed for the investigation of how changes in popularity occur.
- d. The longitudinal design allowed for the stability of individual differences to be examined.

45. Variables A and B are positively correlated, indicating that as the level of A _____, the level of B _____.

- a. increases; decreases
- b. increases; stays the same
- c. decreases; decreases
- d. decreases; stays the same

46. A study that examines the lying behaviour of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds is utilizing which type of design?

- a. cross-sectional
- b. microgenetic
- c. experimental
- d. longitudinal

47. Which basic step of the scientific method is unique to that method?

- a. forming a hypothesis
- b. developing a method to test the hypothesis
- c. asking a question
- d. drawing a conclusion

48. The accumulation of disadvantages over years of development is referred to as

- a. methylation.
- b. genome.
- c. effortful attention.

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- d. cumulative risk.

49. A town committee learns that there is a strong negative correlation between the number of millimetres of daily rainfall and the number of children who use the neighbourhood playgrounds each day. If the committee were to conclude that high rainfall is caused by children not using the playground, which type of problem would MOST likely be occurring?

- a. third-variable
- b. direction-of-correlation
- c. direction-of-causation
- d. insufficient-knowledge

50. A researcher is interested in examining whether offering children candy as an incentive to share will increase preschoolers' sharing behaviour. A group of preschoolers is brought into the laboratory to play with some interesting toys. The preschoolers are split into two groups through random assignment. Group A is told that they will get candy each time they share, and group B is not told anything about candy or sharing. Results indicate that preschoolers in group A share more than do preschoolers in group B, and the researcher concludes that offering children candy for sharing caused the children in group A to share more. Which statement BEST describes a possible limitation of this study?

- a. Children in group A may have been naturally kinder than were children in group B.
- b. Causation cannot be inferred from this type of study.
- c. These findings may not generalize beyond the laboratory setting.
- d. There may be a third-variable problem.

51. Of Aristotle, Locke, and Plato, which philosopher(s) believed that all knowledge comes from experience, meaning that infants are born without innate knowledge?

- a. Locke only
- b. Plato only
- c. Aristotle and Locke only
- d. Plato and Aristotle only

52. Which is likely the first environmental influence on development that we encounter?

- a. the womb
- b. the house we live in
- c. the elementary school we attend
- d. our parents' interaction with us

53. The term "reliability" does NOT refer to the

- a. consistency of measurements.
- b. similarity in results when a variable is measured at two different time points.
- c. ability to generalize measurements.
- d. level of agreement in observations by different observers.

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54. Research studies engaging in _____ designs often reveal that rare or nonexistent practices in one's own culture are common in other cultures.

- a. cross-sectional
- b. longitudinal
- c. cross-cultural
- d. experimental

55. Darwin completed a biographical sketch of his own son, demonstrating his interest in child development, in what was called

- a. evolutionary theory.
- b. the psychosexual stages of development.
- c. the psychosocial stages of development.
- d. the baby biography.

56. Which statement expresses a disadvantage of naturalistic observation?

- a. Memory of participants for past events is often inaccurate and incomplete.
- b. It can feel artificial to the participants.
- c. Reports are often biased to reflect favourably on the participants.
- d. It has a limited value for studying infrequent behaviours.

57. Longitudinal designs are particularly useful for examining

- a. continuity and discontinuity in development.
- b. age differences on a particular variable.
- c. the processes that produce changes.
- d. cause-and-effect relationships.

58. Stage theories regard development as

- a. active.
- b. passive.
- c. continuous.
- d. discontinuous.

59. A researcher is interested in thoroughly exploring 8-year-old Jane's thoughts and feelings about living in poverty. The researcher's BEST option for obtaining this information would be

- a. a clinical interview.
- b. a structured interview.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. structured observation.

60. In which country are infants expected to sleep in their own bed, separate from their parents, by 6 months of age?

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- a. Japan
- b. South Korea
- c. Canada
- d. Mexico

61. Romanian-born children who were adopted by British families _____ fared BEST in weight gain after adoption.

- a. before age 6 months
- b. between the ages of 6 and 24 months
- c. between the ages of 24 and 42 months
- d. after 42 months

62. What was demonstrated by the study on toddlers' play behaviours in which the TV show *Jeopardy!* was being shown in the room while the children were playing?

- a. Toddlers' play behaviour is unaffected by background exposure to TV.
- b. Toddlers are likely to choose watching TV, rather than playing, even when the toys are interesting.
- c. Background exposure to TV is disruptive to toddlers, even if they watch little of the show.
- d. Toddlers are able to learn from TV if the items in the room are compatible with the content of the TV show.

63. Variables X and Y are negatively correlated, indicating that as the level of X increases, the level of Y _____, and as the level of X decreases, the level of Y _____.

- a. increases; increases
- b. increases; decreases
- c. decreases; increases
- d. decreases; decreases

64. The possibility that the correlation between two variables may actually be the result of an additional unspecified attribute is referred to as the _____ problem.

- a. insufficient-variable
- b. third-variable
- c. experimental-design
- d. direction-of-causation

65. A correlation coefficient of 0.00 indicates that as the level of one variable increases, the level of the other variable _____

- a. increases.
- b. decreases.
- c. varies randomly.
- d. stays constant.

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66. Which factor is NOT one identified by Scarr (1992) that can lead children from the same family to turn out very differently from each other?

- a. genetic similarities
- b. differences in treatment by family members
- c. different environmental conditions
- d. differences in reactions to similar experiences

67. Which statement BEST characterizes the results of research on children from Romanian orphanages?

- a. Positive experiences in later childhood cannot counteract the effect of negative early childhood experiences.
- b. Positive experiences in later childhood counteract the effect of negative early childhood experiences.
- c. The impact of positive experiences on children's resiliency depends on the timing and extent of the neglect.
- d. Neglect in infancy always has severe and lasting consequences.

68. The term used for the social class measure based on income and education is

- a. race.
- b. socioeconomic status.
- c. culture.
- d. sociocultural context.

69. Which factor is the GREATEST obstacle to poor children's chances of successful development?

- a. accumulation of various disadvantages
- b. growing up in a single-parent home or without biological parents
- c. lack of parental involvement in their schooling
- d. genetic disadvantages

70. What is a hypothesis?

- a. a research question
- b. a conclusion yielded by research
- c. a method used to answer a question
- d. a testable prediction

71. Suppose a researcher found that there was a strong positive correlation between the number of minutes parents spend reading to children and the number of minutes parents spend engaging in athletic activity with children. If the researcher concluded that engaging in high levels of athletic activity with children causes parents to read to them more often, which type of problem would MOST likely be occurring?

- a. third-variable
- b. direction-of-correlation
- c. direction-of-causation

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- d. insufficient-knowledge

72. One main conclusion based on the Romanian adoption study is that

- a. development is a direct result of sociocultural experiences.
- b. there is no impact of social experiences on the developmental process.
- c. the timing of experiences influences their effect on development.
- d. development is a general result of biological influences.

73. Which statement qualifies as a hypothesis?

- a. Children whose parents argue in their presence are more likely than other children to try illegal drugs.
- b. Which parental behaviours are associated with an increased likelihood of teenage illegal drug use?
- c. What are the differences between children whose parents argue in their presence and those whose parents do not argue in their presence?
- d. There are many differences between children whose parents argue in their presence and those whose parents do not argue in their presence.

74. Which is a major group of contemporary philosophers and psychologists that argue for the importance and relevance of evolution in relation to human development?

- a. nativists
- b. evolutionary psychologists
- c. empiricists
- d. Freudians

75. Which statement is NOT part of the logic of experimental designs?

- a. Two or more groups of participants vary on one or more variables at the outset.
- b. The participants within one group are given an experience that differs in only one way from the experience given to participants in the other group.
- c. The participants in different groups behave differently after the experiences.
- d. The different experiences are concluded to have caused the subsequent difference in behaviour.

76. Longitudinal design would be appropriate to examine

- a. the typical pattern of age-related changes in a particular skill.
- b. the pattern of stability and change in individual children's development in a particular area.
- c. how change in a particular skill occurs.
- d. all of these.

77. Which statement does NOT present a general reason to learn about child development, as outlined in the text?

- a. Knowledge regarding child development can help caregivers raise children.
- b. Research on child development can aid social policy development and adoption.

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- c. Knowledge of child development can provide a more thorough understand of human nature.
 - d. Research on child development can assist the development of court orders regarding child custody.
78. A longitudinal design would be MOST useful for which research question?
- a. Are older children better than younger children at playing hopscotch?
 - b. What are the similarities and differences in the TV-viewing habits of elementary school students and junior high school students?
 - c. Do children who are empathetic preschoolers become empathetic teenagers?
 - d. How do children learn to solve jigsaw puzzles?
79. The study of stable changes in gene expression that are mediated by the environment is referred to as
- a. epigenetics.
 - b. evolutionary psychology.
 - c. neuroscience.
 - d. genometrics.
80. According to the text, differences between U.S. and Mayan childhood sleeping patterns are due to differences in
- a. laws.
 - b. financial circumstances.
 - c. cultural values.
 - d. family structure.
81. What do longitudinal designs do?
- a. study children on the verge of a developmental change to examine the processes that produce changes
 - b. compare groups of children who are of different ages on the same variable
 - c. follow the same children over a period of time
 - d. use random assignment
82. Which philosopher offered the argument that children should be provided with maximum freedom and no formal education prior to the age of reason at approximately age 12?
- a. Rousseau
 - b. Plato
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Locke
83. Which view of changes in height would lead to a view that height development is smooth and continuous?
- a. view A: measuring the height of a boy at yearly intervals from birth to age 18
 - b. view B: examining changes in height from one year to the next from birth to age 18
 - c. Both view A and view B make changes in height look continuous.

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d. Both view A and view B make changes in height look discontinuous.

84. Which theoretical perspective proposes that two interconnected brain areas, the hippocampus and the cortex, simultaneously encode new information during learning?

- a. Darwin's theory of evolution
- b. Piaget's theory of cognitive development
- c. Active Systems Consolidation Theory
- d. psychosexual stages of development

85. Professor Stetson would like to examine whether children who are high math achievers have better memories than do low math achievers. Her research should utilize

- a. a clinical interview.
- b. a laboratory experiment.
- c. a correlational design.
- d. random assignment.

86. In which data-gathering method do researchers try to remain unobtrusive?

- a. naturalistic interview
- b. structured interview
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. structured observation

87. To examine whether children's cognitive development occurs in stages, Professor Blue observes four groups of children. Each child's performance on cognitive tasks is observed two or more times over a period of 2 years. Which group is MOST likely to lead Professor Blue to conclude that development occurs continuously?

- a. group A, whose performance on a single task is observed twice each year
- b. group B, whose performance on multiple tasks is observed twice each year
- c. group C, whose performance on a single task is observed every week
- d. group D, whose performance on multiple tasks is observed every week

88. A researcher would be MOST likely to use a cross-sectional design to examine which topic?

- a. typical pattern of age-related changes in a particular skill
- b. pattern of stability and change in individual children's development in a particular area
- c. how change in a particular skill occurs
- d. how individual differences remain stable over long periods of time

89. When a child overcomes obstacles in development related to poverty or other negative experiences, he can be said to be _____, according to the text.

- a. resilient
- b. strong
- c. optimistic

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d. full of grit

90. Which statement describes the results of research by Dweck on children's beliefs about intelligence?

- a. Children who believe that intelligence is a fixed entity are more likely than are other children to persist in the face of difficulty.
- b. Children who believe that intelligence can be increased by learning are more likely than are other children to say they are dumb when faced with a challenge.
- c. Children who believe that intelligence is a fixed entity are more likely than are other children to think that a very challenging problem is too hard for them.
- d. Children who believe that intelligence can be decreased are more likely than are other children to quit trying when faced with challenging tasks.

91. Which statement about naturalistic observation is NOT true?

- a. Researchers try not to influence the behaviours of the individuals they are observing.
- b. Researchers must ensure that the effects they observe are due to the variables they intentionally manipulated.
- c. Obtaining sufficient interrater reliability is important.
- d. The principal objective is to observe how people act in their usual surroundings.

92. Dr. Jefferson is a psychologist interested in 4-year-old Shawn's knowledge of the differences between animals and vehicles. The psychologist gives Shawn a multiple-choice picture test in which he must write the letter of the correct answer on a separate piece of paper. However, Shawn has trouble identifying and writing some letters. On two separate occasions, Shawn receives the same score on the test. This method has _____ validity and _____ reliability.

- a. good; good
- b. good; poor
- c. poor; good
- d. poor; poor

93. To examine his hypothesis that children's creativity levels decrease with age, Dr. Leno asks children how many imaginary friends they have and considers their answers to be a measure of their creativity. A second researcher, Dr. Letterman, disagrees that the answers are a measure of creativity and instead believes that the number of imaginary friends a child has is an indicator of level of mental disturbance. Dr. Letterman believes Dr. Leno's measure of creativity has a problem with its

- a. external validity.
- b. relevance to the hypothesis.
- c. reliability.
- d. interrater agreement.

94. Which statement about longitudinal design is true?

- a. Loss of participants can threaten external validity.
- b. Longitudinal design is particularly useful for examining age-related changes in typical performance.

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- c. Longitudinal design is the least time consuming of the designs for examining development.
 - d. Research questions regarding stability or change over time are not well suited for longitudinal design.
95. A researcher would be MOST likely to use a microgenetic design to examine which topic?
- a. basic pattern of age-related changes in a particular skill
 - b. pattern of stability and change in individual children's development in a particular area
 - c. how change in a particular skill occurs
 - d. how individual differences remain stable over long periods of time
96. Which item is NOT one of the four factors Scarr identified as involved in the differences among siblings?
- a. sociocultural context
 - b. genes
 - c. children's choice of environments
 - d. treatment by parents and others
97. Which theorist developed one of the best known stage theories of cognitive development?
- a. Piaget
 - b. Scarr
 - c. Freud
 - d. Erikson
98. Which statement BEST describes the value of random assignment in experimental designs?
- a. It enables researchers to fully control the specific experience of the different groups of participants.
 - b. It helps to ensure that participants receiving different treatments are similar at the start of the experiment.
 - c. It allows researchers to accurately determine the direction of causation.
 - d. It removes the possibility of encountering the third-variable problem.
99. The emergence of theories such as those of Piaget and Freud in the early twentieth century reflected the
- a. nature-versus-nurture aspect of development.
 - b. continuity versus discontinuity aspect of development.
 - c. way in which children shape their own development.
 - d. sociocultural context related to development.
100. The study in which 6-year-old children were presented with a 5-day training program designed to improve effortful attention demonstrated that experience can
- a. improve intelligence test scores but not brain processes.
 - b. change brain processes but not intelligence test scores.
 - c. improve both intelligence test scores and brain processes.
 - d. change neither intelligence test scores nor brain processes.

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101. Who did NOT propose a stage theory related to child development?

- a. Piaget
- b. Freud
- c. Erikson
- d. Darwin

102. Which statement describes a potential disadvantage of the interview method?

- a. The interview method has limited value for studying infrequent behaviours.
- b. Individuals may distort the way that events happened.
- c. It is difficult to gather information about participants' subjective experiences.
- d. It does not enable the researcher to examine the subject in an in-depth manner.

103. Which statement about the troubled homes in Patterson's study is NOT true?

- a. Children responded to parents' punishments by behaving less aggressively.
- b. Children often acted in an angry manner.
- c. Children responded to their parents' anger with hostility.
- d. Parents reacted to children's hostility with increased anger.

104. Which statement does NOT express a benefit of structured observation?

- a. The researcher can design the context to elicit the behaviour of interest.
- b. Researchers are able to observe behaviours that occur only infrequently.
- c. Children feel comfortable in their own environment.
- d. All children are observed in the same situation.

105. Professor Bryson is a researcher who asks children a series of predetermined questions about how much they like to play with their siblings. He is using

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. structured observation.
- c. a clinical interview.
- d. a structured interview.

106. The text describes a study examining the link between sleeping with a nightlight in infancy and later developing nearsightedness. This study exhibited which type of problem?

- a. negative-correlation
- b. third-variable
- c. causal-relationship
- d. direction-of-causation

107. One study discussed in the text demonstrated that infants with a particular form of one of the genes influencing production of neurotransmitters associated with effortful attention had lower effortful attention than

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other infants when they also were exposed to poor parenting. What principle is demonstrated by this study?

- a. Environment plays a crucial role in the expression of genes.
- b. The expression of genes plays a crucial role in one's environment.
- c. Some genetic influences operate regardless of environment.
- d. Current research methods often do not allow researchers to separate the influences of genetics and environment.

108. Which item would NOT be considered part of the sociocultural context involved in a Canadian child's language development?

- a. number of words in a child's vocabulary
- b. town budget for speech therapy
- c. parental knowledge of child development
- d. modern Canadian value for education

109. Dr. Stott is a researcher interested in examining the association between how humorous children are and their school achievement. Two research assistants go to children's homes and judge children as "not funny at all," "slightly funny," or "very funny." Upon comparison of the observers' judgments, it is apparent that the observers have a high level of disagreement as to the children's humour level. This measure of humour level has poor

- a. test-retest reliability.
- b. interrater reliability.
- c. internal validity.
- d. interrater validity.

110. What is the biochemical process that reduces expression of a variety of genes and is involved in regulating reactions to stress?

- a. methylation
- b. meta-analysis
- c. genome
- d. nurture

111. If a child is resilient, she is more likely to have all of these characteristics, compared to other children, EXCEPT

- a. positive personal qualities.
- b. a close relationship with at least one parent.
- c. a close relationship with at least one adult other than her parents.
- d. a supportive school environment.

112. Which is the GREATEST limitation of laboratory experiments?

- a. poor interrater reliability
- b. third-variable problem
- c. inability to ensure that all participants are exposed to the same scenario

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d. questionable external validity

113. Evidence for the enduring epigenetic impact of early experiences and behaviours on development comes from what type of research?

- a. research on methylation
- b. meta-analysis
- c. longitudinal studies
- d. cross-sectional designs

114. Neurotransmitters can BEST be described as

- a. electrical impulses in the brain.
- b. chemicals involved in communication between brain cells.
- c. gene defects that produce schizophrenia.
- d. what early philosophers theorized reflected children's core nature at birth.

115. Naturalistic observation would probably be the method of choice for a researcher interested in which topic?

- a. toddlers' responses to their parents' encouragement to touch a dangerous object
- b. frequency of bullying behaviour among schoolchildren
- c. beliefs of children in an elementary school class about how smart their classmates are
- d. a single child's feelings about his friendships

116. According to the text, which is NOT an aspect related to child development that has been influenced by Darwin's work on evolution?

- a. infant attachment
- b. gender identity
- c. innate fear
- d. learning

117. Which factor is NOT an enduring theme in the study of child development?

- a. nature and nurture
- b. continuity and discontinuity
- c. stress and adaptation
- d. individual differences in development

118. Crib speech is a(n)

- a. demonstration of the importance of nature on development.
- b. early indication of schizophrenia.
- c. phenomenon Freud observed and used as a partial basis for his theories.
- d. example of an individual's contributions to his or her own development.

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119. Which research design fails to provide data regarding change over time?

- a. microgenetic
- b. experimental
- c. cross-sectional
- d. longitudinal

120. Which item is a potential source of internal invalidity?

- a. passage of time
- b. inconsistent findings across different groups of participants
- c. observer disagreement
- d. conflicting scores on multiple test days

121. In the research by Blackwell, Trzeniewski, and Dweck described in the text, researchers created an educational program for low-income middle school students. The children who showed the MOST substantial improvement in math grades were those who initially believed that intelligence _____ and who were provided with information about how _____.

- a. is an unchanging quantity; memory works
- b. is an unchanging quantity; learning alters the brain
- c. improves through learning; memory works
- d. improves through learning; learning alters the brain

122. Groups created through random assignment would NOT be comparable with regard to

- a. socioeconomic status.
- b. number of children in family.
- c. IQ score.
- d. experimental group.

123. Structured observation would probably be the method of choice for a researcher interested in which topic?

- a. how toddlers respond to their parents' encouragement to touch a dangerous object
- b. frequency of bullying behaviour among school children
- c. beliefs of the children in an elementary school class about how smart their classmates are
- d. a single child's feelings about his friendships

124. Researchers interested in understanding the process of change are MOST likely to use a _____ design.

- a. correlational
- b. microgenetic
- c. longitudinal
- d. cross-sectional

125. Who bears the GREATEST responsibility for ensuring that children are unharmed when participating in psychological research?

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- a. government
- b. university at which the research is conducted
- c. individual researcher
- d. participants

126. Siegler and Jenkins's examination of the development of the counting-on strategy is an example of _____ design.

- a. longitudinal
- b. cross-sectional
- c. experimental
- d. microgenetic

127. The internal validity of a measure involves the extent to which

- a. the effects of an experiment are truly due to conditions the researcher intended to manipulate.
- b. different observers of the same behaviour agree.
- c. the results of a study hold when studies are conducted with different participants and different methods.
- d. a participant's performance is similar on two or more occasions.

128. One of the earliest examples of research conducted for the benefit of children was

- a. Watson's experiments on the effects of reward and punishment.
- b. the Earl of Shaftesbury's effort to reform child labour practices.
- c. Freud's dream analysis.
- d. Locke's advocacy of early discipline and later freedom.

129. A method that allows researchers to gather information from a large number of participants simultaneously by presenting them a uniform set of items is referred to as a(n)

- a. interview.
- b. cross-sectional study.
- c. longitudinal study.
- d. questionnaire.

130. Approximately what percentage of Canadian children lived below the poverty level in 2017?

- a. 5%
- b. 9%
- c. 12%
- d. 25%

131. With which statement would stage theorists NOT agree?

- a. Behaviours of children at different ages differ sharply.
- b. A child's entry into a new stage involves a gradual shift from one way of experiencing the world to a

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different way of experiencing it.

- c. Children of a particular age show wide-ranging similarities across a variety of situations.
- d. When children enter a new cognitive stage, they demonstrate their new way of thinking across a broad spectrum of tasks.

132. All demonstrate nature's influence on our development EXCEPT

- a. physical appearance.
- b. personality.
- c. intelligence.
- d. our neighbourhood.

133. Which statement about individuals' contributions to their own development is TRUE?

- a. Most individuals rarely actively contribute to their own development.
- b. Infants are incapable of actively contributing to their own development.
- c. Individuals' active contributions to their own development strengthen as they age.
- d. Individuals' active contributions to their own development weaken as they age.

134. External validity is an issue in which research design, due to repeatedly testing the same children?

- a. microgenetic
- b. experimental
- c. cross-sectional
- d. longitudinal

135. Each person's complete set of hereditary information is referred to as

- a. the genome.
- b. their personality.
- c. epigenetics.
- d. genetic differences.

136. Research has determined that this brain area is involved in emotional reactions.

- a. amygdala
- b. hippocampus
- c. hypothalamus
- d. pons

137. Researchers would be LEAST likely to examine the effect of _____ on _____ with experimental design.

- a. children's TV viewing habits; sibling relationships
- b. teachers' testing procedures; children's school achievement
- c. poverty; children's beliefs about intelligence
- d. social skills training; children's ability to make friends

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138. Which of Scarr's factors is BEST related to the theme of the active child?

- a. genetic differences
- b. different choices of environment
- c. differences in treatment by parents and others
- d. different reactions to similar experiences

139. A researcher is interested in the impact of a new type of training diaper on the age at which toddlers become potty trained. The researcher plans to split a group of 100 toddlers into two groups—in one group, members will wear the new training diapers until they are potty trained, and in the other, members will wear their usual diapers. Answer these questions about this study: (1) What is the researcher's hypothesis? (2) How should the researcher split the 100 toddlers into two groups? (3) Which group is the experimental group, and which is the control group? (4) What is the independent variable? (5) What is the dependent variable? (6) What results will the researcher need to make a conclusion about the effectiveness of the new training diaper? (7) Will the researcher be able to conclude that there is a cause-and-effect association? Why or why not?

140. Describe the results of Werner's Kauai study in terms of how children who encountered prenatal or birth challenges fared in different environments. What are the implications of these results for the nature–nurture question?

141. Considering the long history of the issue of playing violent video games and child and adolescent aggression, what advice would you provide to parents?

142. Katie and Natasha are sisters. Natasha has a lot of friends and is well liked by her peers. Katie, in contrast, has few friends and is constantly the target of her peers' teasing. Using the four factors Scarr identified as being involved in differences among siblings, describe why these sisters might be so different when it comes to their peer relations. For each of the four factors, provide a specific example.

143. Based on the findings from Werner's study, outline the three characteristics of children who demonstrate resilience.

144. The text describes several reasons for the importance of studying child development. Why is studying child development of interest or importance to you personally?

145. Explain what effortful attention is and describe its components. What has been associated with difficulty in exerting effortful attention?

146. Explain why low socioeconomic status and poverty put children at a cumulative risk in terms of developmental outcomes.

147. Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of each of these designs: (a) cross-sectional, (b) longitudinal, and (c) microgenetic.

148. Choose two of the following philosophers: Aristotle, Locke, Plato, Rousseau. Describe one similarity and one difference between the two.

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149. What do developmental psychologists mean when they say that children play an active role in their own development? Provide a detailed example of this concept.

150. Describe what ethical issues researchers must consider when they are conducting research with children.

151. Explain how changes in sociocultural factors are demonstrated with childcare outside of the home in Canada.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
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Answer Key

1. d
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. d
8. d
9. a
10. c
11. a
12. b
13. a
14. c
15. d
16. c
17. a
18. b
19. a
20. d
21. c
22. b
23. a

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24. d

25. b

26. a

27. b

28. a

29. c

30. c

31. d

32. c

33. a

34. d

35. b

36. a

37. c

38. c

39. a

40. d

41. d

42. d

43. a

44. d

45. c

46. a

47. b

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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48. d

49. c

50. c

51. c

52. a

53. c

54. c

55. d

56. d

57. a

58. d

59. a

60. c

61. a

62. c

63. c

64. b

65. c

66. a

67. c

68. b

69. a

70. d

71. a

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72. c

73. a

74. a

75. a

76. b

77. d

78. c

79. a

80. c

81. c

82. a

83. a

84. c

85. c

86. c

87. d

88. a

89. a

90. c

91. b

92. c

93. b

94. a

95. c

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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96. a

97. a

98. b

99. b

100. c

101. d

102. b

103. a

104. c

105. d

106. b

107. a

108. a

109. b

110. a

111. d

112. d

113. a

114. b

115. b

116. b

117. c

118. d

119. a

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120. a

121. b

122. d

123. a

124. b

125. c

126. d

127. a

128. b

129. d

130. b

131. b

132. d

133. c

134. d

135. a

136. a

137. c

138. b

139. The hypothesis in this study would be that those toddlers who use the new type of training diaper will potty train faster than those using their usual diapers. For the purposes of this study, the research should evenly divide the 100 participants between the two groups, randomly assigning participants to each group. In this design, the control group is the group of toddlers who are using their usual diapers, and the experimental group is the group of toddlers who are using the new type of training diaper. The independent variable is the training diaper used, and the dependent variable is the speed of potty training. For the hypothesis to be supported by the data collected, the researcher will need to compare the average time it takes to potty train each group of children. If the experimental group, on average, potty trained at a faster rate than did the control group, then the research can say that results support the hypothesis of the study. If this is the case, the research can say that the new type

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of training diaper is effective in potty training but cannot say that it causes faster potty training. There are other confounding variables that could help the toddler potty train faster, such as parent reactions and rewards.

140. Werner found that children who experienced prenatal or birth challenges were more likely to develop difficulties. However, the development of these difficulties as well as the degree of the difficulties was dependent on the child's home environment. Specific environmental influences included parents' income, education, mental health, and parental relationships. For instance, by the age of 2 years, toddlers who lived in middle-income families did not experience complications associated with prenatal or birth challenges. Also, by 10 years of age, prenatal and birth challenges were related to psychological problems if the child was growing up in poor conditions. Those who experienced prenatal and birth challenges along with environmental challenges were more likely to develop serious learning and behaviour problems by 10 years of age and by the age of 18 had already been arrested, experienced mental health problems, or even become a parent. However, roughly 33% of those who experienced prenatal or birth challenges and environmental challenges showed signs of resilience.

The results of Werner's work lend support to the implication of the nature–nurture interaction to produce developmental outcomes. Nature and nurture work together to shape development. To assume that one is more important than the other, or even that the two are of equal importance, oversimplifies the developmental process and does not accurately reflect the bidirectional interaction of the two on development.

141. Even though the issue of playing violent video games and childhood and adolescent aggression has been contested by politicians, advocacy groups, and researchers for a considerable amount of time, more recent research indicates a minimal effect of playing violent video games on childhood and adolescent aggression. However, a minimal effect is not the same as a nonexistent relationship between the two. Considering this, advice regarding this issue to parents may be to monitor what their children are playing, to engage and play the game with their child, and/or to limit unmonitored exposure. Also, recent meta-analysis results indicate that playing violent video games is not a major cause of aggression. This means that other factors are at play.

142. Scarr identified four factors that can lead children from the same family to turn out different from each other, as is the case for Katie and Natasha. These include (1) genetic differences, (2) differences in treatment by parents and others, (3) differences in reactions to similar experiences, and (4) differences in choices of environments. For Katie and Natasha, any one of these can result in stark differences between them. Perhaps their genetic makeup, even though they have the same biological parents, is drastically different. It could be that Natasha was born with a more outgoing personality than Katie, which could explain being well liked and having many friends. Perhaps they were treated differently by their parents. Maybe Natasha was favoured as a small child or given extra attention by one or both of her parents. Also, each sister may react differently to similar situations. Katie may interpret events more negatively than Natasha. Perhaps Katie is not actually teased by her peers, but she interprets their comments as such. Finally, each sister may have specific preferences for how she likes to spend her time, which could involve social activities where friendships are formed.

143. Resilient children have three main characteristics. They are likely to have positive personal qualities, such as high intelligence or an optimistic outlook on life. They are also likely to have a close relationship with at least one parent. They are also likely to have a close relationship with at least one adult other than their parents, such as a grandparent or teacher.

144. Answers will vary but should discuss the relevance of studying child development to one or more of the following: (1) raising children, (2) developing and choosing social policies, and (3) developing an

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understanding of human nature.

145. Effortful attention involves voluntary control of one's own emotions and thoughts, including impulse control, the control of emotions, and focusing one's attention. Difficulty in exerting effortful attention has been associated with behavioural problems, mental illness, and poor academic skills.

146. Children from impoverished families tend to fare worse than children raised in more affluent families. This is not surprising due to the way in which poverty can become a cumulative risk factor for developing children. For instance, children living in poverty are more likely to live in dangerous neighbourhoods, to attend inferior childcare centres and schools, and to be exposed to increased levels of pollution. Their parents also often read to them less, provide fewer books in the home, and are less involved in their education. They are also more likely to grow up in single-parent homes or to be raised by neither biological parent. All of these disadvantages combine to put children at cumulative risk in terms of developmental outcomes.

147. Cross-sectional: One advantage of this design is that it is quick and easy to administer. A disadvantage is that it is uninformative about the stability of individual differences over time.

Longitudinal: One advantage of this design is that it reveals individual children's patterns of change over long periods of time. A disadvantage is that it is difficult to keep all participants in the study.

Microgenetic: One advantage of this design is that it reveals individual change patterns over short periods of time in detail. A disadvantage of this design is that it does not yield data regarding change patterns over long periods of time.

148. Answers will vary based on the two philosophers chosen. However, some common similarities and differences among them are as follows. Both Plato and Aristotle were Greek philosophers who lived in the fourth century B.C. and were interested in how children's development was influenced by their nature and the nurture they received. Also, both Plato and Aristotle believed that the long-term welfare of society was dependent on the proper raising of children. Plato viewed the raising of boys as a difficult challenge for caregivers. Plato viewed self-control and discipline as the major goal of education. Aristotle, on the other hand, was concerned with fitting child rearing to the needs of each child. Additionally, Plato believed that children have innate knowledge, while Aristotle believed that all knowledge comes from experience and that the infant mind is blank.

Like Aristotle, Locke—an English philosopher—viewed the child as a blank slate, or *tabula rasa*. Locke believed that the most important goal of child rearing is the growth of character. Locke believed that parents need to set good examples for children and to avoid indulging children early in life. He also believed that once discipline and reason were instilled in the child that authority over the child should be lessened. Rousseau, a French philosopher, believed that parents and society should give children complete freedom from the beginning.

149. Children play an active role in their own development in terms of attention, language use, and play behaviours. Children first begin to shape their own development through the selection of what they attend to. This is evident, for example, in a newborn's preference for attending to things that move and make noise, which helps her learn about her world, as well as her own mother's face, which leads to social interactions and strengthening of the mother–infant bond. Once children learn to talk, they often talk to themselves when left alone, which may help improve speech. Also, through play children not only learn about their environment but find a way in which to entertain themselves. Children's contributions to their own development strengthen and broaden as they grow older and become increasingly able to choose and shape their environments.

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150. In Canada, researchers working with humans must follow the Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans. This policy includes being sure that the research does not harm children, obtaining informed consent prior to collecting data, preserving participants' anonymity, discussing with caregivers any information from the research that may be important for the welfare of the child, trying to avoid any negative consequences of participating in the research, and debriefing the children once the research is over.

151. General characteristics of society can influence development but also reflect views of development. For instance, today many children in Canada attend or will attend childcare outside of their home. This recent change reflects changes in the broader sociocultural context of development. This change demonstrates the historical era, economic structure, and cultural beliefs and values. Fifty years ago, very few children attended childcare outside of their home. Instead, most were cared for by their stay-at-home mother while their father was the primary breadwinner. However, today there are more opportunities for women who have young children to work outside the home. This is even a necessity for many households, considering current economic conditions. Furthermore, the current culture holds that mothers should be able to work outside of the home if they wish to do so. With this change comes the belief that experiencing childcare outside of the home is not detrimental or otherwise harmful to children.