

Test Bank

Visualizing the Lifespan

Chapter 1: Understanding Human Development: Theories and Approaches

1. Lifespan human development is the field of study devoted to mapping an understanding of normal _____ from conception through death.

- a. growth and maturation
- b. growth and achievement
- c. achievement and optimization
- d. growth and optimization

Answer: A

Difficulty: Easy

Section Ref: 1.1

Learning Objective: Describe the work and key concerns of psychologists and scientists who study lifespan development.

Bloom: Knowledge

2. Developmental scientists identify three primary domains of development across the lifespan:

- a) physical, cognitive, and socioemotional.
- b) physical, spiritual, and emotional.
- c) physical, emotional, and neurological.
- d) physical, moodiness, and cognitive.

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.1

Learning Objective: Describe the work and key concerns of psychologists and scientists who study lifespan development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

3. Choose the answer that is true regarding the major domains of development.

- a. Physical development is independent.
- b. Cognitive development is independent.
- c. Socioemotional development is independent.
- d. All domains of development are interdependent.

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.1

Learning Objective: Describe the work and key concerns of psychologists and scientists who study lifespan development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Comprehension

4. If you believe that you are the same person now as you were in childhood, your self-system is organized by the rule of _____ in development.

- A. continuity
- B. discontinuity
- C. flexibility
- D. inflexibility

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.1

Learning Objective: Describe the work and key concerns of psychologists and scientists who study lifespan development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

5. Sarah argues that she matured in discrete stages, independent of one another. This view overemphasizes _____ in development.

- a. continuity.
- b. discontinuity
- c. self-actualization
- d. self-determination

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.1

Learning Objective: Describe the work and key concerns of psychologists and scientists who study lifespan development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

6. Developmental maturation is:

- a. continuous.
- b. discontinuous.
- c. both
- d. neither

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.1

Learning Objective: Describe the work and key concerns of psychologists and scientists who study lifespan development.

Bloom: Knowledge

7. _____ perspective rests on the working assumption that specific human traits and behaviors develop over the lifespan and are maintained throughout history because those characteristics are adaptive for survival.

- a) The developmental
- b) The evolutionary
- c) The developmental
- d) The psychosocial

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.1

Learning Objective: Describe the work and key concerns of psychologists and scientists who study lifespan development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

8. Emma is getting ready for the first day of school. Developmental psychologists refer to this as a:

- a) normative event.
- b) nonnormative event.
- c) developmental milestone.
- d) sociocultural milestone.

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.1

Learning Objective: Describe the work and key concerns of psychologists and scientists who study lifespan development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

9. The intercontinental spread of the ebola virus and associated fear can be considered a:

- a) nonnormative event.
- b) normative history-graded event.
- c) nonnormative cultural event
- d) normative cultural event

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.1

Learning Objective: Describe the work and key concerns of psychologists and scientists who study lifespan development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

10. Researchers use _____ to explore research questions by organizing observations and systematically testing hypotheses.

- a) experiments
- b) research
- c) the research design
- d) the scientific method

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective::Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Comprehension

11. The three main goals of using the scientific method in developmental science are to:

- a) control, predict, and explain.
- b) describe, explain and optimize.
- c) describe, predict and explain.
- d) gather data, analyze, and publish.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom:

12. Developmental science is a field of study dedicated to helping individuals reach their potential by:

- a) providing universal preschool.
- b) optimizing development.
- c) exploring cultural differences
- d) informing educational practices.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom:: Knowledge

13. Developmental scientists rely on _____ to refine our understanding of human development across the lifespan.

- a) observations of people's behaviors
- b) theories
- c) interviews
- d) all of these choices

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom:: Knowledge

14. If you take some information from one theory and combine it with information from another theory, you are working from a(n) _____perspective.

- a) psychodynamic
- b) eclectic
- c) integrated
- d) complex

Answer: B

Section Ref 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Comprehension

15. The_____ perspective stresses the significance of early life experiences in shaping and determining adult personality and behavior.

- a) developmental
- b) neo-Freudian
- c) psychosocial
- d) psychodynamic

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

16. Freud's theory of psychosexual development is based on his:

- a) own experiences growing up with cold and disconnected parents.
- b) knowledge of the eight conflicts individuals need to resolve at various stages.
- c) understanding of associations between the emotional problems of adults and the problems they experienced in childhood.
- d) observations of his own children and of children in his neighborhood.

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

17. Freud's psychodynamic stage theory attributes personality development largely to:

- a. unconscious sources in the mind.
- b. conscious sources in the mind.
- c. environmental factors.

d. none of these choices

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

18. Freud developed his theory based on his work with patients who were primarily members of _____ Viennese society.

- a. lower-class
- b. middle-class
- c. upper-class
- d. a wide range of social classes in

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

19. The psychodynamic perspective assumes that the _____ contains basic instincts and seeks to secure pleasure.

- a. id
- b. ego
- c. superego
- d. all of these choices

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

20. According to Freud, which of the following makes a significant contribution to personality?

- a. id
- b. ego
- c. superego
- d. all of these choices

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

21. True/False: The superego struggles to find compromise between the id and the ego.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

22. Identify the correct chronological order of Freud's psychosexual stages of development.

- a. genital, latency, phallic, anal, oral
- b. phallic, latency, anal, genital, oral
- c. oral, anal, genital, phallic, latency
- d. oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

23. Psychosocial theory emphasizes the:

- A. impact of one society on another.
- B. interaction of individuals adjusting to the social world.
- C. isolation of the individual from society.
- D. impact of socialization.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

24. According to Erikson, at each stage of psychosocial development, an individual is challenged to resolve a normative:

- A. turmoil.
- B. unrest.
- C. crisis.
- D. confusion.

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

25. Resolution in each of Erikson's stages of development results in the accumulation of specific:

- A. knowledge.
- B. strengths.
- C. coping strategies.
- D. defense mechanisms.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

26. According to Erikson's psychosocial stage theory, 5-year-old Steven is initiating activities and mastering new tasks. He is working toward successful resolution of which task?

- A. trust versus mistrust
- B. autonomy versus shame, doubt
- C. initiative versus guilt
- D. industry versus inferiority

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Comprehension

27. According to Freud, maturation through developmental stages is driven by a life force, or _____ energy.

- a) libidinal
- b) sexual
- c) orgasmic
- d) reproduction

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective:

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

28. Freud believed that our mind is primarily controlled by the:

- a) conscious.
- b) subconscious.
- c) unconscious.
- d) preconscious.

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

29. Freud believed that early life experiences:

- a) have no relationship to adult personality.
- b) can only cause problems in childhood.
- c) can only cause problems in adulthood.
- d) determine adult personality.

Answer: d

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

30. Information-processing theory focuses on how children:

- A. pay attention to information.
- B. remember information.
- C. store information.
- D. all of these choices

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

31. Piaget's stage theory proposes continuous development.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: False

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

32. Schemas are:

- A. mental structures that represent experiences.
- B. abstract images of events yet to occur.

- C. documented accounts of events that one has experienced.
- D. none of these choices

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

33. Schemas change slowly over time via the process of:
- a. adaptation.
 - b. assimilation.
 - c. accommodation.
 - d. integration

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

34. The term *assimilation* refers to the process of:
- a. fitting information or experiences into a mental structure that already exists.
 - b. adopting the ideas of another person.
 - c. adapting to new surroundings.
 - d. fusing one's ideas with those of another.

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

35. According to _____, all children pass through the same four stages of cognitive development and in the same order.
- a. Piaget
 - b. Freud
 - c. Erikson
 - d. Vygotsky

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom: Knowledge

36. According to Piaget, organization and adaptation are inseparable.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: True

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

37. According to Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, is it possible for children to experience developmental regression?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. It depends on a number of factors.
 - d. Not enough information is given.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

38. One criticism of Piagetian theory is that
- a. development is more continuous than Piaget's stage theory suggests.
 - b. Piaget underestimated the abilities of younger children.
 - c. Piaget did not use a large enough sample when testing his theory.
 - d. all of these choices

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

39. Information-processing theory attempts to explain the acquisition, comprehension, and retention of information..
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: True

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

40. One strength of information-processing theory is that it:
- A. offers a specific and practical model useful for helping children to learn.
 - B. provides a broad interpretation of the learning process.
 - C. enhances already confirmed techniques of teaching.
 - D. assumes that students are born with the basic building blocks of knowledge.

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

41. Learning theory focuses attention on the power of an association between _____ to be reinforced and become automatic.
- A. trauma and response
 - B. trauma and avoidance
 - C. stimulus and response
 - D. stimulus and schema

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

42. What is classical conditioning?
- a. the eliciting of a response from the pairing of two stimuli, one neutral and one conditioned
 - b. the eliciting of a response regardless of stimuli
 - c. a common technique used to train children how to behave in society
 - d. the pairing of a dependent variable and independent variable in eliciting a response

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Comprehension

43. Watson demonstrated the principle of _____ in teaching Little Albert to fear rats and other furry animals.

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

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: comprehension

50. Negative reinforcement reduces the likelihood of a previously associated response in the future.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: False

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

51. Using operant conditioning, the introduction of something that a person finds unpleasant is referred to as:

- A. positive reinforcement.
- B. negative reinforcement.
- C. positive punishment.
- D. negative punishment.

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

52. From a behavioral perspective, when you stop at a red light and go at a green light, you are:

- A. generalizing.
- B. discriminating.
- C. obeying.

D. behaving.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Application

53. _____ occurs when the same response is elicited by a variety of different stimuli.

- a) Generalization
- b) Discrimination
- c) Behaviorism
- d) Conditioning

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

54. _____ is a general principle that describes why a satisfying, comforting feeling in response to a situation is likely to occur again under the same conditions.

- a) The first law of neural wiring
- b) The second law of neural wiring
- c) The law of effect
- d) The law of association

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

55. In operant conditioning, the term *positive* means that:

- a) behavior increases.
- b) something good happens.
- c) something is added to a situation.
- d) something is withheld or taken away.

Answer: c

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

56. It is more effective to _____ unwanted behaviors by ignoring them than to use _____.

- a) extinguish; punishment
- b) punish; extinction
- c) punish, reinforce
- d) ignore, punishment

Answer: a

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Comprehension

57. Who introduced the law of effect?

- a) B. F. Skinner
- b) J. B. Watson
- c) I. Pavlov
- d) E. Thorndike

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

58. _____ results from observation and imitation.

- a) Operant learning
- b) Social learning
- c) Classical learning
- d) Evolutionary learning

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

59. The most well-known theorist associated with contemporary evolutionary psychology is:

- a) Charles Darwin.
- b) David Buss.
- c) Konrad Lorenz.
- d) Albert Bandura.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

60. Lorenz is associated with:

- a) behaviorism.
- b) evolutionary psychology.
- c) ethology.
- d) social learning.

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

61. The concept of _____ describes the general rule: living things are born with “prewired” features that guide survival.

- a) ethology
- b) imprinting
- c) evolutionary psychology
- d) developmental perspective

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

62. According to Bronfenbrenner’s model, which system does not directly involve the child, but has the strongest influence on child development?

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

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

63. If you believe that it is essential to study child development “in context,” you are working from the _____ perspective.

- A. psychodynamic
- B. psychosocial
- C. behavioral
- D. ecological

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development,

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

64. Whose work on child development significantly influenced the framework used to design the national Head Start program?

- A. Jean Piaget
- B. Uri Brofenbrenner
- C. Gilbert Gottlieb
- D. Erik Erikson

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

65. Developmental systems theory identifies interactions at what level?

- a. genetic
- b. neural
- c. environmental
- d. all of these choices

Answer: E

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Explaining Development: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Comprehension

66. Identify the appropriate order of the scientific method.

- a. Develop a hypothesis. Formulate a question. Choose a method for testing the hypothesis. Analyze the data collected. Draw conclusions. Disseminate the results of the study.
- b. Formulate a question. Develop a hypothesis. Choose a method for testing hypothesis. Analyze the data collected. Draw conclusions. Disseminate the results of the study.

- c. Formulate a question. Develop a hypothesis. Choose a method for testing hypothesis. Analyze the data collected. Disseminate the results of the study. Draw conclusions.
- d. Disseminate the results of the study. Draw conclusions. Analyze the data collected. Choose a method for testing hypothesis. Develop a hypothesis. Formulate a question.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Comprehension

67. Amy studies a group of 3-year-olds, 6-year-olds, and 9-year-olds. What type of study is she conducting?
- a. cross-sectional
 - b. time-segmented
 - c. longitudinal
 - d. cross-sequential

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Comprehension

68. Brent studied a group of 100 athletes from fifth to twelfth grade, each year assessing the same features of physical and cognitive development. What type of study did Brent conduct?
- a. cross-sectional
 - b. time-segmented
 - c. longitudinal
 - d. cross-sequential

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Comprehension

69. One weakness of the cross-sectional approach to research is as follows:
- a. This approach does not allow us to make conclusions about intraindividual development.
 - b. This approach does not allow us to draw conclusions about interindividual differences
 - c. Groups cannot be studied using this method.
 - d. Individuals cannot be studied using this method.

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom: Knowledge

70. Which statistic describes the degree of association between two variables?
- a. ecological correlation
 - b. linear association
 - c. variable association
 - d. correlation coefficient

Answer: D
Section Ref: 1.3
Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.
Difficulty: Easy
Bloom: Knowledge

71. Place the following correlation coefficients in order from strongest to weakest: 0.59, 0.87, -0.86, -1.0.
- a. -1.0, 0.87, -0.86, 0.59
 - b. 0.87, 0.59, -0.86, -1.0
 - c. -1.0, 0.87, -0.86, 0.59
 - d. 0.59, -0.86, 0.87, -1.0

Answer: A
Section Ref: 1.3
Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.
Difficulty: Medium
Bloom: Application

72. Correlation does not equal causation.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: True
Section Ref: 1.3
Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.
Difficulty: Easy
Bloom: Knowledge

73. Christy wants to determine the influence of sleep on academic performance. Blindly, she divides her volunteers into two groups—a control group that will sleep the standard 8 hours a night and a second group that will sleep 5 hours a night. What type of study is Christy conducting?
- A. a microgenetic study
 - B. a quasi-experiment

- C. a randomized controlled trial
- D. a correlational study

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

74. The dependent variable:
- A. is the outcome variable.
 - B. Is the criterion variable.
 - C. describes the interaction.
 - D. both A and B.

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

75. A case study can utilize:
- A. test results.
 - B. Interviews.
 - C. observations.
 - D. all of these choices

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

76. How do psychologists gather data about children's development?
- A. observational studies
 - B. assessments
 - C. self-reports
 - D. all of these choices

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

77. In the context of data collection for a research study, observations involve:

- A. asking parents about a child's behavior at home.
- B. watching what a child does.
- C. having the child write down his or her thoughts.
- D. modeling a behavior and having the child imitate it.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

78. Collecting observational data must be:

- A. random.
- B. systematic.
- C. both random and systematic.
- D. none of the choices.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

79. What is one weakness of observational studies?

- A. Parents can influence the observer.
- B. Children will behave normally when being observed.
- C. Children may alter their behavior because they are being observed.
- D. Researchers will seek to validate their hypothesis rather than remain unbiased.

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

80. Validity refers to the degree to which a(n):

- A. instrument measures what it is intended to measure.
- B. instrument fails to measure what it is intended to measure.
- C. researcher implements an instrument.
- D. hypothesis is proven.

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

81. Reliability refers to:
- A. validity.
 - B. consistency.
 - C. accuracy.
 - D. accountability.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

82. A weakness of self-report data is one of the following:
- A. Researchers may maintain a biased approach to research.
 - B. Children never alter their typical behavior even if they know they are being observed.
 - C. Reporters are not always honest.
 - D. Reporters are always honest.

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

83. To draw scientific conclusions based on assessments, data must be:
- A. reliable.
 - B. valid.
 - C. consistent.
 - D. all of these choices

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

84. Researchers should not report their results if their hypotheses are not supported by the data.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: False

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Comprehension

85. Before publication, Laura's article must be peer reviewed or evaluated by individuals:
- A. of a similar age.
 - B. in the same area of research.
 - C. who originate from a similar background.
 - D. who have the same educational experience.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

86. Julia has decided to conduct a study that will involve participants younger than 10 years of age. Before she can begin her study, she must first:
- A. ensure that the study will cause no harm to the participants.
 - B. obtain informed consent.
 - C. maintain confidentiality.
 - D. all of these choices

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Comprehension

87. To fulfill a requirement of a research seminar he is taking, Jason has designed a research study that involves collecting data from mothers and their children. Before he collects any data, he must have his research plan reviewed and approved by the:
- A. American Psychological Association.
 - B. Institutional Review Board.
 - C. Society for Research in Child Development.
 - D. Department Faculty.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

88. According to Erikson, individual development across the lifespan can be organized into _____ stages.
- A. four distinct
 - B. four overlapping
 - C. eight distinct
 - D. eight overlapping

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

89. Constructivism is the approach used by developmentalist(s):

- a. Jean Piaget.
- b. Lev Vygotsky.
- c. Piaget and Vygotsky.
- d. none of these

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

90. The term *organization*, in the context of cognitive development, refers to:

- a. the linking of one mental structure to another.
- b. cleaning out one's childhood belongings and making room for adolescent collections.
- c. a company that meets the needs of clients.
- d. the agreement of one individual's concepts with those of another.

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Comprehension

91. Aiden, 4 years of age, has begun to make a connection between objects and names. He knows that a boat is a "boat" and that a dog is a "dog." Aiden is currently in which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?

- a. sensorimotor
- b. preoperational
- c. concrete operational
- d. formal operational

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

92. How did Lev Vygotsky differ from Jean Piaget with regard to his theory of cognitive development?

- a. Vygotsky believed that children construct knowledge on their own.
- b. Vygotsky believed that children construct knowledge through the help of others.
- c. Vygotsky argued that children do not construct knowledge.
- d. Vygotsky aligned with Piaget's theory and did not differ.

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

93. According to Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development, what parameters do developmentalists use to scaffold development?

- a. assimilation
- b. accommodation
- c. organization
- d. Zone of Proximal Development

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

94. Pavlov conducted an experiment studying the digestive process in dogs, in which he discovered that a dog's salivation response could be activated, over time, simply with the presence of a lab worker and no food or the sound of a bell. He succeeded in doing this using:

- a. operant conditioning.
- b. scaffolding.
- c. accommodation.
- d. classical conditioning.

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

95. Jackson secured the lead role in the school play. Upon receiving the news, he immediately called his parents, who were elated at his accomplishment and congratulated him on his success. His parents' response is a form of:

- a. positive reinforcement.
- b. negative reinforcement.

- c. positive punishment.
- d. negative punishment.

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

96. What technique is effective in working with children with autism spectrum disorders?
- a. applied behavioral analysis
 - b. social learning theory
 - c. observational learning
 - d. information-processing theory

Answer: A

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

97. What is one critique of the behavioral approach?
- a. It cannot explain the development of language.
 - b. It fails to take into account individual differences.
 - c. It disregards cultural influence.
 - d. All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Section Ref: 1.2

Learning Objective: Summarize major theories of human development.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Knowledge

98. For his final project, Brad used Bronfenbrenner's model as a theoretical framework for studying the _____ because he was interested in the intersection of home and school, more specifically, the impact of home environment on a child's academic performance.
- A. chronosystem
 - B. exosystem
 - C. mesosystem
 - D. microsystem

Answer: C

Section Ref: Summarize major theories of human development.

Learning Objective: 1.2

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

99. The _____ issued by the federal government present(s) guidelines for protecting human participants in research studies.

- A. confidentiality rule
- B. common rule
- C. ethical guidelines
- D. informed consent

Answer: B

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

100. _____ refers to the responsibility of researchers to keep private the identity and data of all research participants.

- A. Informed consent
- B. Privacy
- C. Confidentiality
- D. Debriefing

Answer: C

Section Ref: 1.3

Learning Objective: Explain the scientific process.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge