


Pool Canvas

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Name CHAPTER 1--INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AND ITS RESEARCH STRATEGIES

Description

Instructions

[Modify](#)

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 1 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question ____ refers to systematic continuities and changes in the organism that happen during its lifespan.

Answer

- Randomization
- Metabolism
- Accumulation
- Development

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 2 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In the context of this course, development refers to

Answer

- growth in the national economy.
- advances in civilization's technologies.
- continuities and changes during the organism's lifespan.
- the evolution of species in the animal kingdom.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 3 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The assertion that development occurs from "womb to tomb" implies that

Answer

- it is a lifelong experience.
- death may precede the organism's conception.
- nurturance of young is an unavoidable activity.
- maturation and learning are essentially the same.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 4 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Changes during development that are orderly, patterned, and enduring are described as

Answer

- systematic.
- immutable.
- randomized.
- self-directed.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 5 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The continuities of development are aspects that

Answer

- show abrupt, sudden change with age.
- depend on the organism's intention.
- regress with age to simpler forms or types.
- remain stable over time or reflect the past.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 6 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Two important processes that underlie developmental changes are

Answer

- history and parenting.
- evolution and experience.
- maturation and learning.
- cognition and behavior.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 7 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question An example of a maturational change would be

Answer

- learning how to add numbers.
- learning to speak one's parents' language.
- imitating the facial expressions of a cartoon character.
- disappearance of an infant reflex at a predictable age.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 8 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In the first week after hatchout, chicks improve their accuracy of pecking for seeds, regardless of their visual experience. This reflects development from

Answer

- learning.
- maturation.
- cross-sectioning.
- digestion.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 9 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question ____ is a process by which our experiences produce relatively permanent changes in our feelings, thoughts, and behaviors.

Answer

- Maturation
- History
- Accommodation
- Learning

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 10 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The text especially emphasizes development during ____ of the lifespan.

Answer

- childhood and adolescence
- young adulthood
- the senior years
- all ages equally

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 11 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A researcher videotaped preschoolers at a playground for a study of the frequency of cooperative behaviors. His research goal was

Answer

- description.
- explanation.
- changing behavior.
- optimization.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 12 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question By specifying how people change over time, the research goal of ____ establishes the facts of development.

Answer

- optimization
- longitudinalization
- explanation
- description

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 13 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Suppose researchers find that the average American baby begins to stand by itself at the age of ten months. This finding is related to ____ development.

Answer

- psychoanalytic
- ideographic
- nonrepresentative
- normative

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 14 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In contrast with well-fed American babies, impoverished babies in rural Africa achieve movement skills at consistently younger average ages. This is an example of research on ____ development.

Answer

- optimized
- psychophysical
- the ecological validity of
- normative

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 15 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The research goal of description is summarized as,

Answer

- "How?"
- "Best!"
- "What?"
- "Why?"

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 16 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Normative development consists of

Answer

- changes that optimize developmental outcomes.
- changes that result from maturation.
- developmental changes that are typical of many children.
- individual variations among children.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 17 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A mother asks her doctor, "Is my baby normal in comparison with her age group?" The mother is concerned with her child's _____ development.

Answer

- normative
- ideographic
- reliability of
- plasticity of

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 18 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Ideographic development refers to

Answer

- changes that occur as a result of maturation.
- changes that most children experience at a specific age.
- changes that are unrelated to development.
- individual variations in patterns of change.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 19 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The research goal of explanation is summarized as,

Answer

- "How?"
- "Why?"
- "What?"
- "Best!"

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 20 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question *In the field of developmental psychology, the goal of explanation centers on understanding

Answer both the similarities and differences that emerge in the development of individuals.
 the typical course of development for most individuals.
 the variations in development that exist between individuals.
 the psychological processes involved in development.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 21 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question NORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT is to IDEOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT as _____ is to _____.

Answer

- WEAKNESS :: STRENGTH
- HAPPINESS :: SADNESS
- INTENTION :: LUCK
- TYPICAL :: UNIQUE

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 22 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The research goal of optimization is summarized as,

Answer

- "Best!"
- "Why?"
- "How?"
- "What?"

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 23 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The text's author claims that in future decades, developmental researchers will increasingly emphasize _____ goals as they increasingly apply their research findings to solve real problems.

Answer

- optimization
- descriptive
- baby biographical
- explanatory

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 24 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Students who study developmental psychology to learn the practicalities of becoming good parents will be especially interested in the research goals of

Answer

- confidentiality.
- optimization.
- ethnography.
- explanation.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 25 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Developmentalists assert that development is a continual and cumulative process. This implies that

Answer

- childhood experiences have no impact on later development.
- the first 12 years of life are an important part of the lifespan that influences future development.
- adult development should be regarded as independent of childhood development.
- childhood experiences will influence adolescent development but will not effect adult development.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 26 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The cumulative aspect of development implies that

- Answer**
- development is intentional or planned.
 - changes during the lifespan are haphazard and random.
 - ✓ one's earlier experiences can have important implications for the future.
 - the person thinks about his or her own traits.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 27 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The plasticity principle states that the child

- Answer** ✓
- responds flexibly to changes in his or her life experiences.
 - must be trained by parents to avoid consuming plastics.
 - progresses predictably through developmental stages.
 - asserts his or her individuality and cannot accurately be described by generalizations that apply to all children.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 28 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The idea that human development is a holistic process suggests that

- Answer** ✓
- changes in one aspect of development have important implications for other aspects.
 - the development of humans follows a specific sequence.
 - during childhood, few differences emerge across humans.
 - all areas of development follow a sequence that is independent of the changes that occur in other areas of functioning.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 29 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The holistic perspective of development is a dominant theme today, around which the text is organized. This view emphasizes

- Answer**
- the active role of the child in his or her own development.
 - that development is a lifelong process that is continual and cumulative.
 - ✓ the interdependent way in which all components of the self (physical, cognitive, social, emotional, etc.) determine outcomes.
 - the belief that all members of the family influence each other.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 30 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The holistic approach to development suggests that

- Answer**
- parents notice the gaps (holes) in the child's abilities and work to fill those gaps.
 - traits or abilities are distinct and show separate developmental patterns of change.
 - ✓ aspects of developmental change are interrelated.
 - developmental trends in animals or humans are similar.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 31 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Rita's parents are concerned about the fact that she is not speaking as well as her older brother did when he was two years old. At a visit to the pediatrician, Rita's parents learn that her speech delay is likely due to her frequent ear infections, which have at times impaired her hearing. This is an example of the concept of

- Answer**
- cumulative development.
 - continuous development.
 - ✓ holistic development.
 - plasticity.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 32 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question *In the text, the authors report that a person's popularity with peers is determined by multiple factors, including social skills, age at puberty, and academic achievement. This illustrates the concept of

- Answer** ✓
- holistic development.
 - cumulative development.
 - continuous development.
 - plasticity.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 33 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Suppose that the plasticity principle did NOT apply to development; if this were true, it would imply that

- Answer**
- babies would not be motivated to consume plastic things.
 - ✓ children who grow up in terrible circumstances would suffer inevitably from their deficiencies.
 - parental training would be vital for children to develop normally.
 - boy/girl gender differences would be nonexistent.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 34 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The fact that plasticity applies to children's development implies that

- Answer**
- most developmental traits are biologically determined.
 - parents' influence on the developing child is minimal.
 - children born in the same year are members of a cohort.
 - ✓ predictions based on developmental principles can be imprecise.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 35 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Horace had a tough childhood; he suffered physical abuse, neglect, and poverty while being raised by his single mom in an inner-city ghetto. Yet, he is resilient and graduated as high school valedictorian. Horace's success illustrates the ____ developmental principle.

- Answer**
- holistic
 - plasticity
 - historical/cultural
 - tabula rasa

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 36 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The study of cohort effects recognizes the importance of ____ on development.

- Answer**
- historical context
 - nutritional quality
 - the family/home situation
 - school type

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 37 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A researcher declares, "We must look carefully at how adults of various ethnic identities differ in their parenting styles." Her statement implies the importance of ____ for child development.

- Answer**
- longitudinal follow-up
 - practice effects
 - ideographic traits
 - cultural context

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 38 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Developmentalists have found that

- Answer**
- although social class can influence development, human development is the same across cultures. race and ethnicity influence development, whereas social class does not.
 - social class, race, and ethnicity can exert a strong influence on the course of development.
 - social class, race, and ethnicity exert no influence on development.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 39 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Generational differences in child-rearing practices suggest that researchers must pay attention to

- Answer**
- ethical considerations.
 - converging evidence.
 - cultural diversity.
 - historical context.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 40 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question At a parents' meeting, someone says that children are naturally good, but they learn bad thoughts or actions from social influences. This view is consistent with the idea of

- Answer**
- selective attrition.
 - innate purity.
 - tabula rasa.
 - original sin.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 41 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Predictions that arise from theory are called

- Answer**
- heuristics.
 - ecological validators.
 - hypotheses.
 - confounded variables.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 42 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A set of concepts and propositions designed to organize, describe, and explain a set of observations is known as

- Answer**
- a hypothesis.
 - a theory.
 - an observation.
 - an experiment.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 43 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of these traits is LEAST desired in theories?

- Answer**
- They are prone to subjective interpretation.
 - Their predictions are confirmed by later data.
 - They inspire others to do research on the topic.
 - They accurately explain known facts about development.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 44 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question ____ is a hallmark of the scientific method.

- Answer**
- Commonsense intuition
 - Psychical information
 - Cross-sectional comparison
 - Objectivity

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 45 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question An old professor tells her graduate students, "Above all, when you apply the scientific method, be sure to

- Answer**
- stay close to your gut feelings."
 - avoid contradicting your commonsense knowledge."
 - acknowledge that psychic phenomena are beyond scientific explanation."
 - develop theories from objective observations."

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 46 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The scientific method suggests that when data contradict one's theory, the researcher should

- Answer**
- critically attack the weaknesses of the data.
 - modify or discard the theory.
 - search for support for the theory in other writings.
 - steadfastly defend the theory against criticism.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 47 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Reliability means that the measurement

- Answer**
- actually measures the targeted variable.
 - is free from any confounding factors.
 - is stable over time or across observers.
 - has real validity.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 48 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Goofus got a 75 on his psychology midterm and another 75 when he retook the test a month later. The midterm test is strong on this quality:

- Answer**
- reliability.
 - confidentiality.
 - validity.
 - ecological validity.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 49 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question At a beauty pageant, none of the five judges agree among themselves about who should win. The pageant rating system is low in

- Answer**
- validity.
 - selective attrition.
 - interrater reliability.
 - temporal stability.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 50 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In a punch-card hand recount, suppose that various election officials disagree among themselves about whether particular ballots contain real votes in their "dimpled chads." Their rating system is weak in

- Answer**
- interrater reliability.
 - temporal stability.
 - confidentiality.
 - random assignment.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 51 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question If a measure accurately measures what it is designed to measure, it is said to be

- Answer**
- valid.
 - reliable.
 - objective.
 - generative.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 52 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Validity means that a measurement

- Answer**
- is stable over time or across observers.
 - identifies the causes of behavior.
 - is free from contamination by cohort effects.
 - measures what it is supposed to measure.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 53 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Suppose that a test claims to measure "cleverness" in preschoolers. If the cleverest children earn the highest scores on the test, then the test is strong on

Answer

- temporal stability.
- interrater reliability.
- validity.
- benefits-to-risk ratio.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 54 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Each of these is a self-report research methodology EXCEPT

Answer

- experimentation.
- the clinical method.
- interviewing.
- questionnaires.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 55 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question INTERVIEW is to QUESTIONNAIRE as _____ is to _____

Answer

- VALID :: RELIABLE
- KINDNESS :: CRUELTY
- ORAL :: WRITTEN
- VOLUNTARY :: REQUIRED

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 56 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Questionnaire research is like

Answer

- asking someone to go out with you on a date.
- being in charge of a TV quiz show.
- noticing that well-dressed people drive expensive cars.
- working at a polling station on election day.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 57 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question What is structured in a structured interview?

Answer

- The duration of the subjects' answers.
- The quality of the subjects' answers.
- The questions and their presentation sequence.
- The room or circumstances in which the answers are heard.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 58 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The advantage of structured interviews over unstructured interviews is that during a structured interview,

Answer

- a person can fully explain his or her views.
- a person will submit to an interview even without pay.
- the interviewer's racial or gender biases are minimized.
- subjects are all treated alike and responses can be compared among them.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 59 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In their study designed to assess familial obligations felt among culturally diverse young adults, Fuligni and Pederson used the _____ method.

Answer

- interview
- self-report questionnaire
- correlation
- longitudinal

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 60 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of these is NOT among the several shortcomings of interviews or questionnaires?

Answer

- Subjects may lie about their own actions.
- Young preschoolers might misunderstand the questions.
- Results may be inconsistent for children and parents.
- Self-report techniques generate a lot of data.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 61 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Truthful answers to interviews or questionnaires are more likely to be obtained when the subjects are

Answer

- asked about embarrassing topics.
- reminded that improper behavior deserves to be punished.
- promised confidentiality of their responses.
- offered payment for responding correctly.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 62 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question STRUCTURED INTERVIEW is to CLINICAL METHOD as ____ is to ____.

Answer

- LIE :: TRUTH
- ✓ RIGID :: FLEXIBLE
- SPARSE :: DENSE
- PRIVATE :: PUBLIC

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 63 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The clinical method is like

Answer

- fighting a much stronger opponent.
- ✓ having a conversation with a stranger.
- waiting in line to be served.
- giving a sales pitch for a useless product.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 64 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question A developmental researcher tells colleagues, "I regard each child to be a unique individual, unlike any other; thus I use the ____ research method."

Answer

- structured interview
- questionnaire
- correlational
- ✓ clinical

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 65 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question With its emphasis on individuality, the clinical method is especially useful for the ____ research design.

Answer

- ✓ case study
- cross-sectional
- correlational
- sequential

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 66 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The clinical method is like

Answer ✓ tracking a moving target.

- reciting the Pledge of Allegiance.
- noticing that rabbits are always pursued by dogs.
- serving the same food to everyone at a dinner.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 67 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question An interview technique in which a child's response to each successive question determines what the investigator will ask next is called

Answer

- the experimental method.
- a case study.
- the correlational method.
- ✓ the clinical method.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 68 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget favored this method in his developmental research with children:

Answer

- formal experimentation.
- structured interviews.
- correlation.
- ✓ the clinical method.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 69 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The clinical method for research is especially WEAK on

Answer

- its individualized content of questions.
- flexibility in the sequencing of questions.
- encouraging the child to explain his or her answers.
- ✓ standardization.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 70 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which research method is especially suitable for infants or toddlers because verbal instructions are unnecessary?

Answer

- Structured interview.
- ✓ Naturalistic observation.
- Questionnaire.
- Experimentation.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 71 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Observing people in their typical environments is the hallmark of

Answer ✓ naturalistic observation.
correlation.
interview methods.
clinical methods.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 72 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Dr. Smart studies play by passively watching children at daycare or on playgrounds. She applies the method of

Answer ✓ naturalistic observation.
structured observation.
time-sampling.
cohort comparison.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 73 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question A bar patron tells his buddies, "I've been studying you guys for months now, and I conclude that you are all nuts!" The bar patron applied a crude type of

Answer structured observation.
✓ naturalistic observation.
practice effect.
time-sampling.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 74 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Watching behavior at locations where it ordinarily happens is called

Answer visual verification.
ocular tracking.
ecological viewing.
✓ naturalistic observation.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 75 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question *Some of the strengths of naturalistic observation include all of the following EXCEPT

Answer naturalistic observation can easily be applied.
naturalistic observations are particularly useful in studying pre-verbal children.
naturalistic observation illustrates how people behave in everyday life.
✓ the observer's presence can influence the participant's behavior.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 76 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of these is NOT a limitation of the naturalistic observation research method?

Answer It is unable to identify the causes of behavior.
It is inapplicable to rarely occurring behaviors.
It is inapplicable to undesirable behaviors that are performed privately.
✓ The behaviors happen at sites where they commonly occur.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 77 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which statement is true regarding observer influence in observational studies?

Answer ✓ Observer influence is bad and should be minimized.
Observer influence identifies the behaviors' causes.
Hidden videotaping tends to increase observer influence.
Observer influence improves the observations' validity.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 78 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of the following is a method used to minimize the impact of observer influence on the behavior of research participants?

Answer ✓ Spending time in the setting before collecting data.
Paying participants for their time.
Asking participants to behave as they typically would.
Wearing dark glasses.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 79 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The time-sampling procedure

Answer is an essential feature of the correlational method.
✓ arranges observations during specified time intervals.
ensures that children will notice that they are being observed by researchers.
helps minimize harmful influences of cohort effects.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 80 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question During structured observation, the child is

Answer ✓ exposed to a carefully prepared stimulus situation.
given explicit instructions on the proper way to act.
provided with toys or materials to construct objects that are appropriate for the prescribed task.
observed in a common, everyday situation.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 81 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Tronick et al. (2005) used the ____ method in their study of mother-child interactions in children who were prenatally exposed to cocaine.

Answer

- case study
- experimental
- clinical
- ✓ structured observation

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 82 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The ____ method is appropriate when the research focus is to understand a particular child.

Answer

- correlational
- ✓ case study
- cross-sectional
- experimental

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 83 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Gathering varied data about a child from many different sources is the hallmark of the ____ method.

Answer

- questionnaire
- sequential
- ✓ case study
- correlational

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 84 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud's detailed reports about his clinical patients' life histories illustrates the ____ method.

Answer

- correlational
- questionnaire/testing
- ✓ case study
- ethnographic

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 85 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question A major drawback of the case study method is that

Answer

- data are collected broadly from large groups of people.
- it focuses too much attention on one particular child.
- ✓ conclusions cannot be generalized to other children.
- it is inapplicable to children who are too young to read.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 86 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question In his investigation of identity development in young adolescents, Michael Bamberg (2004) evaluated information obtained from journal entries, oral accounts, individual interviews, and group discussions among boys aged 10, 12, and 15. This is an example of a(n)

Answer

- ✓ case study used to describe a group.
- structured observation.
- experiment.
- clinical interview.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 87 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The type of participant observation known as ethnography was borrowed from the field of

Answer

- biology.
- ✓ anthropology.
- education.
- literature.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 88 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The ethnographic research method is most suitable for studying childrearing practices

Answer ✓ within a particular culture or society.
by identifying the thoughts of a particular child.
by observing daycare children's lunchtime manners.
by identifying why children act the way that they do.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 89 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question A main limitation of the ethnographic research method is that it

- Answer**
- is inapplicable to nonwhite or impoverished children.
 - is very subjective and prone to observer bias.
 - yields results that apply universally to all cultures.
 - focuses too much on explanation rather than description.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 90 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of these is NOT a psychophysiological method?

- Answer**
- Ethnography.
 - Event-related potentials.
 - Heart rate (pulse).
 - EEG brain waves.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 91 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Heart rate (pulse) is a psychophysiological response that is used as a measure of an infant's

- Answer**
- hunger or satiation.
 - attention or wariness.
 - sleep stages.
 - future planning.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 92 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The infant's baseline heart rate (pulse) is its

- Answer**
- minimum rate needed to keep the body alive.
 - quickest rate that can be healthily sustained.
 - normal rate while resting in the absence of stimulation.
 - heart rate that matches its mother's rate.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 93 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Measurement of EEG brain waves is especially helpful to identify the child's

- Answer**
- inclination to tell lies.
 - level of sleep or alertness.
 - racial or ethnic identity.
 - conscious thoughts.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 94 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Event-related potentials (ERPs) are useful to identify

- Answer**
- happenings that make the child feel distressed.
 - the child's level of intelligence.
 - whether a sensory stimulus has been detected.
 - the extent of physical abuse that the child has suffered during his or her personal history.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 95 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of these is a limitation of psychophysiological research methods?

- Answer**
- Results do not generalize to other situations.
 - These methods are inapplicable to infants.
 - These methods tend to violate ethical guidelines.
 - Measurements may be confounded by hunger or mood changes.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 96 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The correlational research design focuses on

- Answer**
- specifying the causes of behavior.
 - describing the traits of a particular child.
 - identifying long-term developmental trends.
 - specifying the strength and direction of a relationship within a pair of variables.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 97 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The correlational design is WEAKEST at

- Answer**
- describing the direction of a relationship.
 - describing the strength of a relationship.
 - making predictions from one variable to the second variable.
 - identifying which variable causes changes in the other.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 98 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question A correlation coefficient's negative sign indicates that

- Answer**
- the correlation is significant (real).
 - the two factors are unrelated.
 - the first factor causes the second factor to change.
 - ✓ as one variable increases, the other variable decreases.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 99 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Correlation is essentially a(n) ____ approach.

- Answer**
- explanatory
 - ✓ descriptive
 - optimization
 - experimental

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 100 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Several studies have found a moderate correlation between the amount of violence watched on TV and aggression; i.e., the more televised violence children watch, the more aggressive they are. The correlation most consistent with these findings is

- Answer**
- 0.00.
 - ✓ + 0.40.
 - 0.10.
 - 0.40.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 101 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The big advantage of experimentation over all other research approaches is that experiments

- Answer**
- enable researchers to wear white lab coats.
 - generate huge volumes of research data.
 - mix observations with correlations.
 - ✓ identify causal relationships between variables.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 102 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question In an experiment, the factor that is studied, controlled, and manipulated is called the ____ variable.

- Answer**
- ecological
 - ✓ independent
 - confounding
 - dependent

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 103 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question In an experiment, the factor that measures the child's response or behavior is called the ____ variable.

- Answer**
- independent
 - longitudinal
 - ✓ dependent
 - sequential

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 104 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question In an experiment on the effects of gamma rays on the growth of morning glory flowers, the independent variable would be

- Answer**
- ✓ intensity of the gamma rays.
 - morning glory flowers.
 - growth of the flowers.
 - the botanist.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 105 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Researchers studying the effects of alcohol consumption tested the physical coordination skills of 21-year-old men who were assigned to drink four, two, or zero ounces of an alcoholic drink in the laboratory. In this study, the dependent variable was the

- Answer**
- age of the research participants.
 - amount of alcohol consumed.
 - length of time elapsed between drinking the alcohol and taking the coordination test.
 - ✓ physical coordination skills of the participants.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 106 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question In an experiment on the effects of gamma rays on the growth of morning glory flowers, the dependent variable would be

- Answer**
- morning glory flowers.
 - intensity of the gamma rays.
 - the botanist.
 - ✓ growth of the flowers.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 107 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The first chapter presented an experiment on the effects of violent TV programs on children's aggression. The dependent variable was

- Answer**
- the type of TV show: violent vs. nonviolent.
 - ✓ the child's action: hurting or helping others.
 - the number of children who served as subjects.
 - whether the child volunteered to participate.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 108 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which statement about confounding variables in experiments is FALSE?

- Answer** ✓
- Every experiment has at least one confounding variable.
 - Confounding variables should be avoided or minimized.
 - Random assignment controls confounding variables.
 - Confounding variables lead to incorrect conclusions.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 109 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The purpose of randomization or random assignment is to

- Answer**
- eliminate participants who are too indecisive.
 - make the experiment impressively complicated.
 - prevent psychics from distorting the results through paranormal influences.
 - ✓ control confounding variables by equalizing the experimental conditions.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 110 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Random assignment in an experiment means that

- Answer**
- participants get to choose their treatment group.
 - smart children get placed into one group, and the rest get placed in another group.
 - ✓ each child has an equal chance of being placed in any treatment group.
 - parents state their preferences for placement of their children into groups.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 111 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The goal of experimental control is to

- Answer**
- emphasize description rather than explanation.
 - ✓ prevent confounding variables from affecting the dependent variable.
 - make simple research appear complicated.
 - determine whether the dependent variable causes the independent variable to change.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 112 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Results from a laboratory experiment do NOT generalize to children's behavior in the real world. This shows a problem with the experiment's

- Answer**
- interrater reliability.
 - temporal stability.
 - ✓ ecological validity.
 - informed consent.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 113 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question An experiment that takes place in a naturalistic setting is referred to as a

- Answer**
- correlation.
 - ✓ field experiment.
 - naturalistic observation.
 - longitudinal study.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 114 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question In their field experiment, Leyens et al. (1975) evaluated the impact of media exposure on the aggression of Belgian delinquents. In this study, the authors found that viewing violent films

- Answer** ✓
- resulted in a significant increase in physical and verbal aggression.
 - did not affect verbal and physical aggression.
 - increased verbal aggression but had no impact on physical aggression.
 - increased physical aggression but reduced verbal aggression.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 115 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Natural (or quasi-) experiments differ from real experiments in the sense that

- Answer** ✓
- the IV is selected but not manipulated or controlled.
 - both variables are IVs.
 - experimental control is strengthened.
 - causes of behaviors are identified more clearly.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 116 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question A study is done on the effect of surviving a tornado on children's self-esteem. Survivors are compared to others with a self-esteem test. This study applied the method of

- Answer**
- a true experiment.
 - a natural (or quasi-) experiment.
 - tabula rasa.
 - structured observation.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 117 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A study is done on the effect of survival on children's self-esteem. Survivors are compared to others on a self-esteem test. The independent variable is

- Answer**
- whether the child experienced a tornado.
 - the scores on the self-esteem test.
 - the number of children who participated.
 - the severity of the tornadoes.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 118 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A study is done on the effect of tornado survival on children's self-esteem. Survivors are compared to others using a self-esteem test. The dependent variable is

- Answer**
- the number of children who participated.
 - the severity of the tornadoes.
 - whether the child experienced a tornado.
 - the scores on the self-esteem test.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 119 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The major weakness of a natural (quasi-) experiment is its

- Answer**
- nonrandom assignment of participants to groups.
 - obsession with psychophysiological measurements.
 - absence of ecological validity.
 - strong cohort effects.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 120 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In the ____ research design, children of different age groups are studied and compared at the same point in time.

- Answer**
- correlational
 - longitudinal
 - cross-sectional
 - experimental

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 121 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question George W. Bush, Bill Clinton, Cher, Steven Spielberg, and Ken Starr were all born in 1946; this means that they are all members of the same

- Answer**
- cohort.
 - longitude.
 - practice effect.
 - ecological validator.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 122 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A cohort is a group of people who

- Answer**
- share the same cultural or racial heritage.
 - have the same equivalent level of education.
 - share the same beliefs about important topics.
 - were born in the same year and grew up in the same historical era.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 123 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Some believe that the American generation that fought World War II was superior to other generations in courage, persistence, and devotion to ideals. This generational difference illustrates a(n) ____ effect.

- Answer**
- structured observational
 - ethnographic
 - case study
 - cohort

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 124 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of these is NOT a weakness of the cross-sectional research design?

- Answer**
- Cohort effects may confound the results.
 - Age effects may be present.
 - Development of individual children is not reported.
 - It may be difficult to recruit enough children to fill the various age groups.

Question 125	Multiple Choice	0 points	Add Question Here Modify Remove
<p>Question Cohort effects in cross-sectional studies</p> <p>Answer enhance the validity of the research. do not occur; cohort effects are irrelevant. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> confound the interpretation of age effects. are a problem for observational studies only.</p>			
Question 126	Multiple Choice	0 points	Add Question Here Modify Remove
<p>Question In cross-sectional studies, problems with cohort effects will be especially strong when</p> <p>Answer children are evaluated longitudinally. rarely occurring behaviors are studied. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the cohorts differ widely in age. the cohorts' ages vary in six-month increments.</p>			
Question 127	Multiple Choice	0 points	Add Question Here Modify Remove
<p>Question Despite its weaknesses, the cross-sectional design remains popular with researchers because it</p> <p>Answer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is quickly and easily applied. reveals details about individual development while the child matures. requires patience while data are collected for years. gives clearly interpretable results when cohort effects are especially strong.</p>			
Question 128	Multiple Choice	0 points	Add Question Here Modify Remove
<p>Question In their research on learning, Bill Coates and Willard Hartup (1969) compared learning among four-to-five-year olds and seven-to-eight-year olds. This study is an example of</p> <p>Answer cross-cultural research. naturalistic observation. longitudinal research. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cross-sectional research.</p>			
Question 129	Multiple Choice	0 points	Add Question Here Modify Remove
<p>Question Cross-sectional comparison is like</p> <p>Answer staring at a candle while it gradually burns. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> looking into classrooms while walking through a school. voting with a Florida-style punch-card ballot. shopping for various vegetables in a supermarket.</p>			
Question 130	Multiple Choice	0 points	Add Question Here Modify Remove
<p>Question A strong advantage of the longitudinal design is</p> <p>Answer that informed consent is unnecessary. its ability to discern differences among cohorts. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> that it follows the development of individuals. its immunity from selective attrition.</p>			
Question 131	Multiple Choice	0 points	Add Question Here Modify Remove
<p>Question Collecting follow-up data each year on the same children while they grow is the hallmark of the ____ research design.</p> <p>Answer quasi-experimental correlational cross-sectional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> longitudinal</p>			
Question 132	Multiple Choice	0 points	Add Question Here Modify Remove
<p>Question CROSS-SECTIONAL is to LONGITUDINAL as ____ is to ____.</p> <p>Answer PET :: CHILD RANDOM :: SYSTEMATIC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRESENT :: FUTURE PATIENCE :: HURRIED</p>			
Question 133	Multiple Choice	0 points	Add Question Here Modify Remove
<p>Question A strength of the longitudinal design is its ability to identify</p> <p>Answer cohort effects. gender differences between girls and boys. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> long-term individual differences among children. ethnographic differences in multicultural populations.</p>			
Add Question Here			

- Question 134 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Longitudinal research is like
- Answer**
- a one-day trip with children to Disneyland.
 - filling out an income tax form.
 - shopping for bargains at different shops.
 - noticing how grandchildren have grown when they visit in successive years.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 135 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** "Long-term follow-up" would be a suitable label for the ____ research design.
- Answer**
- cross-sectional
 - laboratory experimental
 - correlational
 - longitudinal
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 136 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Kato is interested in understanding how a family's behavior changes when they have guests living in their homes for long periods of time. Kato's best choice of research design/method is
- Answer**
- cross-sectional, experimental study.
 - longitudinal, experimental study.
 - longitudinal, observational study.
 - cross-sectional, observational study.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 137 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Which of these is an ADVANTAGE of longitudinal research?
- Answer**
- Longitudinal projects are time-consuming, lasting years.
 - Practice affects confound data collected in later tests.
 - Some children eventually drop out of the study.
 - Long-term patterns of individual development are shown with much detail.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 138 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Which of the following is NOT a potential drawback of longitudinal designs?
- Answer**
- Practice effects.
 - Selective attrition.
 - Cost.
 - Cohort effects.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 139 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** The cross-generational problem is conceptually similar to which other research principle?
- Answer**
- Cohort effect.
 - Informed consent.
 - Benefits-to-risk ratio.
 - Ecological validity.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 140 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** The sequential research design combines features of these two methods or designs:
- Answer**
- experimentation and correlation.
 - naturalistic and structured observations.
 - case study and self-report questionnaire.
 - cross-sectional and longitudinal designs.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 141 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** In contrast with other designs, the ____ research design has a unique capability to assess whether harmful cohort effects are present.
- Answer**
- experimental
 - sequential
 - correlational
 - cross-sectional
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 142 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** A study is done on parental disciplinary styles in various worldwide societies. This approach is called
- Answer**
- the tabula rasa approach.
 - internationalized developmentalism.
 - international selective attrition.
 - cross-cultural comparison.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 143 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question ____ is needed to determine whether a developmental principle is universal among all peoples.

- Answer**
- Random assignment
 - Selective attrition
 - ✓ Cross-cultural comparison
 - Longitudinal follow-up

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 144 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Researchers guard against overgeneralizing their results to worldwide societies by carrying out

- Answer**
- ✓ cross-cultural comparisons.
 - naturalistic observations.
 - interview studies.
 - correlational studies.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 145 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Cross-cultural investigators tend to emphasize

- Answer**
- ✓ differences rather than similarities.
 - similarities rather than differences.
 - cohort differences rather than age differences.
 - confidentiality rather than protection from harm.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 146 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The ____ is a type of research used to identify and describe the processes that promote developmental change.

- Answer**
- ✓ microgenetic design
 - naturalistic observation
 - correlational design
 - sequential design

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 147 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Cognitive theorists have used the ____ approach to better understand how children develop more efficient problem-solving approaches.

- Answer**
- sequential design
 - observation method
 - ✓ microgenetic design
 - case study method

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 148 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In their study, Courage, Edeson, and Howe (2004) combined the microgenetic and cross-sectional approaches to investigate

- Answer**
- cross-cultural child-rearing practices.
 - play behavior in toddlers.
 - mother-child interactions.
 - ✓ the development of visual self-recognition in infants.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 149 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following is NOT a limitation of microgenetic techniques?

- Answer**
- Microgenetic techniques are very complex and difficult to implement.
 - Microgenetic research is typically very costly and time-consuming.
 - ✓ Microgenetic research is too specific.
 - Practice effects in microgenetic research can lead to confounds.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 150 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The principle of converging evidence means that

- Answer**
- researchers search for the best single method to study a particular topic.
 - ✓ several methods applied to a topic should give consistent results.
 - careful research will avoid error.
 - only experiments should be done to get valid results.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 151 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Professor Wisdom studies the effects of TV on cooperative play. He uses parental interviews, child interviews, correlation, and experiments. All his results show consistently that children who watch the least TV are most cooperative. He applies the principle of

- Answer**
- selective attrition.
 - ✓ converging evidence.
 - observer bias.
 - innate purity.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 152 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The overriding goal of research ethics is to

- Answer**
- obtain valid and reliable results.
 - discourage and detect cheating by researchers.
 - ✓ protect the participants from harm.
 - establish whether the results will generalize to other populations.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 153 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Researchers seek parents' advance permission for their children to participate in a study. This is the principle of research ethics called

- Answer**
- protection from harm.
 - benefits-to-risk ratio.
 - confidentiality.
 - ✓ informed consent.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 154 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Ethical guidelines allow children to serve in research

- Answer** ✓
- only with informed consent of the parent or guardian.
 - as long as the children's names do not appear with data.
 - without parental informed consent, so long as the child agrees to participate.
 - if each child is suitably rewarded with toys or candy.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 155 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The confidentiality principle of research ethics requires that this information be kept secret:

- Answer**
- the researchers' hypotheses.
 - ✓ subjects' names and individual results.
 - insurance policies held by the laboratory.
 - results of unnamed groups of subjects.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 156 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The author argued that students should learn about developmental research methods mainly so that they

- Answer**
- can carry out their own independent research projects.
 - will be able to explain methodology to their children.
 - ✓ can evaluate research reported in the media or journals.
 - are able to explain research to politicians.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 157 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The proper attitude to maintain while reading research reports is

- Answer**
- respectful acceptance.
 - puzzled bewilderment.
 - wonder or amazement.
 - ✓ skepticism.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 158 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question *When Halpern and her colleagues adopted a biopsychosocial approach in their research, this suggests the _____ perspective of human development.

- Answer**
- correlational
 - microgenetic
 - ✓ holistic
 - lifespan

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 159 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Identify the two general ways in which developmental changes can occur, and provide examples that illustrate each of these processes.

Answer Answer not provided.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 160 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Describe several goals of developmentalists.

Answer Answer not provided.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 161 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Provide one example of normative development and one example of ideographic development.

Answer Answer not provided.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 162 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Define the term "theory," and explain how the adequacy of a theory is assessed.

Answer Answer not provided.

			◀ Add Question Here
Question 163	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Identify the two qualities that scientific measures must have if they are to be useful, and briefly explain what is meant by each of these terms.		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 164	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Identify three potential shortcomings of structured interviews and questionnaires in obtaining information about development.		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 165	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Explain how the clinical method of gathering data differs from a structured interview or questionnaire.		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 166	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Identify two potential drawbacks in using case studies to obtain information about development.		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 167	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Identify a key strength and a weakness of ethnography as a method of research.		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 168	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question What is the major limitation of the correlational method of research?		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 169	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question During an experiment, the researcher will often use random assignment to place participants in each of the treatment conditions. Why is this necessary?		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 170	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Identify the main differences between natural or quasi-experiments and laboratory experiments.		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 171	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Describe the procedure used by each of the three designs for studying developmental change. Also, for each design, identify the key strengths and weaknesses: (a) cross-sectional design, (b) longitudinal design, and (c) sequential design.		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 172	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Explain what is meant by the term "cohort effects," and identify the research design that is most likely to confound age effects and cohort effects.		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 173	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Identify the four main ethical guidelines that have been adopted to protect the rights of children who take part in research studies.		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 174	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question *Describe the basic characteristics of the correlational design.		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 175	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question *Define the term "plasticity" and describe its effect on development.		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 176	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question *What are "diary studies," and how are they used?		
	Answer	Answer not provided.	
			◀ Add Question Here
Question 177	Essay	0 points	Modify Remove

Question *What do we mean when we say that "development is not piecemeal but **holistic**"?

Answer Answer not provided.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 178 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question *What are disadvantages to the microgenetic approach?

Answer Answer not provided.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 179 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question Discuss the roles of maturation and learning in human development.

Answer Maturation is determined by genes, in the sense that all normal humans have a "species heredity" that designs and sets limits on how they will develop. Characteristics of the individual also depend upon genetic information specifically inherited from parents and ancestors. Learning also determines development but is more clearly psychological in the sense of permanent changes in feelings, thoughts, and patterns of behavior that result in a highly complex fashion from an individual's experiences. Many developmental changes are the result of the interaction between maturation and learning.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 180 **Essay** **0 points**

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Question Discuss the ways that views about childhood have changed over time as a result of historical and cultural factors.

Answer Views about childhood are highly influenced by both history and culture. In pre-modern times, the lives of children were not valued, and children experienced savage forms of abuse, including death. Infanticide was a legal right in the fourth century (Roman era). Even after this practice was outlawed, children continued to be abused, sold, or abandoned. In certain cultures, harsh treatment toward children was encouraged as a means of ensuring proper development. In other groups, children were often viewed as possessions and were granted no rights. A significant change in these practices emerged during the medieval era, at which time childhood became recognized as a distinct phase of life that involved special needs. Religious leaders of the 17th and 18th centuries stressed the idea that children were innocent and promoted better care for the young. This trend continued until the early part of the 20th century, at which time social forces such as industrialization and an increased lifespan led to the conception of adolescence as a distinct period of development.

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Question 181 **Essay** **0 points**

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Question Distinguish an experiment from a natural (quasi-) experiment.

Answer The basic experimental method requires that the researcher devise and manipulate an independent variable and assign subjects to groups. These procedures are necessary to get to cause-and-effect relationships because they narrow down the possible causes for the independent variable. In contrast, in a natural (quasi-) experiment, researchers do not change the independent variable or assign subjects randomly. Instead, they take advantage of naturally occurring independent variables and groups. Then, they measure some aspect of the subjects' behavior that might have resulted from this naturally occurring independent variable or group. But natural (quasi-) experiments do not allow strong cause-and-effect statements because other, uncontrolled factors may be responsible for measured differences in behavior.

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Question 182 **Essay** **0 points**

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Question Briefly design a cross-sectional comparison, a longitudinal comparison, and a sequential comparison, noting essential elements of each.

Answer A cross-sectional comparison involves comparing two or more groups of subjects of differing ages, such as four-year-olds versus eight-year-olds; the groups are studied at the same point in time. A longitudinal comparison studies one group across a given age range, such as a group of children from ages four through eight. The subjects' behavior would be measured repeatedly at two or more points in time. A sequential comparison is a mix of the other two, using two or more groups and following them longitudinally. For example, four-year-olds and six-year-olds might be followed for two years. All of the various scientific methods (interviews, naturalistic observation, experiments, etc.) might be employed in any of the three types of comparison.

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Question 183 **Essay** **0 points**

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Question When interviewed, Mr. and Mrs. Williams said that their two children, Jack and Wilbur, were different from the day each child was born. Jack was very affectionate, almost never cried or fussed, and always seemed curious about the faces that appeared above his crib, even those of strangers. Wilbur, on the other hand, was irritable from the outset, often cried for no apparent reason, and usually became upset when strangers' faces came into view. Thus, the Williamses wondered about their children's early personalities and about children in general. (a) Whose basic theory about children is favored here, Locke's or Rousseau's? Why? (b) Which child do you think Rousseau would pick as representative of all children? Which child would Hobbes pick? In each case, why? (c) What basic methods might the investigators employ in collecting information on Jack and Wilbur?

Answer (a) Rousseau's view seems to be favored, at least with regard to Jack's "positive" inclinations. Locke's view might seem to be favored by Wilbur's more "negative," unmolded behavior patterns, but Locke's idea of the tabula rasa plays down individual differences such as those between Jack and Wilbur. (b) Rousseau would pick Jack, in accord with positive aspects of the doctrine of innate purity. Hobbes would pick Wilbur, in accord with negative aspects of the doctrine of original sin. (c) A structured interview might be employed with the parents, with questions asked in specific order to allow direct comparison between the children. A clinical interview would allow the parents to determine the direction of the interview, yielding data that might otherwise be overlooked. Either of these might be incorporated into a case study if the investigator also used observation or psychological testing.

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Question 184 **Essay** **0 points**

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Question Dr. Bernstein kept a thorough record of her child's behavior and progress throughout the first year of life, with careful attention to the sounds and noises her baby made that seemed to lead up to later language usage. She also kept notes on how her own behavior affected her baby's vocalizing, in an attempt to learn how parent-child interactions influence language development. Later, in developing her own theory, she and her colleagues replicated the project on several dozen other children by observing them weekly throughout their first year of life. (a) What research methods were employed? What type of comparison was used? (b) Why was the research conducted on children other than Dr. Bernstein's? (c) If Dr. Bernstein observed that whenever she talked to her baby, the baby's rate of vocalizing increased, would this mean that her behavior "caused" the baby's? Why or why not?

Answer (a) Assuming that Dr. Bernstein did not try to elicit or train specific aspects of language usage in her child, the basic method is naturalistic observation and a longitudinal comparison. (b) The researchers would be interested in whether the observations generalized and reflected universal behaviors. (c) Causation should not be inferred from this type of observation. It would be necessary to experimentally vary the mother's vocalizations and other behavior to see what effect such treatments have on the baby's language development.

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Question 185 **Essay** **0 points**

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Question A team of researchers set out to study aggressive behavior in preschool children in two different play settings, one where only large playground equipment was present and another where only small toys were present. Aggressive behavior was defined as arguing, taking toys by force, and fighting. The researchers hypothesized that the large playground equipment would produce more sharing, whereas the small toys would produce more aggression, due to the nature of the toys. To test their hypothesis, the researchers created two groups of children, one for each play area. More aggressive behavior was observed in the small-toy play area. (a) What research methods and techniques were employed? (b) What procedures might have been employed to ensure accuracy in the observing of aggressive behavior? (c) Can we say for sure that the small toys caused aggressive behavior?

Answer (a) The basic method is a field experiment, based on the presumed use of random assignment of children to the two different play areas. (b) The researchers might have two observers independently record the same behaviors for the same children, thus allowing reliability checks. A high level of observer agreement would be necessary. (c) No, because specific aspects of the play areas were not varied experimentally. Further research would be necessary to ensure that the small toys were indeed responsible, but the researchers were off to a good start.

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Question 186 **Essay**

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Question *A researcher decides to investigate change in the nature and formation of friendships in children from ages three to eleven. Discuss how both the longitudinal and microgenetic approaches might be used in this study. What would be the advantages and disadvantages of each? Would one method be preferable to the other in this situation?

Answer In a cross-sectional design, people who differ in age are studied at the same point in time. In cross-sectional research, participants at each age level are different people. That is, they come from different cohorts, where a cohort is defined as a group of people of the same age who are exposed to similar cultural environments and historical events as they are growing up. By comparing participants in the different age groups, investigators can often identify age-related changes in whatever aspect of development they happen to be studying.

Microgenetic designs, currently favored by many researchers who study children's cognitive development, are used in an attempt to illuminate the processes that are thought to promote developmental changes. The logic is straightforward: Children who are thought to be ready for an important developmental change are exposed repeatedly to experiences that are thought to produce the change, and their behavior is monitored as it is changing.

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Question 187 **Essay**

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Question *Describe psychophysiological methods of investigation, and discuss how they are being used in developmental research.

Answer In recent years, developmentalists have turned to psychophysiological methods—techniques that measure the relationship between physiological responses and behavior—to explore the biological underpinnings of children's perceptual, cognitive, and emotional responses. Psychophysiological methods are particularly useful for interpreting the mental and emotional experiences of infants and toddlers who are unable to report such events (Bornstein, 1992).

Heart rate is an involuntary physiological response that is highly sensitive to one's psychological experiences. Compared to their normal resting, or baseline levels, infants who are carefully attending to an interesting stimulus may show a decrease in heart rate; those who are uninterested in the stimulus may show no heart rate change, and others who are afraid of or angered by the stimulus may show a heart rate increase (Campos, Bertenthal, & Kermoian, 1992; Fox & Fitzgerald, 1990).

Measures of brain function are also very useful for assessing psychological state. Because different patterns of EEG activity characterize different arousal states, such as sleep, drowsiness, and alertness, investigators can track these patterns and determine how sleep cycles and other states of arousal change with age. Novel stimuli or events also produce short-term changes in EEG activity. So an investigator who hopes to test the limits of infant sensory capabilities can present novel sights and sounds and look for changes in brain waves (called event-related potentials, or ERPs) to determine whether these stimuli have been detected, or even discriminated, because two stimuli sensed as "different" will produce different patterns of brain activity (Bornstein, 1992).

Though very useful, psychophysiological responses are far from perfect indicators of psychological states. Even though an infant's heart rate or brain-wave activity may indicate that he or she is attending to a stimulus, it is often difficult to determine exactly which aspect of that stimulus (shape, color, etc.) has captured attention. Furthermore, changes in physiological responses often reflect mood swings, fatigue, hunger, or even negative reactions to the physiological recording equipment, rather than a change in the infant's attention to a stimulus or emotional reactions to it. For these reasons, physiological responses are more likely to be valid indications of psychological experiences when participants (particularly very young ones) are initially calm, alert, and contented.

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