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# Section 1 Child Development Across the Globe

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Dr. Heimlock is a professor who studies the way people grow and change from conception through emerging adulthood. Her field is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. child development

b. child evolution

c. change

d. growth

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Introduction

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: None

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the total pattern of a group’s customs, beliefs, art, and technology.

a. Culture

b. Ethnicity

c. Race

d. Nationality

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Introduction

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: None

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

3. All human beings have essentially the same biological constitution, yet their paths through the life span are remarkably different depending on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. their genetic lineage

b. their culture

c. the strength of their id

d. the expression of their phenotype

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Introduction

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: None

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

4. Your friend thinks the total fertility rate is equivalent to the marriage rate of people under age 50. You correct him and say that the total fertility rate (TFR) is defined as the number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. births per woman

b. conceptions per woman

c. women within child-bearing age

d. women on fertility drugs

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

5. The current total fertility rate (TFR) worldwide is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas the replacement rate is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 1.4. 2.5

b. 2.5; 2.1

c. 4.2, 2.2

d. 5.6, 1.5

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

6. If current trends continue, in what year will the worldwide total fertility rate (TFR) reach the replacement rate?

a. 2030

b. 2050

c. 2080

d. 3010

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

7. What trend has occurred in the worldwide total fertility rate (TFR)?

a. The TFR has had a sharp increase.

b. The TFR has declined.

c. The TFR has held steady.

d. The TFR has increased gradually.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

8. Nearly all of the population growth in coming decades will take place in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. developed countries

b. developing countries

c. European countries

d. South American countries

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

9. Given what is known about future population changes, which country is likely to see the highest total fertility rate (TFR)?

a. United States

b. Canada

c. South Korea

d. India

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

10. In the next few decades, the populations of developed countries will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. increase more than developing countries

b. remain stable in population

c. decrease

d. increase slowly

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

11. Which countries are the most affluent countries in the world?

a. emerging countries

b. developed countries

c. developing countries

d. population-rich countries

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

12. The United States, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, and nearly all the countries of Europe are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. developed countries

b. developing countries

c. collective cultures

d. individualistic cultures

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

13. What term is used in the text to refer to countries that have less wealth but are experiencing rapid economic growth?

a. impoverished countries

b. developed countries

c. developing countries

d. population-rich countries

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

14. Developed countries make up about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world’s population, whereas developing countries make up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 20%, 80%

b. 30%, 70%

c. 40%, 60%

d. 50%, 50%

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

15. Statistically speaking, a child born today will most likely be born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a developing country

b. a developed country

c. an economically wealthy country

d. a high social economic status culture

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

16. Which statement is true regarding projected population changes by country?

1. Japan’s population is projected to drop due to a low fertility rate.

b. England’s population is projected to grow due to a significant increase in total fertility rate (TFR).

c. Canada’s population is projected to increase due to high rates of immigration.

d. The United States’ population is projected to drop due to limits placed on immigration.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

17. Which country allows for more legal immigration than most other countries and has millions of illegal immigrants as well?

a. the United States

b. Canada

c. Germany

d. Japan

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

18. Between now and 2050, the projected increase in population in the United States will be entirely because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. immigration

b. total fertility rates are higher than the replacement rate

c. more females are being born than males

d. in-vitro fertilization

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

19. What portion of the United States’ population will increase from 16% to 30% by 2050?

a. African American

b. Anglo American

c. Asian American

d. Latino

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Population Growth and Change

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

20. Like 80% of the world’s population, José and his family live on less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a year.

a. $6,000

b. $12,000

c. $18,000

d. $24,000

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Variations Across Countries

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

21. Ben is from a region in the world where the economic growth has been strong for the past decade, but it still remains the poorest in the world. Where is he from?

a. Africa

b. South America

c. Southeast Asia

d. Western Australia

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Variations Across Countries

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

22. What percentage of individuals in developed countries attend college or other post-secondary training?

a. 30%

b. 50%

c. 70%

d. 90%

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Variations Across Countries

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

23. What percentage of children in developing countries complete primary schooling?

a. 20%

b. 40%

c. 60%

d. 80%

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Variations Across Countries

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cultures emphasize independence and self-expression, whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cultures emphasize obedience and group harmony.

a. Individualistic; collective

b. Collective; individualistic

c. Developed; developing

d. Developing; developed

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Variations Across Countries

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

25. Maria is from a developing country. What general values do you expect her to have based on what you know about developing countries and what they tend to regard highly?

a. collectivistic

b. individualistic

c. traditional

d. modern

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Variations Across Countries

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

26. Individuals from collectivist cultures would be most likely to value \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. making independent decisions

b. spending time alone

c. getting along with their family members

d. receiving praise for hard work on an academic exam

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Variations Across Countries

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

27. What term is used to refer to people in the rural areas of developed or developing countries, who tend to adhere more closely to the historical aspects of their culture than do people in urban areas?

a. agrarian cultures

b. conventional cultures

c. traditional cultures

d. rural cultures

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Variations Across Countries

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

28. In any given country, which of the following sets most of the norms and standards and holds most of the positions of political, economic, intellectual, and media power?

a. majority culture

b. minority culture

c. ethnic populace

d. subcultural groups

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

29. Also referred to as a person’s social class, his or her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes the person’s level of education, income, and occupational status.

a. socioeconomic status

b. ethnicity

c. culture

d. sociohistorical index

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

30. In American culture, a company’s CEO spends 10 years in college and training, generally has a high income, and possesses a strong occupational status. In terms of socioeconomic status, a business person would most likely be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. low SES

b. middle SES

c. moderate SES

d. high SES

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

31. Trent has a GED and is currently working in a grocery store stocking shelves but is attending school in hopes of becoming an attorney. His current socioeconomic status is likely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; however, when he becomes an established attorney, his socioeconomic status will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. low; high

b. high; moderate

c. high; low

d. moderate; low

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

32. The expectations that cultures have for males and females are different from the time they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, the degree of the differences \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. are conceived; is minimal among cultures

b. are born; varies greatly among cultures

c. reach puberty; is consistent among cultures

d. reach adulthood; is minimal among nations

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may include a variety of components, such as cultural origin, cultural traditions, race, religion, and language.

a. Ethnicity

b. Race

c. Socioeconomic status

d. Cultural independency

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

34. Khalid is an African American who was born in New York but is currently living in Alabama. When asked about his political and religious beliefs, he describes himself as more similar to those who are located in northeastern states than those who are located in the southern part of the United States. At times, his friends amuse themselves at Khalid’s expense by mocking his Brooklyn accent. The above statements describe Khalid’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. nationality

b. race

c. ethnicity

d. mainstream cultural group

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

35. The typical development of individuals in a species is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ development, whereas the evolutionary development of an entire species is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ development.

a. Darwinism; phylogenetic

b. phylogenetic; natural selection

c. ontogenetic; phylogenetic

d. Humanistic; ontogenetic

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Origins: The Rise of a Global and Cultural Species

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: None

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

36. According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the young of any species are born with variations on a wide range of characteristics. Among the young, those who are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until they can reproduce will be the ones whose variations are best adapted to their environment.

a. the scientific method; able to gain financial resources

b. the theory of psychoanalysis; controlled by their unconscious

c. the process of natural selection; most likely to survive

d. theory of adolescence; congruent between their different “selves”

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.4 Summarize the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

37. In his book *On the* *Origin of Species,* Charles Darwin first proposed the theory of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. evolution

b. collectivism

c. emerging adulthood

d. the scientific method

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.4 Summarize the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

38. What term describes the process in which the young of any species will be more likely to survive because they were born with variations on a wide range of characteristics that are best adapted to their environment?

a. evolution

b. adaptive centrism

c. mutational change

d. natural selection

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.4 Summarize the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

39. The evolutionary line that eventually led to humans is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. hominin line

b. Neolithic line

c. Upper Paleolithic line

d. amphibious line

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.4 Summarize the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

40. The hominin species that evolved into our species was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. *Homo sapiens*

b. *Hydro sapiens*

c. *Poly sapiens*

d. *Hetero sapiens*

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.4 Summarize the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

41. How much larger was the size of early *Homo sapiens’* brain compared to the brains of earlier hominins?

a. 75%

b. 125%

c. 225%

d. 300%

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.4 Summarize the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

42. Evolutionary biologists believe that the larger brains of early *Homo sapiens* babies meant that babies were born less mature than those born to earlier hominins, resulting in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a greater likelihood of death at birth

b. a longer time before the rest of the body could support the head in infancy

c. a longer period of dependency of infants on their parents

d. a great likelihood that a baby’s head would get stuck in the pelvic opening

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.4 Summarize the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

43. Which is an indicator of the Upper Paleolithic period in human evolutionary history?

a. Humans began to bury their dead.

b. Humans began to walk.

c. Humans began to read.

d. Humans began hunting animals.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Early Cultures and Civilizations

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Identify the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

44. Which period of evolutionary history experienced global temperatures that resemble the temperatures of today?

a. Neolithic period

b. Upper Paleolithic period

c. Lower Paleolithic period

d. Phylogenetic period

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Early Cultures and Civilizations

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Identify the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

45. The cultivation of plants and the domestication of animals occurred during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period of evolutionary history.

a. Neolithic

b. Jurassic

c. Paleolithic

d. Monolithic

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Early Cultures and Civilizations

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Identify the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

46. The final major historical change that provided the basis for how we live today began around 5,000 years ago with the development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. agriculture and animal husbandry

b. roadways

c. family units

d. civilization

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Early Cultures and Civilizations

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Identify the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

47. Proponents of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claim that many traits and characteristics in human development are influenced by our evolutionary history.

a. evolutionary psychology

b. scientific method

c. ontogenetic development

d. natural selection

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Evolution, Cult

ure, and Child Development Today

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

48. From an evolutionary perspective, it is believed that the human species originated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the forests and plateaus of South America

b. the plains and lowlands of North America

c. the grasslands and forests of Africa

d. the tundra and deciduous forests of the Arctic

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Evolution, Culture, and Child Development Today

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

### Short Answer Questions

49. What is child development?

Answer: Child development is the ways that people grow and change until adulthood.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Introduction

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: None

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

50. Describe individualism and collectivism.

Answer: *Individualism* refers to cultural values such as independence and self-expression, whereas *collectivism* refers to cultural values such as obedience and group harmony.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Variations Across Countries

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

51. What are the components of socioeconomic status, or SES?

Answer: Education level, income, and occupational status are all components of SES.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Variations Within Countries

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

52. What are two characteristics that marked the development of civilization around 5,000 years ago?

Answer: Cities, writing, specialized kinds of work, differences in wealth and status, and a centralized political system are all marks of civilization.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Early Cultures and Civilizations

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.5 Identify the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

53. What is evolutionary psychology?

Answer: Evolutionary psychology id a branch of psychology that examines how patterns of human functioning and behaviors have resulted from adaptions to evolutionary conditions.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Evolution, Culture, and Child Development Today

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

### Essay Questions

54. India is the second most populous country and is projected to have more people than any other country by 2050. Describe three aspects of Indian people, culture, and economy. How might life change in India if its current condition of its economy continues?

Answer: Most of the population lives on less than two dollars a day, about half are underweight and malnourished, less than half complete secondary school, about 50% of women and 75% of men are literate, and most live in rural areas. However, it is a developing country that is quickly becoming a leader in the global economy in manufacturing, telecommunications, and services. The economic growth they see today is projected to make India a world leader in economic production by 2050, so the Indian people may experience the shifts in culture and lifestyle that come with that economic growth.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Children Today: A Worldwide Demographic Profile

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

55. How did bigger brains and bipedalism affect *Homo* *sapiens*’ development?

Answer: To allow for the birth of bigger-brained babies, the female *Homo sapiens*’ pelvis became relatively wide. However, bipedalism (walking on two legs) simultaneously required pelvises narrow enough for stable walking and running. Thus human children are born at an earlier stage of brain development relative to other African great ape species. The human infant’s brain is merely 25% of adult size at birth and does not reach approximately 85% to 90% until 6 years of age.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: From Africa to Distant Destinations

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.4 Summarize the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

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| |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Learning Objective** |  | **Remember the Facts** | **Understand the Concepts** | **Apply What You Know** | **Analyze It** | | **Learning Objective 1.7** | Multiple Choice | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 | 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19 | 15, 20 | 5, 17, 18 | | Short Answer |  | 45, 46 |  |  | | Essay |  |  |  | 51 | | **Learning Objective 1.8** | Multiple Choice | 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34 | 23, 33, 35 |  | 28, 30 | | Short Answer |  | 47, 48, 49 |  |  | | Essay |  |  |  |  | | **Learning Objective 1.9** | Multiple Choice | 36, 37, 38 |  |  |  | | Short Answer |  | 50 |  |  | | Essay |  |  |  | 52 | | **Learning Objective 1.10** | Multiple Choice |  | 39, 43 | 40, 41, 42, 45 |  | | Short Answer |  |  |  |  | | Essay |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |

**Total**

**Assessment**

**Guide**

**Chapter 1, Section 2**

**Theories of Child Development**

# Section 2 The Field of Child Development: Past and Present

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an organized effort that advocated scientific research on child and adolescent development and the improvement of conditions for children and adolescents in the family, school, and workplace.

a. woman’s movement

b. technology revolution

c. child study movement

d. human development movement

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be the leader of the child study movement.

a. Sigmund Freud

b. William James

c. G. Stanley Hall

d. Anna Freud

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

3. G. Stanley Hall advocated using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as sources of data, despite the fact that he was criticized for this recommendation.

a. laboratory experiments

b. archival data

c. parents and teachers

d. hospital birth records

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

4. Whose theory became the dominate view of psychological development throughout the first half of the 20th century?

a. Sigmund Freud

b. William James

c. G. Stanley Hall

d. Anna Freud

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

5. Freud, who worked with persons suffering from various mental health problems, concluded that his patients seemed to have experienced some kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. incongruent self-concept that is interfering with daily functioning

b. momentous event that classically conditioned a fear within them

c. traumatic event in childhood now buried in their unconscious

d. biological unfolding of the genetic code that is interfering with daily life

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

6. According to Freud, traumatic events during childhood that are buried in the unconscious mind are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memories.

a. repressed

b. expressed

c. conscious

d. conditioned

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

7. According to Freud, when a traumatic event is buried, it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. sublimated

b. repressed

c. cathartic

d. forgotten

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

8. What did Freud call his method of psychotherapy?

a. psychosocial moratorium

b. behavioral therapy

c. humanistic psychology

d. psychoanalysis

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

9. What was the goal of Freud’s psychotherapeutic approach?

a. to make repressed memories conscious

b. to keep repressed memories permanently repressed

c. to have the client express his or her sexuality without reprimands or judgment

d. to reestablish child–parent relationships

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

10. What did Freud believe was the force that drove human development?

a. culture

b. sexual desire

c. family life

d. biology

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

11. What is Freud’s theory of human development called?

a. bio-sexual theory

b. psychosexual theory

c. sexual stage theory

d. libido-drive theory

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

12. According to Freud, at what stage of child development does everything important to development occur?

a. during the oral and anal stages

b. before the latency stage

c. before adulthood

d. during adulthood

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

13. According to Freud, at what stage of development are sexual sensations concentrated in the mouth?

a. anal

b. phallic

c. oral

d. latency

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

14. Which of the following is the correct order of Freud’s first three psychosexual stages?

a. oral stage, anal stage, and phallic stage

b. phallic stage, oral stage, and anal stage

c. anal stage, phallic stage, and oral stage

d. oral stage, phallic stage, and anal stage

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

15. Daquon, who is 4 years old, at times notices that his penis becomes erect, and he is fascinated by this “strange” phenomenon. According to Freud, Daquon is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of psychosexual development.

a. oral

b. anal

c. phallic

d. fixation

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

16. According to Freud, in what stage of development are sexual sensations concentrated in the anus?

a. oral

b. anal

c. phallic

d. latency

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

17. Nisha constantly chews on pencils and straws. According to Freud, Nisha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. chews on things so she can advance to the next level faster

b. is in a healthy stage of psychological development

c. will grow up to not like to chew on anything

d. is in the oral stage of development

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

18. Freud believed that a child represses sexual desires and focuses his or her energy on learning social and intellectual skills during what stage of development?

a. anal

b. phallic

c. latency

d. genital

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

19. During which stage did Freud believe that the individual’s sexual drive reemerges, but this time is directed toward persons outside the family?

a. anal

b. phallic

c. latency

d. genital

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

20. Your roommate is a smoker. He really would like to quit and has been reading about Freudian theory. He thinks that he is concentrated at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage and that he should make an appointment with a clinician who specializes in psychosexual therapy.

a. anal

b. phallic

c. latency

d. oral

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

21. Who wrote the first textbook on adolescence?

a. Sigmund Freud

b. William James

c. G. Stanley Hall

d. Anna Freud

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

22. Who wrote extensively on adolescence between the 1940s and 1960s and was a strong advocate of Hall’s ideas?

a. Sigmund Freud

b. William James

c. Erik Erikson

d. Anna Freud

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

23. G. Stanley Hall thought it was “natural” for adolescents to go through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the oral stage

b. the latent stage

c. the phallic stage

d. emotional upheaval

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

24. Who was trained as a psychoanalyst under Freud but departed in several key ways, one being a focus on adolescence?

a. William Wundt

b. William James

c. Erik Erikson

d. G. Stanley Hall

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

25. Which signifies the onset of adolescence?

a. puberty

b. a deepening voice

c. widening of the hips

d. hormonal fluctuations

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

26. A girl’s first menstrual period is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. menarche

b. nomothetic

c. emerging adulthood

d. idiographic

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

27. At the beginning of the 20th century, the median age of menarche in Western countries was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 10

b. 12

c. 15

d. 18

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

28. What happened to the age of menarche in Western countries during the 20th century?

a. It decreased.

b. It decreased slightly and then increased again.

c. It increased rapidly.

d. It stayed the same.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

29. At the beginning of the 20th century, the median age for menarche for Western countries was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and now it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 10; 15.5

b. 11; 13.5

c. 15; 12.5

d. 18: 19.5

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

30. What has happened to the median age of menarche in countries that have undergone rapid economic development?

a. It has decreased.

b. It decreased slightly and has increased again.

c. It has increased rapidly.

d. It has stayed the same.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

31. Throughout the 20th century, secondary school attendance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. decreased

b. decreased slightly and then increased again

c. increased rapidly

d. stayed the same

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

32. What percentage of 14- to 17-year-olds were in high school in the United States in 1890?

a. 5%

b. 10%

c. 15%

d. 20%

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

33. By 1985, enrollment in high school was at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 35%

b. 55%

c. 80%

d. 95%

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

34. What age did G. Stanley Hall designate as the end of adolescence?

a. 12

b. 15

c. 18

d. 24

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

35. In developing countries, secondary school is mainly for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. rural low class

b. urban middle class

c. rural middle class

d. urban low class

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a life stage in developed countries in which most people are not as dependent on their parents as they were in childhood and adolescence but have not yet made commitments to the stable roles in love and work that structure adult life for most people.

a. Emerging adulthood

b. Young adulthood

c. Middle adulthood

d. Late adulthood

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Inclusion of Emerging Adulthood

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

37. Emerging adulthood exists in some developed countries and is considered to be the period between ages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 18 and 25

b. 19 and 27

c. 15 and 20

d. 16 and 30

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Inclusion of Emerging Adulthood

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

38. In developed countries, the majority of people still marry around age \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 15

b. 17

c. 20

d. 25

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Inclusion of Emerging Adulthood

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

39. The early childhood stage of child development is the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. birth to 12 months

b. 12 to 36 months

c. 3 to 6 years

d. 6 to 9 years

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Today’s Field of Child Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

40. Haley is considered to be a toddler. How old is she?

a. between birth and 12 months

b. between 12 and 36 months

c. between 3 and 6 years

d. between 6 and 9 years

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Today’s Field of Child Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

41. Blake is considered to be in middle childhood. How old is he?

a. between birth and 12 months

b. between 12 and 36 months

c. between 3 and 6 years

d. between 6 and 9 years

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Today’s Field of Child Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

42. Lakisha and Lamar have three children that are all in varying stages of adolescence. What is their possible age range?

a. between birth to 12 years

b. between 10 and 18 years

c. between 14 and 18 years

d. between 15 and 20 years

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Today’s Field of Child Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

43. Which is the correct order of stages of child development for the first ten years of life?

a. infancy, toddlerhood, early childhood, middle childhood

b. toddlerhood, infancy, early childhood, early adolescence

c. infancy, early childhood, toddlerhood, early adolescence

d. prenatal development, toddlerhood, early childhood, late adolescence

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Today’s Field of Child Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

44. Your friend is very interested in psychology and has said that she wants to study human development within and across cultures. Based on what you have read in the chapter, you know that this field is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. psychoanalysis

b. the cultural-developmental model

c. emerging adulthood

d. adolescence

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Today’s Field of Child Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

### Short Answer Questions

45. What is the child study movement?

Answer: The child study movement was an organized effort around the turn of the 20th century that advocated scientific research on child and adolescent development and the improvement of conditions for children and adolescents in the family, school, and workplace.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

46. Who was G, Stanley Hall?

Answer: After obtaining his PhD under William James, G. Stanley Hall decided to study children and became the leader of the child study movement in the 1880s and 1890s.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

47. What theory did Erik Erikson propose?

Answer: Erik Erikson (1902–1994) proposed a lifespan theory of development and singled out adolescence as the key period for establishing one’s identity. As a prerequisite to a healthy entry into adulthood, he proposed that adolescents must develop an awareness of who they are, what their capabilities are, and what their place is in society.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

48. What changes occurred to menarches during the 20th century?

Answer: At the beginning of the 20th century, the median age of menarche (a girl’s first menstruation) in Western countries was about 15. However, the median age of menarche declined steadily between 1900 and 1970 before leveling out, so that now the median age of menarche in Western countries is 12.5.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

49. What are some factors that may have influenced G. Stanley Hall to designate age 24 as the end of adolescence?

Answer: For most adolescents of Hall’s time, no significant transition took place at age 18. Education ended earlier, work began earlier, and leaving home took place later. Marriage and parenthood did not take place for most people until their early to mid-20s, which may have been why Hall designated age 24 as the end of adolescence.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Inclusion of Adolescence

Skill Level: Understand the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

50. What is emerging adulthood?

Answer: Emerging adulthood is a new life stage in developed countries, lasting from the late teens through the mid-20s, in which people are gradually make their way toward taking on adult responsibilities in love and work.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Inclusion of Emerging Adulthood

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

### Essay Questions

51. Compare two of Freud’s stages of his psychosexual theory.

Answer: A complete answer will include a comparison of any two of the following stages: The oral stage of infancy is when sexual sensations are concentrated in the mouth. Infants derive pleasure from sucking, chewing, and biting. The anal stage, beginning at about a year and a half, is when sexual sensations are concentrated in the anus. Toddlers derive their greatest pleasure from the act of elimination and are fascinated by feces. The phallic stage, from about age 3 to 6, is when sexual sensations become located in the genitals, but the child’s sexual desires are focused particularly on the other-sex parent. The latency stage, lasting from about age 6 until puberty, is a period when the child experiences incestuous desires for the opposite-sex parent. Fearing punishment from these desires, the child represses them and instead identifies with the same-sex parent and focuses on learning social and intellectual skills. The genital stage, from puberty onward, is when the sexual drive reemerges, but this time it is directed toward persons outside the family.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: A Focus on Younger Children

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide some reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

52. Why is emerging adulthood considered to be a phenomenon of developed countries rather than developing countries?

Answer: Emerging adulthood is the stage between adolescence and young adulthood. Usually, a person is still dependent on his or her parents financially while pursuing an education, but that person is less dependent than earlier, in the sense that he or she makes more independent decisions. The person has not yet taken on many of the roles of adulthood, such as starting a career, getting married, or having a child, because all of these milestones happen later today than they did in previous generations. In developing countries, emerging adulthood is less likely to exist because education usually ends by adolescence and marriage and childbearing happen in the late teens or early twenties.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: The Inclusion of Emerging Adulthood

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

**Chapter 1, Section 3**

**How and Why We Study Child Development**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Learning Objective** |  | **Remember the Facts** | **Understand the Concepts** | **Apply What You Know** | **Analyze It** |
| **Learning Objective 1.11** | Multiple Choice | 1, 3, 4, 6 | 2, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 | 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 21, 26 | 7 |
| Short Answer |  | 104 |  |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **Learning Objective 1.12** | Multiple Choice |  | 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41 | 39 | 33, 35, 42 |
| Short Answer |  |  |  |  |
| Essay |  |  | 109 |  |
| **Learning Objective 1.13** | Multiple Choice | 58, 60, 62 | 43, 44, 45, 56, 59, 61, 63 | 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 64, 65 | 46, 47, 50 55 |
| Short Answer |  |  | 105 | 106 |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **Learning Objective 1.14** | Multiple Choice | 82 | 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92 | 68, 76 | 73, 87, 88 |
| Short Answer |  |  |  | 107 |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **Learning Objective 1.15** | Multiple Choice |  | 93, 95 | 94, 96, 97 | 98 |
| Short Answer |  |  |  |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **Learning Objective 1.16** | Multiple Choice | 100 | 99, 101 |  |  |
| Short Answer |  | 108 |  |  |
| Essay |  |  |  |  |
| **Learning Objective 1.17** | Multiple Choice |  | 103 | 102 |  |
| Short Answer |  |  |  |  |
| Essay |  |  | 110 |  |

**Total**

**Assessment**

**Guide**

# Section 3 How and Why We Study Child Development

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. In its classic form, the scientific method has how many steps?

a. 3

b. 4

c. 5

d. 6

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

2. The scientific method involves five basic steps: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. observe the environment; generate a theory of the phenomenon to be studied; generate possible hypotheses; systematically vary variables; and conduct an experiment

b. collect data to test a theory; manipulate variables in a laboratory setting; conduct a statistical analysis of the data; synthesize the results; and publish the findings

c. identify a question to be investigated; form a hypothesis; choose a research method and a research design; collect data to test the hypothesis; and draw conclusions that lead to new questions and hypotheses

d. generate a conclusion; isolate variables; determine how variables are related to the conclusion; conduct the research study; and publish the findings

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

3. What is the first step of the scientific method?

a. Identify a research question.

b. Form a hypothesis.

c. Choose a research method and a research design.

d. Collect data.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

4. The second step in the scientific method is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. collect data to test the hypothesis

b. identify a question of scientific interest

c. form a hypothesis

d. choose a research method and a research design

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

5. What is a researcher’s idea about one possible answer to the research question?

a. a scientific idea

b. a hypothesis

c. a proof

d. a law

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

6. Dr. Faison is interested in examining how teens that are good at time management do in high school. He states that “teens who can manage their time successfully get better grades in high school compared to teens that cannot manage their time.” Which step of the scientific method is Dr. Faison completing?

a. identifying a question of scientific interest

b. forming a hypothesis

c. selecting a research method and a research design

d. collecting data

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

7. Which is an example of a scientific hypothesis?

a. “Global warming is a problem and we better do something to reduce its impact.”

b. “Children who play sports on recreational leagues are better at cooperation with their peers than those who play on competitive teams.”

c. “Cancer is a serious disease.”

d. “There were 550 people in attendance at the local concert in the park.”

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

8. Questionnaires and interviews are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. ways to generate hypotheses

b. faulty research designs

c. statistical procedures used to analyze data

d. research measurements

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

9. The plan for when and how to collect the data for a study is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. data collection schedule

b. research design

c. scientific plan

d. research method

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

10. Sirena administered a survey to her psychology class to poll them on their stress level in college. She hypothesized that students would report higher stress levels toward the end of the semester. Which step of the scientific method is she employing when she administers the survey?

a. Step 1

b. Step 2

c. Step 3

d. Step 4

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.

11. Erica is ready for the third step of research project. She should be ready to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. collect data to test the hypothesis

b. identify a question of scientific interest

c. form a hypothesis

d. choose a research method and a research design

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

12. A researcher is interested in whether toddlers who are taught to solve a puzzle can remember the strategy two weeks later. What would be the population of interest?

a. all toddlers

b. the toddlers in the study

c. all children

d. only toddlers who are in preschool

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

13. What is a “sample” in a research study?

a. only those individuals who are in the research study

b. the entire category of people

c. a smaller subset of an entire category of people

d. those individuals in the research pool

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

14. What is the “population” in a study?

a. only those individuals who are in the research study

b. the entire category of people the sample represents

c. a smaller subset of an entire category of people

d. those individuals in the research pool

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

15. Your professor hands you a jar of marbles and asks you to remove ten marbles. In this case, the ten marbles are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. sample

b. population

c. hypothesis

d. generalizable scoop

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

16. When designing a research study, the sample should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. easy to find

b. an answer to the scientific question

c. representative of the population

d. as large as possible

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

17. The sample should represent the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is the entire category of people the sample represents.

a. theory

b. population

c. variable

d. hypothesis

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

18. To study married couples’ attitudes toward counseling, a researcher recruits subjects from a waiting room of a community clinic that offers discounted counseling services to all. This researcher has a sample that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. not representative of all married couples

b. similar to the general population of married couples

c. representative of married couples in the United States but not of those in other developed nations

d. representative of females and not males

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

19. When findings from a sample make it possible to draw conclusions about the larger population, the study is said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. generalizable

b. interesting

c. normed

d. standardized

Answer: A

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

20. The first step in the scientific method is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; the third step is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. identifying a question of scientific interest; choose a research method and a research design

b. forming a hypothesis; choose a research method and a research design

c. identifying a question of scientific interest; collect data to test the hypothesis

d. collecting data to test the hypothesis; choose a research method and a research design

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

21. Lydia is a graduate student who is working on her dissertation. She is conducting a research study on how speed impediments affect confidence. Based on the scientific method, after collecting data to test her hypothesis, Lydia’s next task is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. draw conclusions and form new questions and hypotheses

b. identify a question of scientific interest

c. form a hypothesis

d. choose a research method and a research design

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

22. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outlines the way the study was conducted and how the data were collected.

a. procedure

b. method

c. statistical analysis

d. conclusion

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

23. The last step of the scientific method is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. form a hypothesis

b. choose a research method and a research design

c. collect data

d. draw conclusions and form new questions and hypotheses

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

24. Once a researcher writes a manuscript describing the methods used, the results of the statistical analyses, and the interpretation of the results, the researcher typically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. submits the manuscript for publication in a scientific journal

b. posts the manuscript on his or her website

c. sends the manuscript to other researchers

d. files the manuscript away so that no one else can duplicate the study

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

25. What is the process by which an editor of a journal sends a manuscript to other researchers to evaluate for potential publication in a journal?

a. editorial evaluation

b. editor’s choice

c. publication priority

d. peer review

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

26. Debbie has signed up to serve as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where she will evaluate other researchers’ manuscripts for publication.

a. peer reviewer

b. copyeditor

c. researcher

d. professor

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

27. Which statement best describes an Institutional Review Board (IRB)?

a. Subjects are told what the purposes of the study are, what participation in the study involves, what risks (if any) are involved in participating, and what the person can expect to receive in return for participation.

b. Subjects must be told the true purpose of the study and the reason for the deception.

c. Personal information will not be shared with anyone outside the immediate research group and any results from the research will not identify any of the participants by name.

d. They usually comprise people who have research experience themselves and therefore have experience that enables them to judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

28. To prevent ethical violations, most institutions that sponsor research, such as universities and research institutes, require a proposal for research to be approved by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Ethical Standard Board

b. Institutional Review Board

c. Department of Research

d. University Research Sponsorship Department

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

29. Which of the following usually comprises people who have research experience themselves and therefore have experience that enables them to judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines?

a. Department of Research

b. Ethical Standard Board

c. Institutional Review Board

d. University Research Sponsorship Department

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

30. The purpose of an Institutional Review Board is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. prevent ethical violations and judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines

b. design research studies, test hypothesizes, and secure funding

c. generate theories, measure variables, and publish findings in peer-reviewed journals

d. supervise and monitor research that is being conducted and to support the mission of the university

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

31. Becca is a student researcher at a large university and has submitted her research proposal to a committee that will review its ethical processes. Her proposal is being considered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. an Institutional Review Board

b. a rank and tenure committee

c. a president’s board committee

d. a funding and endowment board

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

32. The most important consideration in human development research in terms of ethical standards is that the participants will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. gain knowledge about themselves

b. have fun participating

c. not be harmed

d. learn something from the study

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

33. Which statement best describes informed consent in scientific research?

a. Subjects must be told the true purpose of the study and the reason for any deception that may have been part of the study.

b. Personal information will not be shared with anyone outside the immediate research group and any results from the research will not identify any of the participants by name.

c. Subjects are told what the purposes of the study are, what participation in the study involves, what risks (if any) are involved in participating, and what the person can expect to receive in return for participation.

d. They usually comprise people who have research experience themselves and therefore have experience that enables them to judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines.

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs at the beginning of the research study, whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs at the end.

a. Debriefing; ensuring confidentiality

b. Ensuring confidentiality; ensuring reliability

c. Obtaining informed consent; debriefing

d. Debriefing; obtaining informed consent

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

35. Which statement best describes confidentiality in scientific research?

a. Subjects must be told the true purpose of the study and the reason for any deception that may have been part of the study.

b. Personal information will not be shared with anyone outside the immediate research group and any results from the research will not identify any of the participants by name.

c. They usually comprise people who have research experience themselves and therefore have experience that enables them to judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines.

d. Subjects are told what the purposes of the study are, what participation in the study involves, what risks (if any) are involved in participating, and what the person can expect to receive in return for participation.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

36. Participants want to feel sure that their responses will not be shared with anyone outside of the immediate research group and that the results will not identify them by name. This is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. informed consent

b. debriefing

c. confidentiality

d. deception

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

37. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ typically includes information about who is conducting the study, what the purposes of the study are, what participation in the study involves, what risks (if any) are involved in participating, and what the person can expect to receive in return for participation.

a. IRB proposal

b. informed consent form

c. research participation advertisement

d. study proposal

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

38. Once the study has been carried out and the data collected, the participants must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. debriefed

b. paid

c. allowed to leave

d. evaluated for psychological damage

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

39. Professor Brown is conducting a research study on discrimination but is concerned that if she tells subjects the true nature of the research, they might provide a socially desirable response and skew the results. To minimize socially desired responses and skewed results, Professor Smith may use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. deception

b. informed consent

c. an Institutional Review Board

d. a debriefing

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

40. Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) require researchers to show that deception in a proposed research study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. is approved by the participants

b. will be completely funded by endowment

c. will contribute to scientific knowledge

d. will cause no harm to subjects

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

41. When subjects are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they must be told the true purpose of the study and the reason for any deception.

a. randomly selected

b. provided informed consent

c. debriefed

d. dependent variables

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

42. Which statement best describes adebriefing in scientific research?

a. Subjects must be told the true purpose of the study and the reason for any deception that may have been part of the study.

b. Personal information will not be shared with anyone outside the immediate research group and any results from the research will not identify any of the participants by name.

c. They usually comprise people who have research experience themselves and therefore have experience that enables them to judge whether the research being proposed follows reasonable ethical guidelines.

d. Subjects are told what the purposes of the study are, what participation in the study involves, what risks (if any) are involved in participating, and what the person can expect to receive in return for participation.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

43. What is the most commonly used measurement in social science research?

a. case study

b. questionnaire

c. experiment

d. correlational study

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

44. When participants are provided with specific responses to choose from on a questionnaire, what type of format is being used?

a. open-ended question format

b. closed-question format

c. stream of consciousness format

d. multiple choice format

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

45. When participants are allowed to state their responses following the questions on a questionnaire, what type of format is being used?

a. open-ended question format

b. closed-question format

c. stream of consciousness format

d. multiple choice format

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

46. Which best describes a questionnaire with a closed-question format?

a. observing people and recording their behavior either through filming or through written records

b. participants are allowed to state their own responses following the question

c. researchers spend a considerable amount of time among the people they wish to study, often by actually living among them

d. participants are provided with specific responses to choose from

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

47. Which best describes a questionnaire with an open-ended question format?

a. observing people and recording their behavior either through filming or through written records

b. participants are allowed to state their own responses following the question

c. researchers spend a considerable amount of time among the people they wish to study, often by actually living among them

d. participants are provided with specific responses to choose from

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

48. Your professor gives you a writing assignment that asks you to describe a dream you had this week. What type of format is being used by this project?

a. open-ended question format

b. closed-question format

c. stream of consciousness format

d. multiple choice format

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

49. On a survey of how much you exercised during the past week, you are presented with the following choices: not at all, very little, a good amount, and a lot. What format is being used?

1. open-ended question format

b. closed-question format

c. stream of consciousness format

d. multiple choice format

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

50. You are designing questions for a questionnaire. Which research question would be best examined by a questionnaire?

a. What is the rate of alcohol use by high school students?

b. What are the cognitive abilities of a 3-year-old?

c. How does damage to the brain affect one’s cognitive and behavioral abilities?

d. How do antidepressant drugs minimize depressive symptoms?

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

51. You are designing a research proposal and want to include a method which allows you to hear people describe their lives in their own words. What method will help you accomplish this?

a. case study

b. survey

c. experiment

d. interview

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

52. What is an example of a research measurement that provides qualitative data?

a. biological measures

b. questionnaire

c. experiment

d. interview

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

53. Qualitative data is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas quantitative data is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. informed consent; debriefing

b. reliable; valid

c. non-numerical; numerical

d. internally measured; externally measured

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

54. Professor Parks is conducting a research study in which he is asking individuals to rate their satisfaction with their first year of college. His questionnaire is based on a scale on which students respond to questions by choosing one of the following descriptors: “5. very satisfied; 4. somewhat satisfied; 3. not very satisfied; 2. not at all satisfied.” Professor Parks is gathering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. valid data

b. quantitative data

c. qualitative data

d. reliable data

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

55. Observational studies can occur \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. only in the lab

b. only in a natural setting

c. in a lab or in a natural setting

d. only by video recording participants

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

56. Observational methods have an advantage over questionnaires and interviews in that they involve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the reporting of behavior by a close relative of the participant

b. actual behavior rather than self-reports of behavior

c. the self-reporting of behavior

d. less-involved data analysis

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

57. Dr. Miller is conducting a study measuring heart rate, body temperature, and hormone levels. What type of measurements is she taking?

a. biological

b. ethnographic

c. case study

d. experimental

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

58. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a device that measures the electrical activity of the cerebral cortex, allowing researchers to measure overall activity of the cerebral cortex as well as activation of specific parts of it.

a. EEG

b. CAT scan

c. fMRI

d. EKG

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the consistency of measures in a research study, whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the truthfulness of a measurement.

a. Reliability; validity

b. Validity; reliability

c. Variance from the mean; standardization

d. Standardization; variance from the mean

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the consistency of measurements—whether a research method obtains similar results on different occasions.

a. Standardization

b. Measurability

c. Validity

d. Reliability

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the truthfulness of a method—whether a research method measures what it claims to measure.

a. Variance from the mean

b. Validity

c. Reliability

d. Standardization

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

62. What research term refers to the consistency of measurements?

a. validity

b. reliability

c. correlation

d. generalization

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

63. What research term refers to the truthfulness of a method?

a. validity

b. reliability

c. correlation

d. generalization

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

64. If you are diabetic, you want a glucose monitor that provides consistent results. In other words, if you tested your blood sugar five times in a row, it should show the same reading across all five measurements. One criterion for a good glucose monitor would be one that has high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. validity

b. reliability

c. correlation

d. generalization

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

65. If you are diabetic, you want a glucose monitor that accurately tests your blood sugar. It would be dangerous if it gave you an inaccurate reading. Using this criterion, a good glucose monitor would be one that has high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. validity

b. reliability

c. correlation

d. generalization

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

66. In an experiment, what group will not receive a treatment of some kind?

a. experimental group

b. comparison group

c. cohort group

d. control group

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

67. In an experiment, what group receives a treatment of some kind?

a. experimental group

b. comparison group

c. cohort group

d. control group

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

68. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable is the variable that is different for the experimental group than for the control group. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable is the outcome that is measured to calculate the results of the experiment.

a. quasi-experimental; correlational

b. correlational; quasi-experimental

c. dependent; independent

d. independent; dependent

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

69. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable is the variable that is different for the experimental group than for the control group.

a. quasi-experimental

b. correlational

c. dependent

d. independent

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

70. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable is the outcome that is measured to calculate the results of the experiment.

a. quasi-experimental

b. correlational

c. dependent

d. independent

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

71. What type of program is implemented with the intention of changing the attitudes or behaviors of the participants?

a. intervention

b. primary prevention

c. experiment

d. confounding variable

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

72. What is an advantage of the experimental method?

a. It can detect correlations.

b. It allows for a high degree of control over the participant’s behavior.

c. It helps to describe the behavior of a single participant.

d. It follows a group of participants over many phases of measurement.

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

73. What is an advantage of the experimental method?

a. Researchers can measure the effect of the experimental manipulation.

b. There are no confounding variables.

c. Participants will always tell the truth.

d. Experimental research will always be funded.

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

74. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a situation that exists naturally but that provides interesting scientific information to the perceptive observer.

a. holistic experiment

b. natural experiment

c. random experiment

d. quasi-experiment

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

75. According to the text, what type of experiment occurs when the researcher does not control the variables in a particular environment but provides interesting scientific information to the perceptive observer?

a. developmental experiment

b. natural experiment

c. accidental experiment

d. qualitative experiment

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

76. To measure aggressiveness in toddlers, a researcher sat on a park bench for an afternoon and observed children playing on the slides and climbing equipment. To get clean results, it was very important that the toddlers not know that someone was observing them. What type of experiment would best fit these criteria?

a. ethnography

b. case study

c. experimental research strategy

d. natural experiment

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

77. What type of research method involves researchers spending a considerable amount of time among the people they wish to study, often by actually living among them?

a. ethnographic research

b. on-site research

c. group-processing research

d. survey research

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

78. Which of the following best describes ethnographic research?

a. researchers observe people and record their behavior, either through filming or through written records

b. participants are allowed to state their own responses following the question

c. researchers spend a considerable amount of time among the people they wish to study, often by actually living among them

d. participants are provided with specific responses to choose from

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

79. A book that presents an anthropologist’s observations of what life is like in a particular culture is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. biography

b. ethnography

c. anthology

d. anthrography

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

80. What is the main disadvantage of the ethnographic method?

a. It does not result in the collection of enough data.

b. Most groups usually will not allow researchers to study them.

c. Researchers do not place any validity on the design.

d. It requires a great deal of time and sacrifice on the part of the researcher.

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

81. What is the main advantage of the ethnographic method?

a. to generalize results to all humans

b. to collect a lot of data in a short period of time

c. to learn how people behave in their daily lives

d. researchers get to travel to conduct their study

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

82. What research method entails the detailed examination of the life of one person or a small number of people?

a. survey

b. interview

c. case study

d. experiment

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

83. One disadvantage of the case study method is that the results are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. not valid

b. difficult to generalize

c. usually exaggerated by the participant

d. too difficult to analyze

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

84. Jean Piaget based his ideas about infants’ cognitive development on his detailed observations of his own three children. This is an example of what research method?

a. survey

b. interview

c. case study

d. experiment

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

85. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a statistical relationship between two variables, such that knowing one of the variables makes it possible to predict the other.

a. correlation

b. theory

c. experiment

d. quasi-experiment

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

86. A(n) *\_\_\_\_*\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when one variable increases and the other increases as well; a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when one variable increases and the other decreases.

a. positive correlation; negative correlation

b. negative correlation; positive correlation

c. additive correlation; subtractive correlation

d. subtractive correlation; additive correlation

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

87. Which is an example of a positive correlation?

a. exercise and physical health

b. grades and illnesses

c. good weather conditions and motor vehicle accidents

d. gas prices and the rate of driving

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

88. Which is an example of a negative correlation?

a. exercise and physical health

b. study time and grades

c. exposure to sunlight and plant growth

d. gas prices and the rate of driving

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

89. What type of correlation occurs when both variables increase in the same direction together?

a. positive correlation

b. negative correlation

c. inverse correlation

d. multiple correlation

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

90. What type of correlation occurs when one variable increases while the other variable decreases?

a. positive correlation

b. negative correlation

c. no correlation

d. multiple correlation

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

91. Correlation does not imply causation, meaning that when two variables are correlated, it is not possible to tell whether one variable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other.

a. is expressed by

b. is related to

c. caused

d. acted as a catalyst for

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

92. A basic statistical principle of scientific research is that correlation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. indicates causation

b. does not imply causation

c. implies causation if it is significantly positive

d. implies causation if it is significantly negative

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

93. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research, data is collected from a sample of people of different ages on a single occasion. Then, the researcher examines potential relations between variables in the data, based on the hypotheses of the study.

a. semi-reliable

b. quasi-lateral

c. longitudinal

d. cross-sectional

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs in Developmental Psychology

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

94. Professor Cook is conducting a research study on the cognitive abilities of infants and young children. Rather than follow subjects from birth to the age of 10, he assesses small groups from various ages. He measures five 1-year-old children, five 2-year-old children, and so forth. By the time he has completed his study, Dr. Cook has an assessment of fifty different children from ten different age groups. Which of the following describes the research method that Dr. Cook is using?

a. a cross-sectional design

b. a longitudinal design

c. a quasi-experimental design

d. a semi-reliable design

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Designs in Developmental Psychology

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

95. The main strength of a cross-sectional study is that it can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. isolate the influence of a generation

b. be completed quickly and inexpensively

c. assess the influence of time between measurements

d. assess the strength of a relationship

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Research Designs in Developmental Psychology

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

96. A researcher wants to study the same persons over time and collect data from them every three years. What kind of design is appropriate?

a. ethnographic

b. quasi-experimental

c. longitudinal

d. cross-sectional

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Designs in Developmental Psychology

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

97. Dr. Mitchell is conducting a research study on temperament. As a basis of this study, he plans to follow 1,000 subjects from the age of 5 to the age of 35. At periodic times he will revisit subjects and their temperament. Dr. Mitchell’s research study is planned to last for 30 years. Which of the following best describes the type of research Dr. Mitchell is conducting?

a. ethnographic research

b. quasi-experimental research

c. longitudinal research

d. cross-sectional research

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Designs in Developmental Psychology

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

98. What effect occurs in a research study when the performance of people of different ages varies because they grew up in different generations?

a. gender effect

b. time of measurement effect

c. age effect

d. cohort effect

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Designs in Developmental Psychology

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

99. Child development researchers have aimed to generate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledge, which provides universal descriptions, predictions, and explanations of child development.

a. sociocultural

b. idiographic

c. cohort effect

d. nomothetic

Answer: d

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Contributing Knowledge

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

100. Research aimed at providing knowledge of individual development is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. sociocultural

b. idiographic

c. cohort effect

d. selective sampling

Answer: b

Difficulty Level: Easy

Topic: Contributing Knowledge

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

101. Studying how American and Korean children differ in their cognitive abilities is as example of scientific inquiry on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level.

a. sociocultural

b. idiographic

c. cohort effect

d. selective sampling

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Contributing Knowledge

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

102. Knowledge garnered from child development research can be applied in situations in which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience conflict, such as during a divorce.

a. families

b. childcare institutions

c. businesses

d. nonprofit organizations

Answer: a

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Improving Children’s Lives

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

103. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is/are increasing worldwide technological and economic integration, which is making different parts of the world increasingly connected.

a. Ethnographies

b. Idiographs

c. Globalization

d. Selective sampling

Answer: c

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Improving Children’s Lives

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.

**Short Answer Questions**

104. Your professor assigns a presentation and requires that all sources come from peer-reviewed journals. What does peer-reviewed mean?

Answer: This means that the editor of the journal sends the manuscript to others who are experts in the field, who then decide whether the work is rigorous enough to meet the standards of publication.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.; 3.1 Apply ethical standards to psychological science and practice.

105. Give an example of qualitative data. Can a researcher turn interview data into quantitative data? Explain.

Answer: Answers will vary. Example: A researcher could ask students about their hoped-for self and feared self in an interview. The researcher could then code responses into categories, such as health, education, and family.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

106. Questionnaires are the most commonly used research measurement in the social sciences. Are there any disadvantages to using questionnaires? Explain.

Answer: Questionnaires that provide closed-ended responses cannot capture the complexity of many phenomena in the same way that open-ended questionnaires or interviews can.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Measurements

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

107. What is ethnographic research, and are there any disadvantages to using this research design?

Answer: Ethnographic research is often conducted by anthropologists. It entails living among a population to get an insider’s view of a culture. The disadvantages include the need to have a lot of time and money to spend long periods of time in often remote areas, and, also, that the researcher may be biased in his/her interpretations.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Research Designs

Skill Level: Analyze It

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

108. What are the three general levels of scientific knowledge that child development research contributes?

Answer: The three levels are nomothetic, idiographic, and sociocultural.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Topic: Contributing Knowledge

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

### Essay Questions

109. In 1947, Sidney Farber injected a 2-year-old boy who had leukemia with various versions of an experimental drug that led to remission. By the next year he had treated sixteen patients and had enough data for a publication. Parents were sometimes told about the drug trial but, often, it was after the fact. Children were almost never informed or consulted. Authorities at Children’s Hospital in Boston were infuriated at these clinical trials; they figured that because these children were on their deathbeds anyway, it would be better to “let them die in peace.” Can clinical trials such as these be carried out with children today? Why or why not?

Answer: Many clinical trials are being carried out today, but because we now have Institutional Review Boards (IRBs), Farber would be required to get informed consent from the parents of children under age 18, and the children would be told that they were free to stop the experiment at any time for any reason.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Ethics in Child Development Research

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of the content domains of psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

110. You are interested in conducting development research. What impact might your research have for families, childcare institutions, and schools?

Answer: Answers will vary. Child development research findings can be helpful to families, schools, childcare institutions, governments, other agencies, and more. Parents and families can benefit from research exploring parenting, the effects of divorce, the impact of illness, and more. Childcare institutions can be affected by research on safety, educational practices, social and cultural research and more. Schools can also benefit from impacts to the curriculum, as well as design of the school day or learning environment. Programs to develop social and cultural experiences can be implemented following the findings from child development research.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Topic: Improving Children’s Lives

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.; 1.3 Describe applications that employ discipline-based problem solving.; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

### Revel Multiple Choice Assessment Questions

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for *Child Development: A Cultural Approach*, 3e.

**End of Module Quiz 1.1: Children Today: A Worldwide Demographic Profile**

EOM Q1.1.1

At the root of the global demographic divide is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) differences in the average number of births per woman and the share of the population in their childbearing years

b) differences in the current populations versus the projected population

Consider This: This divide is between the wealthy, economically developed countries that make up about 20% of the world’s population, and the economically developing countries that contain the majority of the world’s population. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

c) an equal number of total annual births and total annual deaths

Consider This: This divide is between the wealthy, economically developed countries that make up about 20% of the world’s population, and the economically developing countries that contain the majority of the world’s population. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

d) a low infant mortality rate

Consider This: This divide is between the wealthy, economically developed countries that make up about 20% of the world’s population, and the economically developing countries that contain the majority of the world’s population. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Module: Children Today: A Worldwide Demographic Profile

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.1.2

To illustrate the global demographic divide, Niger and the Netherlands are two countries that usefully can be compared due to their similar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) total annual births

Consider This: The projected population for these two countries differs by almost 50 million for 2050. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

b) infant mortality rate

Consider This: The projected population for these two countries differs by almost 50 million for 2050. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

c) life expectancy

Consider This: The projected population for these two countries differs by almost 50 million for 2050. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

d) population size

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Module: Children Today: A Worldwide Demographic Profile

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.1.3

Manuel is a young boy who lives in a rural area of a developing country. His family adheres strongly to the historical traditions of their culture. Manuel lives in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ culture.

a) conservative

Consider This: This type of culture refers to people who tend to have close ties with others due to economic necessity. LO 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

b) traditional

c) archaic

Consider This: This type of culture refers to people who tend to have close ties with others due to economic necessity. LO 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

d) conventional

Consider This: This type of culture refers to people who tend to have close ties with others due to economic necessity. LO 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Module: Children Today: A Worldwide Demographic Profile

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.1.4

Most of the research in child development to date has been on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) all cultures across the globe equally

Consider This: Most research in child development has been on 20% of the world’s population. LO 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

b) individuals experiencing extreme poverty

Consider This: Most research in child development has been on 20% of the world’s population. LO 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

c) a small portion of the world’s population

d) developing countries

Consider This: Most research in child development has been on 20% of the world’s population. LO 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Module: Children Today: A Worldwide Demographic Profile

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.1.5

Cultural traditions, race, religion, and language are considered to be components of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) ethnicity

b) gender

Consider This: Minority groups may arise as a consequence of immigration. LO 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

c) SES

Consider This: Minority groups may arise as a consequence of immigration. LO 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

d) TFR

Consider This: Minority groups may arise as a consequence of immigration. LO 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

Module: Children Today: A Worldwide Demographic Profile

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**End of Module Quiz 1.2: Origins: The Rise of a Global and Cultural Species**

EOM Q1.2.1

Which of the following statements best describes the effects of natural selection?

a) Species are eliminated, one by one, over thousands of years, and no new species are developed.

Consider This: When the environment changes, if a species is to survive, it will do so through a process that will enable those genetically best-suited to the new environmental conditions to survive long enough to reproduce. LO 1.4 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

b) Species change little by little across generations, and over a long period of time they can evolve into new species.

c) New species are naturally developed only every 2,000 years, and all previously existing species die out.

Consider This: When the environment changes, if a species is to survive, it will do so through a process that will enable those genetically best-suited to the new environmental conditions to survive long enough to reproduce. LO 1.4 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

d) Species change over short periods of time, and this change occurs roughly every 1,000 years.

Consider This: When the environment changes, if a species is to survive, it will do so through a process that will enable those genetically best-suited to the new environmental conditions to survive long enough to reproduce. LO 1.4 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

Module: Origins: The Rise of a Global and Cultural Species

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.2.2

Question: Unlike earlier hominins, *Homo sapiens* had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) much heavier and thicker bones

Consider This: During the millions of years of evolution that led to Homo sapiens, several characteristics developed that made us distinct from previous hominins and from other primates, such as control of fire. LO 1.4 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

b) a larger brain

c) a slightly smaller brain

Consider This: During the millions of years of evolution that led to Homo sapiens, several characteristics developed that made us distinct from previous hominins and from other primates, such as control of fire. LO 1.4 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

d) a narrower pelvis among females and a larger pelvis among males

Consider This: During the millions of years of evolution that led to Homo sapiens, several characteristics developed that made us distinct from previous hominins and from other primates, such as control of fire. LO 1.4 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

Module: Origins: The Rise of a Global and Cultural Species

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: difficult

EOM Q1.2.3

What was the significance of humans beginning to bury their dead?

a) It allowed human groups to show their tools.

Consider This: Sometimes, art objects were placed in the graves. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

b) It showed a focus on health.

Consider This: Sometimes, art objects were placed in the graves. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

c) It signified a belief in the afterlife.

d) It signified an awareness of impending climate change.

Consider This: Sometimes, art objects were placed in the graves. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Module: Origins: The Rise of a Global and Cultural Species

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.2.4

The dramatic change in the development of the human species that took place during the Upper Paleolithic period was that, for the first time, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) brains got larger

Consider This: Because of this, we have a lot of information for how people lived during this time. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

b) tools were created

Consider This: Because of this, we have a lot of information for how people lived during this time. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

c) civilization developed

d) jaws got larger to eat a wider variety of plants

Consider This: Because of this, we have a lot of information for how people lived during this time. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Module: Origins: The Rise of a Global and Cultural Species

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.2.5

Dr. Jenks is interested in how mate selection is shaped by our evolutionary history. She most likely considers herself a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) biopsychologist

Consider This: Researchers working in this field claim that many characteristics of child development, such as aggressiveness and empathy, are influenced by the history of our species. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

b) developmental psychologist

Consider This: Researchers working in this field claim that many characteristics of child development, such as aggressiveness and empathy, are influenced by the history of our species. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

c) evolutionary psychologist

d) social archeologist

Consider This: Researchers working in this field claim that many characteristics of child development, such as aggressiveness and empathy, are influenced by the history of our species. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

Module: Origins: The Rise of a Global and Cultural Species

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**End of Module Quiz 1.3: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development**

EOM Q1.3.1

Who is considered to be the leader of the child study movement that began in the 1880s?

a) Sigmund Freud

Consider This: He was the first Ph.D. student of the founder of a research laboratory in the United States. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

b) G. Stanley Hall

c) Charles Darwin

Consider This: He was the first Ph.D. student of the founder of a research laboratory in the United States. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

d) William James

Consider This: He was the first Ph.D. student of the founder of a research laboratory in the United States. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Module: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.3.2

Why did G. Stanley Hall advocate for the rough treatment of boys, for example, giving them cold baths and teaching them to box?

a) He felt that girls were being subjected to rougher conditions than boys.

Consider This: Like others, G. Stanley Hall had concerns about how our species experienced life in the past versus their experiences during his time. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

b) He felt the comforts of city life were making boys “too soft.”

c) He felt that boys didn’t need to go to school, but rather needed to be able to fight.

Consider This: Like others, G. Stanley Hall had concerns about how our species experienced life in the past versus their experiences during his time. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

d) He felt that boys would not be able to develop into manhood without this.

Consider This: Like others, G. Stanley Hall had concerns about how our species experienced life in the past versus their experiences during his time. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Module: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.3.3

According to Freud \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the root of mental health problems in his patients was that they seemed to have had life “too easy”

Consider This: Freud viewed the personality as complete by age 6. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

b) during the anal stage children’s sexual desires are focused on their opposite-sex parents

Consider This: Freud viewed the personality as complete by age 6. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

c) everything important in development happens before adulthood

d) the oral stage lasts from about ages 3 to 6

Consider This: Freud viewed the personality as complete by age 6. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Module: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.3.4

Kaley is in the process of being potty-trained. Which stage would Freud say that she is in?

a) phallic stage

Consider This: This stage corresponds to toddlerhood. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

b) latency stage

Consider This: This stage corresponds to toddlerhood. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

c) anal stage

d) genital stage

Consider This: This stage corresponds to toddlerhood. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Module: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.3.5

The oral stage of Freud’s theory corresponds to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) when sexual sensations are concentrated in the anus

Consider This: Individuals derive pleasure from sucking, chewing, and biting during this period. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

b) when sexual sensations become located in the genitals

Consider This: Individuals derive pleasure from sucking, chewing, and biting during this period. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

c) when sexual sensations are concentrated in the mouth

d) a period when the child experiences incestuous desires for the opposite-sex parent

Consider This: Individuals derive pleasure from sucking, chewing, and biting during this period. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Module: The Emergence of a Science of Child Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**End of Module Quiz 1.4: Expansions of the Field of Child Development**

EOM Q1.4.1

Who wrote extensively on adolescence between the 1940s and 1960s advocating for the idea that it is “natural” for adolescents to go through emotional upheaval?

a) Sigmund Freud

Consider This: This individual did not carry out research to support the claims. LO 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

b) Anna Freud

c) G. Stanley Hall

Consider This: This individual did not carry out research to support the claims. LO 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

d) Erik Erikson

Consider This: This individual did not carry out research to support the claims. LO 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

Module: Expansions of the Field of Child Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.4.2

As a prerequisite to a healthy entry into adulthood, Erik Erikson proposed that adolescents must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) resolve the conflict that they have with their parents

Consider This: Erikson was trained as a psychoanalyst in Freud’s circle in Vienna but ended up departing from Freudian theory in important ways. LO 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

b) develop an awareness of who they are

c) resolve inner sexual conflicts

Consider This: Erikson was trained as a psychoanalyst in Freud’s circle in Vienna but ended up departing from Freudian theory in important ways. LO 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

d) engage in conflict with peers

Consider This: Erikson was trained as a psychoanalyst in Freud’s circle in Vienna but ended up departing from Freudian theory in important ways. LO 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

Module: Expansions of the Field of Child Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.4.3

What new life stage reflects the fact that most people in developed countries now take longer to find a stable job and enter marriage and parenthood?

a) emerging adulthood

b) emerging adolescence

Consider This: This period is said to last from about age 18 through the mid-20s. LO 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

c) developing adulthood

Consider This: This period is said to last from about age 18 through the mid-20s. LO 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

d) adjusted adulthood

Consider This: This period is said to last from about age 18 through the mid-20s. LO 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

Module: Expansions of the Field of Child Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.4.4

Which of the following statements regarding emerging adulthood and young people in developing countries is true?

a) For young people in developing countries, emerging adulthood exists only for the wealthier segment of society, mainly the urban middle class.

b) For young people in developing countries, emerging adulthood exists for all segments of society.

Consider This: It may be that a century from now, emerging adulthood will be a normative life stage worldwide. LO 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

c) For young people in developing countries, emerging adulthood exists only for the rural poor.

Consider This: It may be that a century from now, emerging adulthood will be a normative life stage worldwide. LO 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

d) Young people in developing countries do not experience emerging adulthood.

Consider This: It may be that a century from now, emerging adulthood will be a normative life stage worldwide. LO 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

Module: Expansions of the Field of Child Development

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.4.5

The study of development within and across cultures in order to understand both what is universal and what is culturally distinctive is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the cultural-developmental model

b) emerging adulthood

Consider This: This emphasizes that the structure of developmental periods that children experience is profoundly affected by culture. LO 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

c) the conceptual-development model

Consider This: This emphasizes that the structure of developmental periods that children experience is profoundly affected by culture. LO 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

d) psychoanalysis

Consider This: This emphasizes that the structure of developmental periods that children experience is profoundly affected by culture. LO 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

Module: Expansions of the Field of Child Development

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**End of Module Quiz 1.5: The Scientific Method and Research Ethics**

EOM Q1.5.1

A hypothesis refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) developing a research design

Consider This: The researcher would then design a study to test the hypothesis. LO 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

b) creating unbiased questions on a questionnaire

Consider This: The researcher would then design a study to test the hypothesis. LO 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

c) forming a possible answer to a research question

d) choosing a research method

Consider This: The researcher would then design a study to test the hypothesis. LO 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Module: The Scientific Method and Research Ethics

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.5.2

Dr. Kim decided to conduct interviews with middle school children rather than administering questionnaires because she wanted to hear from them in their own words. Interviews are an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) an unbiased sample

Consider This: Interviews, questionnaires, and observations are examples. LO 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

b) confidential responses

Consider This: Interviews, questionnaires, and observations are examples. LO 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

c) a theory

Consider This: Interviews, questionnaires, and observations are examples. LO 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

d) a research measurement

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Module: The Scientific Method and Research Ethics

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.5.3

Shaleen is a student in an introductory psychology class and is participating in a study at her university. Which of the following is likely to happen first?

a) Her demographic data will be analyzed.

Consider This: One standard ethical requirement of human development research is that participants in any scientific study are supposed to be presented with this before they participate. LO 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

b) She will be debriefed so that she can decide whether she wants to participate.

Consider This: One standard ethical requirement of human development research is that participants in any scientific study are supposed to be presented with this before they participate. LO 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

c) She will sign a consent form.

d) She will answer questions in a questionnaire booklet.

Consider This: One standard ethical requirement of human development research is that participants in any scientific study are supposed to be presented with this before they participate. LO 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

Module: The Scientific Method and Research Ethics

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.5.4

When Dr. McIntyre conducted his research with elementary and middle school students, rather than having a space for a name, students were asked to come up with a password and write it at the top of their questionnaire packet. This was done to ensure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) debriefing of participants

Consider This: Researchers are ethically required to take steps to ensure that all information provided by participants in human development research is protected. LO 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

b) informed consent

Consider This: Researchers are ethically required to take steps to ensure that all information provided by participants in human development research is protected. LO 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

c) confidentiality

d) generalizability of the findings

Consider This: Researchers are ethically required to take steps to ensure that all information provided by participants in human development research is protected. LO 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

Module: The Scientific Method and Research Ethics

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.5.5

Even though Dr. Hernandez is not administering drugs but merely asking adolescents questions about various drugs, she still needs to submit her proposal to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prevent potential ethical violations.

a) grants and standards board

Consider This: To prevent ethical violations, most institutions that sponsor research, such as universities and research institutes, require proposals for research to be approved. LO 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

b) institutional review board

c) international standards board

Consider This: To prevent ethical violations, most institutions that sponsor research, such as universities and research institutes, require proposals for research to be approved. LO 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

d) university research screening board

Consider This: To prevent ethical violations, most institutions that sponsor research, such as universities and research institutes, require proposals for research to be approved. LO 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

Module: The Scientific Method and Research Ethics

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**End of Module Quiz 1.6: Research Measures and Designs in Child Development**

EOM Q1.6.1

Data that are collected in numerical form are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data.

a) qualitative

Consider This: Mean ratings are an example of these data. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

b) reliable

Consider This: Mean ratings are an example of these data. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

c) quantitative

d) open-question

Consider This: Mean ratings are an example of these data. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Module: Research Measures and Designs in Child Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.6.2

Interviews provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data.

a) qualitative

b) observational

Consider This: Participants answer questions asked directly by the researcher in an interview. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

c) quantitative

Consider This: Participants answer questions asked directly by the researcher in an interview. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

d) questionnaire

Consider This: Participants answer questions asked directly by the researcher in an interview. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Module: Research Measures and Designs in Child Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.6.3

Dr. Bellanca is designing a study to measure the effect of a friendship intervention on bullying in middle school. Group A receives extra classes in an unrelated topic, Group B receives extra classes on friendship once a month, and Group C receives extra classes on friendship once a week. She hypothesizes that Group C will show the greatest reduction in bullying. What is the independent variable in this study?

a) the age of the children

Consider This: The independent variable is what the researcher manipulates. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

b) the reduction in bullying

Consider This: The independent variable is what the researcher manipulates. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

c) the frequency of the intervention

d) the number of students who take part in the intervention

Consider This: The independent variable is what the researcher manipulates. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

Module: Research Measures and Designs in Child Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.6.4

Which method allows researchers to learn how people behave in their daily lives, but requires a great deal of time, commitment, and sacrifice by researchers who must give up their own lives for a period of time to live among the people whose lives they wish to understand?

a) natural experiment

Consider This: In this method, the researcher is likely to form relationships with the people being studied. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

b) ethnographic research

c) intervention

Consider This: In this method, the researcher is likely to form relationships with the people being studied. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

d) case study

Consider This: In this method, the researcher is likely to form relationships with the people being studied. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

Module: Research Measures and Designs in Child Development

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.6.5

What is a disadvantage of longitudinal research?

a) People are likely to drop out, so the sample size can be greatly reduced.

b) It is relatively cheap, so other researchers don’t take it seriously.

Consider This: Longitudinal research follows the same participants over a length of time. LO 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

c) Over time people change, which makes it difficult to obtain valid data.

Consider This: Longitudinal research follows the same participants over a length of time. LO 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

d) With so much data, it is difficult to see trends over time within participants.

Consider This: Longitudinal research follows the same participants over a length of time. LO 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

Module: Research Measures and Designs in Child Development

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**End of Module Quiz 1.7: Two Central Purposes of Child Development Research**

EOM Q1.7.1

Child development researchers have aimed to generate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledge. This means that they have sought to provide universal descriptions, predictions, and explanations of child development.

a) sociocultural

Consider This: An example is research that found all babies are what we might call “universal listeners” because they have a remarkable ability to perceive speech sounds in all of the world’s languages. LO 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

b) idiographic

Consider This: An example is research that found all babies are what we might call “universal listeners” because they have a remarkable ability to perceive speech sounds in all of the world’s languages. LO 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

c) nomothetic

d) quantitative

Consider This: An example is research that found all babies are what we might call “universal listeners” because they have a remarkable ability to perceive speech sounds in all of the world’s languages. LO 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

Module: Two Central Purposes of Child Development Research

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.7.2

Which type of research addresses ways in which individuals are unique?

a) sociocultural

Consider This: An example is Darwin’s study of his son. LO 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

b) idiographic

c) nomothetic

Consider This: An example is Darwin’s study of his son. LO 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

d) quantitative

Consider This: An example is Darwin’s study of his son. LO 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

Module: Two Central Purposes of Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.7.3

Dr. Robertson is exploring the differences between Mexican-American and Cuban-American parenting styles. He is engaging in which type of research?

a) nomothetic

Consider This: This research focuses on cultural and social groups. LO 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

b) idiographic

Consider This: This research focuses on cultural and social groups. LO 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

c) sociocultural

d) quantitative

Consider This: This research focuses on cultural and social groups. LO 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

Module: Two Central Purposes of Child Development Research

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.7.4

Which of the following statements regarding child development research is true?

a) Child development research is only useful for parenting and schools.

Consider This: The field of child development aims to have its findings translated into practices and policies that will improve the lives of children. LO 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

b) Child development research cannot be applied to businesses.

Consider This: The field of child development aims to have its findings translated into practices and policies that will improve the lives of children. LO 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

c) Child development research has applications across a large array of contexts.

d) Child development research is helpful for health care and schools but no other organizations.

Consider This: The field of child development aims to have its findings translated into practices and policies that will improve the lives of children. LO 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

Module: Two Central Purposes of Child Development Research

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.7.5

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the increasing connections between different parts of the world in trade, travel, and migrations.

a) Globalization

b) Socioculturalism

Consider This: Communication is a component as well. LO 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

c) Immigration

Consider This: Communication is a component as well. LO 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

d) Idiographic

Consider This: Communication is a component as well. LO 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

Module: Two Central Purposes of Child Development Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**End of Chapter Quiz: Child Development Today: Who, How, and Why**

EOC Q1.1

Developing countries tend to have fertility rates that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whereas developed countries tend to have fertility rates that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) higher than 6.5; lower than 1

Consider This: Developing countries have fertility rates higher than the replacement rates, whereas developed countries have the opposite. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

b) lower than 2.1; higher than 2.5

Consider This: Developing countries have fertility rates higher than the replacement rates, whereas developed countries have the opposite. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

c) lower than 1.2; higher than 10

Consider This: Developing countries have fertility rates higher than the replacement rates, whereas developed countries have the opposite. LO 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

d) higher than 2.1; lower than 2.1

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the nature of the “global demographic divide” between developing and developed countries, and explain why the United States is following a different demographic path from other developed countries.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.2

Which of the following statements about education worldwide is true?

a) Almost all children around the world attend primary school, but less than half attend secondary school.

Consider This: there is a contrast between rich and poor countries in regards to education. LO 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

b) In developed countries, about half of all children obtain primary and secondary education; in developing countries, about 30% attend primary school and secondary school.

Consider This: there is a contrast between rich and poor countries in regards to education. LO 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

c) In developed countries, almost all children obtain primary and secondary education; in developing countries, about 80% complete primary school and 50% attend secondary school.

d) In developed countries, about 70% of all children obtain primary and secondary education; in developing countries, about 10% attend primary school and secondary school.

Consider This: there is a contrast between rich and poor countries in regards to education. LO 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish between children in developing countries and developed countries in terms of income, education, and cultural values.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.3

Which of the following statements about minority and majority cultures within countries of the world is true?

a) Minority cultures often consist of the intellectual elite.

Consider This: A key difference between majority and minority cultures pertains to access to political and economic power. LO 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

b) Majority cultures are defined as the largest ethnic group.

Consider This: A key difference between majority and minority cultures pertains to access to political and economic power. LO 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

c) Majority cultures set most of the norms and standards.

d) Minority cultures comprise the top 5% of wealthy individuals.

Consider This: A key difference between majority and minority cultures pertains to access to political and economic power. LO 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain why socioeconomic status (SES), gender, and ethnicity are important aspects of child development within countries.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.4

Why are *Homo sapiens* born at an earlier stage of brain development than other great ape species?

a) to allow for bipedalism

Consider This: The human infant’s brain is merely 25% of adult size at birth. LO 1.4 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

b) to allow for the development of larger teeth

Consider This: The human infant’s brain is merely 25% of adult size at birth. LO 1.4 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

c) to allow for a larger pelvis

Consider This: The human infant’s brain is merely 25% of adult size at birth. LO 1.4 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

d) to allow for bigger brain-brained babies to be born

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the evolution of characteristics that make modern humans distinct from other primate species.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.5

What happened to animals during the Upper Paleolithic period?

a) The mammoth was used for its wool for clothing.

Consider This: As the climate changed, many animals that were hunted during the Upper Paleolithic period became extinct. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

b) Animals were domesticated for companionship.

Consider This: As the climate changed, many animals that were hunted during the Upper Paleolithic period became extinct. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

c) The mammoth and woolly rhinoceros became domesticated.

Consider This: As the climate changed, many animals that were hunted during the Upper Paleolithic period became extinct. LO 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

d) Some animals were domesticated as a food source.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the major changes in human cultures since the Upper Paleolithic period.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.6

Which of the following statements is true?

a) Biologically, humans have changed very little since the origin of *Homo sapiens*, but how we have lived has changed in astonishing ways.

b) Biologically, humans have changed drastically since the origin of *Homo sapiens*, but how we have lived has not changed.

Consider This: Once we developed the large brain that is the most distinctive characteristic of our species, we became capable of altering our environments. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

c) Biologically, humans have changed drastically since the origin of *Homo sapiens*, and how we have lived has changed in astonishing ways.

Consider This: Once we developed the large brain that is the most distinctive characteristic of our species, we became capable of altering our environments. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

d) Biologically, humans have changed very little since the origin of *Homo sapiens*, and how we have lived also has not changed.

Consider This: Once we developed the large brain that is the most distinctive characteristic of our species, we became capable of altering our environments. LO 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Apply information about human evolution to how child development takes place today.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.7

When was the child study movement organized?

a) in the mid-1700s

Consider This: The establishment of research laboratories by Wilhelm Wundt in Germany and William James in the United States around 1880 is widely viewed as the start of psychology. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

b) in the late 1800s

c) during the 1950s

Consider This: The establishment of research laboratories by Wilhelm Wundt in Germany and William James in the United States around 1880 is widely viewed as the start of psychology. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

d) during the 1930s

Consider This: The establishment of research laboratories by Wilhelm Wundt in Germany and William James in the United States around 1880 is widely viewed as the start of psychology. LO 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.7 Provide reasons why the field of child development primarily focused on younger children until about the mid-20th century.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.8

What factors may explain why scholars have moved adolescence forward chronologically?

a) a decline in the average age of menarche and secondary school attendance

Consider This: Today’s scholars consider the transition into adolescence to begin at about age 10, and the transition out of adolescence to occur in the late teens. LO 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

b) an increase in the average age of menarche and decline in secondary school attendance

Consider This: Today’s scholars consider the transition into adolescence to begin at about age 10, and the transition out of adolescence to occur in the late teens. LO 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

c) a decline in the average age of menarche and an increase in secondary school attendance

d) an increase in the average age of menarche and secondary school attendance

Consider This: Today’s scholars consider the transition into adolescence to begin at about age 10, and the transition out of adolescence to occur in the late teens. LO 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.8 Specify when the field of child development began to address adolescence in a notable way, and explain why the age range that Hall had designated for adolescence has been moved downward by contemporary researchers.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.9

Which of the following statements about tertiary education in the United States is true?

a) The United States continues to be the vanguard for tertiary education among developed nations.

Consider This: In most of Europe, tertiary education is free or costs little; in northern European countries, the government also gives students a monthly stipend for living expenses. LO 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

b) Data show that people do not need tertiary education to earn higher incomes in the United States.

Consider This: In most of Europe, tertiary education is free or costs little; in northern European countries, the government also gives students a monthly stipend for living expenses. LO 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

c) American college graduation rates have grown at nearly the slowest rate among developed countries.

d) The graduation rate for tertiary education in the United States has grown faster than other developed countries since 1995.

Consider This: In most of Europe, tertiary education is free or costs little; in northern European countries, the government also gives students a monthly stipend for living expenses. LO 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain why the field of child development has recently expanded to encompass emerging adulthood.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.10

Which model can be used to explain how childhood is profoundly influenced by culture?

a) emerging adulthood model

Consider This: This model emphasizes the importance of research into child develop across diverse cultures. LO 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

b) evolutionary psychology

Consider This: This model emphasizes the importance of research into child develop across diverse cultures. LO 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

c) biomedical model

Consider This: This model emphasizes the importance of research into child develop across diverse cultures. LO 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

d) cultural-developmental model

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the cultural-developmental model that will provide the structure for this text.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.11

What is the difference between a sample and a population?

a) A sample provides reliability in research whereas a population provides validity.

Consider This: The goal of the sample is to choose a representative group. LO 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

b) The sample represents the entire category of people of interest in the study and the population is the group in the study.

Consider This: The goal of the sample is to choose a representative group. LO 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

c) A sample is the group in the study and the population is the entire category of people of interest in the study.

d) The sample and the population are synonyms.

Consider This: The goal of the sample is to choose a representative group. LO 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.11 Recall the five steps of the scientific method.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.12

Nathan has completed his participation in a study and is listening to the researcher describing the true purpose of the research. What is this step called?

a) informed consent

Consider This: According to ethics guidelines, this step must come after the participant has completed the research. LO 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

b) debriefing

c) deception

Consider This: According to ethics guidelines, this step must come after the participant has completed the research. LO 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

d) conservation

Consider This: According to ethics guidelines, this step must come after the participant has completed the research. LO 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Identify some key ethical standards for child development research.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.13

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ observation takes place in a laboratory setting, whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ observation takes place in the natural environment.

a) Unstructured; naturalistic

Consider This: Studies using this kind of measurement involve observing people and recording their behavior either on video or through written records. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

b) Qualitative; quantitative

Consider This: Studies using this kind of measurement involve observing people and recording their behavior either on video or through written records. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

c) Structured; naturalistic

d) Structured; environmental

Consider This: Studies using this kind of measurement involve observing people and recording their behavior either on video or through written records. LO 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.13 Summarize the main measurements used in research on child development.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.14

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are programs intended to change the attitudes or behavior of the participants.

a) Observations

Consider This: For example, a variety of programs have been developed to prevent adolescents from starting to smoke cigarettes by promoting critical thinking about cigarette advertising or by attempting to change attitudes associating smoking with peer acceptance. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

b) Interventions

c) Child development models

Consider This: For example, a variety of programs have been developed to prevent adolescents from starting to smoke cigarettes by promoting critical thinking about cigarette advertising or by attempting to change attitudes associating smoking with peer acceptance. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

d) Interviews

Consider This: For example, a variety of programs have been developed to prevent adolescents from starting to smoke cigarettes by promoting critical thinking about cigarette advertising or by attempting to change attitudes associating smoking with peer acceptance. LO 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.14 Distinguish between different types of research designs.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.15

Which research design uses data with people of different ages collected a single point in time?

a) cross-sectional

b) longitudinal

Consider This: This is the most common developmental research design. LO 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

c) survey

Consider This: This is the most common developmental research design. LO 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

d) case study

Consider This: This is the most common developmental research design. LO 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.15 Describe the two major types of research designs used in research on child development.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.16

Which type of research often uses the case study?

a) nomothetic

Consider This: This research is aimed at providing knowledge of individual development. LO 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

b) idiographic

c) sociocultural

Consider This: This research is aimed at providing knowledge of individual development. LO 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

d) quantitative

Consider This: This research is aimed at providing knowledge of individual development. LO 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.16 Name and define the three general levels at which child development contributes knowledge.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.17

Fresh Empire is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a mandate that all people up to age 30 must have health insurance

Consider This: This is run by the Food and Drug Administration. LO 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

b) a campaign designed to prevent and reduce tobacco use

c) an initiative to reduce HIV around the world

Consider This: This is run by the Food and Drug Administration. LO 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

d) a scholarship to encourage multicultural youth to attend college

Consider This: This is run by the Food and Drug Administration. LO 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.17 Give examples of how scientific knowledge can be applied across contexts to improve children’s lives.

Module: Child Development Today: Who, When, and Why

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate