# *Developing Person Through Childhood and Adolescence 12th edition Berger Test Bank*

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

**Chapter 01: True/False**

1. The science of human development examines how, but not why, people change over time.
   a. True
   b. False

*ANSWER:* False

2. The purpose of the scientific method is to conduct research that will only support researchers' hypotheses.
   a. True
   b. False

*ANSWER:* False

3. A research question becomes a proven theory when it is stated as a prediction that can be tested.
   a. True
   b. False

*ANSWER:* False

4. The conclusions of a scientific study are based on whether the evidence supports or refutes the hypothesis.
   a. True
   b. False

*ANSWER:* True

5. If Dr. Hall conducts a study in the exact same way that Dr. Jeeves did but uses different participants, Dr. Hall is demonstrating replication.
   a. True
   b. False

*ANSWER:* True

6. Listening to classical music aids cognitive development in infants.
   a. True
   b. False

*ANSWER:* False

7. Nature is more important than nurture in how a trait or behavior is expressed.
   a. True
   b. False

*ANSWER:* False

8. The influence of nurture begins at conception.
   a. True
   b. False

*ANSWER:* True

9. Since starting school Sam had struggled with math. His teacher offered to help him with math after school.

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**Chapter 01: True/False**

Now Sam does well on his math assignments. The example of Sam's teacher helping Sam with math to improve his math ability is an example of how nature can influence development.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

10. Today, developmental science studies mostly young children and adolescents.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

11. Continuous change occurs rapidly and dramatically.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

12. The term *plasticity* refers to how a person's development is completely determined by the environment.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

13. Most periods of development are critical periods.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

14. Within the context of Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, a person's immediate surroundings, such as family or peer group, are part of the macrosystems level.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

15. Individuals in the same cohort are exposed to the same values, events, technologies, and culture of the era.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

16. The term *cohort* refers to individuals born in the same geographical region and within the same social class.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

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**Chapter 01: True/False**

17. Socioeconomic status is also called social class.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* True

18. Culture refers to a system of shared beliefs, conventions, norms, behaviors, and expectations.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* True

19. Social capital comes from the family.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* False

20. Intersectionality focuses attention on power differences between groups.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* True

21. At first, cold parenting on behalf of fathers was blamed for a child developing autism.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* False

22. The difference-equals-deficit error may lead people to believe that their nation or culture is better than others.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* True

23. Race and ethnicity are the same thing.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* False

24. Scientists believe that race is genetic.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* False

25. Miguel worked in the fields and did not learn how to read or write until he entered school at age 13. It will

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**Chapter 01: True/False**

take him longer to learn to read at age 13 than it would have when he was younger.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

26. A positive correlation between how long parents stay when dropping off their children at day care and how long it takes their children to become engaged in the toys and their friends means that longer parental lingering is associated with longer delay in engagement by the children.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

27. Developmental researchers agree that nature is much more important than nurture in determining psychological outcomes such as intelligence and personality.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

28. According to the dynamic-systems approach, human development is a static process.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

29. Friends Jill and Susan both experienced poverty as children. In addition, they were raised by single parents and went to a poor quality school. By the time they were in late adolescence, Jill had dropped out of school and had two children. Susan, in contrast, was academically ranked number one in her graduating class and had a full academic scholarship to Harvard. This example illustrates the concept of differential susceptibility.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

30. The main advantage of scientific observation as a research method is that it allows the scientist to determine cause and effect.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

31. In an experiment, the group receiving the special treatment is referred to as the comparison group.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

32. The purpose of a survey is to allow a researcher to collect data quickly from a large population.

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**Chapter 01: True/False**

a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* True

33. One problem with the data from surveys is that participants may not tell the truth.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* True

34. Dr. Tucker wanted to learn how aggression changes across development. He designed a study in which he assessed aggression among 100 children who were 3 years old and then reassessed aggression among these individuals every three years until the participants were 21 years old. Dr. Tucker's research design was cross-sectional.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* False

35. In longitudinal research, the same people are measured at multiple assessment points over a period of time.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* True

36. Cross-sequential research is a combination of a cross-sectional approach and a longitudinal approach.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* True

37. When two variables are not connected, the correlation between them is zero.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* True

38. Most research conducted on humans cannot begin without the approval of the Institutional Review Board.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* True

39. Qualitative research is harder to replicate than quantitative research.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* True

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**Chapter 01: True/False**

40. A volunteer showed up to participate in Dr. Allen's research study. Dr. Allen failed to inform the volunteer that her participation was voluntary. Dr. Allen was being ethical in conducting the study, as sharing with the volunteer that research participation is voluntary is not part of informed consent.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

## Chapter 01: Fill-In-The-Blank

1. The science of human development seeks to understand _____ people—all kinds of people, everywhere, of every age—change over time.
*ANSWER:* how and why

2. In order to minimize subjective opinions and personal biases when conducting research, it is important to employ the _____ method.
*ANSWER:* scientific

3. A hypothesis is a specific prediction that can be _____ with empirical evidence.
*ANSWER:* tested (evaluated) (examined)

4. Empirical evidence is used to _____.
*ANSWER:* test a hypothesis

5. In scientific research, repeating a study with different participants is known as _____.
*ANSWER:* replication

6. The term that refers to the traits inherited at conception is _____.
*ANSWER:* nature

7. Tim told his friend that he is tall because he inherited "tall" genes from his dad. Tim was claiming that _____ was responsible for his height.
*ANSWER:* nature

8. _____ refers to environmental influences on development, beginning with the health, diet, and stress of the future person's mother at conception, and continuing life-long, including experiences in the family, school, community, and nation.
*ANSWER:* Nurture

9. The combination of all environmental influences that affect a developing person is called _____.
*ANSWER:* nurture

10. Gradual change represents _____ in development.
*ANSWER:* continuity

11. A _____ period of development is a time in which something *must* or *must not* occur to ensure normal development.
*ANSWER:* critical

12. A _____ period of development is a time in which a particular development occurs easily.
*ANSWER:* sensitive

13. Thalidomide only caused birth defects if a pregnant woman ingested the drug during the _____ period of prenatal development.
*ANSWER:* critical

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**Chapter 01: Fill-In-The-Blank**

14. Tanner's friends do well in school, but Tanner has never really done well in school. They decide to meet once a week to study, and soon Tanner is doing better in school. Within the ecological-systems perspective, the influence of Tanner's friends on Tanner's school performance comes from the _____.
*ANSWER:* microsystem

15. A(n) _____ is a group of people born at about the same time that experience the same historical events and cultural shifts.
*ANSWER:* cohort

16. A person's income and level of education is part of his or her _____ status.
*ANSWER:* socioeconomic

17. The system of shared ideas, beliefs, and patterns of behavior is known as _____.
*ANSWER:* culture

18. Two people from different cultures may value the need for achievement or success differently because of the _____ of each culture.
*ANSWER:* norms (social constructions)

19. The support that families provide for each other is called _____.
*ANSWER:* family capital

20. The human tendency to assume that people unlike us are inferior is called the _____ error.
*ANSWER:* difference-equals-deficit

21. People of a specific _____ group share certain attributes such as national origin, religion, and language.
*ANSWER:* ethnic

22. Our text suggests that the word _____ is a social construction that should be eliminated from our scientific vocabulary.
*ANSWER:* race

23. Development is divided into three domains: biosocial, _____, and psychosocial.
*ANSWER:* cognitive

24. In academia, public health, and business, the _____ is the tendency of each discipline and organization to communicate only with others in the same discipline or organization.
*ANSWER:* silo effect

25. Autism was not recognized as distinct from _____ until around 1940.
*ANSWER:* schizophrenia

26. Human traits can be molded, and yet people maintain a certain durability of identity. This indicates that development is _____.

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**Chapter 01: Fill-In-The-Blank**

*ANSWER:* plastic

27. The approach called _____ refers to the idea that human development is an ongoing and ever-changing interaction.
*ANSWER:* dynamic systems

28. The changing social attitudes regarding marijuana use over time demonstrate _____.
*ANSWER:* plasticity

29. _____ observation requires researchers to record behaviors systematically and objectively.
*ANSWER:* Scientific

30. Dr. Clady counts how many times an infant kicks her legs when lying on her back in her crib. Dr. Clady is using the method of _____.
*ANSWER:* scientific observation

31. Researchers who want to establish that one variable causes another must use a research design called a(n) _____.
*ANSWER:* experiment

32. Differences between the experimental group and the _____ group are examined in experiments.
*ANSWER:* comparison (control)

33. A(n) _____ is a quick way to collect data from a large number of people.
*ANSWER:* survey

34. Dr. Paul is curious whether a tendency toward aggression changes with age. He gathers a group of 5-year-old children and administers a test to assess their aggressive tendencies. He then retests the children when they are 10 years old and again when they are 15 years old. This type of research is known as _____.
*ANSWER:* longitudinal

35. Cross-sequential research can be thought of as a mix between a cross-sectional design and a(n) _____ design.
*ANSWER:* longitudinal

36. As children get older, they tend to sleep fewer hours. This relationship is an example of a(n) _____ correlation.
*ANSWER:* negative

37. _____ research data can be categorized, ranked, or numbered.
*ANSWER:* Quantitative

38. Research that asks open-ended questions is known as _____.
*ANSWER:* qualitative

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**Chapter 01: Fill-In-The-Blank**

39. The Institutional Review Board (IRB) determines whether a research project follows certain _____ guidelines.
*ANSWER:* ethical (ethics)

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

## Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

1. What does the science of human development seek to understand?
   a. the meaning of life
   b. theories that have not been subjected to scientific testing
   c. the works of Freud, Piaget, and Erikson
   d. how and why people change over time

*ANSWER:* d

2. The fact that the study of development depends on theories, data, analysis, critical thinking, and sound methodology demonstrate the emphasis on _____.
   a. science
   b. a multidisciplinary approach
   c. hypotheses
   d. assumptions

*ANSWER:* a

3. Dr. Furth is curious about whether a specific brain chemical can be suppressed if a patient is given a large dose of vitamin E. Dr. Furth's question demonstrates the _____ step in the scientific method.
   a. first
   b. second
   c. third
   d. fourth

*ANSWER:* a

4. Dr. Hernandez predicts that a certain drug will help patients with schizophrenia. Her prediction is called _____.
   a. a conclusion
   b. empirical evidence
   c. a hypothesis
   d. a result

*ANSWER:* c

5. Professor Davidson conducted an experiment to determine whether 400 mg of a certain drug would help patients with schizophrenia. By designing and conducting this experiment, the researcher _____.
   a. drew conclusions
   b. demonstrated proof
   c. tested the hypothesis
   d. confirmed the results

*ANSWER:* c

6. Dr. Henderson is curious to know more about how children develop over time. To avoid relying on opinion or personal bias, Dr. Henderson should _____.
   a. use the scientific method to collect data and establish facts

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

b. have the children undergo psychoanalysis
c. talk with many children's parents
d. read Dr. Spock's book, *Baby and Child Care*

*ANSWER:* a

7. What does the first step in the scientific method entail?
a. posing a question
b. conducting research
c. supporting or refuting a hypothesis
d. developing a hypothesis

*ANSWER:* a

8. The second step in the scientific method involves _____.
a. posing a question
b. conducting research
c. developing a hypothesis
d. sharing the results

*ANSWER:* c

9. The third step in the scientific method involves _____.
a. posing a question
b. conducting research
c. sharing the results
d. developing a hypothesis

*ANSWER:* b

10. The fourth step in the scientific method involves _____.
a. posing a question
b. conducting research
c. developing a hypothesis
d. supporting or refuting a hypothesis

*ANSWER:* d

11. Empirical evidence can be based on which of the following?
a. theories and speculation
b. observation, experience, or experiment
c. inferences rooted in personal biases
d. opinions generated by several groups of people

*ANSWER:* b

12. After posing a question, a researcher using the scientific method _____.

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

a. draws conclusions
b. runs an experiment
c. selects a group of participants
d. develops a hypothesis

*ANSWER:* d

13. The final step in the five steps of the scientific method is to _____.
a. test a hypothesis
b. pose a question
c. conduct research
d. report the results

*ANSWER:* d

14. What is a researcher's first step when designing a research study on children's language acquisition?
a. recruit children and their parents as participants in the study
b. develop a hypothesis on the way language is acquired in children
c. pose a research question about language acquisition
d. draw conclusions on the way children acquire language

*ANSWER:* c

15. A hypothesis is a(n) _____.
a. experiment
b. prediction that can be tested
c. conclusion drawn from research
d. replication of a scientific study

*ANSWER:* b

16. About how often are data falsified in science?
a. 1 in 100 reports
b. 1 in 1,000 reports
c. 1 in 2,000 reports
d. 1 in 5,000 reports

*ANSWER:* d

17. What is replication of a study?
a. the repetition of a study using different participants
b. the repetition of a study using the same participants
c. designing a new study based on information from a previous study
d. designing a new study using new ideas and information

*ANSWER:* a

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

18. Dr. Kong conducts a study in which he finds that smoking is correlated with an increased risk of high blood pressure. He publishes his results, and Dr. Meco reads the report about the study. Then Dr. Meco does the same study using different participants in another city. Dr. Meco's work is an example of _____.

a. scientific controversy
b. replication
c. ethics
d. observation

*ANSWER:* b

19. Dr. Seldor does a study in which she finds that alcohol consumption is correlated with an increased risk of diabetes. She publishes her results, and Dr. Al-Jaher reads the report about the study. Then Dr. Al-Jaher does the same study using different participants in another nation. Dr. Al-Jaher's work is an example of _____.

a. scientific controversy
b. replication
c. empirical evidence
d. a hypothesis

*ANSWER:* b

20. Parents who spend a great deal of time and money trying to find the best school for their children believe in the importance of _____ as it relates to development.

a. nurture
b. replication
c. nature
d. classical conditioning

*ANSWER:* a

21. The term for all of the environmental influences that affect development after conception is _____.

a. proteins
b. nurture
c. nature
d. amino acids

*ANSWER:* b

22. In the science of human development, "nature" refers to _____.

a. the genes that people inherit
b. environmental influences
c. patterns of development
d. developmental differences

*ANSWER:* a

23. In the science of human development, "nurture" refers to _____.

a. universal traits

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

b. biological traits
c. environmental influences
d. unique traits

*ANSWER:* c

24. Most developmental psychologists believe that development is the result of _____.
a. nature and nurture acting separately
b. primarily nature
c. nature and nurture acting together
d. primarily nurture

*ANSWER:* c

25. Dr. Towne believes that heredity is primarily responsible for personality traits. Dr. West believes that environmental influences are primarily responsible for personality traits. They are on different sides of the _____ debate.
a. nature versus nurture
b. intelligent design versus evolution
c. genes versus development
d. traits versus conditioning

*ANSWER:* a

26. Susie, who is 5 years old, is the tallest person in her kindergarten class. When her teacher asked her how she got so tall, Susie said proudly, "My mom and dad are tall, and I eat good food!" Susie's statement reflects that she understands that human development comes from _____.
a. heredity
b. the environment
c. learning
d. environment and heredity combined

*ANSWER:* d

27. Which is an example of the influence of nature?
a. having a mother who smoked during pregnancy
b. having the gene for epilepsy
c. eating a healthy diet
d. living in a loud neighborhood

*ANSWER:* b

28. The impact of any good or bad experience depends on _____.
a. nature
b. nurture
c. nature and nurture

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

d. neither nature nor nurture

*ANSWER:* d

29. Brooke and her half-brother Colton were raised in an impoverished home, where they were often left home alone while both parents worked more than one minimum-wage job to support the family. Despite this upbringing, Brooke has developed into a happy, healthy adult, while Colton has developed into a depressed alcoholic. Even though they shared an upbringing, their different outcomes indicate that they had _____.

a. epigenetics
b. differential susceptibility
c. different nurture
d. different environments

*ANSWER:* b

30. Even though Aaron eats well and exercises regularly, by age 70 he developed type 2 diabetes. Clement, on the other hand, eats fast food regularly and rarely exercises. At 70 years of age, his blood sugar levels remain in the normal range. What might account for the differences in their outcomes?

a. differential susceptibility
b. cultural differences
c. sex differences
d. cohort differences

*ANSWER:* a

31. Differential susceptibility means that certain people have genes that _____.

a. make them more vulnerable to particular experiences
b. contribute similarly to a specific developmental outcome
c. do not impact development within the context of particular experiences
d. have an unknown impact on individuals

*ANSWER:* a

32. When change occurs rapidly and dramatically, it is said to be _____.

a. discontinuous
b. continuous
c. nature
d. nurture

*ANSWER:* a

33. When change is gradual, it is said to be _____.

a. discontinuous
b. continuous
c. nature
d. nurture

*ANSWER:* b

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

34. By the age of 1, most babies raised in English-speaking households have lost the ability to distinguish the sounds of the two Ts in the Hindi language. This loss of ability that accompanies increasing ability illustrates the concept that development is _____.

a. multidirectional
b. multicontextual
c. multicultural
d. multidisciplinary

*ANSWER:* a

35. The human fetus develops fingers and toes between 28 and 54 days after conception but cannot develop fingers and toes before or after that time. This is an example of _____.

a. a sensitive period
b. a critical period
c. discontinuity
d. continuity

*ANSWER:* b

36. Which example clearly illustrates a critical period?

a. a child learning to walk
b. a child learning a second language before age 4
c. a fetus developing fingers and toes between 28 and 54 days in utero
d. a child learning to ride a bike between 5 and 6 years of age

*ANSWER:* c

37. Which example clearly illustrates a sensitive period?

a. a child being born blind
b. an egg being fertilized
c. a fetus developing fingers and toes
d. a child learning to speak a second language

*ANSWER:* d

38. Between 1957 and 1961, many pregnant women took thalidomide to alleviate morning sickness; this drug disrupted a(n) _____ period of prenatal development.

a. sensitive
b. critical
c. early
d. late

*ANSWER:* b

39. During her pregnancy, a woman in Honduras worked in a field that had been treated with pesticides. When her son was born, she was horrified to find that he had no limbs. Her pesticide exposure must have occurred

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

during a(n) _____ period of prenatal development.

a. critical
b. early
c. late
d. sensitive

*ANSWER:* a

40. Bobby was not taught to read until he was an adolescent. When he did learn to read, it was much harder for him to learn, and it took him longer to learn to read than it would have during his early- to middle-childhood years. Bobby had a hard time learning to read because he did not learn to do so during the _____ period.

a. critical
b. early
c. late
d. sensitive

*ANSWER:* d

41. Which developmentalist was the first to emphasize the role of context on development?

a. Vygotsky
b. Piaget
c. Bronfenbrenner
d. Skinner

*ANSWER:* c

42. Which term is associated with Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach?

a. mastosystems
b. microsystems
c. extrasystems
d. intrasystems

*ANSWER:* b

43. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, the _____ refers to the interactions among systems.

a. macrosystem
b. exosystem
c. microsystem
d. mesosystem

*ANSWER:* d

44. What term did Bronfenbrenner use to describe the impact of the specific time in history on a person's development?

a. macrosystem
b. exosystem

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

c. microsystem
d. chronosystem

*ANSWER:* d

45. Dorothy was born during the Great Depression. Within the context of the ecological-systems approach, knowing this fact allows one to know about her _____.
a. chronosystem
b. exosystem
c. microsystem
d. macrosystem

*ANSWER:* a

46. Dwayne was born to a single mother living in Chicago. Within the context of the ecological-systems approach, knowing this fact allows one to know something about his _____.
a. chronosystem
b. exosystem
c. microsystem
d. macrosystem

*ANSWER:* c

47. Dr. Kilbey is studying the impact of exosystems on human development. Which of these would she be most interested in examining?
a. cultural values and economic processes
b. family and peer groups
c. medical centers and religious institutions
d. the development of the skeletal structure in children

*ANSWER:* c

48. The ecological-systems approach was proposed by _____.
a. Maslow
b. Baltes and Baltes
c. Bronfenbrenner
d. Skinner

*ANSWER:* c

49. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems model, a hospital in the community is an example of which system?
a. the ecosystem
b. the microsystem
c. the health-care system
d. the exosystem

*ANSWER:* d

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

50. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems model, family and peers are part of a person's _____.
    a. microsystem
    b. exosystem
    c. macrosystem
    d. social system

*ANSWER:* a

51. A person's macrosystem includes _____.
    a. political processes
    b. the peer group
    c. school and church
    d. their historical setting

*ANSWER:* a

52. Within Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, he called the historical context that affects other systems the _____.
    a. ecosystem
    b. chronosystem
    c. mesosystem
    d. macrosystem

*ANSWER:* b

53. Bettie belongs to one cohort; Zahara belongs to another. The only required difference between these two women is _____.
    a. membership in community groups
    b. socioeconomic status
    c. age
    d. ethnic or racial group

*ANSWER:* c

54. High school classmates are part of the same _____.
    a. social construction
    b. network
    c. socioeconomic status
    d. cohort

*ANSWER:* d

55. The people in which of the following groups can be defined as members of the same cohort?
    a. women who are pilots
    b. men with learning disabilities
    c. citizens of the United States

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

d. current middle school students

*ANSWER:* d

56. All of the microorganisms within a person are called the _____.
a. microbiome
b. mesosystem
c. macrosystem
d. microsystem

*ANSWER:* a

57. While shopping you meet a woman named Ethel. Based on her name alone, you can expect for Ethel to be _____.
a. a young woman
b. a teenager
c. a child
d. an older woman

*ANSWER:* d

58. In 2019, the federal poverty line for a family of three was roughly _____.
a. $10,000
b. $21,000
c. $32,000
d. $45,000

*ANSWER:* b

59. Social capital comes from all of the following EXCEPT _____.
a. neighborhoods
b. religious institutions
c. society
d. family

*ANSWER:* d

60. All of the support that you receive from your friends at school, your neighborhood, and your religious institution is referred to as _____.
a. family capital
b. nurture
c. social capital
d. culture

*ANSWER:* c

61. All of the support you receive from your family is referred to as _____.

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

a. family capital
b. nurture
c. social capital
d. culture

*ANSWER:* a

62. Jamal, Wei, Liam, and Vladimir were all born and raised in England. Which statement is true?
a. They could share the same ethnicity.
b. They come from different ethnic groups.
c. They could share the same culture.
d. They come from different cultures.

*ANSWER:* c

63. Jack observed his coworker Jane crying when she was called into the boss's office. Jack thinks that crying at work is a sign of weakness that makes women unfit for employment in his industry. Jack is displaying _____.
a. critical thinking
b. a social construction
c. work culture orientation
d. the difference-equals-deficit error

*ANSWER:* d

64. People whose ancestors were born in the same region and who usually share the same language and religion are called a(n) _____.
a. race
b. ethnic group
c. socioeconomic group
d. exosystem

*ANSWER:* b

65. According to the text, race is _____.
a. part of the microsystem
b. a social construction
c. defined by heritage
d. multidirectional

*ANSWER:* b

66. Some social scientists believe that focusing on _____ exaggerates minor differences between people.
a. skin color
b. diversity
c. genetic analysis
d. culture

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

*ANSWER:* a

67. Social scientists are convinced, based on genetic analysis, that race is a(n) _____.
    a. biological difference
    b. culture
    c. social construction
    d. ethnicity

*ANSWER:* c

68. The _____ domain includes development of emotions, temperament, and social skills.
    a. biosocial
    b. cognitive
    c. psychosocial
    d. biopsychosocial

*ANSWER:* c

69. The _____ domain includes all of the mental processes that a person uses to obtain knowledge or to think about the environment.
    a. biosocial
    b. cognitive
    c. psychosocial
    d. biopsychosocial

*ANSWER:* b

70. The _____ domain includes all of the growth and change that occur in a person's body and the genetic, nutritional, and health factors that affect that growth and change.
    a. biosocial
    b. cognitive
    c. psychosocial
    d. biopsychosocial

*ANSWER:* a

71. _____ begins with the idea that we each are pushed and pulled by our gender, religion, generation, nation, age, culture, and ethnicity.
    a. Intersectionality
    b. Meta-analysis
    c. Social capital
    d. Social construction

*ANSWER:* a

72. Genes alone do not determine development. Human traits can be molded, which has led to the understanding that many human characteristics are _____.

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

a. plastic
b. epigenetic
c. static
d. diverse

*ANSWER:* a

73. Plasticity refers to the _____.
a. fact that many academic fields contribute data to the science of development
b. universals and specifics of human development in many cultural settings
c. vast array of contexts in which development occurs
d. potential for human traits to be molded during development but also to remain durable

*ANSWER:* d

74. What is plasticity?
a. a time in development when it is optimum to develop certain traits or abilities
b. the amount of flexibility a human possesses at birth
c. the idea that human traits may change or stay the same over time
d. the idea that human traits are mostly inborn

*ANSWER:* c

75. Which of these is an example of plasticity?
a. a man who consistently drives his car too fast
b. a teenager who spends a summer in Chile and learns to speak Spanish
c. a woman who leaves her job to stay home with her newborn
d. a person who is in a coma

*ANSWER:* b

76. The idea that human development is an ongoing, ever-changing interaction between the body, mind, and every aspect of the environment is known as the _____.
a. dynamic-systems approach
b. theory of evolution
c. concept of universality
d. domino effect

*ANSWER:* a

77. If a researcher watches 1-week-old babies and records how many times they open and close their eyes while lying in their cribs, he is most likely using _____.
a. the case-study method
b. a controlled experiment
c. cross-sectional research
d. scientific observation

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

*ANSWER:* d

78. Scientific observation allows for the _____.
    a. study of individuals' behaviors in a systematic and objective manner
    b. determination of cause-and-effect relationships
    c. precise control of the environment so that a cause-and-effect relationship can be assessed
    d. systematic manipulation of variables

*ANSWER:* a

79. Which statement about scientific observation is true?
    a. It requires a large number of participants.
    b. It requires specialized equipment such as video recorders.
    c. It involves recording behavior systematically and objectively.
    d. It must take place in a lab setting.

*ANSWER:* c

80. Which of the following is an example of naturalistic observation?
    a. A 1-year-old is brought to a laboratory and observed while playing.
    b. A researcher goes to a 1-year-old's home and observes the baby at play.
    c. A researcher divides a group of 1-year-olds into an experimental group and a control group.
    d. The parents of 1-year-olds are interviewed about their baby's play patterns.

*ANSWER:* b

81. Experiments allow researchers to _____.
    a. study the natural environment
    b. study the complexity of an individual
    c. use the scientific method in a cost-effective way
    d. determine a cause-and-effect relationship

*ANSWER:* d

82. When a researcher wants to determine the cause of a particular behavior, the appropriate research method to use is a(n) _____.
    a. case study
    b. scientific observation
    c. experiment
    d. survey

*ANSWER:* c

83. What is a dependent variable?
    a. It is the measured variable that may change depending on manipulation of an independent variable.
    b. It is any unmeasured variable that is uncontrolled within the context of the experiment.

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

c. It is the variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher.
d. It is an external variable that cannot be controlled by the researcher.

*ANSWER:* a

84. What is an independent variable?
a. It is the measured variable that may change depending on manipulation of an independent variable.
b. It is any unmeasured variable that is uncontrolled within the context of the experiment.
c. It is the variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher.
d. It is an external variable that cannot be controlled by the researcher.

*ANSWER:* c

85. What is the only research method that can establish a cause-and-effect relationship?
a. a case study
b. a survey
c. an experiment
d. scientific observation

*ANSWER:* c

86. An example of a dependent variable in an experiment might be _____.
a. gender
b. blood type
c. eye color
d. level of depression

*ANSWER:* d

87. In an experiment, the group of participants who receive the imposed treatment or special condition is referred to as the _____ group.
a. independent
b. dependent
c. experimental
d. comparison

*ANSWER:* c

88. To determine whether vitamin D consumption slows the progress of multiple sclerosis, a researcher would most likely use _____.
a. an experiment
b. a survey
c. naturalistic observation
d. the case-study method

*ANSWER:* a

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

89. _____ is a quick way to study the development of a large group of people.
a. A case study
b. Survey research
c. A cohort-sequential study
d. Longitudinal research
*ANSWER:* b

90. Which of the following is a benefit of using the survey method in research?
a. It is the best way to gather completely accurate information.
b. It is simple to verify the accuracy of the responses.
c. The responses are very objective.
d. The results provide good information for understanding groups.
*ANSWER:* d

91. Because there is a boy who is a bully in Dr. Hirsh's 8-year-old son's class, he wonders whether boys might be more likely to be bullies than girls. The best way for Dr. Hirsh to answer this question would be to conduct _____.
a. a case study
b. survey research
c. a cohort-sequential study
d. longitudinal research
*ANSWER:* b

92. Which of the following is one of the problems associated with survey research?
a. Data collection takes too long.
b. It costs more than other research methods.
c. Respondents may not tell the truth.
d. It is difficult to recruit participants.
*ANSWER:* c

93. A(n) _____ combines the results of many studies.
a. experiment
b. survey
c. meta-analysis
d. correlation
*ANSWER:* c

94. Which of the following "has become widely accepted as a standardized, less biased way to weigh the evidence"?
a. correlation
b. experiment

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

c. meta-analysis
d. case study

*ANSWER:* c

95. When a journal tends to publish only dramatic results, what has occurred?
a. meta-analysis
b. the file-drawer problem
c. replication
d. correlation

*ANSWER:* b

96. Professor Carlson wants to examine the relationship between parental use of corporal punishment and child outcomes. The research, to a certain extent, seems mixed and she plans to combine the results of many studies to come to an overall conclusion. Which research strategy would be best?
a. experiment
b. case study
c. meta-analysis
d. correlation

*ANSWER:* c

97. Dr. Bloom wanted to learn whether ice cream preferences are different at different stages of development. For her study, she conducted a one-time assessment in which she asked a group of 5-year-olds, a group of 15-year-olds, and a group of 30-year-olds to identify their favorite ice cream. Dr. Bloom conducted a _____.
a. case study
b. cross-sectional study
c. longitudinal study
d. cross-sequential study

*ANSWER:* b

98. Dr. Breslin would like to determine whether age affects reaction time, and he needs to find the answer quickly. Which research method would you recommend?
a. case study
b. cross-sectional study
c. longitudinal study
d. cross-sequential study

*ANSWER:* b

99. Which factor is a problem with longitudinal research?
a. the aging of the participants
b. finding new participants for each time measurement
c. changing historical context
d. participants failing to change their behavior despite repeated tests

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

*ANSWER:* c

100. Which type of research design combines the cross-sectional design with the longitudinal research design?
a. cross-sequential
b. cross-sectional
c. meta-sequential
d. cross-longitudinal

*ANSWER:* a

101. A correlation does not indicate that one variable causes the other to occur; rather, it indicates that there is a _____ between the two variables.
a. proof
b. validity
c. reliability
d. relationship

*ANSWER:* d

102. A negative correlation is when _____.
a. both variables decrease
b. both variables increase
c. one variable increases while the other variable decreases
d. change in one variable is unrelated to change in the other variable

*ANSWER:* c

103. A zero correlation is when _____.
a. one variable increases while the other decreases
b. both variables decrease
c. both variables increase
d. there is no connection between the variables

*ANSWER:* d

104. The more Hank eats, the less hungry he feels. The correlation between Hank's food intake and his hunger is _____.
a. positive
b. negative
c. zero
d. causal

*ANSWER:* b

105. If a researcher finds a positive correlation between school grades and school attendance, one can conclude that _____.
a. high attendance and high grades occur together

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

b. high attendance causes high grades
c. high attendance rarely means high grades
d. high grades cause high attendance

*ANSWER:* a

106. If a researcher finds that there is a correlation between secondhand smoke and children's asthma, he can be certain that _____.
a. secondhand smoke causes children's asthma
b. secondhand smoke does not cause children's asthma
c. children exposed to smoke in utero often get asthma
d. asthma and secondhand smoke have some connection

*ANSWER:* d

107. Quantitative research relies on data that can be _____.
a. collected exclusively with surveys
b. categorized, ranked, or numbered
c. reported in professional journals
d. analyzed in narrative form

*ANSWER:* b

108. Data that is reported in numbers is known as _____.
a. qualitative
b. quantitative
c. narrative
d. categorical

*ANSWER:* b

109. Data that is reported in narrative form is known as _____.
a. qualitative
b. quantitative
c. numerical
d. categorical

*ANSWER:* a

110. Dr. Carlson interviewed a group of respondents, who replied in narrative form. Dr. Carlson is collecting _____ data.
a. quantitative
b. correlational
c. cross-sequential
d. qualitative

*ANSWER:* d

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**Chapter 01: Multiple Choice**

111. IRB stands for _____.
a. Institutional Review Board
b. International Research Board
c. Internal Review Board
d. Intelligence Research Board

*ANSWER:* a

112. Participants in a research study must understand and agree to the research procedures and also be made aware of any potential risks associated with the research participation. This process is known as _____.
a. holding harmless
b. informed consent
c. release of liability
d. rite of research

*ANSWER:* b

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

**Chapter 01: Essay**

1. List and explain the steps of the scientific method.

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:
Step 1: Begin with curiosity. Pose a question based on a theory, prior research, or personal observation. Step 2: Develop a hypothesis, which is a specific research question that can be tested through research. Step 3: Test the hypothesis. Design and conduct research to gather empirical evidence (data). Step 4: Draw conclusions. Using the evidence gathered in the research, conclude whether the hypothesis is supported or refuted. Step 5: Report the results by sharing the data, conclusions, and alternative explanations with other scientists.

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| List steps of scientific method in order | States the five steps in order | States three of the steps in order | States fewer than three steps *or* does not state the steps in order |
| Explain each step | Describes the five steps | Describes three steps | Describes fewer than three steps *or* does not describe steps accurately |

2. Define *nature* and *nurture* and give an example of each. Also, describe the nature–nurture debate.

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:
*Nature* refers to the influence of genes on a person, and *nurture* refers to environmental influences on a person. Environmental influences begin with the health and diet of the embryo's mother and continue lifelong, including family, school, community, and society. An example of nature would be having a gene that predisposes one to addiction. An example of nurture would be having that gene but avoiding addictions as a result of not being exposed to abuse or parental addictions. The debate concerns how much of any person's characteristics, behaviors, or emotions is the result of genes and how much is the result of the person's experiences.

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Define *nature* and *nurture* | Accurately defines both terms and gives an example of each | Accurately defines one term and gives at least one accurate example | Does not accurately define both terms or supply accurate examples |
| Describe the debate | Accurately describes both sides of the debate | Accurately describes one side of the debate | Does not accurately describe the debate |

3. Describe the perspective that most modern developmentalists take on the nature–nurture debate. Provide an example of a research topic that illustrates this perspective.

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:
Modern researchers have learned that neither nature alone nor nurture alone can provide a complete way to understand development. Both nature and nurture matter, as both genes and environment affect nearly every characteristic. The study of language acquisition illustrates the perspective that nature and nurture interact. Babies start speaking because of maturation of the brain, mouth, and vocal cords (nature). This allows them to express connections between objects and words (nurture),

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which could not occur unless people talked to them (nurture).

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| State researchers' viewpoint | States modern researchers' stance that both matter | Is vague about modern researchers' stance | Incorrectly states modern researchers' stance |
| Provide an example | Gives an example | Gives a vague example | Gives an incorrect example *or* doesn't give an example |

4. Compare and contrast the critical and sensitive periods and provide an example of each.

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:

A critical period is a time when something must occur to ensure normal development, and a sensitive period is a time when a specific developmental task occurs most easily. An example of a critical period would be the fetus growing arms and legs and hands and feet—this can occur only at a specific time in utero. Language development is an example of a sensitive period. It occurs most easily at a young age but can occur at a later age as well.

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Define and differentiate | Defines both periods; differentiates between them | Defines just one period*or*is vague about differentiation | Fails to define both periods *or* fails to differentiate |
| Give examples | Gives a correct example for each period | Gives a correct example of either period | Does not give any examples |

5. Explain Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems theory and describe his five systems.

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:

Bronfenbrenner believed that each person is affected by his or her social context. Over the course of his career, he identified five systems. The first is the microsystem (e.g., one's family and peer group), the second is the exosystem (school, clubs, and church), and the third is the macrosystem (larger social setting, such as cultural values and economic policies). The fourth system, called the chronosystem, is the role of historical context, and the fifth system, the mesosystem, is the interaction that occurs between all of the other systems.

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Explain ecological-systems theory | Clearly states what the theory is | Gives a vague explanation of the theory | Is unable to describe the theory |
| Identify the systems | Identifies the five systems and gives an example of microsystem, exosystem, and macrosystem | Identifies three of the systems *or* gives examples for three of the systems | Identifies fewer than three of the systems *or* gives fewer than three examples |

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**Chapter 01: Essay**

6. Define *cohort,* explain its effects, and give an example of one.

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:
A cohort is a group of people born within a few years of each other who move through time together. Cohorts travel through life affected by the interaction of their chronological age with the values, events, technologies, and culture of the era. Cohort examples will vary but should show an understanding of a cohort; common examples include the Greatest Generation (people who lived through the Great Depression and World War II), the baby-boom generation (born between 1946 and 1964), Generation X (born between 1965 and 1980), and the Millennials (Generation Y, born between 1980 and 2000).

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Explain cohort | Correctly defines *cohort* and explains its effects on members | Defines *cohort* without explaining its effects on members | Does not define *cohort* correctly |
| Give an example | Gives an example of a cohort | Gives a vague example of a cohort | Gives an incorrect example *or* doesn't give an example |

7. Describe culture and explain why researchers who are interested in human development study different cultures.

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:
Culture is a strong social construction, a concept created by a society. Such social constructions affect how people think and act—what they value, praise, ignore, and punish. Different cultures may view the same behavior or phenomenon as either an asset or a deficit. Therefore, by studying different cultures, researchers can identify which patterns are universal among humans and which occur only in certain cultures. This provides insights into the effects of different environments.

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Describe culture | Clearly describes culture | Gives a definition of *culture* without describing it | Does not define culture |
| Explain why researchers study different cultures | Clearly explains why researchers study different cultures | Is vague about why researchers study different cultures | Does not explain why researchers study different cultures |

8. Define and discuss the term *plasticity* as it relates to human development. What factors influence plasticity in development? Offer at least one example of plasticity that has operated or is operating in your own life.

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:
*Plasticity* is the molding of human traits while simultaneously maintaining some durability of identity. The idea of plasticity is that human development is an ongoing, ever-changing interaction between the body and the mind and between the individual and every aspect of his or her environment. Influences that affect plasticity include culture, upbringing, and genes. The example should relate to some aspect of growth in one's life, such as how a high-functioning person on the autism spectrum can eventually earn a college degree. (The autism remains [durability], but with school and other societal interventions, the person can still achieve traditional milestones.)

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**Chapter 01: Essay**

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Define and discuss plasticity | Defines and discusses plasticity | Defines *or* discusses plasticity | Cannot define or discuss plasticity |
| List factors that influence plasticity | Lists three factors that influence plasticity | Lists two factors that influence plasticity | Lists one or no factors that influence plasticity |
| Give plasticity example | Gives an example of plasticity | Gives a vague example of plasticity | Does not give an example of plasticity |

9. Describe the three main research designs that are used to study age-related changes in developmental psychology. Explain the problems associated with each.

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:
The three main research designs are cross-sectional, longitudinal, and cross-sequential. In cross-sectional research, different groups of participants who are currently different ages are recruited. In longitudinal research, one group of participants is tested multiple times as they age. In cross-sequential research, the study begins as a cross-sectional design and then the groups are retested multiple times, as in a longitudinal design. Differences between groups in the cross-sectional method are attributed to age-related changes, but they could be due to cohort effects. Longitudinal research is subject to error as the participants may withdraw from the study before completing it, or they might figure out what the study is about and change their behavior. The cross-sequential design is least prone to error, but it is expensive and time-consuming.

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name and define three research designs | Correctly names and defines the three main research designs | Names and defines two designs | Names and defines one or no designs |
| Explain the problem with each | Explains the problems with each of the three research designs | Explains the problem with two designs | Explains the problem with one or no designs |

10. Imagine that you are interested in the relationship between age and reading ability for children at 8 and 12 years old. Briefly define a cross-sectional research design and summarize how you could test this relationship using that design.

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:
A cross-sectional design compares groups of people of one age with at least one other group of people of another age at a specific point in time. It is faster than a longitudinal study because all of the data is immediately available. Ideally, the participants should be matched at the same socioeconomic level.

To implement a cross-sectional design to test reading, first identify a group of children aged 8 and another group aged 12. Second, evaluate each individual child's reading ability. Finally, compare the children of different ages and look for differences in reading ability.

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Define cross-sectional design | Describes cross-sectional design and identifies that | Describes cross-sectional design but doesn't elaborate about | Gives a vague or incorrect description of cross-sectional |

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**Chapter 01: Essay**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | participants should be of a similar socioeconomic status | having similar socioeconomic status for participants | design |
| Summarize how to do the research | Identifies the three parts of the research design | Identifies two parts of the research design | Identifies one part or cannot identify the research design |

11. Define *correlation* and give an example. Can one determine cause and effect from correlations? Explain why or why not.

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:
A correlation exists between two variables when one variable changes (increases or decreases) as the other variable changes. Examples will vary but should illustrate this concept, such as the number of people who drown increases as the number of ice cream sales increases. It is impossible to determine cause and effect from correlations. Even though correlations indicate a connection between two variables, they cannot determine the reason for the connection since no other variables are controlled. In the example above, people drowning and ice cream sales both increase during hot weather, so the correlation is caused by neither variable.

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Define *correlation* | Gives a strong definition for *correlation* | Gives an adequate definition for *correlation* | Gives inaccurate or no definition of *correlation* |
| Give an example of a correlation | Offers a good example of a correlation | Offers a vague or weak example of a correlation | Offers an incorrect or no example of a correlation |
| Explain relationship between causation and correlation | States that causation cannot be determined from a correlation | Implies that causation can be determined from a correlation | States that causation can be determined from a correlation |

12. What practices must be built into a research study to protect participants?

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:
Researchers must ensure that people's participation is 1) voluntary, 2) confidential, and 3) harmless. They must obtain the informed consent of all participants. Informed consent means that participants must understand and agree to the procedures after being told of any risks involved. If children are involved, consent must be obtained from the children as well as their parents. Participants must also be allowed to end their participation at any time.

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Summarize practices to protect participants | States all three conditions; describes informed consent and that participants can end participation | States two conditions; explains informed consent *or* that participants can end participation | States one condition; fails to explain informed consent |

13. What are ethics and why are ethical standards so important to scientific research?

*ANSWER:* Suggested Answer:

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**Chapter 01: Essay**

Ethics are a set of moral principles and specific practices that protect both participants and the integrity of research. Ethical standards provide study participants with the assurance of informed consent and knowing that their participation is voluntary, confidential, and that they will not be harmed.

Ethics are also a vital part of the reporting process after the research has been conducted. Reports of findings should be accurate, and the study should be able to be replicated under the same conditions. Collaboration, replication, and transparency are essential ethical safeguards for all scientists.

| | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Define *ethics* | Defines *ethics* | Defines *ethics* only as they apply to participants *or* the reporting process | Does not define *ethics* |
| Explain the importance of ethics | States several ways in which ethics protect participants and how ethics protect findings and replication | Identifies only how ethics are important for participants *or* their importance on the reporting process and replication | Does not explain why ethical standards are important |

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