

Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

**Chapter 02**  
**Theory and Research**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. (p. 21)

Which of the following statements about theories is true?

A.

Theories change to incorporate new findings.

B.

Theories are based on certain assumptions.

C.

Theories and research are interwoven.

**D.**

All of these.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Basic theoretical issues*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

2. (p. 21)

In the study of human development, a theory is a set of

**A.**

logically related statements seeking to describe, explain, and predict development.

B.

facts derived from research.

C.

research results that can prove behaviors.

D.

opinions of a well-known authority in a field.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Basic theoretical issues*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

3. (p. 21)

A good theory develops \_\_\_\_\_, which can then be tested by research.

A.

data

**B.**

hypotheses

C.

findings

D.

facts

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Basic theoretical issues*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

4. (p. 21)

Tentative explanations or predictions that can be scientifically tested are called

A.

theories.

**B.**

hypotheses.

C.

research findings.

D.

conclusions.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Basic theoretical issues*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

5. (p. 21)

“If children learn aggression from models, then children who watch violent television shows should be more aggressive than children who watch nonviolent shows.” This is an example of a

A.

theory.

B.

finding.

**C.**

hypothesis.

D.

conclusion.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Basic theoretical issues*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

6. (p. 21)

Which early philosopher described children as a *tabula rasa* on which society writes?

**A.**

John Locke

B.

Jean Piaget

C.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

D.

Erik Erikson

APA LO: 1.1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.

Topic: Is development active or reactive?

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

7. (p. 21)

A set of logically related concepts that seek to organize, explain, and predict data is called a

**A.**

theory.

B.

hypothesis.

C.

law.

D.

rule.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Basic theoretical issues*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

8. (p. 22)

Galton's mom was surprised to hear her young son say the phrase "Holy cow!" when he saw his new toy. It is a phrase she says often, but not directed toward her son. Her son's actions are indicative of the

A.

reactive model of development.

B.

active model of development.

C.

presence of the language acquisition device.

D.

influence of siblings on young children's vocabulary.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Issue 1: Is development active or reactive?*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

9. (p. 22)

A mechanistic researcher would be most interested in

A.

the influence of violent video games on aggression.

B.

the family history of a person with aggression problems.

C.

the neurotransmitters linked to aggression.

D.

All of these

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Issue 1: Is development active or reactive?*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

10. (p. 22)

If Bill's behavior is viewed as passive and reactive, he would be perceived as demonstrating the \_\_\_\_\_ model of behavior.

A.

naturalistic

**B.**

mechanistic

C.

organismic

D.

maturationistic

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Is development active or reactive?*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

11. (p. 22)

If Troy's behavior is viewed as active and self-determining, he would be perceived as demonstrating the \_\_\_\_\_ model of behavior.

A.

naturalistic

B.

mechanistic

**C.**

organismic

D.

maturationistic

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Is development active or reactive?*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

12. (p. 23)

Organismic theorists emphasize \_\_\_\_\_ change, while mechanistic theorists emphasize \_\_\_\_\_ change.

A.

quantitative; qualitative

B.

behavioral; developmental

C.

qualitative; quantitative

D.

mechanistic; organismic

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Is development continuous or discontinuous?*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

13. (p. 23)

The quantitative changes, such as documenting the number of words added to a child's vocabulary, support which theory?

A.

Mechanistic

B.

Developmental

C.

Qualitative

D.

Organismic

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Is development continuous or discontinuous?*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

14. (p. 23)

Most of the early pioneers in psychology, such as Sigmund Freud, Erik Erikson, and Jean Piaget, favored the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective on human development, which views development as occurring in specific stages.

A.

organismic

B.

quantitative

C.

mechanistic

D.

behavioristic

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Is development continuous or discontinuous?*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

15. (p. 23)

Psychoanalytic theory was developed by

A.

Sigmund Freud.

B.

Ivan Pavlov.

C.

Albert Bandura.

D.

Erik Erikson.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

16. (p. 24)

Stacy's mother believes that most of Stacy's acting out lately has been caused by unconscious forces within her that motivate her behavior. Stacy's mother follows the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

A.

humanistic

B.

ethological

**C.**

psychoanalytic

D.

learning

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

17. (p. 24)

A therapeutic approach aimed at giving patients insight into their unconscious conflicts is called

A.

repression analysis.

**B.**

psychoanalysis.

C.

psychosexual analysis.

D.

psychoconsciousness.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

18. (p. 25)

Freud's theory on human development states that people develop in an unvarying sequence of maturationally determined stages of \_\_\_\_\_ development.

A.

psychosocial

B.

psychoanalytic

C.

psychoconscious

**D.**

psychosexual

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

19. (p. 26)

The proper order of Freud's psychosexual stages of development is

A.

anal, phallic, oral, latency, genital.

**B.**

oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital.

C.

anal, oral, genital, latency, phallic.

D.

oral, latency, genital, anal, phallic.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

20. (p. 26)

According to psychosexual theory, 4-year-old Austin would be in which stage?

A.

Oral

B.

Anal

C.

Phallic

D.

Latency

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

21. (p. 26)

As an adult, Mary spends considerable time each day cleaning her apartment, arranging her socks in a drawer until they are just right, and making schedules on a calendar. According to Freud, Mary is probably fixated in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.

A.

oral

**B.**

anal

C.

genital

D.

phallic

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

22. (p. 26)

According to Freud, during early childhood boys develop sexual attachment to their mothers. Freud called this development

A.

the Electra complex.

B.

the unconscious complex.

C.

the Oedipus complex.

D.

regressing.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

23. (p. 26)

The stage of psychosexual development that occurs during middle childhood and is characterized by relative calm is called the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.

A.

oral

B.

childhood

**C.**

latency

D.

anal

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

24. (p. 26)

Which of the following is NOT part of the personality as proposed by Freud?

A.

Superego

**B.**

Libido

C.

Id

D.

Ego

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

25. (p. 26)

According to Freud, the part of the personality that operates on the “pleasure principle,” seeking the immediate gratification of desires, is the

A.

Id.

B.

ego.

C.

superego.

D.

ego ideal.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

26. (p. 26)

According to Freud, the part of the personality that operates on the “reality principle,” realistically finding ways to obtain gratification, is the

A.

id.

**B.**

ego.

C.

superego.

D.

conscience.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

27. (p. 26)

Christa, a rather demonstrative 7-year-old, hits her brother for laughing at her and feels guilty about it afterward. According to Freud, Christa's guilty feelings reflect the operation of the

A.

id.

B.

ego.

**C.**

superego.

D.

defense mechanism.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

28. (p. 26)

Which one of the following personality entities would be most similar to what is called “conscience”?

A.

Id

B.

Ego

**C.**

Superego

D.

Libido

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

29. (p. 26)

Although parts of his theory have been heavily criticized, Freud's contribution to the field of human growth included all of the following EXCEPT

A.

the importance of unconscious thoughts, feelings, and motivations.

B.

the role of childhood experiences.

C.

the ambivalence of emotional responses.

**D.**

the importance of developing formal operational thought.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Perspective 1: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

30. (p. 26)

One of the criticisms of Freud's work is that he

A.

did not make us aware of the importance of unconscious thoughts.

B.

focused too little on childhood feelings and experiences in motivation.

C.

based his theories on patients and not the general population.

D. used too large a subject pool.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

31. (p. 27)

Unlike Freud's theory, Erikson's theory of psychosocial development

**A.**

sees society as a positive force.

**B.**

focuses on biological instincts.

**C.**

covers infancy and childhood but not adulthood.

**D.**

has much in common with behaviorism.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

32. (p. 27)

Each of Erikson's stages involves a major developmental issue that is particularly important at that time. Erikson referred to these issues as \_\_\_\_\_ in personality.

A.

traumas

**B.**

crises

C.

stages

D.

phases

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

33. (p. 27)

According to Erikson, the resolution of the crisis at each stage of psychosocial development must include a \_\_\_\_\_ between positive and negative traits.

**A.**

balance

B.

skewing toward the positive

C.

skewing toward the negative

D.

synthesis

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

34. (p. 27)

Pauline is in her fourth stage of development according to the developmental stage theory that Erikson put forth. Under normal conditions, if Pauline lives into old age, in how many stages will she ultimately participate?

A.

3

B.

5

**C.**

8

D.

12

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

35. (p. 27)

According to Erikson's psychosocial theory, the first stage of development, which occurs during infancy, is

**A.**

trust versus mistrust.

B.

autonomy versus shame and doubt.

C.

initiative versus guilt.

D.

industry versus inferiority.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

36. (p. 27)

According to Erikson's psychosocial theory, a teenage girl would be facing the crisis of

A.

intimacy versus isolation.

B.

integrity versus despair.

C.

industry versus inferiority.

**D.**

identity versus identity confusion.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

37. (p. 27)

An example of Erikson's stage of initiative versus guilt would be

A.

an infant learning that she can depend on being fed.

**B.**

a 3-year-old trying to fill a cup with water and cheerfully wiping up the water when it spills.

C.

a 10-year-old learning to read fluently.

D.

a 4-year-old asking his mother for a cookie.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

38. (p. 27)

Freud's research stressed the importance of

A.

conscious behavior.

B.

the role of heredity in parenting.

C.

ways in which early relationships affect later ones.

D.

the lack of use of recalling childhood experiences.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

39. (p. 27)

In contrast with Freud, Erikson placed more emphasis on

A.

physical development.

B.

intellectual development.

C.

the role of parents.

**D.**

social and cultural influences.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

40. (p. 27)

A long-lasting change in behavior as a result of experience or adaptation to the environment is called

A.

modification.

B.

cognition.

C.

learning.

D.

behaviorism.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

41. (p. 28)

Two important learning theories are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

A.

behaviorism; cognitive therapy

**B.**

social learning theory; behaviorism

C.

social learning theory; psychoanalytic theory

D.

psychoanalytic theory; cognitive theory

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

42. (p. 28)

Learning theorists are most concerned with

**A.**

measurable, observable behaviors.

B.

unconscious determination of behaviors.

C.

development of intelligence.

D.

personality conflicts between parents and children.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

43. (p. 28)

According to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective, people's actions are reactions to aspects of their environment that they find pleasing, painful, or threatening.

A.

organismic

**B.**

behaviorism

C.

psychoanalytic

D.

humanistic

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

44. (p. 28)

The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective emphasizes the influence of the environment rather than thought processes or unconscious fantasies.

A.

psychoanalytic

**B.**

learning

C.

organismic

D.

humanistic

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

45. (p. 28)

Based on the connections between Erikson's stages, an infant who resolves the crisis of basic trust versus basic mistrust is most likely to become

A.

an independent 2-year-old.

B.

a shy, reclusive 2-year-old.

C.

emotionally stuck in the infant stage.

D.

a child who develops stranger anxiety.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Perspective 1: Psychoanalytic*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

46. (p. 28)

Behaviorists maintain that human behavior is determined by

A.

defense mechanisms.

B.

self-actualization.

C.

unconscious conflicts.

**D.**

conditioning.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

47. (p. 28)

A child learns to whine to get items at the store because when she whines, her parents get frustrated and give her the desired items. She is being rewarded for her whining, but her parents do not seem to realize this and are frustrated because the whining is increasing. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning.

**A.**

operant

B.

classical

C.

behavior

D.

unconscious

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

48. (p. 28)

In classical conditioning, an association is learned between

**A.**

an unconditioned stimulus and a conditioned stimulus.

B.

an operant response and a reinforcer.

C.

a conditioned stimulus and an operant response.

D.

an internal stimulus and an external stimulus.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

49. (p. 28)

Which of the following researchers worked with “Little Albert” in one of the earliest and most famous examples of classical conditioning in human development?

A.

John B. Watson

B.

Ivan Pavlov

C.

B. F. Skinner

D.

Edward Thorndike

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

50. (p. 28)

The principles of classical conditioning were developed by

A.

Sigmund Freud.

**B.**

Ivan Pavlov.

C.

B. F. Skinner.

D.

Edward Thorndike.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

51. (p. 28)

A girl receives an injection and cries. Each time she receives an injection again, the same nurse gives it. Her mother notices that the child now cries when she sees this nurse even if no injection is given. This is an example of

A.

classical conditioning.

B.

operant conditioning.

C.

fixation.

D.

negative reinforcement.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

52. (p. 28)

The psychologist who formulated the principles of operant conditioning was

A.

John B. Watson.

B.

Sidney Pressey.

C.

B. F. Skinner.

D.

Ivan Pavlov.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

53. (p. 28)

\_\_\_\_\_ is the principle that an organism will repeat behaviors when these behaviors are reinforced.

A.

Classical conditioning

**B.**

Operant conditioning

C.

Pleasure principle

D.

Reality principle

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

54. (p. 28)

Any consequence of a behavior that INCREASES the likelihood of that behavior being repeated is called

A.

punishment.

**B.**

reinforcement.

C.

an aversive event.

D.

classical conditioning.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

55. (p. 28)

Punishment \_\_\_\_\_ a behavior by bringing on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ event.

A.

increases; aversive or unpleasant

**B.**

suppresses; aversive or unpleasant

C.

suppresses; positive or pleasant

D.

increases; negative or unpleasant

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

56. (p. 28)

Reinforcement is most effective when it is \_\_\_\_\_ after the behavior it is designed to reinforce.

A.

delayed

**B.**

immediately

C.

constant

D.

aversive

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

57. (p. 28)

Ann's mother has stopped reinforcing Ann to make her bed. Ann's bed-making behavior is likely to be

A.

increased.

**B.**

decreased.

C.

punished.

D. learned permanently.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

58. (p. 28)

Edwin is learning to ride his bike. Each time that he rides onto the gravel driveway, he loses control of the bike and falls. Eventually Edwin will no longer ride in the driveway. This example represents the learning process of

A.

negative reinforcement.

B.

intermittent reinforcement.

**C.**

punishment.

D.

conditioning.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

59. (p. 28)

The use of operant conditioning to modify or shape human behavior is called

A.

classical conditioning.

B.

punishment.

C.

behavior modification.

D.

reinforcement.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

60. (p. 29)

The principles of social learning theory were developed by

A.

B. F. Skinner.

B.

Carl Rogers.

C.

John B. Watson.

**D.**

Albert Bandura.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

61. (p. 29)

According to social learning theory, the most important element in how children learn a language, deal with aggression, develop a sense of morality, and learn gender-appropriate behavior is

A.

classical conditioning.

**B.**

observation and imitation.

C.

punishment of inappropriate behavior.

D.

shaping of appropriate behavior.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

62. (p. 29)

The process of modeling, or observing and imitating others, is referred to as

A.

classical conditioning.

**B.**

observational learning.

C.

efficacious learning.

D.

psychoanalytical learning.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

63. (p. 29)

\_\_\_\_\_ develops as children gradually learn to master challenges and achieve goals.

A.

Social cognitive theory

B.

Applied behavioral analysis

C.

Social learning theory

**D.**

Self-efficacy

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

64. (p. 29)

Stacy feels confident in knowing she has what it takes to succeed. Stacy has developed

A.

cognition.

B.

behavioral analysis.

C.

social learning.

**D.**

self-efficacy.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Learning*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

65. (p. 29)

The perspective on human behavior that is concerned with thought processes and the behavior that reflects those processes is called the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

**A.**

cognitive

B.

thinking

C.

behavioral

D.

intellectual

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

66. (p. 29)

\_\_\_\_\_ is the researcher best known for his theory of cognitive development.

A.

Abraham Maslow

B.

Sigmund Freud

C.

Erik Erikson

**D.**

Jean Piaget

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

67. (p. 29)

The two major points of Jean Piaget's cognitive perspective are that people are active in their environment and that behavior develops

A.

in specific stages regardless of culture.

B.

randomly at any developmental stage.

C.

in a specific order that may vary based upon cultural variables.

D.

randomly based upon the child's environment.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

68. (p. 29)

Which of the following is NOT one of the cognitive stages through which a child progresses, as theorized by Jean Piaget?

**A.**

Post-conceptual

B.

Sensorimotor

C.

Preoperational

D.

Concrete operations

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

69. (p. 29)

Piaget's use of questions and flexible exploration of a child's responses is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ method.

A.

Socratic

**B.**

clinical

C.

field observation

D.

interview

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

70. (p. 30)

A structure of organized patterns of behavior that a person uses to think about and act in a situation is that person's

**A.**

scheme.

B.

situation.

C.

adaptation.

D.

assimilation.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

71. (p. 30)

Which of the following is NOT one of the interrelated principles developed by Piaget to explain the gradual development of a child's mental processes?

A.

Organization

B.

Adaptation

C.

Equilibration

**D.**

Unconscious processing

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

72. (p. 30)

Piaget's term for the process of taking information and incorporating it into existing ways of thinking is

A.

schematization.

B.

shaping.

C.

accommodation.

**D.**

assimilation.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

73. (p. 30)

When a child first sucks on a sippy cup the same way the child sucked from a bottle, the child is trying to learn to drink from the cup using the process of

A.

assimilation.

B.

modification.

C.

accommodation.

D.

adaptation.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

74. (p. 30)

From Jean Piaget's perspective, a child who alters her behavior to more effectively deal with a new situation is exhibiting

**A.**

accommodation.

B.

primary process thinking.

C.

assimilation.

D.

generalization.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

75. (p. 30)

According to Jean Piaget, what is the primary goal or need that leads children to change their ways of thinking to adapt to new experiences?

A.

Satisfaction of id impulses

**B.**

Equilibrium

C.

Stable sense of identity

D.

Approval from parents

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

76. (p. 30)

It is important for parents and teachers to understand how children think so they can more effectively \_\_\_\_\_ them.

A.

discipline

**B.**

teach

C.

organize

D.

manage

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

77. (p. 30)

According to Piaget, children strive for understanding when they are in a state of

A.

equilibration.

**B.**

disequilibrium.

C.

assimilation.

D.

accommodation.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Perspective 3: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

78. (p. 30)

When little Sasha calls her neighbor's dog "Kitty," she is exhibiting

**A.**

assimilation.

B.

accommodation.

C.

insight.

D.

accelerated cognitive development.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Perspective 3: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

79. (p. 31)

Which of the following is NOT a criticism of Piaget's theory of development?

A.

His focus on formal logic as central to cognitive development is too narrow.

B.

It pays little attention to the influence of education on intellectual development.

C.

It overestimates the cognitive abilities of young children.

D.

It does not say much about individual differences in ability.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

80. (p. 31)

Psychologist Lev Vygotsky saw cognitive growth as a collaborative process in which children learn through social

A.

cognition.

B.

status.

C.

learning.

**D.**

interaction.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

81. (p. 31)

A teacher is helping to direct and organize Jay's learning with blocks to help him master and internalize his skills. This reflects Vygotsky's notion of

A.

structured application.

**B.**

zone of proximal development.

C.

distal learning.

D.

zone of distal development.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

82. (p. 31)

\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the temporary support that parents, teachers, and others give a child in doing a task until the child can do it alone.

A.

Laddering

B.

Constructing

**C.**

Scaffolding

D.

Supporting

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

83. (p. 31)

A major distinction between Piaget's developmental theory and the information-processing approach is that

A.

Piaget sees development as continuous, whereas the information-processing approach views development as occurring in distinct stages.

B.

Piaget sees development as an active process, whereas the information-processing view sees the organism as passive.

C.

Piaget focused on perception, whereas the information-processing approach focuses on thinking and memory.

**D.**

Piaget sees development as occurring in stages, whereas the information-processing approach sees development as continuous.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

84. (p. 32)

The information-processing approach to explaining cognitive development compares the brain to a \_\_\_\_\_; sensory impressions go in and behavior comes out.

A.

calculator

**B.**

computer

C.

modem

D.

telephone

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Cognitive*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

85. (p. 34)

Which perspective emphasizes the idea that species-specific behaviors enhance the survival of that species?

A.

Behavioral

B.

Social cognitive

C.

Contextual

**D.**

Ethological

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Evolutionary/sociobiological*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

86. (p. 34)

In the 1950s, the British psychologist \_\_\_\_\_ extended ethological principles to the study of human development, focusing attention on the mother-infant bond and the bonding process that produces attachment.

A.

Mary Ainsworth

**B.**

John Bowlby

C.

Konrad Lorenz

D.

Niko Tinbergen

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Evolutionary/sociobiological*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

87. (p. 34)

The leader of a mother and baby workshop tells new mothers that attachment between an infant and caregiver must occur during a critical period to ensure normal development. Which developmental perspective does this workshop leader support with this statement?

A.

Behavioral

**B.**

Ethological

C.

Psychoanalytic

D.

Information-processing

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Evolutionary/sociobiological*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

88. (p. 34)

According to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective, development can be understood only when individual behavior is observed in interaction with the environment.

A.

environmental

**B.**

contextual

C.

interactive

D.

behavioral

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Contextual*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

89. (p. 34)

Which American psychologist developed the bioecological perspective, which involves five interlocking contextual systems ranging from the most intimate to the most distant?

A.

Lev Vygotsky

B.

Ivan Pavlov

**C.**

Urie Bronfenbrenner

D.

Jean Piaget

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Contextual*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

90. (p. 34)

Dr. Willard is studying the way in which infant siblings interact with one another in the home. According to the ecological approach, Dr. Willard is studying the children in their

A.

microsystem.

B.

mesosystem.

C.

exosystem.

D.

macrosystem.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Contextual*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

91. (p. 34)

Dr. Berry, who employs the ecological approach to human development, is studying the relationship between the quality of parent-child interactions in the home and the success of children in school. Dr. Berry is studying development at the \_\_\_\_\_ level of environmental influence.

A.

microsystem

**B.**

mesosystem

C.

exosystem

D.

macrosystem

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Contextual*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

92. (p. 34)

The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe has significantly altered most government institutions there. According to the ecological approach, the government changes are changes in people's

A.

microsystem.

B.

mesosystem.

C.

endosystem.

**D.**

macrosystem.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Contextual*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

93. (p. 34)

Professor Powers studies how frequent moves from one town to another can influence children's emotional development over time. According to the ecological approach, Professor Powers is studying the \_\_\_\_\_ of children.

A.

exosystem

**B.**

chronosystem

C.

macrosystem

D.

minisystem

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Contextual*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

94. (p. 34)

Sociocultural theory, developed by \_\_\_\_\_, stresses children's active involvement with their environment as the process by which they acquire cognitive skills.

A.

Urie Bronfenbrenner

B.

Jean Piaget

**C.**

Lev Vygotsky

D.

Margaret Mead

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Contextual*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

95. (p. 34)

According to Bronfenbrenner, a country's policy on maternal leave occurs at which level of environmental influence?

A.

Microsystem

B.

Macrosystem

C.

Exosystem

D.

Mesosystem

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Perspective 4: Contextual*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

96. (p. 34)

Which theory of human development is universally accepted as the theory that best explains all facets of development?

A.

Psychoanalytic

B.

Behavioristic

C.

Sociocultural

**D.**

No one theory is able to do this.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: A shifting balance*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

97. (p. 34)

Dr. Charles is interested in how certain behaviors such as smiling help to bond parents and ensure a child's survival. Dr. Charles is interested in the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

A.

psychoanalytical

**B.**

evolutionary

C.

cognitive

D.

learning

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Evolutionary/sociobiological*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

98. (p. 34)

Which field of study focuses on the adaptive behaviors of animal species in natural contexts?

A.

Sociology

B.

Psychology

**C.**

Ethology

D.

Biology

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Perspective 5: Evolutionary/sociobiological*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

99. (p. 34)

Evolutionary psychology falls under the

**A.**

ethological approach.

B.

cognitive approach.

C.

psychoanalytic approach.

D.

learning approach.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Perspective 5: Evolutionary/sociobiological*

100. (p. 35) Daniel is doing research that involves gathering detailed descriptions from people about their beliefs. Daniel is doing which kind of research?

A.

Qualitative

B.

Quantitative

C.

Theoretical

D.

Hypothetical

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Quantitative and qualitative research*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

101. (p. 35)

When research deals with objectively measurable data, this is a description of

A.

qualitative research.

**B.**

quantitative research.

C.

theories.

D.

hypotheses.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Quantitative and qualitative research*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

102. (p. 36)

When conducting research, scientists will typically measure a \_\_\_\_\_ and generalize the results to a \_\_\_\_\_.

A.

cohort; sample

B.

nonnormative group; normative group

C.

population; sample

**D.**

sample; population

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Sampling*

103. (p. 36)

One of the most reliable sampling methods is the use of \_\_\_\_\_, which increases the likelihood that the sample is representative of the population.

A.

representative selection

B.

random assignment

**C.**

random selection

D.

random sample

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Sampling*

104. (p. 36)

Which of the following is NOT an example of a self-report technique?

A.

Questionnaire

B.

Diary or log

C.

Interview

**D.**

Observation

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Forms of data collection*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

105. (p. 36)

Professor Jenkins is studying young children at a preschool. She is most likely conducting \_\_\_\_\_ research.

A.

quantitative

**B.**

qualitative

C.

laboratory

D.

biochemical

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Quantitative and qualitative research*

106. (p. 37)

Going to a daycare to observe the interactions between caregivers and infants would be an example of a

**A.**

naturalistic observation.

B.

laboratory observation.

C.

questionnaire.

D.

self-report measure.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Forms of data collection*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

107. (p. 37)

A problem associated with the interview method is that

A.

a single interview may give only a partial picture.

B.

people are not always accurate or honest in answering questions.

C.

interview reports may need to be confirmed by more objective research.

**D.**

All of these

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Forms of data collection*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

108. (p. 37)

One commonly used type of written interview is a

A.

diary.

B.

case study.

**C.**

questionnaire.

D.

journal.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Forms of data collection*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

109. (p. 37)

When a researcher decides to travel with the circus to observe the performers, without altering the environment they live and work in, the research is

A.

a laboratory observation.

**B.**

a naturalistic observation.

C.

quantitative research.

D.

a natural experiment.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Forms of data collection*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

110. (p. 37)

The primary difference between a naturalistic observation and a laboratory observation is the degree of

A.

manipulation.

**B.**

control.

C.

involvement.

D.

There is no difference.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Forms of data collection*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

111. (p. 37)

Professor Bailey watches Tehra closely through a one-way mirror as she participates in her social studies class. This is an example of what research method?

A.

Clinical study

B.

Case study

**C.**

Naturalistic observation

D.

Laboratory observation

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Forms of data collection*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

112. (p. 38)

A disadvantage of the use of naturalistic observation techniques is that they

A.

can be used to study only infancy.

B.

omit emotional development.

C.

record only cognitive development.

**D.**

are prone to observer bias.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Forms of data collection*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

113. (p. 38)

Which of the following is NOT a problem associated with observational studies?

A.

They cannot determine cause and effect relationships.

B.

The subjects may behave differently when they know they are being observed.

C.

It is not possible to gain information regarding relationships between variables.

D.

Laboratory studies may not generalize to real life.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Forms of data collection*

114. (p. 38)

When test results are reasonably consistent from one time to another they are said to be

A.

valid.

**B.**

reliable.

C.

operational.

D.

standardized.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Forms of data collection*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

115. (p. 39)

A plan for conducting a scientific investigation is a

**A.**

research design.

B.

hypothetical study.

C.

scientific project.

D.

research grant.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

116. (p. 39)

An in-depth study of an individual is a(n)

A.

naturalistic observation.

**B.**

case study.

C.

interview.

D.

experiment.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

117. (p. 39)

In developing his psychoanalytic theory, Freud studied several individuals in great detail for an extended period of time. This technique is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

A.

laboratory observation

B.

interview

C.

experimental

**D.**

case study

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

118. (p. 39)

An in-depth case study of a culture or subculture is an \_\_\_\_\_ study.

A.

enculturation

**B.**

ethnographic

C.

acculturation

D.

ethnic

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

119. (p. 37)

A researcher who wants to find out if a statistical relationship exists between variables should use a(n)

A.

questionnaire.

**B.**

correlation.

C.

experiment.

D.

case study.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

120. (p. 40)

A researcher studies the relationship between family income and achievement motivation. A correlation of +1.20 is found. From this, the researcher can conclude that

A.

other variables must be negatively correlated with family income.

B.

high income causes high achievement motivation.

C.

increases in income predict higher achievement motivation.

**D.**

an error was made in calculating the correlation.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*



121. (p. 40)

Dr. Liefeld has studied the relationship between the amount of time children spend playing video games and their academic performance in school. She finds that as time spent playing video games increases, grades in school decrease. This finding represents a

A.

positive correlation.

**B.**

negative correlation.

C.

variable interaction.

D.

case study approach.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

122. (p. 40)

Suppose you asked the following two questions of a group of 100 children: “How much time do your parents spend reading to you each day?” and “What are your grades in school?” You find that children whose parents read to them for more than one hour each day have better grades than children whose parents read to them for only a few minutes each day. What could you conclude from this pattern of data?

A.

Reading by parents causes children to do better in school.

**B.**

Parental reading time and grades are positively correlated.

C.

Parental reading time and grades are uncorrelated.

D.

Better students cause their parents to spend more time reading to them.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

123. (p. 40)

A strong correlation between variables does not necessarily mean that one variable \_\_\_\_\_ the other.

A.

determines

B.

causes

C.

results from

**D.**

All of these

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

124. (p. 40)

Third or confounding variables are most problematic for which type of research design?

A.

Survey

B.

Interview

C.

Case study

**D.**

Correlational study

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

125. (p. 42)

The subjects who receive the treatment or independent variable in an experimental study are called the

A.

experimental group.

B.

control group.

C.

dependent group.

D.

independent group.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

126. (p. 42)

A controlled procedure in which the experimenter manipulates variables to learn how one affects another is a(n)

A.

manipulation.

**B.**

experiment.

C.

observation

D.

correlation.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

127. (p. 42)

The word “manipulation” is most strongly associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ technique.

**A.**

experimental

B.

correlational

C.

case study

D.

interview

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

128. (p. 42)

The subjects who do NOT receive the treatment or independent variable in an experimental study are called the

A.

experimental group.

**B.**

control group.

C.

dependent group.

D.

independent group.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

129. (p. 42)

The treatment in an experiment is called the

A.

experimental group.

B.

control group.

C.

independent variable.

D.

dependent variable.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

130. (p. 42)

In an experiment, Professor Daley manipulates the \_\_\_\_\_ variable and then looks for an effect of that manipulation by measuring the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

A.

dependent; independent

B.

control; experimental

C.

experimental; control

**D.**

independent; dependent

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

131. (p. 42)

In an experiment, one group of children is given a drink each day with a special vitamin supplement. A second group of children is given the same drink but without the vitamin. Later, all children are given an IQ test to see if the vitamin had an effect on intelligence. In this experiment, the children's scores on the IQ test would be the

A.

independent variable.

B.

cross-sequential variable.

**C.**

dependent variable.

D.

control variable.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

132. (p. 42)

In a study of the effects of behavior modeling, one group of children observes role models who share toys; another group observes role models whose behavior is neutral (neither initiating sharing nor refusing to share). What is the independent variable?

**A.**

Observing role models who share or don't share

B.

Observing negative role models

C.

The group with neutral role models

D.

The group with sharing role models

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

133. (p. 42)

A group of children is given special training on how to handle their anger. A second group is treated the same as the first group except for the fact that these subjects do not receive the special training. The group given the training is the \_\_\_\_\_ group and the group given no training is the \_\_\_\_\_ group.

**A.**

experimental; control

B.

control; experimental

C.

dependent; independent

D.

independent; dependent

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

134. (p. 42)

The chief advantage of experimental methods is that they are

A.

more flexible than other methods.

B.

more generalized than other methods.

C.

more descriptive of real-life events.

**D.**

better able to determine cause and effect.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

135. (p. 42)

Experimenters can ensure results that are representative of a given population through

A.

random selection.

**B.**

random assignment.

C.

controlling for all relevant variables.

D.

convenience sampling.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

136. (p. 43)

A researcher who studies twins accidentally separated at birth and reared in different environments is using a

A.

laboratory experiment.

B.

field experiment.

C.

natural experiment.

D.

correlation experiment.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

137. (p. 43)

A quasi-experiment is most closely related to a(n)

A.

ethnographic study.

**B.**

correlational study.

C.

case study.

D.

experiment.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

138. (p. 43)

Dr. Gearhart is hopeful that her research results will be verified by others through replication. If she wishes her work to be replicated most accurately, what research technique should she use?

A.

Natural experiment

**B.**

Laboratory experiment

C.

Case study

D.

Cross-sectional naturalistic observation

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

139. (p. 43)

The greatest difference between a laboratory experiment and a field experiment is the degree of

**A.**

control.

B.

manipulation.

C.

random assignment.

D.

correlation.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

140. (p. 43)

Which of the following is a shortcoming of the laboratory experimental approach to understanding human development?

A.

It is often difficult to randomly assign subjects to different treatment conditions.

B.

Experiments rarely inform us about cause-and-effect relationships.

C.

This technique does not work well for the study of aggression.

**D.**

The results may not be applicable outside the experimental situation.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

141. (p. 43)

Dr. Ellie Cheetham follows the same group of children over a 10-year period, measuring their performance twice a year. This is which method of data collection?

A.

Cross-sectional

**B.**

Longitudinal

C.

Sequential

D.

Clinical

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Developmental research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

142. (p. 43)

Professor Bingham measures the cognitive skills of one hundred 30-year-olds and compares them with one hundred 50-year-olds. This is an example of which method?

A.

Cross-sectional

B.

Longitudinal

C.

Sequential

D.

Clinical

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Developmental research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

143. (p. 43)

Which type of study is time-consuming, expensive, and has problems associated with attrition?

A.

Longitudinal

B.

Cross-sectional

C.

Interview

D.

Clinical

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Developmental research designs*

144. (p. 44)

Suppose your psychology professor asks you to do a study examining how emotional reactions change in children between the ages of 3 and 12 years. Given that the study needs to be completed in less than two weeks, which type of data collection method should you employ?

**A.**

Cross-sectional

B.

Longitudinal

C.

Sequential

D.

Ethological

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Developmental research designs*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

145. (p. 44)

Which studies have the greatest difficulty with the loss of subjects?

A.

Longitudinal

B.

Cross-sectional

C.

Clinical

D.

Case history

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Developmental research designs*

146. (p. 44)

Cohort differences are a problem for which kind of studies?

A.

Time-sampling

**B.**

Cross-sectional

C.

Sequential

D.

Longitudinal

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Developmental research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

147. (p. 45)

Professor Rivers is studying two groups of children, second and fourth graders, and following both groups over a 5-year period. The professor is utilizing a \_\_\_\_\_ study.

A.

longitudinal

B.

cross-sectional

**C.**

sequential

D.

All of these

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Developmental research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

148. (p. 45)

A major limitation of both longitudinal and sequential designs is

A.

observer bias.

**B.**

participant attrition.

C.

experimenter bias.

D.

self-fulfilling prophecies.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Developmental research designs*

149. (p. 46)

In terms of research ethics, if a scientist is concerned that the results of the study outweigh the potential emotional harm done by the study, the scientist is primarily concerned about

A.

beneficence.

B.

respect.

C.

justice.

D.

None of these

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain ethical guidelines for researchers who study people.*

*Topic: Ethics of research*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

150. (p. 45)

Which of the following methods was designed to deal with the disadvantages of both the longitudinal and cross-sectional designs?

A.

Life-span sampling

B.

Clinical

**C.**

Sequential study

D.

Behavior-sampling

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Developmental research designs*

151. (p. 45)

Professor Watt studies the behavior of children whose parents divorced six months before the children started school and children whose parents divorced two years before the children started school. Both groups of children are then followed and measured over the course of several years. This is which kind of design?

A.

Cross-sectional

**B.**

Sequential

C.

Longitudinal

D.

Life-span sampling

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Developmental research designs*

152. (p. 46)

Objections to Watson and Rayner's study of \_\_\_\_\_ stimulated the American Psychological Association to establish more stringent ethical guidelines for research studies that involved human subjects.

A.

Fat Albert

**B.**

Little Albert

C.

Prince Albert

D.

Baby Albert

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain ethical guidelines for researchers who study people.*

*Topic: Ethics of research*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

153. (p. 46)

According to the American Psychological Association, participants in psychological research have all of the following rights EXCEPT the right to

A.

privacy and confidentiality.

B.

informed consent.

**C.**

financial remuneration.

D.

self-esteem.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain ethical guidelines for researchers who study people.*

*Topic: Ethics of research*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

154. (p. 46)

Which of the following is an ethical principle?

A.

Beneficence

B.

Justice

C.

Respect

**D.**

All of these

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain ethical guidelines for researchers who study people.*

*Topic: Ethics of research*

## LearnSmart Questions

155. (p. 23)

The theorist most identified with the psychoanalytic perspective is

**A.**

Freud.

B.

Watson.

C.

Piaget.

D.

Erikson.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Perspectives*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

156. (p. 23)

In the continuity-discontinuity issue of development, continuity refers to \_\_\_\_\_ and discontinuity refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A.

precise stages; slow change

B.

specific stages; gradual change

**C.**

gradual change; distinct stages

D.

distinct stages; gradual change

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Issue 2: Is development continuous or discontinuous?*

157. (p. 27)

As preschoolers encounter a wider social world with new challenges that require responsible, active, purposeful behavior, which of Erikson's stages occur?

A.

Initiative versus guilt

B.

Trust versus mistrust

C.

Autonomy versus shame and doubt

D.

Identity versus identity confusion

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Perspectives*

158. (p. 28)

Babies learn the social smile because when they make a “smile” facial expression they get attention from parent(s)/others. This process is called

A.

reinforcement.

B.

equilibration.

C.

consequential learning.

D.

modeling.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Perspectives*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

159. (p. 30)

Piaget called complex cognitive structures that organize information about the world and govern the way the child thinks and behaves in a particular situation

A.

schemes.

B.

adaptations.

C.

organizations.

D.

accommodations.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Perspectives*

160. (p. 33)

Which theory extends Darwin's principles to individual behavior and proposes that people unconsciously strive, not only for personal survival, but also to perpetuate their genetic legacy?

A.

Evolutionary psychology

B.

Ethology

C.

Psychoanalytic theory

D.

Attachment theory

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Perspectives*



## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

161. (p. 35)

Which type of research methodology deals with measurable data?

A.

Qualitative research

B.

Psychoanalysis

**C.**

Quantitative research

D.

Sampling research

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Quantitative and qualitative research*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

162. (p. 36)

A representative sample can be achieved through \_\_\_\_\_ in which each person in a population has an equal and independent chance of being chosen.

A.

independent assignment

B.

double-blind studies

C.

qualitative design

**D.**

random selection

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Sampling*

163. (p. 38)

\_\_\_\_\_ means that the tests measure the abilities they claim to measure.

**A.**

Standardization

B.

Reliability

C.

Validity

D.

Reflection

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

164. (p. 42)

Which kind of research is the only type in which a researcher can establish cause and effect?

A.

Observational research

**B.**

Experimental research

C.

Non-experimental research

D.

Descriptive research

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research designs*

## Short Answer Questions

165. (p. 22)

Compare and contrast the mechanistic model and the organismic model of human development.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyze*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Issue 1: Is development active or reactive?*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

166. (p. 23)

Select any developmental issue and explain how a person might examine the issue from one of the five theoretical perspectives. (Some suggested issues are eating disorders, family violence, sibling rivalry, drug abuse, gifted children, and children with ADHD).

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Theoretical Perspectives*

167. (p. 23)

List and describe each of the five theoretical perspectives discussed in your text.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Theoretical Perspectives*

168. (p. 22)

Provide definitions and one example each of the developmental issues continuity and discontinuity.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Describe the purpose of a theory in research and two theoretical issues on which developmental scientists differ.*

*Topic: Issue 2: Is development continuous or discontinuous?*

## Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

169. (p. 29)

Describe Piaget's concept of adaptation and the role of assimilation and accommodation.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Theoretical Perspectives*

170. (p. 31)

Evaluate sociocultural theory, including a discussion of the zone of proximal development.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluate*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the main theories of human development.*

*Topic: Theoretical Perspectives*

171. (p. 35)

Compare and contrast quantitative and qualitative research.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyze*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research methods*

Chapter 02 - Theory and Research

172. (p. 35)

List three research methods available to developmental researchers and explain the kinds of information they would be able to obtain by using each of these methods.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Basic research methods*

173. (p. 38)

Define operational definition and discuss how it is used in research.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the methods developmental researchers use to collect data and the advantages and disadvantages of each.*

*Topic: Forms of data collection*

174. (p. 46)

Examine the use of ethics in research.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyze*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.4: Explain ethical guidelines for researchers who study people.*

*Topic: Ethics of research*