

Student: _____

1. "The orderly and sequential changes that occur with the passage of time" is the definition of:
 - A. age norms
 - B. age grades
 - C. ascriptions
 - D. development
2. Developmental psychology is mainly concerned with:
 - A. studying the development of our cultural value systems
 - B. studying the development in individuals of fixations
 - C. studying how we change and remain the same over time
 - D. studying socio-economic influences on individuals
3. A researcher's notes that contain the exact speech utterances that children make, as well as the ages of the children under study, is most related to which goal of developmental psychology?
 - A. description
 - B. expression
 - C. prediction
 - D. conclusion
4. A psychologist wishes to know why there is an increase in childhood obesity. This is related to which goal of developmental psychology?
 - A. control
 - B. explanation
 - C. description
 - D. prediction
5. A developmental psychologist wants to determine the chances that a particular ninth-grade student will graduate from high school. This best illustrates:
 - A. description
 - B. explanation
 - C. prediction
 - D. control
6. Based on recent research findings, a developmental psychologist advises that an infant born with an inherited disorder be put on a special diet to avoid intellectual impairment. Of what is this an example?
 - A. intervention
 - B. description
 - C. explanation
 - D. prediction
7. The changes that occur in a person's height, weight, and organ, skeletal, muscular, and neurological structures refer to:
 - A. biodevelopment
 - B. physical development
 - C. cognitive development
 - D. emotional-social development

8. The changes that occur in sensation, perception, memory, thought, reasoning, and language refer to:
 - A. biodevelopment
 - B. physical development
 - C. cognitive development
 - D. emotional-social development
9. The changes that occur in an individual's personality, emotions, and relationships with others refer to:
 - A. biodevelopment
 - B. physical development
 - C. cognitive development
 - D. emotional-social development
10. The more or less automatic unfolding of biological potential in a set, irreversible sequence is known as:
 - A. maturation
 - B. growth
 - C. learning
 - D. socialization
11. One of the most noticeable features of early development is the increase in size of the individual. This is dependent on the metabolic processes that take place within the body. This is known as:
 - A. maturation
 - B. growth
 - C. learning
 - D. socialization
12. The relatively permanent modification in behavior that results from the individual's experience in the environment is known as:
 - A. maturation
 - B. growth
 - C. learning
 - D. development
13. As her son Jamal grows older, Nadia is particularly fascinated with his ability to think more abstractly and logically. The changes in Jamal's thinking patterns illustrate which kind of development?
 - A. emotional-social
 - B. physical
 - C. cognitive
 - D. life-span
14. Mary's personality has become more outgoing as she has grown older. The changes in Mary's personality illustrate which kind of development?
 - A. cognitive development
 - B. maturation
 - C. emotional-social
 - D. learning
15. Urie Bronfenbrenner's approach to understanding human development is known as:
 - A. environmental
 - B. ecological
 - C. concentric
 - D. embedded
16. Bronfenbrenner's approach asserts that developmental influences include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. one's interaction with the environment
 - B. changing physical and social settings
 - C. how the process is affected by society
 - D. six levels of environmental influence

17. According to Bronfenbrenner's model, the *microsystem* consists of:
 - A. the network of microorganisms in the person's body that influence physical growth
 - B. the network of social relations and physical settings the person experiences daily
 - C. the network of new technologies in society that influence health and well-being
 - D. the network of interrelationships among the various settings in which the person is
18. According to Bronfenbrenner's model, the *mesosystem* consists of:
 - A. medium-strength direct or indirect influences on society
 - B. outside influences on a person's logical thinking processes
 - C. the interrelationships among the person's various settings
 - D. the interrelationships among technical and societal values
19. According to Bronfenbrenner's model, the *exosystem* consists of:
 - A. social structures that directly or indirectly affect a person's life
 - B. the expert advice of more competent individuals to a person
 - C. the network of invisible influences on a person's development
 - D. extraterrestrial networks of influence
20. According to Bronfenbrenner's model, the *macrosystem* consists of:
 - A. large, particulate matter that influences physical growth
 - B. large-scale structures that influence emotional growth
 - C. foreign policy initiatives on a grand scale
 - D. the overarching cultural patterns of a society
21. In terms of Bronfenbrenner's model, 10-year old Melissa's microsystem would most likely include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. the home where Melissa lives
 - B. the school that Melissa attends
 - C. Melissa's after-school program
 - D. the office of Melissa's mother
22. Having been born in the United States, Jami would have a macrosystem likely to consist of all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. a communist-inspired ideal for the economy
 - B. a belief in the right to have religious freedom
 - C. a strong belief in the importance of education
 - D. a belief in the right to have freedom of speech
23. The ecological approach to human development:
 - A. relies on controlled experimental situations to understand behavior and development
 - B. uses only one context/setting to explain individual development
 - C. does not place much value on a person's day-to-day experiences in terms of development
 - D. exemplifies the difficulty of studying people in multiple contexts
24. The changes that are most likely to occur because a person is at a particular stage of development, such as infancy, adolescence, or adulthood, are characteristic of:
 - A. age-graded influences
 - B. nonnormative life events
 - C. norm-referenced behavior
 - D. history-graded influences
25. John, Rodrigo, and Marla are sixth-graders who are all feeling a little anxious about making the transition to junior high school. According to your text's discussion of the timing of developmental events, their anxieties can be attributed to:
 - A. social anxiety
 - B. relocation anxiety syndrome
 - C. nonnormative life events
 - D. normative age-graded influences

26. An age cohort is:
- A. a group of people who believe that age is unimportant
 - B. a group of people born in the same historical time period
 - C. a group of people certain to live in the same geographic area
 - D. a type of measurement index of historical time periods
27. According to your text's discussion of the timing of developmental events, when a generation of people experience social, political, and economic events at the same time they will likely experience:
- A. nonnormative generational constancy
 - B. normative history-graded influences
 - C. normative age-graded influences
 - D. nonnormative life events
28. According to your text's discussion of the timing of developmental events, influences that involve unique turning points that cause people to change direction in their lives are known as:
- A. normative history-graded influences
 - B. normative age-graded influences
 - C. nonnormative life events
 - D. breaking points
29. Keisha wins the lottery and is awarded 10 million dollars. She buys a house in France and a new sports car and organizes and finances a charitable institute for disadvantaged youth. According to your text's discussion of the timing of developmental events, this is an example of:
- A. nonnormative life events
 - B. normative history-graded influences
 - C. normative age-graded influences
 - D. normative life events
30. Justin's 55-year-old mother attends rock concerts and political rallies against the war. According to your text's discussion of the timing of developmental events, the activities Justin's mother engages in probably result from:
- A. nonnormative life events
 - B. normative history-graded influences
 - C. normative age-graded influences
 - D. throw-back syndrome
31. All of the following are true about age EXCEPT:
- A. age status has no bearing on a person's role in society
 - B. age is a master status
 - C. it operates indirectly as a criterion for certain roles via linkage with other factors
 - D. it is a major dimension of social organization
32. Age strata:
- A. use ranking of people as higher or lower
 - B. are dependent on motivational factors
 - C. are dependent on recruitment factors
 - D. have no bearing on society's organization
33. The scientific method differs from ordinary inquiry because:
- A. it specifies a systematic, formal process to gather facts
 - B. it does not have its primary basis in logic
 - C. it is meant to be an end point to objective inquiry
 - D. it is usually easier to undertake than ordinary inquiry is

34. A psychologist is studying the link between a mother's level of shyness and her children's level of shyness. Related to this subject, the statement, "If the mother has an above-normal level of shyness, then the child will have an above-normal level of shyness" would be:
- A. a myth
 - B. a hypothesis
 - C. an objective reality
 - D. not testable
35. Roger reads about a study in which the same set of people are investigated each year from birth until age 30. This study best illustrates which research method?
- A. social survey
 - B. experiment
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. cross-sectional
36. The major reason experimental designs are not used in developmental studies is:
- A. they are not as interesting as most other types of research designs
 - B. it is impossible to exercise the control necessary to conduct them
 - C. they are less expensive but also less accurate than other design types
 - D. they are less time-consuming but also less reliable than other designs
37. A psychologist conducts a study of 800 children who have mental disabilities using subjects from several schools. She follows them from the age of 4 through adulthood. This study is based on which research method?
- A. convergence approach
 - B. experimental
 - C. cross-sectional
 - D. longitudinal
38. The cross-sectional method of research:
- A. studies the same individuals at different points in their lives
 - B. compares different age groups of people at the same point in time
 - C. maintains a biographical account of a single individual for a period of years
 - D. compares data on individuals or groups from two or more societies
39. Intelligence tests are given to all the students at Evergreen School and Horace Mann School. The scores from all grades at the two schools are compared. This is an example of a study using which type of research method?
- A. case study
 - B. cross-sectional method
 - C. longitudinal method
 - D. cross-cultural method
40. An advantage of longitudinal research is:
- A. The data obtained from the research are ready for instant analysis.
 - B. The environment where the study takes place is easily controlled.
 - C. The results of any given longitudinal study are easily replicated.
 - D. A more accurate view of developmental continuity can be found.
41. The method that combines collecting data over time as well as across study groups to measure more than one cohort over time is called the:
- A. case study method
 - B. cross-sectional method
 - C. sequential method
 - D. longitudinal method

42. On the basis of the discussion in your text, what is the most important advantage of using a cross-sectional approach?
- A. It avoids the problem of finding groups of similar people to study.
 - B. It matches people according to chronological and maturational age.
 - C. It saves a great deal of time and money over longitudinal research.
 - D. It eliminates any ambiguity regarding cause-effect relationships.
43. A major advantage of using the cross-sectional approach to research is that:
- A. it can assess the degree of continuity between early childhood and adult behaviors
 - B. it avoids the difficulties associated with nonequivalence of sample groups
 - C. researchers need not wait a long time until subjects reach the age for retesting
 - D. it requires making certain periodic readjustments associated with staff turnover
44. Dr. Robertson is interested in studying temperament changes over the course of adolescence. She would like to avoid the disadvantages associated with longitudinal and cross-sectional research. What could you suggest she use to complete her study?
- A. time sampling
 - B. sequential methods
 - C. event sampling
 - D. cross-cultural methods
45. The factor that a researcher manipulates in an experimental situation is called the:
- A. independent variable
 - B. dependent variable
 - C. cultural variable
 - D. longitudinal variable
46. Dr. Benson conducts a study to determine the effect of rewards on altruistic behavior. The measure of altruistic behavior would be an example of the:
- A. independent variable
 - B. dependent variable
 - C. ascriptive variable
 - D. predictive variable
47. A control group is a necessary part of which research method?
- A. social survey
 - B. case study
 - C. experiment
 - D. longitudinal method
48. A researcher conducts a study in which he manipulates several variables and then measures the effect on the other variables. He is most likely using which research method?
- A. naturalistic observation
 - B. experiment
 - C. social survey
 - D. prediction
49. A psychologist wants to know whether there is a cause-effect relationship between how much effort a child expends on completing a puzzle and how much he or she likes it. According to your text, which method should he use?
- A. experiment
 - B. social survey
 - C. naturalistic observation
 - D. case study

50. The students in Mr. Bertram's class are very noisy when he leaves the room but become quiet when he returns. If this were an experiment, what would the independent variable be?
- A. the level of noise when Mr. Bertram was out of the room
 - B. the change in the level of the classroom noise
 - C. Mr. Bertram's presence or absence in the room
 - D. the punishment for being noisy
51. Marcia has childhood arthritis. She takes part in an experiment designed to determine if a new drug will relieve the suffering of childhood arthritis. She reports to the lab every week and is examined by a doctor, but she receives a pill that contains no medication. According to your text, what is the best explanation for Marcia's receiving a pill with no drug?
- A. Marcia is a subject who is in the control group.
 - B. Marcia is in the naturalistic observation group.
 - C. Marcia is a subject in the event sampling group.
 - D. Marcia is a subject in the experimental group.
52. The case-study method of research:
- A. focuses on a group of subjects
 - B. relies on only one interview
 - C. focuses on an individual
 - D. requires a control group
53. Jean Piaget observed and tested individual children on the conservation task between the ages of 4 and 5. Two years later he tested the children again on the same task. The results were recorded for each individual child. This is an example of research using which method?
- A. case study
 - B. cross-cultural research
 - C. survey
 - D. time sampling
54. All of the following are limitations of the case study method EXCEPT:
- A. it is difficult to generalize to a large population from only one case
 - B. the researcher and subject might become familiar over time
 - C. the objectivity of the results may be impaired
 - D. researcher and subject are unlikely to have close contact
55. Dr. Yu wishes to study the effect of home schooling on children across the United States. He prepares a set of questions to mail to the parents of children who are being home schooled. He mails the questionnaire with a return envelope. This is known as what type of research method?
- A. social survey
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. case study
 - D. naturalistic
56. When each member has an equally likely probability of being chosen in a sample population, it is called:
- A. probability sampling
 - B. random sampling
 - C. population sampling
 - D. sampling error
57. All of the following are limitations of the social survey method EXCEPT:
- A. it has a higher response rate than many other research methods do
 - B. some respondents will not answer questions of a sensitive nature
 - C. some respondents try to please the questioner with the "right" answer
 - D. it has limited use with children and cannot be used at all with infants

58. Mr. Brown is undertaking research in which he is watching the behavior of people as they wait in line at the Department of Labor. He observes over a period of 2 weeks. Each day he goes to the site and tapes conversations as he observes and takes notes. This type of research is called:
- A. social survey
 - B. naturalistic observation
 - C. random sampling
 - D. case study
59. Dr. Sheehan observes preschool children in a Head Start program. She watches and records their interactions with teachers and adults in the classroom every 10 seconds. This is an example of:
- A. random sampling
 - B. event sampling
 - C. case study sampling
 - D. time sampling
60. All of the following are limitations of the naturalistic observation method EXCEPT:
- A. the researcher has complete control of the subjects
 - B. there is no independent variable to be manipulated
 - C. the resulting theories are speculative in nature
 - D. it is not a strong technique for testing hypotheses
61. Which research method compares data obtained from two or more societies?
- A. cross-sectional
 - B. cross-cultural
 - C. time sampling
 - D. random sampling
62. Dr. Gillespie is studying relationships between children and grandparents. She examined data from the United States, Japan, and Botswana related to this topic. She is engaging in:
- A. cross-cultural research
 - B. random sampling
 - C. cross-sectional research
 - D. time sampling
63. All of the following are drawbacks of cross-cultural research EXCEPT:
- A. the quality of the data collected varies a great deal
 - B. the data rarely provide information on individual differences
 - C. not every culture experiences the problems under investigation
 - D. most cultures do not respect the work of developmentalists
64. Correlational analysis:
- A. proves causation
 - B. can be used for predictive purposes
 - C. is not recognized as valid
 - D. cannot show a relationship between two variables
65. The numerical expression of the degree or extent of relationship between two variables or conditions is called the:
- A. variable coefficient
 - B. correlation coefficient
 - C. correlational analysis
 - D. numerical comparison

66. Bob wishes to undertake a study of the students at his college comparing their grade point averages and drinking behaviors. He draws up a document explaining the purpose of his study, the type of data to be collected, and the way the data will be used. The document states that participants have the right to terminate participation at any time during the study. Before beginning to collect his data he gets each participant to sign the document. Bob is obtaining:
- A. informed consent
 - B. a quit claim document
 - C. indemnity assurance
 - D. consensual agreement
67. Identify the four major goals of science and give examples of the kind of questions or research tasks that would be involved for each with respect to issues related to human development.
68. What are the advantages and disadvantages of longitudinal research compared to cross-sectional research methods? Give an example to support your statements.
69. What role does age play in society? How are notions about aging changing and how are they remaining the same?

1 Key

1. "The orderly and sequential changes that occur with the passage of time" is the definition of:
- A. age norms
 - B. age grades
 - C. ascriptions
 - D.** development

Refer to page 4 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #1
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

2. Developmental psychology is mainly concerned with:
- A. studying the development of our cultural value systems
 - B. studying the development in individuals of fixations
 - C.** studying how we change and remain the same over time
 - D. studying socio-economic influences on individuals

Refer to page 7 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #2
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

3. A researcher's notes that contain the exact speech utterances that children make, as well as the ages of the children under study, is most related to which goal of developmental psychology?
- A.** description
 - B. expression
 - C. prediction
 - D. conclusion

Refer to pages 4-5 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #3
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

4. A psychologist wishes to know why there is an increase in childhood obesity. This is related to which goal of developmental psychology?
- A. control
 - B.** explanation
 - C. description
 - D. prediction

Refer to page 5 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #4
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

5. A developmental psychologist wants to determine the chances that a particular ninth-grade student will graduate from high school. This best illustrates:
- A. description
 - B. explanation
 - C. prediction**
 - D. control

Refer to page 5 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #5
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

6. Based on recent research findings, a developmental psychologist advises that an infant born with an inherited disorder be put on a special diet to avoid intellectual impairment. Of what is this an example?
- A. intervention**
 - B. description
 - C. explanation
 - D. prediction

Refer to page 5 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #6
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

7. The changes that occur in a person's height, weight, and organ, skeletal, muscular, and neurological structures refer to:
- A. biodevelopment
 - B. physical development**
 - C. cognitive development
 - D. emotional-social development

Refer to page 5 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #7
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

8. The changes that occur in sensation, perception, memory, thought, reasoning, and language refer to:
- A. biodevelopment
 - B. physical development
 - C. cognitive development**
 - D. emotional-social development

Refer to page 7 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #8
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

9. The changes that occur in an individual's personality, emotions, and relationships with others refer to:
- A. biodevelopment
 - B. physical development
 - C. cognitive development
 - D.** emotional-social development

Refer to page 7 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #9
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

10. The more or less automatic unfolding of biological potential in a set, irreversible sequence is known as:
- A.** maturation
 - B. growth
 - C. learning
 - D. socialization

Refer to page 8 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #10
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

11. One of the most noticeable features of early development is the increase in size of the individual. This is dependent on the metabolic processes that take place within the body. This is known as:
- A. maturation
 - B.** growth
 - C. learning
 - D. socialization

Refer to page 8 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #11
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

12. The relatively permanent modification in behavior that results from the individual's experience in the environment is known as:
- A. maturation
 - B. growth
 - C.** learning
 - D. development

Refer to page 8 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #12
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

13. As her son Jamal grows older, Nadia is particularly fascinated with his ability to think more abstractly and logically. The changes in Jamal's thinking patterns illustrate which kind of development?
- A. emotional-social
 - B. physical
 - C. cognitive**
 - D. life-span

Refer to page 7 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #13
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

14. Mary's personality has become more outgoing as she has grown older. The changes in Mary's personality illustrate which kind of development?
- A. cognitive development
 - B. maturation
 - C. emotional-social**
 - D. learning

Refer to page 7 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #14
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

15. Urie Bronfenbrenner's approach to understanding human development is known as:
- A. environmental
 - B. ecological**
 - C. concentric
 - D. embedded

Refer to page 9 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #15
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

16. Bronfenbrenner's approach asserts that developmental influences include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. one's interaction with the environment
 - B. changing physical and social settings
 - C. how the process is affected by society
 - D. six levels of environmental influence**

Refer to page 9 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #16
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

17. According to Bronfenbrenner's model, the *microsystem* consists of:
- A. the network of microorganisms in the person's body that influence physical growth
 - B.** the network of social relations and physical settings the person experiences daily
 - C. the network of new technologies in society that influence health and well-being
 - D. the network of interrelationships among the various settings in which the person is

Refer to pages 9, 11 in the textbook.

Crandell - Chapter 01 #17
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual

18. According to Bronfenbrenner's model, the *mesosystem* consists of:
- A. medium-strength direct or indirect influences on society
 - B. outside influences on a person's logical thinking processes
 - C.** the interrelationships among the person's various settings
 - D. the interrelationships among technical and societal values

Refer to page 11 in the textbook.

Crandell - Chapter 01 #18
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual

19. According to Bronfenbrenner's model, the *exosystem* consists of:
- A.** social structures that directly or indirectly affect a person's life
 - B. the expert advice of more competent individuals to a person
 - C. the network of invisible influences on a person's development
 - D. extraterrestrial networks of influence

Refer to page 11 in the textbook.

Crandell - Chapter 01 #19
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual

20. According to Bronfenbrenner's model, the *macrosystem* consists of:
- A. large, particulate matter that influences physical growth
 - B. large-scale structures that influence emotional growth
 - C. foreign policy initiatives on a grand scale
 - D.** the overarching cultural patterns of a society

Refer to page 11 in the textbook.

Crandell - Chapter 01 #20
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual

21. In terms of Bronfenbrenner's model, 10-year old Melissa's microsystem would most likely include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. the home where Melissa lives
 - B. the school that Melissa attends
 - C. Melissa's after-school program
 - D. the office of Melissa's mother**

Refer to pages 9, 11 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #21
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

22. Having been born in the United States, Jami would have a macrosystem likely to consist of all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. a communist-inspired ideal for the economy**
 - B. a belief in the right to have religious freedom
 - C. a strong belief in the importance of education
 - D. a belief in the right to have freedom of speech

Refer to page 11 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #22
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

23. The ecological approach to human development:
- A. relies on controlled experimental situations to understand behavior and development
 - B. uses only one context/setting to explain individual development
 - C. does not place much value on a person's day-to-day experiences in terms of development
 - D. exemplifies the difficulty of studying people in multiple contexts**

Refer to page 11 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #23
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

24. The changes that are most likely to occur because a person is at a particular stage of development, such as infancy, adolescence, or adulthood, are characteristic of:
- A. age-graded influences**
 - B. nonnormative life events
 - C. norm-referenced behavior
 - D. history-graded influences

Refer to page 12 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #24
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

25. John, Rodrigo, and Marla are sixth-graders who are all feeling a little anxious about making the transition to junior high school. According to your text's discussion of the timing of developmental events, their anxieties can be attributed to:
- A. social anxiety
 - B. relocation anxiety syndrome
 - C. nonnormative life events
 - D. normative age-graded influences**

Refer to page 12 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #25
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

26. An age cohort is:
- A. a group of people who believe that age is unimportant
 - B. a group of people born in the same historical time period**
 - C. a group of people certain to live in the same geographic area
 - D. a type of measurement index of historical time periods

Refer to page 12 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #26
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

27. According to your text's discussion of the timing of developmental events, when a generation of people experience social, political, and economic events at the same time they will likely experience:
- A. nonnormative generational constancy
 - B. normative history-graded influences**
 - C. normative age-graded influences
 - D. nonnormative life events

Refer to page 12 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #27
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

28. According to your text's discussion of the timing of developmental events, influences that involve unique turning points that cause people to change direction in their lives are known as:
- A. normative history-graded influences
 - B. normative age-graded influences
 - C. nonnormative life events**
 - D. breaking points

Refer to page 12 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #28
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

29. Keisha wins the lottery and is awarded 10 million dollars. She buys a house in France and a new sports car and organizes and finances a charitable institute for disadvantaged youth. According to your text's discussion of the timing of developmental events, this is an example of:
- A. nonnormative life events
 - B. normative history-graded influences
 - C. normative age-graded influences
 - D. normative life events

Refer to page 12 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #29
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

30. Justin's 55-year-old mother attends rock concerts and political rallies against the war. According to your text's discussion of the timing of developmental events, the activities Justin's mother engages in probably result from:
- A. nonnormative life events
 - B. normative history-graded influences
 - C. normative age-graded influences
 - D. throw-back syndrome

Refer to page 12 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #30
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

31. All of the following are true about age EXCEPT:
- A. age status has no bearing on a person's role in society
 - B. age is a master status
 - C. it operates indirectly as a criterion for certain roles via linkage with other factors
 - D. it is a major dimension of social organization

Refer to page 14 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #31
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

32. Age strata:
- A. use ranking of people as higher or lower
 - B. are dependent on motivational factors
 - C. are dependent on recruitment factors
 - D. have no bearing on society's organization

Refer to page 15 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #32
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

33. The scientific method differs from ordinary inquiry because:
A. it specifies a systematic, formal process to gather facts
B. it does not have its primary basis in logic
C. it is meant to be an end point to objective inquiry
D. it is usually easier to undertake than ordinary inquiry is

Refer to page 17 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #33
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

34. A psychologist is studying the link between a mother's level of shyness and her children's level of shyness. Related to this subject, the statement, "If the mother has an above-normal level of shyness, then the child will have an above-normal level of shyness" would be:
A. a myth
B. a hypothesis
C. an objective reality
D. not testable

Refer to page 17 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #34
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

35. Roger reads about a study in which the same set of people are investigated each year from birth until age 30. This study best illustrates which research method?
A. social survey
B. experiment
C. longitudinal
D. cross-sectional

Refer to pages 17, 18 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #35
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

36. The major reason experimental designs are not used in developmental studies is:
A. they are not as interesting as most other types of research designs
B. it is impossible to exercise the control necessary to conduct them
C. they are less expensive but also less accurate than other design types
D. they are less time-consuming but also less reliable than other designs

Refer to page 23 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #36
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

37. A psychologist conducts a study of 800 children who have mental disabilities using subjects from several schools. She follows them from the age of 4 through adulthood. This study is based on which research method?
- A. convergence approach
 - B. experimental
 - C. cross-sectional
 - D.** longitudinal

Refer to pages 18-19 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #37
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

38. The cross-sectional method of research:
- A. studies the same individuals at different points in their lives
 - B.** compares different age groups of people at the same point in time
 - C. maintains a biographical account of a single individual for a period of years
 - D. compares data on individuals or groups from two or more societies

Refer to page 19 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #38
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

39. Intelligence tests are given to all the students at Evergreen School and Horace Mann School. The scores from all grades at the two schools are compared. This is an example of a study using which type of research method?
- A. case study
 - B.** cross-sectional method
 - C. longitudinal method
 - D. cross-cultural method

Refer to page 19 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #39
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

40. An advantage of longitudinal research is:
- A. The data obtained from the research are ready for instant analysis.
 - B. The environment where the study takes place is easily controlled.
 - C. The results of any given longitudinal study are easily replicated.
 - D.** A more accurate view of developmental continuity can be found.

Refer to pages 17-19 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #40
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

41. The method that combines collecting data over time as well as across study groups to measure more than one cohort over time is called the:
- A. case study method
 - B. cross-sectional method
 - C. sequential method**
 - D. longitudinal method

Refer to page 20 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #41
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

42. On the basis of the discussion in your text, what is the most important advantage of using a cross-sectional approach?
- A. It avoids the problem of finding groups of similar people to study.
 - B. It matches people according to chronological and maturational age.
 - C. It saves a great deal of time and money over longitudinal research.**
 - D. It eliminates any ambiguity regarding cause-effect relationships.

Refer to pages 17, 19 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #42
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

43. A major advantage of using the cross-sectional approach to research is that:
- A. it can assess the degree of continuity between early childhood and adult behaviors
 - B. it avoids the difficulties associated with nonequivalence of sample groups
 - C. researchers need not wait a long time until subjects reach the age for retesting**
 - D. it requires making certain periodic readjustments associated with staff turnover

Refer to pages 17, 19 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #43
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

44. Dr. Robertson is interested in studying temperament changes over the course of adolescence. She would like to avoid the disadvantages associated with longitudinal and cross-sectional research. What could you suggest she use to complete her study?
- A. time sampling
 - B. sequential methods**
 - C. event sampling
 - D. cross-cultural methods

Refer to page 20 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #44
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

45. The factor that a researcher manipulates in an experimental situation is called the:
A. independent variable
B. dependent variable
C. cultural variable
D. longitudinal variable

Refer to page 21 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #45
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

46. Dr. Benson conducts a study to determine the effect of rewards on altruistic behavior. The measure of altruistic behavior would be an example of the:
A. independent variable
B. dependent variable
C. ascriptive variable
D. predictive variable

Refer to page 22 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #46
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

47. A control group is a necessary part of which research method?
A. social survey
B. case study
C. experiment
D. longitudinal method

Refer to page 21 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #47
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

48. A researcher conducts a study in which he manipulates several variables and then measures the effect on the other variables. He is most likely using which research method?
A. naturalistic observation
B. experiment
C. social survey
D. prediction

Refer to page 21 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #48
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

49. A psychologist wants to know whether there is a cause-effect relationship between how much effort a child expends on completing a puzzle and how much he or she likes it. According to your text, which method should he use?
- A. experiment
 - B. social survey
 - C. naturalistic observation
 - D. case study

Refer to page 21 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #49
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

50. The students in Mr. Bertram's class are very noisy when he leaves the room but become quiet when he returns. If this were an experiment, what would the independent variable be?
- A. the level of noise when Mr. Bertram was out of the room
 - B. the change in the level of the classroom noise
 - C. Mr. Bertram's presence or absence in the room
 - D. the punishment for being noisy

Refer to page 21 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #50
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

51. Marcia has childhood arthritis. She takes part in an experiment designed to determine if a new drug will relieve the suffering of childhood arthritis. She reports to the lab every week and is examined by a doctor, but she receives a pill that contains no medication. According to your text, what is the best explanation for Marcia's receiving a pill with no drug?
- A. Marcia is a subject who is in the control group.
 - B. Marcia is in the naturalistic observation group.
 - C. Marcia is a subject in the event sampling group.
 - D. Marcia is a subject in the experimental group.

Refer to pages 21-22 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #51
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

52. The case-study method of research:
- A. focuses on a group of subjects
 - B. relies on only one interview
 - C. focuses on an individual
 - D. requires a control group

Refer to page 23 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #52
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

53. Jean Piaget observed and tested individual children on the conservation task between the ages of 4 and 5. Two years later he tested the children again on the same task. The results were recorded for each individual child. This is an example of research using which method?
- A. case study
 - B. cross-cultural research
 - C. survey
 - D. time sampling

Refer to page 23 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #53
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

54. All of the following are limitations of the case study method EXCEPT:
- A. it is difficult to generalize to a large population from only one case
 - B. the researcher and subject might become familiar over time
 - C. the objectivity of the results may be impaired
 - D. researcher and subject are unlikely to have close contact

Refer to page 23 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #54
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

55. Dr. Yu wishes to study the effect of home schooling on children across the United States. He prepares a set of questions to mail to the parents of children who are being home schooled. He mails the questionnaire with a return envelope. This is known as what type of research method?
- A. social survey
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. case study
 - D. naturalistic

Refer to page 23 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #55
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

56. When each member has an equally likely probability of being chosen in a sample population, it is called:
- A. probability sampling
 - B. random sampling
 - C. population sampling
 - D. sampling error

Refer to page 24 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #56
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

57. All of the following are limitations of the social survey method EXCEPT:
A. it has a higher response rate than many other research methods do
B. some respondents will not answer questions of a sensitive nature
C. some respondents try to please the questioner with the "right" answer
D. it has limited use with children and cannot be used at all with infants

Refer to page 24 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #57
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

58. Mr. Brown is undertaking research in which he is watching the behavior of people as they wait in line at the Department of Labor. He observes over a period of 2 weeks. Each day he goes to the site and tapes conversations as he observes and takes notes. This type of research is called:
A. social survey
B. naturalistic observation
C. random sampling
D. case study

Refer to pages 24-25 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #58
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

59. Dr. Sheehan observes preschool children in a Head Start program. She watches and records their interactions with teachers and adults in the classroom every 10 seconds. This is an example of:
A. random sampling
B. event sampling
C. case study sampling
D. time sampling

Refer to page 25 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #59
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

60. All of the following are limitations of the naturalistic observation method EXCEPT:
A. the researcher has complete control of the subjects
B. there is no independent variable to be manipulated
C. the resulting theories are speculative in nature
D. it is not a strong technique for testing hypotheses

Refer to page 25 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #60
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

61. Which research method compares data obtained from two or more societies?
- A. cross-sectional
 - B. cross-cultural**
 - C. time sampling
 - D. random sampling

Refer to page 27 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #61
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

62. Dr. Gillespie is studying relationships between children and grandparents. She examined data from the United States, Japan, and Botswana related to this topic. She is engaging in:
- A. cross-cultural research**
 - B. random sampling
 - C. cross-sectional research
 - D. time sampling

Refer to page 27 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #62
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

63. All of the following are drawbacks of cross-cultural research EXCEPT:
- A. the quality of the data collected varies a great deal
 - B. the data rarely provide information on individual differences
 - C. not every culture experiences the problems under investigation
 - D. most cultures do not respect the work of developmentalists**

Refer to page 28 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #63
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

64. Correlational analysis:
- A. proves causation
 - B. can be used for predictive purposes**
 - C. is not recognized as valid
 - D. cannot show a relationship between two variables

Refer to pages 29-30 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #64
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

65. The numerical expression of the degree or extent of relationship between two variables or conditions is called the:
- A. variable coefficient
 - B. correlation coefficient**
 - C. correlational analysis
 - D. numerical comparison

Refer to page 29 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #65
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Factual*

66. Bob wishes to undertake a study of the students at his college comparing their grade point averages and drinking behaviors. He draws up a document explaining the purpose of his study, the type of data to be collected, and the way the data will be used. The document states that participants have the right to terminate participation at any time during the study. Before beginning to collect his data he gets each participant to sign the document. Bob is obtaining:
- A. informed consent**
 - B. a quit claim document
 - C. indemnity assurance
 - D. consensual agreement

Refer to page 30 in the textbook.

*Crandell - Chapter 01 #66
Level: Basic
Objective: Learning Objective 1
Question Type: Conceptual*

67. Identify the four major goals of science and give examples of the kind of questions or research tasks that would be involved for each with respect to issues related to human development.

The four goals of science are to describe, explain, predict, and intervene when appropriate. For instance, if a scientist were studying posttraumatic stress disorder, she would describe the disorder by listing symptoms and perhaps classifying them in terms of severity. Next, she would seek an explanation for the appearance of the disorder—that it is related to a person experiencing or witnessing a serious and frightening event such as war or a natural disaster (e.g., a tsunami, earthquake, etc.). Given that different people react to the same event in different ways, she may wish to explain why that happens and may postulate that certain psychological factors related to the individual result in different outcomes. The scientist might then seek to intervene to prevent or lessen the severity of the reaction. The scientist might suggest ways for people to come to terms with traumatic events or to avoid them if possible.

Crandell - Chapter 01 #67

68. What are the advantages and disadvantages of longitudinal research compared to cross-sectional research methods? Give an example to support your statements.

Longitudinal research takes place over a long period of time. For example, the researcher may be studying a group of people with certain attributes (e.g., high IQ) to see how they behave at different ages and how they compare to others. The Terman Life-Cycle Study followed the lives of children considered to be gifted and compared them to children considered to be of average intelligence and made observations at intervals of 5 to 10 years. A cross-sectional study, on the other hand, could look at the same factor (intelligence) but use several populations at once, for example a group of 10-year-olds, a group of 20-year-olds, 30-, 40-, and 50-year-olds and compare these groups. The advantage here is that the researchers would not have to wait 40 years to obtain the data and attrition would not be a problem because the respondents only need to respond once instead of every decade. The cost would likely be less as well because it would not be necessary to conduct such a long research study. The disadvantage is that other factors may contribute to the differences in age groups that are related to sociohistorical events experienced by the differing age cohorts. Factors related to individual differences may also be compounded as many more respondents will be used.

Crandell - Chapter 01 #68

69. What role does age play in society? How are notions about aging changing and how are they remaining the same?

All societies are divided into age strata. Age serves as a marker for certain societal role expectations. For instance, in Western culture children and young adults are expected to be students, students who learn academic knowledge as well as societal values and norms. Adults are expected to pursue careers and contribute in some way to society. Adults are also expected to be the caretakers of children and in some cases also to care for the aged. Age strata therefore help to demarcate the roles and responsibilities individuals have in society. Some of the notions about aging have changed. In the past, for example, the notion of childhood came about during Medieval times and the notion of adolescence became much more defined in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In recent times a new category called emerging adulthood is evolving due to the prevalence of people attending college and taking on some adult roles while maintaining some of the dependent roles associated with childhood. Older adults who are part of the baby-boomer generation are redefining the aging process as they go through it by reevaluating traditional norms associated with aging. Some notions about age will likely remain static, such as not expecting children to take on adult responsibilities.

Crandell - Chapter 01 #69

1 Summary

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