

Student: _____

1. Humans are evolutionarily primed to be attracted to and respond to babies according to which theory of child development?
 - A. Sociocultural Theory
 - B. Learning Theory
 - C. Cognitive Theory
 - D. Ethological Perspective
2. One strength of longitudinal studies is:
 - A. the ability to measure developmental change over time.
 - B. the ability to observe children in their natural environments.
 - C. the variables are closely controlled by the researcher.
 - D. allows for an extensive study of one participant.
3. Studies show that the more violent TV a child watches the more aggressive behaviors they show in interactions with other kids. This is an example of:
 - A. strong correlation.
 - B. positive correlation.
 - C. weak correlation.
 - D. negative correlation.
4. Parents' interactions with children's teachers are part of the system that according to Brofenbrenner's Ecological Model is called the:
 - A. Microsystem.
 - B. Mesosystem.
 - C. Exosystem.
 - D. Macrosystem.
5. A skill level above a child's current skill level that they can perform with assistance is known as:
 - A. Accommodation.
 - B. Assimilation.
 - C. Zone of Proximal Development.
 - D. Critical Period.
6. Baby Max begins to cry as soon as he sees his mother pick up her car keys. Max does this because he must have learned to associate the keys with his mother leaving. This example demonstrates:
 - A. operant conditioning.
 - B. behavior modification.
 - C. classical conditioning.
 - D. observational learning
7. An independent variable is:
 - A. the variable that changes systematically as the dependent variable is manipulated.
 - B. the variable that the experimenter manipulates in order to measure its impact on the dependant variable.
 - C. the type of behavior that is measured by the experimenter.
 - D. any variable that could impact the dependent variable that has not been considered by the experimenter.

8. Some theorists assert that children learn language by listening to the adults around them; others argue that children are born with an innate language ability. These different arguments are represented which theme in child development?
- A. continuity and discontinuity
 - B. universality and diversity
 - C. social learning and psychodynamic
 - D. nature and nurture
9. The term _____ usually refers to the influence of genetic material passed on at the point of conception.
- A. nurture
 - B. nature
 - C. continuity
 - D. discontinuity
10. Those who see development as characterized mainly by _____ emphasize that development occurs via a slow but continual processes of change.
- A. universality
 - B. diversity
 - C. continuity
 - D. discontinuity
11. Theorists who suggest that children develop in "leaps and bounds" such that they develop skills at once with other periods of little development.
- A. universality
 - B. diversity
 - C. continuity
 - D. discontinuity
12. In cultures around the world, infants show the same facial expression when feeling distress this demonstrates the theme of:
- A. universality.
 - B. diversity.
 - C. nature.
 - D. nurture.
13. Early theorists asserted that at the moment of conception a tiny, fully formed human was implanted in the sperm of egg. This human form was known as a:
- A. blank slate
 - B. innate goodness
 - C. homunculus
 - D. apprentice
14. There is some evidence that children were once considered little adults and were given adult responsibilities.
True False
15. Which theorist suggested that children were blank slates whose development is primarily influenced by environmental circumstances?
- A. Phillipe Aries
 - B. John Locke
 - C. John Watson
 - D. Charles Darwin
16. Early theorist John Locke was opposed to the use of physical punishment.
True False

17. Rousseau believed that an interest in social relationships begins in:
- A. infancy.
 - B. toddlerhood.
 - C. middle childhood.
 - D. adolescence.
18. Rousseau's ideas about child development could be classified as having an emphasis on nurture.
True False
19. Which classroom strategy would Rousseau endorse?
- A. teachers lecturing students about subjects
 - B. an emphasis on structured play and imagination
 - C. providing activities and materials for children to explore on their own
 - D. having a supportive adult helping children with activities that are above their current ability
20. Darwin kept an extensive record of his son's development known as a:
- A. Developmental Journal.
 - B. Baby Biography.
 - C. Memory Books.
 - D. Infant Schedule.
21. Darwin believed that individual development reflects the changes through species evolution.
True False
22. According to Gesell, maturation:
- A. always takes place in the same way, following its own timing and sequence.
 - B. is influenced by the environment so the sequence can vary for individuals.
 - C. is faster when parents provide an enriched environment.
 - D. is only observable in physical development.
23. Lewis Terman is best known for:
- A. creating a test of children's emotional development.
 - B. translating a French intelligence test.
 - C. creating age-graded norms of development.
 - D. keeping a baby biography about his son.
24. Jean Piaget created his theory of cognitive development while observing:
- A. children in an orphanage.
 - B. children in different cultures.
 - C. his own children.
 - D. children at day care centers.
25. Freud proposed that 3- to 6-year-old children's pleasure comes to focus on their penis or their lack of a penis; this stage is known as:
- A. Oral Stage.
 - B. Anal Stage.
 - C. Phallic Stage.
 - D. Genital Stage.
26. Mary is a smoker and has trouble quitting. How would Freud explain her problem?
- A. Her mother potty-trained her too soon in childhood.
 - B. Her mother spanked her in anger.
 - C. There was a problem when her mother weaned her.
 - D. She is under too much stress and needs to learn to relax.

27. According to Freud, what is the repository of wishes and desires?
- A. ego
 - B. id
 - C. superego
 - D. Ontogeny
28. Like Freud, Erik Erikson believed that most of human behavior is driven by sexual desire.
True False
29. Why are psychoanalytic theorists such as Freud and Erikson no longer considered mainstream in the science of child development?
30. A theoretical perspective that emphasizes that external conditions can change the way we behave and view the world is:
- A. Psychoanalytic.
 - B. Sociocultural.
 - C. Cognitive.
 - D. Learning Theory.
31. In the example of Pavlov's dogs that began to salivate when a light came on, the light is:
- A. unconditioned stimulus.
 - B. conditioned stimulus.
 - C. unconditioned response.
 - D. conditioned response.
32. Skinner believed that children's behaviors are:
- A. simply a response to rewards and punishments.
 - B. internally motivated.
 - C. biologically driven.
 - D. naturally good.
33. Little Albert became frightened of white mice after repeated trials in which mice were paired with loud noises; this is an example of:
- A. Operant Conditioning.
 - B. Classical Conditioning.
 - C. Modeling.
 - D. Continuity.
34. Children are less likely to imitate the behavior of a model that is:
- A. nurturing.
 - B. powerful.
 - C. strong.
 - D. unlike themselves.
35. According to Bandura, a feeling of effectiveness and a belief that we can succeed through our own efforts is known as:
- A. universality.
 - B. exosystem.
 - C. self-efficacy.
 - D. scaffolding.

36. During which stage, according to Piaget, do children become capable of logic thought but still are not capable of hypothetical thought?
- A. sensorimotor stage
 - B. preoperational stage
 - C. concrete operational stage
 - D. formal operational stage
37. Ella understands the world mostly through her manipulation of objects, by looking at, touching, and putting toys in her mouth. She is in which of Piaget's stages?
- A. sensorimotor stage
 - B. preoperational stage
 - C. concrete operational stage
 - D. formal operational stage
38. Juan Pascual-Leone expanded on Piaget's ideas by proposing that children's learning occurs when there are increases in their:
- A. vocabulary.
 - B. exposure to learning materials.
 - C. appropriate models.
 - D. working memory.
39. When Piaget was testing children, what did he find most interesting?
- A. children who were more advanced than other children
 - B. children's creative thinking
 - C. children's wrong answers
 - D. children who scored lower than other children
40. Theorists who use Piaget's ideas to create new theories are known as:
- A. neo-Piagetians.
 - B. modern developmentalists.
 - C. sociocultural theorists.
 - D. social learning theorists.
41. As children learn to read, sounding out words is difficult but it becomes more automatic and easier. Robbie Case would argue that learning occurs because of:
- A. help from supportive adults.
 - B. increases in working memory.
 - C. increases in mental efficiency.
 - D. increases in exposure to books.
42. Lev Vygotsky would argue that children learn best when they:
- A. are surrounded by stimulating toys.
 - B. are rewarded for correct answers.
 - C. are in interactions with supportive adults.
 - D. create memory strategies.
43. Mary works with her daughter on puzzles that are too hard for her to do by herself. This is an example of:
- A. accommodation.
 - B. assimilation.
 - C. modeling.
 - D. scaffolding.
44. Which theory asserts that development is a fundamentally social process in which cultural groups identify certain tasks as important for children?
- A. Sociocultural Theory
 - B. Social Learning Theory
 - C. Cognitive-Developmental Theory
 - D. Psychoanalytic Theory

45. Amy can tie her shoes with the help of her friend Zoe. Tying her shoes is an example of a:
- A. mesosystem.
 - B. sensitive period.
 - C. zone of proximal development.
 - D. super ego.
46. Which theory suggests that the entire context of children's environment (including family, school systems, and parents' workplaces) are important influences on children's development?
- A. Social Learning Theory
 - B. Cognitive Developmental Theory
 - C. Ecological Systems Theory
 - D. Psychoanalytic Theory
47. When Sam's mom has a difficult day at work, she has less patience in the evening. The workplace is an example of:
- A. Microsystem.
 - B. Macrosystem.
 - C. Mesosystem.
 - D. Exosystem.
48. Parental Leave Laws, which allow parents to take time off of work after the birth of child, are part of a child's:
- A. Microsystem.
 - B. Macrosystem.
 - C. Mesosystem.
 - D. Exosystem.
49. Bronfenbrenner believed that children's experience may change over time from maturation or from historical events. He called this:
- A. Microsystem.
 - B. Macrosystem.
 - C. Exosystem.
 - D. Chronosystem.
50. Which theorist argued that both neighborhoods and biological factors are important to children's development?
- A. Piaget
 - B. Vygotsky
 - C. Bronfenbrenner
 - D. Hall
51. Konrad Lorenz studied a phenomenon in young geese in which they closely follow whatever object they observe moving shortly after birth. What is the name of this phenomenon?
- A. scaffolding
 - B. imprinting
 - C. bioecological processes
 - D. accommodation
52. Which theorist proposed that infants' and parents' behaviors have been shaped by evolution to promote survival?
- A. Lorenz
 - B. Piaget
 - C. Vygotsky
 - D. Freud

53. What is the term for an optimal period in development in which learning of specific types may take place?
- A. critical period
 - B. sensitive period
 - C. imprinting
 - D. latency period
54. Some research suggests that it is easier for young children to learn a second language than it is for adults. This is an example of:
- A. critical period.
 - B. sensitive period.
 - C. bioecological processes.
 - D. microsystems.
55. Which theorist suggested that there may be a sensitive period for developing emotional relationships with parents during an infant's first year?
- A. Ainsworth
 - B. Vygotsky
 - C. Lorenz
 - D. Piaget
56. A theory that suggests that there are many pathways to similar and healthy outcomes is:
- A. Ethological Theory.
 - B. Sociocultural Theory.
 - C. Dynamic Systems Theory.
 - D. Information Processing Theory.
57. Jamie learned to crawl at 9 months and Janie never crawled but began to scoot on her stomach at 8 months. Both Janie and Jamie walked early in their second year. This example supports which developmental theory?
- A. Dynamic Systems Theory
 - B. Information Processes Theory
 - C. Social Learning Theory
 - D. Cognitive Developmental Theory
58. Which of the following is not a historical trend that may affect child development?
- A. Children are more likely to live in urban areas.
 - B. Children are more likely to live with a single parent.
 - C. Children are more likely to speak a second language.
 - D. Children are likely to have more siblings.
59. A child developmental researcher has designed a study to test the impact of violent television on children's aggression. She believes that exposure to violent programming is related to increased aggression. This belief is called:
- A. a case study.
 - B. an independent variable.
 - C. a dependent variable.
 - D. a hypothesis.
60. When an interviewer uses a specific script of questions when collecting data from children, this is known as:
- A. clinical interview.
 - B. naturalistic observation.
 - C. structured interview.
 - D. case study.

61. A researcher asks children about their occupational aspirations. She then asks follow-up questions tailored specifically to each child's aspirations. This is an example of:
- A. clinical interview.
 - B. naturalistic observation.
 - C. structured interview.
 - D. case study.
62. A researcher watches children's play at a day care center and codes aggressive behaviors. This is an example of:
- A. clinical interview.
 - B. naturalistic observation.
 - C. structured interview.
 - D. case study.
63. The strength of naturalistic observation of children's behaviors is that:
- A. researchers can study behaviors that occur rarely.
 - B. researchers can gain insight into children's motivations and attitudes.
 - C. researchers can observe children in normal settings without interventions.
 - D. researchers can pinpoint specific influences on development.
64. Which of the following is not a weakness of interview and self-report methods of data collection?
- A. These methods cannot adequately assess people's behaviors.
 - B. Surveys are expensive and time-consuming.
 - C. People may not accurately report on themselves.
 - D. People may respond in a way they think the researcher wants.
65. Which physiological methods record electrical activity in the brain in response to certain events but are not good at localizing brain activity?
- A. Electroencephalograms (EEGs)
 - B. Event-Related Potentials (ERPs)
 - C. Magnetoencephalography (MEG)
 - D. Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)
66. Which physiological methods offer excellent spatial localization but are not as precise in determining temporal resolution?
- A. Electroencephalograms (EEGs)
 - B. Event-Related Potentials (ERPs)
 - C. Magnetoencephalography (MEG)
 - D. Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)
67. What is the term used for the brain-imaging technique that depends on the transparency of biological tissue to light that is near the infrared part of the spectrum?
- A. Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS)
 - B. Diffusion Tensor Imaging (DTI)
 - C. Magnetoencephalography (MEG)
 - D. Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)
68. The strongest study designs use what type of data collection?
- A. self-report
 - B. observation
 - C. physiological techniques
 - D. a combination of several types
69. Every day when I get on my scale it reports the same weight. My scale is:
- A. valid.
 - B. reliable.
 - C. correlated.
 - D. variable.

70. The extent to which a test measures what it is intended to measure is known as:
- A. reliability.
 - B. alternate forms.
 - C. validity.
 - D. correlation.
71. Dr. Smith designed a scale to measure children's creative thinking. Children read a story and then wrote an alternate ending. It was found that children with better reading and writing skills scored higher on this scale. This scale has problems with:
- A. reliability.
 - B. validity.
 - C. test-retest.
 - D. redundancy.
72. A research design that collects information about participants without making any attempts to alter their circumstances is known as:
- A. experimental.
 - B. cross-sequential.
 - C. microgenetic.
 - D. correlational.
73. A researcher is testing the association between parental warmth and school achievement. She measures parents' warmth in everyday interactions with children and the children's grades in school. This design is:
- A. experimental.
 - B. cross-sequential.
 - C. microgenetic.
 - D. correlational.
74. The strength of a correlation is measured by the:
- A. direction of effects.
 - B. correlation coefficient.
 - C. correlation validity.
 - D. positive correlation.
75. Which correlation coefficient indicates the strongest association?
- A. .45
 - B. .53
 - C. -.23
 - D. -.65
76. A study with a correlation design found a strong positive association between viewing violent television and preschool aggressive behaviors. The researchers can conclude that:
- A. violent television causes aggression in preschoolers.
 - B. aggressive preschoolers prefer violent television.
 - C. parents of aggressive preschoolers do not monitor their television viewing.
 - D. the more violent television preschoolers watch, the more aggressive their behaviors.
77. Researchers found that as the number of minutes per day parents spent reading to their children increased, their children's score on a reading readiness scale increased as well. This is an example of:
- A. a positive correlation.
 - B. a negative correlation.
 - C. an independent variable.
 - D. a dependent variable.

78. Researchers found that as parental warmth increases, children's behavior problems decrease. This is an example of:
- A. a positive correlation.
 - B. a negative correlation.
 - C. an independent variable.
 - D. a dependent variable.
79. In what type of study design do researchers manipulate one of the variables to test its impact on other variables?
- A. correlational
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. experimental
 - D. valid
80. A researcher tested the effect of sleep deprivation on attention. She assigned participants to groups which determined how much sleep they got. She compared these groups' scores on attention tasks. This is an example of what type of study design?
- A. correlational
 - B. experimental
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. microgenetic
81. In a study of the effect of preschool on school readiness in a group of children at risk for school failure, whether children attend preschool or not is the:
- A. independent variable.
 - B. dependent variable.
 - C. correlational group.
 - D. outcome.
82. In a study of the effect of antidepressants on the behavior problems of children, the number of behavior problems in the research participants is the:
- A. independent variable.
 - B. dependant variable.
 - C. control variable.
 - D. manipulated variable.
83. It is essential to the experimental design that a study includes random assignment, which means:
- A. that questions are presented to participants in random order.
 - B. that participants are free to be in any group they choose.
 - C. that participants are placed in groups in an unbiased fashion.
 - D. that each participant completes a unique task.
84. A researcher was interested in the effect of a literature curriculum on children's reading abilities. He put the students with high English grades in the group to receive the curriculum and the children with lower grades in the group that will not receive the curriculum. This design has problems with:
- A. random sampling.
 - B. reliability.
 - C. random assignment.
 - D. negative correlations.
85. Longitudinal designs are particularly useful for studying child development because of the ability to measure:
- A. more than one participant.
 - B. change over time.
 - C. attitudes and behaviors.
 - D. effects of manipulated variables.

86. Dr. Jones was interested in the association between parents' educational attitudes and children's changing attitudes about school. She interviewed parents and their children when the children were in elementary school, middle school, and high school. This is an example of a:
- A. cross-sectional study.
 - B. cross-sequential study.
 - C. longitudinal study.
 - D. microgenetic study.
87. A researcher studied changes in aggressive behaviors in children by interviewing groups of 8-, 10-, 12-, and 14-year-olds every other year for four years. This is an example of:
- A. cross-sectional study.
 - B. cross-sequential study.
 - C. longitudinal study.
 - D. microgenetic study.
88. Which design is least likely to be weakened by cohort effects?
- A. cross-sectional study
 - B. cross-sequential study
 - C. longitudinal study
 - D. None of these are weakened by cohort effects
89. Adults who grew up in the Great Depression may be more concerned about saving money than adults who grew up in later generations. This is an example of:
- A. reliability.
 - B. validity.
 - C. cohort effect.
 - D. cross-sectional design.
90. A study investigating change in gender role development over time included interviews with groups of 4-year-old, 8-year-old and 10-year-old children. This is an example of:
- A. a longitudinal study.
 - B. a cross-sectional study.
 - C. a cross-sequential study.
 - D. a microgenetic study.
91. A researcher watches children solve a puzzle and records changes in their problem-solving strategy. This is an example of:
- A. a longitudinal study.
 - B. a cross-sectional study.
 - C. a cross-sequential study.
 - D. a microgenetic study.
92. In order to conduct research with children, a researcher must receive permission from:
- A. an Institutional Review Board.
 - B. the child's parent or guardian.
 - C. the child.
 - D. a review board, a parent, and the child.
93. Give an example of operant conditioning.

94. Discuss three historical trends and how they may impact child development.
95. What are the primary differences between cognitive theorists and learning theorists?
96. Explain the difference between a critical period and a sensitive period of development.
97. What are the key components to the ethical research in child development?
98. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the longitudinal design?
99. What percentage of children report being involved in bullying?
A. 2-4%
B. 8-12%
C. 20-30%
D. 75-80%
100. Bullying is most likely to occur:
A. between girls.
B. in classrooms.
C. when teachers are trained to respond to it.
D. in situations that are not well monitored.
101. Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory would advocate the universal view of development.
True False

102. During classical conditioning, people become conditioned to respond to an unconditioned stimulus when it is paired with a conditioned stimulus.
True False
103. According to Bandura's Social Learning Theory, when children are unsure of how to behave they look to imitate others' behaviors.
True False
104. According to Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory, environments can have a direct and indirect effect of children's development.
True False
105. The use of nonparental childcare is more common now than at any other time in this country's history.
True False
106. Today, unlike 25 years ago, most children have access to a computer at home.
True False
107. A detailed study of one participant is known as a clinical interview.
True False
108. My scale reports the same weight as does the scale at the doctor's office. This demonstrates alternate form reliability.
True False
109. A strength of the longitudinal study design is attrition.
True False
110. Vygotsky was a behaviorist.
True False
111. Mary is seeing a therapist who asks her to describe her dreams and talk in a stream of consciousness. Mary is going through psychoanalysis.
True False
112. John's mom gives him a sticker when he cleans his toys. The sticker is a reinforcement.
True False
113. Piaget asserted that children were born "tabula rasa" or blank slate to be written on by their environment.
True False
114. Bullying can be reduced by schoolwide interventions.
True False
115. Erik Erikson's final stage is generativity versus stagnation, in which adults view life as a good one and face their fear of death.
True False
116. A strength of the case study is that it yields descriptions that are rich in details and sensitive to nuances.
True False
117. Microgenetic studies follow developmental changes over very long periods of time.
True False

1 Key

1. Humans are evolutionarily primed to be attracted to and respond to babies according to which theory of child development?

(p. 28)

- A. Sociocultural Theory
- B. Learning Theory
- C. Cognitive Theory
- D. Ethological Perspective**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #1
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology

2. One strength of longitudinal studies is:
- A.** the ability to measure developmental change over time.
 - B. the ability to observe children in their natural environments.
 - C. the variables are closely controlled by the researcher.
 - D. allows for an extensive study of one participant.

(p. 39)

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #2
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

3. Studies show that the more violent TV a child watches the more aggressive behaviors they show in interactions with other kids. This is an example of:

(p. 37)

- A. strong correlation.
- B.** positive correlation.
- C. weak correlation.
- D. negative correlation.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: High
Patterson - Chapter 01 #3
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

4. Parents' interactions with children's teachers are part of the system that according to Brofenbrenner's Ecological Model is called the:

(p. 25)

- A. Microsystem.
- B.** Mesosystem.
- C. Exosystem.
- D. Macrosystem.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #4
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology

5. A skill level above a child's current skill level that they can perform with assistance is known as:

(p. 24)

- A. Accommodation.
- B. Assimilation.
- C.** Zone of Proximal Development.
- D. Critical Period.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #5
Style: Factual
Topic: Learning

6. Baby Max begins to cry as soon as he sees his mother pick up her car keys. Max does this because he must have learned to associate the keys with his mother leaving. This example demonstrates:
- A. operant conditioning.
 - B. behavior modification.
 - C. classical conditioning.**
 - D. observational learning

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #6
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology

7. An independent variable is:
- A. the variable that changes systematically as the dependent variable is manipulated.
 - B. the variable that the experimenter manipulates in order to measure its impact on the dependant variable.**
 - C. the type of behavior that is measured by the experimenter.
 - D. any variable that could impact the dependent variable that has not been considered by the experimenter.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #7
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Research Method

8. Some theorists assert that children learn language by listening to the adults around them; others argue that children are born with an innate language ability. These different arguments are represented which theme in child development?
- A. continuity and discontinuity
 - B. universality and diversity
 - C. social learning and psychodynamic
 - D. nature and nurture**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #8
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Learning

9. The term _____ usually refers to the influence of genetic material passed on at the point of conception.
- A. nurture
 - B. nature**
 - C. continuity
 - D. discontinuity

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #9
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology

10. Those who see development as characterized mainly by _____ emphasize that development occurs via a slow but continual processes of change.
- A. universality
 - B. diversity
 - C. continuity**
 - D. discontinuity

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #10
Style: Factual
Topic: Learning

11. Theorists who suggest that children develop in "leaps and bounds" such that they develop skills at once with other periods of little development.
(p. 9)
- A. universality
 - B. diversity
 - C. continuity
 - D. discontinuity**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #11
Style: Factual
Topic: Learning

12. In cultures around the world, infants show the same facial expression when feeling distress this demonstrates the theme of:
(p. 10)
- A. universality.**
 - B. diversity.
 - C. nature.
 - D. nurture.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #12
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

13. Early theorists asserted that at the moment of conception a tiny, fully formed human was implanted in the sperm of egg. This human form was known as a:
(p. 11)
- A. blank slate
 - B. innate goodness
 - C. homunculus**
 - D. apprentice

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #13
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

14. There is some evidence that children were once considered little adults and were given adult responsibilities.
(p. 12)
- TRUE**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #14
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

15. Which theorist suggested that children were blank slates whose development is primarily influenced by environmental circumstances?
(p. 12)
- A. Phillipe Aries
 - B. John Locke**
 - C. John Watson
 - D. Charles Darwin

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #15
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

16. Early theorist John Locke was opposed to the use of physical punishment.
(p. 12)
- TRUE**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #16
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

17. Rousseau believed that an interest in social relationships begins in:

(p. 13)

- A. infancy.
- B. toddlerhood.
- C. middle childhood.
- D.** adolescence.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #17
Style: Conceptual

Topic: Science of Psychology

18. Rousseau's ideas about child development could be classified as having an emphasis on nurture.

(p. 13)

FALSE

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #18
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

19. Which classroom strategy would Rousseau endorse?

(p. 13)

- A. teachers lecturing students about subjects
- B. an emphasis on structured play and imagination
- C.** providing activities and materials for children to explore on their own
- D. having a supportive adult helping children with activities that are above their current ability

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: High
Patterson - Chapter 01 #19
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

20. Darwin kept an extensive record of his son's development known as a:

(p. 15)

- A. Developmental Journal.
- B.** Baby Biography.
- C. Memory Books.
- D. Infant Schedule.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #20
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

21. Darwin believed that individual development reflects the changes through species evolution.

(p. 14)

TRUE

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #21
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

22. According to Gesell, maturation:

(p. 14)

- A.** always takes place in the same way, following its own timing and sequence.
- B. is influenced by the environment so the sequence can vary for individuals.
- C. is faster when parents provide an enriched environment.
- D. is only observable in physical development.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: High
Patterson - Chapter 01 #22
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology

23. Lewis Terman is best known for:

(p. 15)

- A. creating a test of children's emotional development.
- B.** translating a French intelligence test.
- C. creating age-graded norms of development.
- D. keeping a baby biography about his son.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #23
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

24. Jean Piaget created his theory of cognitive development while observing:
(p. 22)
A. children in an orphanage.
B. children in different cultures.
C. his own children.
D. children at day care centers.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #24
Style: Factual

Topic: Science of Psychology

25. Freud proposed that 3- to 6-year-old children's pleasure comes to focus on their penis or their lack of a
(p. 17) penis; this stage is known as:
A. Oral Stage.
B. Anal Stage.
C. Phallic Stage.
D. Genital Stage.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #25
Style: Factual

Topic: Science of Psychology

26. Mary is a smoker and has trouble quitting. How would Freud explain her problem?
(p. 17)
A. Her mother potty-trained her too soon in childhood.
B. Her mother spanked her in anger.
C. There was a problem when her mother weaned her.
D. She is under too much stress and needs to learn to relax.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #26
Style: Applied

Topic: Science of Psychology

27. According to Freud, what is the repository of wishes and desires?
(p. 18)
A. ego
B. id
C. superego
D. Ontogeny

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #27
Style: Factual

Topic: Science of Psychology

28. Like Freud, Erik Erikson believed that most of human behavior is driven by sexual desire.
(p. 18) **FALSE**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #28
Style: Conceptual

Topic: Science of Psychology

29. Why are psychoanalytic theorists such as Freud and Erikson no longer considered mainstream in the
(p. 19) science of child development?

Their theories are too vague and difficult to test empirically.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #29
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology

30. (p. 19) A theoretical perspective that emphasizes that external conditions can change the way we behave and view the world is:
A. Psychoanalytic.
B. Sociocultural.
C. Cognitive.
D. Learning Theory.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #30
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

31. (p. 20) In the example of Pavlov's dogs that began to salivate when a light came on, the light is:
A. unconditioned stimulus.
B. conditioned stimulus.
C. unconditioned response.
D. conditioned response.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #31
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology

32. (p. 21) Skinner believed that children's behaviors are:
A. simply a response to rewards and punishments.
B. internally motivated.
C. biologically driven.
D. naturally good.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #32
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

33. (p. 20) Little Albert became frightened of white mice after repeated trials in which mice were paired with loud noises; this is an example of:
A. Operant Conditioning.
B. Classical Conditioning.
C. Modeling.
D. Continuity.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #33
Style: Factual
Topic: Learning

34. (p. 22) Children are less likely to imitate the behavior of a model that is:
A. nurturing.
B. powerful.
C. strong.
D. unlike themselves.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #34
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology

35. (p. 22) According to Bandura, a feeling of effectiveness and a belief that we can succeed through our own efforts is known as:
A. universality.
B. exosystem.
C. self-efficacy.
D. scaffolding.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #35
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

36. During which stage, according to Piaget, do children become capable of logic thought but still are not capable of hypothetical thought?
(p. 23)
- A. sensorimotor stage
 - B. preoperational stage
 - C. concrete operational stage**
 - D. formal operational stage

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #36
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

37. Ella understands the world mostly through her manipulation of objects, by looking at, touching, and putting toys in her mouth. She is in which of Piaget's stages?
(p. 23)
- A. sensorimotor stage**
 - B. preoperational stage
 - C. concrete operational stage
 - D. formal operational stage

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #37
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

38. Juan Pascual-Leone expanded on Piaget's ideas by proposing that children's learning occurs when there are increases in their:
(p. 23)
- A. vocabulary.
 - B. exposure to learning materials.
 - C. appropriate models.
 - D. working memory.**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #38
Style: Factual
Topic: Learning

39. When Piaget was testing children, what did he find most interesting?
(p. 22)
- A. children who were more advanced than other children
 - B. children's creative thinking
 - C. children's wrong answers**
 - D. children who scored lower than other children

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #39
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

40. Theorists who use Piaget's ideas to create new theories are known as:
(p. 23)
- A. neo-Piagetians.**
 - B. modern developmentalists.
 - C. sociocultural theorists.
 - D. social learning theorists.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #40
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

41. As children learn to read, sounding out words is difficult but it becomes more automatic and easier.
(p. 24) Robbie Case would argue that learning occurs because of:
- A. help from supportive adults.
 - B. increases in working memory.
 - C.** increases in mental efficiency.
 - D. increases in exposure to books.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #41
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Learning

42. Lev Vygotsky would argue that children learn best when they:
(p. 24)
- A. are surrounded by stimulating toys.
 - B. are rewarded for correct answers.
 - C.** are in interactions with supportive adults.
 - D. create memory strategies.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #42
Style: Factual
Topic: Learning

43. Mary works with her daughter on puzzles that are too hard for her to do by herself. This is an example of:
(p. 24)
- A. accommodation.
 - B. assimilation.
 - C. modeling.
 - D.** scaffolding.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #43
Style: Applied
Topic: Learning

44. Which theory asserts that development is a fundamentally social process in which cultural groups identify certain tasks as important for children?
(p. 24)
- A.** Sociocultural Theory
 - B. Social Learning Theory
 - C. Cognitive-Developmental Theory
 - D. Psychoanalytic Theory

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #44
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

45. Amy can tie her shoes with the help of her friend Zoe. Tying her shoes is an example of a:
(p. 24)
- A. mesosystem.
 - B. sensitive period.
 - C.** zone of proximal development.
 - D. super ego.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #45
Style: Applied
Topic: Learning

46. Which theory suggests that the entire context of children's environment (including family, school systems, and parents' workplaces) are important influences on children's development?
(p. 25)
- A. Social Learning Theory
 - B. Cognitive Developmental Theory
 - C. Ecological Systems Theory**
 - D. Psychoanalytic Theory

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #46
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

47. When Sam's mom has a difficult day at work, she has less patience in the evening. The workplace is an example of:
(p. 26)
- A. Microsystem.
 - B. Macrosystem.
 - C. Mesosystem.
 - D. Exosystem.**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #47
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

48. Parental Leave Laws, which allow parents to take time off of work after the birth of child, are part of a child's:
(p. 26)
- A. Microsystem.
 - B. Macrosystem.**
 - C. Mesosystem.
 - D. Exosystem.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #48
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

49. Bronfenbrenner believed that children's experience may change over time from maturation or from historical events. He called this:
(p. 26)
- A. Microsystem.
 - B. Macrosystem.
 - C. Exosystem.
 - D. Chronosystem.**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #49
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

50. Which theorist argued that both neighborhoods and biological factors are important to children's development?
(p. 26)
- A. Piaget
 - B. Vygotsky
 - C. Bronfenbrenner**
 - D. Hall

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #50
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology

51. (p. 27) Konrad Lorenz studied a phenomenon in young geese in which they closely follow whatever object they observe moving shortly after birth. What is the name of this phenomenon?
- A. scaffolding
 - B. imprinting**
 - C. bioecological processes
 - D. accommodation

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #51
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

52. (p. 27) Which theorist proposed that infants' and parents' behaviors have been shaped by evolution to promote survival?
- A. Lorenz**
 - B. Piaget
 - C. Vygotsky
 - D. Freud

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #52
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

53. (p. 28) What is the term for an optimal period in development in which learning of specific types may take place?
- A. critical period
 - B. sensitive period**
 - C. imprinting
 - D. latency period

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #53
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

54. (p. 28) Some research suggests that it is easier for young children to learn a second language than it is for adults. This is an example of:
- A. critical period.
 - B. sensitive period.**
 - C. bioecological processes.
 - D. microsystems.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #54
Style: Applied
Topic: Learning

55. (p. 28) Which theorist suggested that there may be a sensitive period for developing emotional relationships with parents during an infant's first year?
- A. Ainsworth**
 - B. Vygotsky
 - C. Lorenz
 - D. Piaget

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #55
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

56. A theory that suggests that there are many pathways to similar and healthy outcomes is:
(p. 29)
A. Ethological Theory.
B. Sociocultural Theory.
C. Dynamic Systems Theory.
D. Information Processing Theory.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #56
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

57. Jamie learned to crawl at 9 months and Janie never crawled but began to scoot on her stomach at 8 months. Both Janie and Jamie walked early in their second year. This example supports which developmental theory?
(p. 29)
A. Dynamic Systems Theory
B. Information Processes Theory
C. Social Learning Theory
D. Cognitive Developmental Theory

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #57
Style: Applied
Topic: Science of Psychology

58. Which of the following is not a historical trend that may affect child development?
(p. 29)
A. Children are more likely to live in urban areas.
B. Children are more likely to live with a single parent.
C. Children are more likely to speak a second language.
D. Children are likely to have more siblings.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #58
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

59. A child developmental researcher has designed a study to test the impact of violent television on children's aggression. She believes that exposure to violent programming is related to increased aggression. This belief is called:
(p. 31)
A. a case study.
B. an independent variable.
C. a dependent variable.
D. a hypothesis.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #59
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Methods

60. When an interviewer uses a specific script of questions when collecting data from children, this is known as:
(p. 32)
A. clinical interview.
B. naturalistic observation.
C. structured interview.
D. case study.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #60
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

61. (p. 32) A researcher asks children about their occupational aspirations. She then asks follow-up questions tailored specifically to each child's aspirations. This is an example of:
- A.** clinical interview.
 - B. naturalistic observation.
 - C. structured interview.
 - D. case study.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #61
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

62. (p. 33) A researcher watches children's play at a day care center and codes aggressive behaviors. This is an example of:
- A. clinical interview.
 - B.** naturalistic observation.
 - C. structured interview.
 - D. case study.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #62
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

63. (p. 33) The strength of naturalistic observation of children's behaviors is that:
- A. researchers can study behaviors that occur rarely.
 - B. researchers can gain insight into children's motivations and attitudes.
 - C.** researchers can observe children in normal settings without interventions.
 - D. researchers can pinpoint specific influences on development.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #63
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Research Method

64. (p. 33) Which of the following is not a weakness of interview and self-report methods of data collection?
- A. These methods cannot adequately assess people's behaviors.
 - B.** Surveys are expensive and time-consuming.
 - C. People may not accurately report on themselves.
 - D. People may respond in a way they think the researcher wants.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #64
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Research Method

65. (p. 34) Which physiological methods record electrical activity in the brain in response to certain events but are not good at localizing brain activity?
- A. Electroencephalograms (EEGs)
 - B.** Event-Related Potentials (ERPs)
 - C. Magnetoencephalography (MEG)
 - D. Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #65
Style: Factual
Topic: Research

66. Which physiological methods offer excellent spatial localization but are not as precise in determining temporal resolution?
(p. 34)
- A. Electroencephalograms (EEGs)
 - B. Event-Related Potentials (ERPs)
 - C. Magnetoencephalography (MEG)
 - D.** Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #66
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

67. What is the term used for the brain-imaging technique that depends on the transparency of biological tissue to light that is near the infrared part of the spectrum?
(p. 36)
- A.** Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS)
 - B. Diffusion Tensor Imaging (DTI)
 - C. Magnetoencephalography (MEG)
 - D. Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #67
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

68. The strongest study designs use what type of data collection?
(p. 36)
- A. self-report
 - B. observation
 - C. physiological techniques
 - D.** a combination of several types

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #68
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

69. Every day when I get on my scale it reports the same weight. My scale is:
(p. 36)
- A. valid.
 - B.** reliable.
 - C. correlated.
 - D. variable.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #69
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

70. The extent to which a test measures what it is intended to measure is known as:
(p. 36)
- A. reliability.
 - B. alternate forms.
 - C.** validity.
 - D. correlation.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #70
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

71. (p. 36) Dr. Smith designed a scale to measure children's creative thinking. Children read a story and then wrote an alternate ending. It was found that children with better reading and writing skills scored higher on this scale. This scale has problems with:
- A. reliability.
 - B. validity.**
 - C. test-retest.
 - D. redundancy.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: High
Patterson - Chapter 01 #71
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

72. (p. 37) A research design that collects information about participants without making any attempts to alter their circumstances is known as:
- A. experimental.
 - B. cross-sequential.
 - C. microgenetic.
 - D. correlational.**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #72
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

73. (p. 37) A researcher is testing the association between parental warmth and school achievement. She measures parents' warmth in everyday interactions with children and the children's grades in school. This design is:
- A. experimental.
 - B. cross-sequential.
 - C. microgenetic.
 - D. correlational.**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #73
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

74. (p. 38) The strength of a correlation is measured by the:
- A. direction of effects.
 - B. correlation coefficient.**
 - C. correlation validity.
 - D. positive correlation.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #74
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

75. (p. 38) Which correlation coefficient indicates the strongest association?
- A. .45
 - B. .53
 - C. -.23
 - D. -.65**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #75
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Research Method

76. (p. 38) A study with a correlation design found a strong positive association between viewing violent television and preschool aggressive behaviors. The researchers can conclude that:
- A. violent television causes aggression in preschoolers.
 - B. aggressive preschoolers prefer violent television.
 - C. parents of aggressive preschoolers do not monitor their television viewing.
 - D. the more violent television preschoolers watch, the more aggressive their behaviors.**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: High
Patterson - Chapter 01 #76
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

77. (p. 38) Researchers found that as the number of minutes per day parents spent reading to their children increased, their children's score on a reading readiness scale increased as well. This is an example of:
- A. a positive correlation.**
 - B. a negative correlation.
 - C. an independent variable.
 - D. a dependent variable.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #77
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

78. (p. 38) Researchers found that as parental warmth increases, children's behavior problems decrease. This is an example of:
- A. a positive correlation.
 - B. a negative correlation.**
 - C. an independent variable.
 - D. a dependent variable.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #78
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

79. (p. 38) In what type of study design do researchers manipulate one of the variables to test its impact on other variables?
- A. correlational
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. experimental**
 - D. valid

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #79
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

80. (p. 38) A researcher tested the effect of sleep deprivation on attention. She assigned participants to groups which determined how much sleep they got. She compared these groups' scores on attention tasks. This is an example of what type of study design?
- A. correlational
 - B. experimental**
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. microgenetic

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #80
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

81. In a study of the effect of preschool on school readiness in a group of children at risk for school failure, whether children attend preschool or not is the:
(p. 38)
- A. independent variable.
 - B. dependent variable.
 - C. correlational group.
 - D. outcome.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #81
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

82. In a study of the effect of antidepressants on the behavior problems of children, the number of behavior problems in the research participants is the:
(p. 38)
- A. independent variable.
 - B. dependant variable.
 - C. control variable.
 - D. manipulated variable.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #82
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

83. It is essential to the experimental design that a study includes random assignment, which means:
(p. 38)
- A. that questions are presented to participants in random order.
 - B. that participants are free to be in any group they choose.
 - C. that participants are placed in groups in an unbiased fashion.
 - D. that each participant completes a unique task.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #83
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Research Method

84. A researcher was interested in the effect of a literature curriculum on children's reading abilities. He put the students with high English grades in the group to receive the curriculum and the children with lower grades in the group that will not receive the curriculum. This design has problems with:
(p. 38)
- A. random sampling.
 - B. reliability.
 - C. random assignment.
 - D. negative correlations.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #84
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

85. Longitudinal designs are particularly useful for studying child development because of the ability to measure:
(p. 38)
- A. more than one participant.
 - B. change over time.
 - C. attitudes and behaviors.
 - D. effects of manipulated variables.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #85
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

86. (p. 38) Dr. Jones was interested in the association between parents' educational attitudes and children's changing attitudes about school. She interviewed parents and their children when the children were in elementary school, middle school, and high school. This is an example of a:
- A. cross-sectional study.
 - B. cross-sequential study.
 - C. longitudinal study.**
 - D. microgenetic study.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #86
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

87. (p. 39) A researcher studied changes in aggressive behaviors in children by interviewing groups of 8-, 10-, 12-, and 14-year-olds every other year for four years. This is an example of:
- A. cross-sectional study.
 - B. cross-sequential study.**
 - C. longitudinal study.
 - D. microgenetic study.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #87
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

88. (p. 39) Which design is least likely to be weakened by cohort effects?
- A. cross-sectional study
 - B. cross-sequential study**
 - C. longitudinal study
 - D. None of these are weakened by cohort effects

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #88
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Research Method

89. (p. 39) Adults who grew up in the Great Depression may be more concerned about saving money than adults who grew up in later generations. This is an example of:
- A. reliability.
 - B. validity.
 - C. cohort effect.**
 - D. cross-sectional design.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #89
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

90. (p. 39) A study investigating change in gender role development over time included interviews with groups of 4-year-old, 8-year-old and 10-year-old children. This is an example of:
- A. a longitudinal study.
 - B. a cross-sectional study.**
 - C. a cross-sequential study.
 - D. a microgenetic study.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #90
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

91. A researcher watches children solve a puzzle and records changes in their problem-solving strategy.
(p. 40) This is an example of:
A. a longitudinal study.
B. a cross-sectional study.
C. a cross-sequential study.
D. a microgenetic study.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #91
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method

92. In order to conduct research with children, a researcher must receive permission from:
(p. 41) A. an Institutional Review Board.
B. the child's parent or guardian.
C. the child.
D. a review board, a parent, and the child.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #92
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

93. Give an example of operant conditioning.
(p. 21)

A baby practices moving her muscles of her face. While she is doing this, she accidentally smiles at her father. Her father smiles back at her and begins to coo and cuddle with her. She begins to smile purposefully in order to get loving attention from her parents.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #93
Style: Applied
Topic: Learning

94. Discuss three historical trends and how they may impact child development.
(p. 29)

Family farms are becoming rare, this impacts children's environments (more likely to live in an urban setting) and family (will have fewer siblings). More mothers are working; children are more likely to be in nonparental care during the day. Family structure has changed; children more likely to grow up in a single-parent home. The racial and ethnic composition of American communities is changing; children more likely to grow up in a bilingual home. Adults are waiting longer to marry and to begin families; children will have older parents and are more likely to have a twin or triplet in the family. The availability of the Internet has increased; children are much more likely to have access to online resources and communities.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #94
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology

95. What are the primary differences between cognitive theorists and learning theorists?
(p. 19-27)

Learning theorists see children as primarily influenced by their environment who are passive learners. By contrast, cognitive theorists see children as active learners who search their environment for information about the world.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: High
Patterson - Chapter 01 #95
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology

96. Explain the difference between a critical period and a sensitive period of development.
(p. 27-28)

A critical period is specific time in development in which a developing organism must receive an environmental stimuli in order for development to occur. For example, if infant geese do not have a moving object in their environment, they do not imprint. A sensitive period is as specific time in which optimal development will occur if a developing organism is exposed to environmental stimuli. Children learn language more easily before preschool.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #96
Style: Applied
Topic: Learning

97. What are the key components to the ethical research in child development?
(p. 40-41)

Research must not be harmful to participants. Participants must give their informed consent. Participants must understand they are free to withdraw from the study at any time. Information collected from participants must be kept confidential.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #97
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

98. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the longitudinal design?
(p. 38-39)

Strengths include researchers can trace the links between early experiences and later development. Follows same participants over time. Weaknesses includes time investment, attrition and cohort effects.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #98
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Methods

99. What percentage of children report being involved in bullying?

(p. 42)
A. 2-4%
B. 8-12%
C. 20-30%
D. 75-80%

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #99
Style: Factual
Topic: Applied Psychology

100. Bullying is most likely to occur:
(p. 42)
A. between girls.
B. in classrooms.
C. when teachers are trained to respond to it.
D. in situations that are not well monitored.

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #100
Style: Factual
Topic: Applied Psychology

101. Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory would advocate the universal view of development.
(p. 25) **FALSE**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #101
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

102. During classical conditioning, people become conditioned to respond to an unconditioned stimulus when it is paired with a conditioned stimulus.
(p. 20) **TRUE**
- Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #102
Style: Factual
Topic: Learning
103. According to Bandura's Social Learning Theory, when children are unsure of how to behave they look to imitate others' behaviors.
(p. 21) **TRUE**
- Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #103
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology
104. According to Brofenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory, environments can have a direct and indirect effect of children's development.
(p. 25) **TRUE**
- Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #104
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology
105. The use of nonparental childcare is more common now than at any other time in this country's history.
(p. 30) **TRUE**
- Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #105
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology
106. Today, unlike 25 years ago, most children have access to a computer at home.
(p. 30) **TRUE**
- Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #106
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology
107. A detailed study of one participant is known as a clinical interview.
(p. 32) **FALSE**
- Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #107
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method
108. My scale reports the same weight as does the scale at the doctor's office. This demonstrates alternate form reliability.
(p. 36) **TRUE**
- Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #108
Style: Applied
Topic: Research Method
109. A strength of the longitudinal study design is attrition.
(p. 38) **FALSE**
- Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #109
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Method

110. Vygotsky was a behaviorist.
(p. 24) **FALSE**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #110
Style: Factual
Topic: Development

111. Mary is seeing a therapist who asks her to describe her dreams and talk in a stream of consciousness.
(p. 17) Mary is going through psychoanalysis.
TRUE

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #111
Style: Conceptual
Topic: Science of Psychology

112. John's mom gives him a sticker when he cleans his toys. The sticker is a reinforcement.
(p. 21) **TRUE**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #112
Style: Applied
Topic: Learning

113. Piaget asserted that children were born "tabula rasa" or blank slate to be written on by their environment.
(p. 12) **FALSE**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #113
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

114. Bullying can be reduced by schoolwide interventions.
(p. 42) **TRUE**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #114
Style: Factual
Topic: Applied Psychology

115. Erik Erikson's final stage is generativity versus stagnation, in which adults view life as a good one and face their fear of death.
(p. 18) **FALSE**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #115
Style: Factual
Topic: Science of Psychology

116. A strength of the case study is that it yields descriptions that are rich in details and sensitive to nuances.
(p. 33) **TRUE**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Low
Patterson - Chapter 01 #116
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Methods

117. Microgenetic studies follow developmental changes over very long periods of time.
(p. 40) **FALSE**

Book: Patterson
Difficulty: Medium
Patterson - Chapter 01 #117
Style: Factual
Topic: Research Methods

1 Summary

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