

# Chapter 1

1. What does the science of human development seek to understand?

- A. the meaning of life
- B. theories that have not been subjected to scientific testing
- C. the works of Freud, Piaget, and Erikson
- D. how and why people change over time

**Answer: D**

2. Dr. Furth wonders if a specific brain chemical can be suppressed if a patient is given a large dose of vitamin E. This curiosity is the \_\_\_\_\_ step in the scientific method.

- A. first
- B. second
- C. third
- D. fourth

**Answer: A**

3. Dr. Hernandez thinks that a certain drug will help patients with schizophrenia. Her belief is called:

- A. a conclusion.
- B. empirical evidence.
- C. a hypothesis.
- D. a result.

**Answer: C**

4. A researcher wants to find out if 350 mg of a certain drug will help patients with bipolar disorder. He sets up an experiment to find out. This experiment is based on his:

- A. conclusion.
- B. proof.
- C. hypothesis.
- D. result.

**Answer: C**

5. The study of human development is conducted in a scientific manner because:

- A. researchers can develop objective opinions.
- B. scientists want to move from opinion to proof.
- C. people usually disagree on how children should be raised.
- D. researchers want to move from the objective to the subjective.

**Answer: B**

6. Dr. Henderson is curious to know more about how children develop over time. The BEST way to gain an understanding of this subject is to:

- A. use the scientific method to collect data and establish facts.
- B. have the children undergo psychoanalysis.
- C. talk with many children's parents.
- D. read Dr. Spock's book, *Baby and Child Care*.

**Answer: A**

**7.** The first step in the scientific method involves:

- A. posing a question.
- B. conducting research.
- C. selecting a group of participants.
- D. developing a hypothesis.

**Answer: A**

**8.** The second step in the scientific method involves:

- A. posing a question.
- B. conducting research.
- C. developing a hypothesis.
- D. asking people to participate.

**Answer: C**

**9.** The third step in the scientific method involves:

- A. posing a question.
- B. conducting research.
- C. drawing conclusions.
- D. developing a hypothesis.

**Answer: B**

**10.** The fourth step in the scientific method involves:

- A. posing a question.
- B. conducting research.
- C. developing a hypothesis.
- D. drawing conclusions.

**Answer: D**

**11.** Empirical evidence is based on:

- A. theories.
- B. observations.
- C. inferences.
- D. opinions.

**Answer: B**

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

- A. draws conclusions.
- B. runs an experiment.
- C. selects a group of participants.
- D. develops a hypothesis.

**Answer: D**

13. The final step in the scientific method is to:

- A. test the hypothesis.
- B. draw conclusions.
- C. conduct research.
- D. report the results.

**Answer: D**

14. What is a researcher's first step when designing a research study on children's language acquisition?

- A. recruit children and their parents as participants in the study
- B. develop a hypothesis on the way language is acquired in children
- C. pose a research question about language acquisition
- D. draw conclusions on the way children acquire language

**Answer: C**

15. A hypothesis is a(n):

- A. experiment.
- B. prediction that can be tested.
- C. conclusion drawn from research.
- D. replication of a scientific study.

**Answer: B**

16. What is replication of a study?

- A. the repetition of a study using different participants
- B. the repetition of a study using the same participants
- C. designing a new study based on information from a previous study
- D. designing a new study using new ideas and information

**Answer: A**

17. Replication is important in scientific research because it:

- A. satisfies curiosity.
- B. develops a hypothesis.
- C. verifies evidence using different participants.
- D. frequently refutes prior studies.

**Answer: C**

**18.** Dr. Kong does a study in which he finds that smoking is correlated to an increased risk of high blood pressure. He publishes his results. Then Dr. Mecco does the same study using different participants in another city. Dr. Mecco's work is an example of:

- A.** scientific controversy.
- B.** replication.
- C.** ethics.
- D.** observation.

**Answer: B**

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

- A.** scientific controversy.
- B.** replication.
- C.** empirical evidence.
- D.** a hypothesis.

**Answer: B**

**20.** Parents who spend a great deal of time and money trying to find the best school for their children believe in the importance of:

- A.** nurture.
- B.** replication.
- C.** nature.
- D.** classical conditioning.

**Answer: A**

**21.** The term for all the environmental influences that affect development after conception is:

- A.** proteins.
- B.** nurture.
- C.** nature.
- D.** amino acids.

**Answer: B**

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

- A.** the genes that people inherit.
- B.** environmental influences.
- C.** patterns of development.
- D.** developmental differences.

**Answer: A**

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

- A. universal traits.
- B. biological traits.
- C. environmental influences.
- D. unique traits.

**Answer: C**

**24.** Most developmental psychologists believe that development is the result of:

- A. nature and nurture acting separately.
- B. primarily nature.
- C. nature and nurture acting together.
- D. primarily nurture.

**Answer: C**

**25.** Dr. Towne believes that heredity is primarily responsible for personality traits. Dr. West believes that environmental influences are primarily responsible for personality traits. They are on different sides of the \_\_\_\_\_ debate.

- A. nature versus nurture
- B. intelligent design versus evolution
- C. genes versus development
- D. traits versus conditioning

**Answer: A**

**26.** According to most developmental psychologists, the greatest influence on human development comes from:

- A. heredity.
- B. the environment.
- C. learning.
- D. environment and heredity combined.

**Answer: D**

**27.** Which is an example of the influence of nature?

- A. having a mother who smoked during pregnancy
- B. having the gene for epilepsy
- C. eating a healthy diet
- D. going to an underperforming school

**Answer: B**

**28.** What is epigenetics?

- A. the study of defective human genes
- B. the study of how the environment affects which genes are expressed
- C. a theory that states that nature matters more than nurture

- D. a theory that explains how motivation can change one's biology

**Answer: B**

**29.** The term "SIDS" refers to the death of a seemingly healthy infant, usually between the ages of \_\_\_\_\_ and 6 months.

- A. 8 days  
 B. 2 weeks  
 C. 2 months  
 D. 3 months

**Answer: C**

**30.** Based on research about SIDS, caregivers are advised that babies should be:

- A. put to sleep on their backs.  
 B. put to sleep on their stomachs.  
 C. kept in a very warm bedroom.  
 D. fed right before being put to bed.

**Answer: A**

**31.** Susan Beal hypothesized that \_\_\_\_\_ played a role in SIDS deaths.

- A. birth order  
 B. ethnicity  
 C. sleeping position  
 D. parents' genes

**Answer: C**

**32.** One risk associated with SIDS is:

- A. being born past one's due date.  
 B. having a mother who drank alcohol during the pregnancy.  
 C. putting an infant to sleep on his or her back.  
 D. using a lambskin blanket.

**Answer: D**

**33.** The life-span perspective takes into account development from:

- A. birth to adulthood.  
 B. childhood to middle age.  
 C. the last decade of life.  
 D. conception to death.

**Answer: D**

**34.** When biological change is dramatic, such as when a larva becomes a mosquito, it is an example of:

- A. continuity.
- B. discontinuity.
- C. genetics.
- D. nurture.

**Answer: B**

**35.** When biological change is gradual, as when a tortoise grows larger over its 150-year lifespan, it is an example of:

- A. continuity.
- B. discontinuity.
- C. genetics.
- D. nurture.

**Answer: A**

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

- A. a sensitive period.
- B. a critical period.
- C. discontinuity.
- D. continuity.

**Answer: B**

**37.** Which example best illustrates a critical period?

- A. a child learning to walk
- B. a child learning a second language before age 4
- C. a fetus developing fingers and toes between 28 and 54 days in utero
- D. a child learning to ride a bike between 5 and 6 years of age

**Answer: C**

**38.** Which example best illustrates a sensitive period?

- A. a child being born blind
- B. an egg being fertilized
- C. a fetus developing fingers and toes
- D. a child learning to speak a second language

**Answer: D**

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

- A. sensitive
- B. critical
- C. early

D. late

**Answer: B**

**40.** A woman in Honduras worked in a field treated with pesticides during her pregnancy. When her son was born, she was horrified to find that he had no limbs. Her pesticide exposure must have occurred during a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ period of prenatal development.

- A. critical
- B. early
- C. late
- D. sensitive

**Answer: A**

**41.** A good example of a sensitive period is a time when:

- A. children learn language easily.
- B. adolescent males build muscle mass.
- C. children's feelings are most easily hurt.
- D. children are most resistant to being bullied.

**Answer: A**

**42.** Which term is NOT associated with Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach?

- A. mastosystems
- B. microsystems
- C. exosystems
- D. macrosystems

**Answer: A**

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

- A. macrosystem
- B. exosystem
- C. microsystem
- D. mesosystem

**Answer: D**

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

- A. macrosystem
- B. exosystem
- C. microsystem
- D. chronosystem

**Answer: D**



45. Dorothy was born during the Great Depression. Knowing this fact allows one to know about her:

- A. chronosystem.
- B. exosystem.
- C. microsystem.
- D. macrosystem.

**Answer: A**

46. Dwayne was born to a single mother living in Chicago. Knowing this fact allows one to know something about his:

- A. chronosystem.
- B. exosystem.
- C. microsystem.
- D. macrosystem.

**Answer: C**

47. Dr. Kilbey is studying the impact of exosystems on human development. Which of these would she be MOST interested in examining?

- A. cultural values and economic processes
- B. family, friends, and school
- C. Internet influences and health care systems
- D. the development of the skeletal structure in children

**Answer: C**

48. The ecological-systems approach was proposed by:

- A. Maslow.
- B. Baltes and Baltes.
- C. Bronfenbrenner.
- D. Skinner.

**Answer: C**

49. In Bronfenbrenner's model, a hospital in the community is an example of which system?

- A. the ecosystem
- B. the microsystem
- C. the health-care system
- D. the exosystem

**Answer: D**

50. In Bronfenbrenner's model, family and peers are part of a person's:

- A. microsystem.
- B. exosystem.
- C. macrosystem.

- D. social system.

**Answer: A**

**51.** A person's macrosystem includes:

- A. political processes.
- B. their peer group.
- C. school and church.
- D. historical setting.

**Answer: A**

**52.** Bronfenbrenner called the historical context that affects other systems in his theory the:

- A. ecosystem.
- B. chronosystem.
- C. mesosystem.
- D. macrosystem.

**Answer: B**

**53.** Bettie belongs to one cohort; Zahara belongs to another. The only DEFINITE difference between these two women is:

- A. membership in community groups.
- B. socioeconomic status.
- C. generation.
- D. ethnic or racial group.

**Answer: C**

**54.** High school classmates are part of the same:

- A. social construction.
- B. network.
- C. socioeconomic status.
- D. cohort.

**Answer: D**

**55.** The people in which group are DEFINITELY members of the same cohort?

- A. women who are pilots
- B. men with learning disabilities
- C. citizens of the United States
- D. current middle school students

**Answer: D**

**56.** Socioeconomic status refers to an individual's:

- A. culture.
- B. ethnicity.
- C. social class.
- D. race.

**Answer: C**

**57.** An individual's socioeconomic status includes his or her:

- A. ethnicity.
- B. education level.
- C. political beliefs.
- D. religion.

**Answer: B**

**58.** An individual's socioeconomic status includes his or her:

- A. ethnicity.
- B. political beliefs.
- C. neighborhood.
- D. religion.

**Answer: C**

**59.** An individual's socioeconomic status includes his or her:

- A. occupation.
- B. political beliefs.
- C. race.
- D. religion.

**Answer: A**

**60.** Jameel has a college degree, lives in a nice neighborhood, and earns more than \$50,000 a year. This information defines his:

- A. economic potential.
- B. socioeconomic status.
- C. cohort.
- D. microsystem.

**Answer: B**

**61.** A system of shared beliefs, conventions, norms, behaviors, expectations, and symbolic representations is the definition of:

- A. a cohort.
- B. culture.
- C. nature.
- D. nurture.

**Answer: B**

**62.** One historical example of the "different-equals-deficit error" is:

- A. the pioneers viewing American Indians as savages.
- B. European immigrants crossing the ocean to settle in America.
- C. how people's IQ scores have been steadily rising for more than 100 years.
- D. women taking factory jobs during World War II.

**Answer: A**

**63.** The general term for a concept that is created by society is:

- A. culture.
- B. a cohort.
- C. a social construction.
- D. SES.

**Answer: C**

**64.** One crucial element of the science of human development is the:

- A. focus on all kinds of people.
- B. search for the meaning of life.
- C. focus on middle-class Americans.
- D. use of subjective research methods.

**Answer: A**

**65.** Social constructions are ideas created by one's:

- A. status.
- B. education.
- C. society.
- D. physical characteristics.

**Answer: C**

**66.** An example of the "difference-equals-deficit" is:

- A. assuming that children who are deaf cannot communicate as well as children who can hear.
- B. failing to compare typical and atypical behavior.
- C. ignoring inconsistencies in a child's language development.
- D. the identification of flaws within the application of the scientific method.

**Answer: A**

**67.** Which developmentalist was the first to describe the interaction between culture and education?

- A. Vygotsky
- B. Piaget
- C. Bronfenbrenner

D. Skinner

**Answer: A**

**68.** People whose ancestors were born in the same region and who usually share the same language and religion are called a(n):

- A. race.
- B. ethnic group.
- C. SES group.
- D. exosystem.

**Answer: B**

**69.** According to the text, race is:

- A. part of the microsystem.
- B. a social construction.
- C. defined by heritage.
- D. multidirectional.

**Answer: B**

**70.** Some social scientists believe that using a term such as \_\_\_\_\_ exaggerates minor differences between people.

- A. white
- B. diversity
- C. genetic analysis
- D. culture

**Answer: A**

**71.** What is one danger in asking people to reveal their race?

- A. encouraging people to be too proud of their heritage
- B. documenting disparities along racial lines
- C. identifying which medical problems that are more likely to affect one race than another
- D. stereotyping people unlike ourselves

**Answer: D**

**72.** Genetic analysis has confirmed that race is a(n):

- A. biological difference.
- B. culture.
- C. social construction.
- D. ethnicity.

**Answer: C**

**73.** The realization that genes alone do not determine development and that environmental forces

also shape development led to the concept that many human characteristics are:

- A. plastic.
- B. epigenetic.
- C. static.
- D. diverse.

**Answer: B**

**74.** The causes of depression do NOT include:

- A. genes.
- B. brain chemicals.
- C. development.
- D. ethnicity.

**Answer: D**

**75.** Which factor has NOT been linked to depression?

- A. low exposure to daylight
- B. a life crisis
- C. high levels of serotonin
- D. poverty

**Answer: C**

**76.** Plasticity refers to the:

- A. fact that many academic fields contribute data to the science of development.
- B. universals and specifics of human development in many cultural settings.
- C. vast array of contexts in which development occurs.
- D. ability of human traits to be molded during development.

**Answer: D**

**77.** What is plasticity?

- A. a time in development when it is optimum to develop certain traits or abilities
- B. the amount of flexibility a human possesses at birth
- C. the idea that personality, abilities, and human characteristics may change over time
- D. the idea that personality, abilities, and human characteristics are mostly inborn

**Answer: C**

**78.** The idea that human development is an ongoing, ever-changing interaction between the body, mind, and every aspect of the environment is known as the:

- A. dynamic-systems approach.
- B. theory of evolution
- C. concept of universality.
- D. domino effect.

**Answer: A**

**79.** Which of these is the BEST example of plasticity?

- A.** a man who consistently drives his car too fast
- B.** a teenager who spends a summer in Chile and learns to speak Spanish
- C.** a woman who leaves her job to stay home with her newborn
- D.** a person who is in a coma

**Answer: B**

**80.** Differential sensitivity means that certain people have genes that:

- A.** make it more likely that they may develop specific problems.
- B.** give a person blond or black hair.
- C.** have no impact of the likelihood of developing problems.
- D.** have an unknown impact on individuals.

**Answer: A**

**81.** A study of African-American 11-year-old males in Georgia (Brody et al., 2009) found that those with the short version of a gene called 5-HTTLPR were:

- A.** not at risk of engaging in potentially destructive behaviors.
- B.** the least at risk of engaging in potentially destructive behaviors.
- C.** the most at risk of engaging in potentially destructive behaviors if they did not receive family training.
- D.** the least at risk of engaging in potentially destructive behaviors if they did not receive family training.

**Answer: C**

**82.** A comprehensive, organized explanation of many phenomena is called a:

- A.** hypothesis.
- B.** theory.
- C.** conclusion.
- D.** development.

**Answer: B**

**83.** A systematic statement of principles and generalizations that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change over time is a:

- A.** hypothesis.
- B.** developmental theory.
- C.** conclusion.
- D.** stage.

**Answer: B**

**84.** The foundation of psychoanalytic theory is:

- A. observable behaviors.
- B. inner drives and motives.
- C. a person's ideas and beliefs.
- D. observations.

**Answer: B**

**85.** Which is the correct order of the first three stages of Freud's psychoanalytic theory?

- A. oral, anal, genital
- B. anal, oral, phallic
- C. oral, anal, phallic
- D. phallic, oral, anal

**Answer: C**

**86.** Unlike Freud, Erikson:

- A. only described development in childhood.
- B. believed that adult problems reflect childhood conflicts.
- C. emphasized family and culture in his stages.
- D. was a psychoanalytic psychologist.

**Answer: C**

**87.** Which psychoanalytic theorist identified stages of development from birth through late adulthood?

- A. Freud
- B. Piaget
- C. Skinner
- D. Erikson

**Answer: D**

**88.** Behaviorists believe that psychologists should focus on:

- A. observable behaviors.
- B. inner drives and motives.
- C. a person's ideas and beliefs.
- D. a person's sexual conflict.

**Answer: A**

**89.** The process by which a response becomes linked to particular stimulus is called:

- A. psychoanalysis.
- B. cognition.
- C. observational learning.
- D. conditioning.

**Answer: D**



**90.** Pavlov's experiments with dogs that salivated when they heard a specific noise provide an example of:

- A.** classical conditioning.
- B.** observational learning.
- C.** operant conditioning.
- D.** reinforcement.

**Answer: A**

**91.** Skinner studied:

- A.** classical conditioning.
- B.** observational learning.
- C.** operant conditioning.
- D.** cognitive learning.

**Answer: C**

**92.** Any consequence that follows a behavior and makes the person likely to repeat that behavior is called a(n):

- A.** punishment.
- B.** condition.
- C.** reinforcement.
- D.** observation.

**Answer: C**

**93.** Social learning theory was first described by:

- A.** Watson.
- B.** Skinner.
- C.** Pavlov.
- D.** Bandura.

**Answer: D**

**94.** Social learning is also called:

- A.** classical conditioning.
- B.** operant conditioning.
- C.** modeling.
- D.** cognition.

**Answer: C**

**95.** The foundation of cognitive theory is:

- A.** observable behaviors.
- B.** inner drives and motives.
- C.** a person's ideas and beliefs.

- D. observations

**Answer: C**

**96.** Who was a cognitive theorist?

- A. Freud
- B. Watson
- C. Piaget
- D. Maslow

**Answer: C**

**97.** Which of these is the sequential order of Piaget's four stages of cognitive development?

- A. formal operational, concrete operational, preoperational, sensorimotor
- B. preoperational, sensorimotor, formal operational, concrete operational
- C. sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational
- D. sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operational, concrete operational

**Answer: C**

**98.** According to Piaget, intellectual advancement occurs because of cognitive:

- A. learning.
- B. resolution.
- C. equilibrium.
- D. modeling.

**Answer: C**

**99.** According to Piaget, when new experiences are interpreted to fit into old ideas it is called:

- A. learning.
- B. assimilation.
- C. equilibrium.
- D. accommodation.

**Answer: B**

**100.** According to Piaget, when old ideas are restructured to include new experiences it is called:

- A. learning.
- B. assimilation.
- C. equilibrium.
- D. accommodation.

**Answer: D**

**101.** Which cognitive theorist emphasized the cultural context?

- A. Piaget
- B. Vygotsky
- C. Maslow
- D. Darwin

**Answer: B**

**102.** The approach to cognitive development that describes cognition with details instead of stages is called \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

- A. learning
- B. information processing
- C. cognitive cultural
- D. accommodation

**Answer: B**

**103.** According to Abraham Maslow, all people:

- A. have the same basic needs and drives.
- B. are driven by inner drives and motives.
- C. learn from the environment.
- D. learn from observing others.

**Answer: A**

**104.** According to Maslow, self-actualization is:

- A. getting basic needs met.
- B. fulfilling one's potential.
- C. feeling safe.
- D. being respected.

**Answer: B**

**105.** According to evolutionary theory, people:

- A. have the same basic needs and drives.
- B. change their behaviors in order to survive.
- C. learn from the environment.
- D. learn from observations.

**Answer: B**

**106.** According to evolutionary theory, why are so many people afraid of spiders?

- A. The fear is based on people's daily experiences.
- B. The fear is genetically programmed.
- C. The fear is learned from watching other people act afraid of spiders.
- D. The fear helped humans to survive when they lived outside.

**Answer: D**

**107.** If a researcher watches one-week-old babies and records how many times they open and close their eyes while lying in their cribs, he is most likely using:

- A. the case-study method.
- B. a controlled experiment.
- C. cross-sectional research.
- D. scientific observation.

**Answer:** D

**108.** Scientific observation allows for the:

- A. study of individuals' reactions and behaviors.
- B. determination of cause-and-effect relationships.
- C. precise control of the environment.
- D. systematic manipulation of variables.

**Answer:** A

**109.** Which statement about scientific observation is true?

- A. It requires a large number of participants.
- B. It requires specialized equipment such as video recorders.
- C. It involves recording behavior systematically and objectively.
- D. It must take place in a lab setting.

**Answer:** C

**110.** Experiments allow researchers to:

- A. study the natural environment.
- B. study the complexity of an individual.
- C. use the scientific method in a cost-effective way.
- D. determine a cause-and-effect relationship.

**Answer:** D

**111.** When a researcher wants to determine the cause of a particular behavior, the appropriate research method to use is a(n):

- A. case study.
- B. scientific observation.
- C. experiment.
- D. survey.

**Answer:** C

**112.** What is a dependent variable?

- A. It is the measured variable that may change depending on manipulation of an independent variable.
- B. It is any unmeasured variable that is uncontrolled within the context of the experiment.

- C. It is the variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher.
- D. It is an external variable that cannot be controlled by the researcher.

**Answer: A**

**113.** What is an independent variable?

- A. It is the measured variable that may change depending upon manipulation of an independent variable.
- B. It is any unmeasured variable that is uncontrolled within the context of the experiment.
- C. It is the variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher.
- D. It is an external variable that cannot be controlled by the researcher.

**Answer: C**

**114.** What is the only research method that can establish a cause-and-effect relationship?

- A. a case study
- B. a survey
- C. an experiment
- D. scientific Section: Observation

**Answer: C**

**115.** An example of a dependent variable in an experiment might be:

- A. gender.
- B. blood type.
- C. eye color.
- D. level of depression.

**Answer: D**

**116.** In an experiment, the group of participants who receive the imposed treatment or special condition is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ group.

- A. independent
- B. dependent
- C. experimental
- D. comparison

**Answer: C**

**117.** To study whether vitamin D consumption slows the progress of multiple sclerosis, a researcher would most likely use:

- A. laboratory experiment.
- B. a survey.
- C. naturalistic observation.
- D. the case-study method.

**Answer: A**

**118.** What is one of the biggest drawbacks to the survey method?

- A.** lack of accuracy
- B.** too costly to do
- C.** participants quitting the study
- D.** too time consuming to do

**Answer: A**

**119.** Dr. Devalle is conducting interviews, collecting background information, and running a series of tests on a single individual over several years. She is conducting a(n):

- A.** survey.
- B.** experiment.
- C.** case study.
- D.** observation.

**Answer: C**

**120.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the quickest and least expensive way to study the development of a large group of people.

- A.** A case study
- B.** Survey research
- C.** A cohort-sequential study
- D.** Longitudinal research

**Answer: B**

**121.** What is NOT a problem with longitudinal research?

- A.** the aging of the participants
- B.** losing participants over time
- C.** changing historical context
- D.** participants becoming aware of the goals of the study and changing their behaviors or answers

**Answer: A**

**122.** Which type of research design is the most complex and beneficial way to study change over time?

- A.** cohort-sequential
- B.** cross-sectional
- C.** meta-sequential
- D.** longitudinal

**Answer: B**

**123.** A researcher studies the relationship between two variables and determines the likelihood that a change in one variable is related to a change in the other variable. What type of research did this person conduct?

- A. experimental
- B. correlational
- C. observational
- D. descriptive

**Answer: B**

**124.** A correlation does not indicate that one variable causes the other to occur; rather, it indicates that there is a \_\_\_\_\_ between the two variables.

- A. proof
- B. validity
- C. reliability
- D. relationship

**Answer: D**

**125.** A correlation is considered to be negative if:

- A. both variables decrease.
- B. both variables increase.
- C. one variable increases while the other variable decreases.
- D. change in one variable is unrelated to change in the other variable.

**Answer: C**

**126.** A correlation is considered to be zero if:

- A. one variable increases while the other decreases.
- B. both variables decrease.
- C. both variables increase.
- D. change in one variable is unrelated to change in the other variable.

**Answer: D**

**127.** The more Hank eats, the less hungry he feels. The correlation that exists between his food intake and his hunger is:

- A. positive.
- B. negative.
- C. zero.
- D. causal.

**Answer: B**

**128.** Which of these numbers shows the weakest correlational relationship?

- A. 0.90
- B. -0.76
- C. 0.05
- D. -0.50

**Answer: C**

**129.** A study shows a weak negative correlation between maternal age and gestational diabetes. Which of these numbers is the correlation?

- A. -0.80
- B. -0.66
- C. -0.50
- D. -0.09

**Answer: D**

**130.** A study shows a strong positive correlation between maternal age and birth defects. Which of these numbers is the correlation?

- A. 0.78
- B. 0.25
- C. 0.40
- D. 0.32

**Answer: A**

**131.** Which of these numbers shows the strongest correlational relationship?

- A. -0.98
- B. 0.85
- C. -0.40
- D. 0.32

**Answer: A**

**132.** If a researcher finds a positive correlation between school grades and school attendance, one can conclude that:

- A. high attendance and high grades occur together.
- B. high attendance causes high grades.
- C. high attendance rarely means high grades.
- D. high grades cause high attendance.

**Answer: A**

**133.** If a researcher finds that there is a correlation between secondhand smoke and children's asthma, he knows for SURE that:

- A. secondhand smoke causes children's asthma.
- B. secondhand smoke does not cause children's asthma.
- C. children exposed to smoke in utero often get asthma.
- D. asthma and secondhand smoke have some relationship.

**Answer: D**

**134.** Research data that can be categorized, ranked, or numbered is:



- A. anecdotal.
- B. qualitative.
- C. quantitative.
- D. hypothetical.

**Answer: C**

**135.** Research data that is open-ended and not easily transcribed into numbers is:

- A. quantitative.
- B. qualitative.
- C. correlational.
- D. hypothetical.

**Answer: B**

**136.** IRB stands for:

- A. Institutional Review Board.
- B. International Research Board.
- C. Internal Review Board.
- D. Intelligence Research Board.

**Answer: A**

**137.** In seeking participants for research studies, researchers must explain the purposes and procedures of the study in advance, obtain written permission, and allow participants to end their participation at any time. This process is known as:

- A. holding harmless.
- B. informed consent.
- C. release of liability.
- D. rite of research.

**Answer: B**

**138.** When doing research with anyone under the age of 18, which of the following must be obtained?

- A. the children's birth records
- B. the names of the children's biological parents if the children are adopted
- C. the parents' informed consent
- D. the names of the children's peers

**Answer: C**

**139.** An example of a behavior by a researcher that would be considered unethical is:

- A. halting the study if harm is suspected.
- B. changing the data to support the hypothesis.
- C. obtaining informed consent.
- D. maintaining confidentiality.

**Answer: B**

**140.** The code of ethics requires that when studying children:

- A.** the children's consent must be obtained.
- B.** the results must be shared with the parents.
- C.** the conclusions cannot be published.
- D.** the study must be replicated before being published.

**Answer: A**

**141.** Researchers have an ethical obligation to choose topics of study that:

- A.** may be researched quickly.
- B.** may be researched inexpensively.
- C.** are of major importance to society.
- D.** are politically correct.

**Answer: C**

**142.** The science of human development examines how, but not why, people change over time.

**Answer: False**

**143.** The purpose of the scientific method is to find ways to support researchers' hypotheses.

**Answer: False**

**144.** A research question becomes a hypothesis when it is stated as a prediction that can be tested.

**Answer: True**

**145.** The conclusions of a scientific study are based on whether the evidence supports or refutes the hypothesis.

**Answer: True**

**146.** Nature is more important than nurture in how a trait or behavior is expressed.

**Answer: False**

**147.** The influence of "nurture" begins at conception.

**Answer: True**

**148.** One program to decrease the incidence of SIDS deaths is called the "Back to Sleep" campaign.

**Answer:** True

**149.** The incidence of infant mortality, including SIDS, has increased in recent years.

**Answer:** False

**150.** Developmental science studies mostly young children and adolescents.

**Answer:** False

**151.** Most periods of development are critical periods.

**Answer:** False

**152.** Individuals in the same cohort are exposed to the same historical context.

**Answer:** True

**153.** The cohort born between 1946 and 1964 are called the baby boom generation.

**Answer:** True

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

**Answer:** False

**155.** Socioeconomic status is also called social class.

**Answer:** True

**156.** Low socioeconomic status can shorten a person's life expectancy.

**Answer:** True

**157.** Culture refers to a system of shared beliefs, conventions, norms, behaviors, and expectations.

**Answer:** True

**158.** The difference-equals-deficit-error may lead people to believe that their nation or culture is better than others.

**Answer:** True

**159.** Race and ethnicity are the same thing.

**Answer:** False

**160.** Scientists believe that race is genetic.

**Answer:** False

**161.** The term epigenetic refers to the effects of environmental forces on genetic expression.

**Answer:** True

**162.** According to the dynamic systems approach, human development is a static process.

**Answer:** False

**163.** According to Freud, the first stage of development is the anal stage.

**Answer:** False

**164.** Erikson's stages cover the entire lifespan.

**Answer:** True

**165.** According to John Watson, psychologists should study behavior.

**Answer:** True

**166.** In classical conditioning, a meaningful stimulus becomes linked to a neutral stimulus.

**Answer:** True

**167.** In operant conditioning, an action is performed that elicits a response.

**Answer:** True

**168.** Cognitive theory is also called modeling.

**Answer:** False

169. Piaget's first stage of cognitive development is the preoperational stage.

**Answer:** False

170. Maslow's first level of needs involves physiological needs.

**Answer:** True

171. Maslow's self-actualization refers to physiological needs.

**Answer:** False

172. Evolutionary theory is based on the idea that thoughts and expectations affect actions.

**Answer:** False

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

**Answer:** False

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

**Answer:** False

175. The purpose of a survey is to allow a researcher to make generalizations about the larger population.

**Answer:** True

176. One problem with the data from surveys is that participants may not tell the truth.

**Answer:** True

177. In longitudinal research, the same people are measured over a period of time.

**Answer:** True

178. Cohort-sequential research is a combination of a cross-sectional approach and a longitudinal approach.

**Answer:** True

**179.** When two variables are unrelated, the correlation between them is zero.

**Answer:** True

**180.** Since Derrick wants to conduct a quantitative research study, he should develop a series of open-ended questions to collect data.

**Answer:** False

**181.** Most research conducted on humans cannot begin without the approval of the Institutional Review Board.

**Answer:** True

**182.** Researchers have little ethical responsibility for how media or politicians might interpret their research.

**Answer:** False

**183.** In order to minimize subjective opinions that arise from research, it is important to employ the \_\_\_\_\_ method.

**Answer:** scientific

**184.** A hypothesis is an idea generated by a question that can be \_\_\_\_\_ by various research methods.

**Answer:** tested (evaluated) (examined)

**185.** Empirical evidence refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answer:** data

**186.** In scientific research, collecting additional evidence by studying a different population than that used in the original project is known as \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answer:** replication

**187.** The term that refers to the traits inherited at conception is \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answer:** nature

188. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to environmental influences on traits.

**Answer:** Nurture

189. The combination of all environmental influences that affect a developing person is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answer:** nurture

190. The "Back to Sleep" campaign has cut the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ dramatically.

**Answer:** SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome)

191. A \_\_\_\_\_ period of development is a time in which a particular development must occur if it is to occur at all.

**Answer:** critical

192. A \_\_\_\_\_ period of development is a time in which a particular development occurs easily.

**Answer:** sensitive

193. Thalidomide only caused birth defects if a pregnant woman ingested the drug during the \_\_\_\_\_ period of prenatal development.

**Answer:** critical

194. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people born roughly at the same historical time.

**Answer:** cohort

195. A person's income and level of education is part of his or her \_\_\_\_\_ status.

**Answer:** socioeconomic (SES)

196. The system of shared beliefs, conventions, norms, expectations, and symbolic representations that persist over time and prescribe social rules of conduct is known as \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answer:** culture

197. The human tendency to notice differences and then jump to the conclusion that something

important is lacking is called the \_\_\_\_\_ error.

**Answer:** difference-equals-deficit

**198.** People of a specific \_\_\_\_\_ group share certain attributes such as religion and language.

**Answer:** ethnic

**199.** \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the environmental factors that affect the expression of genes.

**Answer:** Epigenetics

**200.** The approach called \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the idea that human development is ongoing and ever-changing.

**Answer:** dynamic systems

**201.** According to Freud, the \_\_\_\_\_ stage is the first stage of development.

**Answer:** oral

**202.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the psychoanalytic theorist who described 8 stages of human development.

**Answer:** Erik Erikson (Erikson)

**203.** Learning theory is also called \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answer:** Section: Behaviorism

**204.** In \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning, a person does an action and then a response occurs.

**Answer:** operant

**205.** \_\_\_\_\_ first described social learning theory.

**Answer:** Albert Bandura (Bandura)

**206.** Piaget's stages include the sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and \_\_\_\_\_ operational stages.



**Answer:** Formal

207. According to Piaget, humans seek cognitive \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answer:** equilibrium

208. According to \_\_\_\_\_ , all people have the same basic needs and drives.

**Answer:** Abraham Maslow (Maslow)

209. According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory, nature works to ensure that individuals survive and reproduce.

**Answer:** evolutionary

210. \_\_\_\_\_ observation requires researchers to record behaviors systematically and objectively.

**Answer:** Scientific

211. Researchers who want to establish a causal relationship between two variables must use a research design called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answer:** experiment

212. When differences between the experimental group and the \_\_\_\_\_ are so large that they could not have occurred simply by chance, they are considered to be significant.

**Answer:** control group

213. Cohort-sequential research can be thought of as a mix between a cross-sectional design and a \_\_\_\_\_ design.

**Answer:** longitudinal

214. As children age, they tend to sleep fewer hours. This relationship is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.

**Answer:** negative

215. \_\_\_\_\_ research provides data that can be expressed with numbers.

**Answer:** Quantitative

**216.** What is one additional question about development that should be answered?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Answers will vary and can be based on those in the text, including, "Do we know enough about prenatal drug abuse to protect every fetus?" and "Do we know enough about poverty to enable everyone to be healthy?"

**217.** List in order and explain each of the five basic steps of the scientific method

HTML Editor

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

**218.** Define nature and nurture and describe the nature-nurture debate.

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Nature refers to the influence of genes, and nurture refers to environmental influences. The debate concerns how much of any characteristic, behavior, or emotion is the result of genes and how much is the result of experiences.

**219.** Describe the perspective most modern developmentalists take on the nature-nurture debate.

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Modern researchers have learned that neither nature alone nor nurture alone can provide a complete way to understand development. Both nature and nurture matter, as both genes and environment affect nearly every characteristic. Epigenetics demonstrates that one's environment influences the expression of some genes.

**220.** A new mother wants to know how to reduce the risks of SIDs for her new baby. What are three steps she can take to do so?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Place the baby on its back to sleep. Do not allow cigarette smoke in the house. Do not use soft blankets and pillows in the crib.

**221.** Define a critical period and a sensitive period. Explain the difference between the two periods, and give an example of each.

HTML Editor

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

**222.** Explain Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems theory.

HTML Editor

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

**223.** Define cohort and give an example.

HTML Editor

**Answer:** A cohort is a group of people born within a few years of one another. Examples will vary but should show an understanding of a cohort; the baby-boom generation is the example given in the text.

**224.** Why do researchers interested in human development study different cultures? Give an example of a research question that would benefit from a multicultural comparison.

HTML Editor

**Answer:** By studying different cultures, researchers are able to identify which patterns are universal and to provide insights into the effects of different environments. Students should provide an example that demonstrates one of these purposes.

**225.** List at least six factors that have been linked to depression.

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Students should list any six of these factors:

- low serotonin
- low exposure to sunlight
- being taken care of by a mother with postpartum depression
- malnutrition
- a lack of close friends
- serious diseases such as Parkinson's or AIDS
- a life crisis (disruptive event)
- death of a mother before age 10
- absence of a father during childhood
- family history of eating disorders
- poverty
- low cognitive skills

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

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Students should include both aspects of plasticity in their definition: the molding of human traits into different forms and shapes, and the durability of identity. Influences include culture, upbringing, and genes. Their example should relate to some aspect of growth in their lives.

**227.** Describe two similarities and two differences between the theories of Freud and Erikson.

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Similarities include that both men were psychoanalytic psychologists, had stage theories, and believed adult problems echoed childhood conflicts. Differences include Erikson's theory had 8 stages while Freud's had 4, Erikson named two polarities at each stage, and Erikson emphasized family and culture while Freud emphasized unconscious sexual urges.

**228.** Describe both classical and operant conditioning and name the foundational research associated with each.

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Pavlov is associated with classical conditioning. Classical conditioning is a process by which a person learns to associate a neutral stimulus with a meaningful stimulus, gradually reacting to the neutral stimulus with the same behavior as the meaningful one. Skinner is associated with operant conditioning. In operant conditioning a person performs some action and then a response occurs. If the response is pleasurable, the person is likely to repeat the action. If the response is unpleasant, the person is unlikely to repeat the action.

**229.** List Piaget's four stages of cognitive development. Explain what causes intellectual advancement according to Piaget.

HTML Editor

**Answer:** The four stages are sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational. According to Piaget, cognitive equilibrium causes intellectual advancement because humans seek mental balance.

**230.** List and describe each of the five levels in Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Level 1 is physiological needs, such as food and water. Level 2 is safety, such as protection from harm. Level 3 is love and belonging, such as having friends and family. Level 4 is esteem, such as being respected. Level 5 is self-actualization, which is reaching one's full potential

**231.** Imagine you are interested in the relationship between age and reading ability for children between 4 and 10 years old. Briefly summarize how you could test this relationship using a cross-sectional design.

HTML Editor

**Answer:** The students should state that they will find several groups of children ranging in age from 4 to 10 years of age, and then they will evaluate each child's reading ability or ask parents or teachers to do so. Finally, they will compare the children of various ages and look for differences.

**232.** Summarize methods of ensuring that research is designed, conducted, and reported in an ethical manner. What practices should be built into the study to protect participants and to protect the integrity of the research?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Researchers must ensure that participation is voluntary, confidential, and harmless, and should obtain informed the consent of all the participants. If children are involved, consent must be obtained from the children as well as their parents. All participants must be allowed to end their participation at any time.

**233.** What are some of the basic rights of children involved in research?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** When involving children in research, experimenters must ensure that the subjects are not harmed; participation is voluntary; both children and their parents must consent; children and parents must be informed about what will occur; and all information is kept confidential.

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

HTML Editor

**Answer:** A correlation exists between two variables when one changes (increases or decreases) as the other changes. Examples will vary but should illustrate this concept. It is impossible to determine cause

and effect from correlations because even though correlations indicate a connection between two variables, they cannot determine the reason for the connection because no other variables are controlled.

**235.** What are the complexities of studying all kinds of people?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** The science of human development seeks to understand how and why people—all kinds of people, everywhere, of every age—change over time. There are 7 billion people on Earth. Developmentalists recognize that growth over the life span is multidirectional, multicontextual, multicultural, multidisciplinary, and plastic, five terms that are explained in this chapter.

**236.** Why are theories considered so important in science?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Each developmental theory is a systematic statement of principles and generalizations, providing a framework for understanding how and why people change over the lifespan. We need theories to “help us describe and explain developmental changes by organizing and giving meaning to facts and by guiding future research” (P. H. Miller, 2011, p. 25). Theories connect facts with patterns, weaving the details of life into a meaningful whole.

**237.** What special methods do developmentalists use to study change over time?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** To study change over time and to capture that dynamism, developmental researchers use one of three basic research designs: cross-sectional, longitudinal, or cross-sequential.

**238.** Why do scientific conclusions need to be interpreted with caution?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Scientific conclusions need to be interpreted with caution to avoid misinterpreting correlation, depending too heavily on numbers, and ignoring ethics.

**239.** What are the five steps of the scientific method?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** a) Pose a question; b) Develop a hypothesis; c) Test the hypothesis (includes doing research); d) Draw conclusions; e) Report the results.

**240.** What basic question is at the heart of the nature-nurture controversy?

**Answer:** To what extent do genes and environmental factors influence development?

**241.** Give an example of discontinuity and continuity as it relates to your development.

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Students should draw on their own experience, keeping in mind the examples (discontinuity is a caterpillar becoming a butterfly; continuity is a redwood growing taller over hundreds of years) given in the text.

**242.** What does it mean to say that development is multicontextual?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Development takes place within many contexts, including physical surroundings (climate, noise, population density, etc.) and family configurations (married couple, single parent, cohabiting couple, extended family, etc.).

**243.** How does the exosystem affect your life today?

**Answer:** Answers should explain the influence of local institutions such as school and church on daily life.

**244.** What are some cohort differences between you and your parents?



HTML Editor

**Answer:** Answers should explain differences caused by the interaction of chronological age with the values, events, technologies, and culture of the era.

**245.** What factors comprise a person's socioeconomic status?

**Answer:** Socioeconomic status reflects income, occupation, education, and neighborhood.

**246.** Give an example of a social construction. Why is it a construction, not a fact?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Answers should identify something - like "race" or "ethnicity" or "adolescence" - that is a concept created by the ideas and values of a culture.

**247.** Explain the concept of guided participation, as described by Vygotsky.

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Vygotsky believed that guided participation is a universal process used by mentors to teach cultural knowledge, skills, and habits.

**248.** What is the difference between race and ethnicity?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** The term "race" has been used to categorize people on the basis of physical differences, particularly outward appearance. Ethnicity is a social construction, affected by the social context, not a direct outcome of biology.

**249.** How do both specialization and multidisciplinary research add to our understanding of a topic?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Specialization provides a deeper understanding of particular areas of development; however, human development requires insights and information from many scientists. Our understanding of every topic benefits from multidisciplinary research.

**250.** What is the difference between "genetics" and "epigenetics"?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Genetics refers to the influence of genes. The word "epigenetic" refers to the environmental factors that surround the genes and affect which genes get expressed (activated).

**251.** In what two ways is human development plastic?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** The term plasticity denotes two complementary aspects of development: Human traits can be molded (as plastic can be), and yet people maintain a certain durability of identity (as plastic does).

**252.** What is implied about human development when it is described as dynamic?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Human development is an ongoing, ever-changing interaction between the body and mind, and between the individual and every aspect of the environment

**253.** Give an example that explains the concept of "differential sensitivity."

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Answers should illustrate that some people are more vulnerable than others to certain experiences, usually for genetic reasons. (p. 21)

**254.** What main idea underlies Freud's psychoanalytic theory?

**Answer:** Inner drives and motives influence every aspect of thinking and behavior.

**255.** What is the main difference between Erikson's theory of human development and Freud's?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Erikson's stages differ significantly from Freud's in that they emphasize family and culture, not merely sexual urges.

**256.** How can behaviorism be seen as a reaction to psychoanalytic theory?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Behaviorism arose in direct opposition to the psychoanalytic emphasis on unconscious, hidden urges. John B. Watson (1878–1958) argued that scientists should examine only what they could observe and measure.

**257.** How do classical and operant conditioning differ?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Classical conditioning is the process in which a person or animal learns to associate a neutral stimulus with a meaningful stimulus, gradually reacting to the neutral stimulus with the same behavior as to the meaningful one. In operant conditioning a person or animal performs some action and then a response occurs. If the response is useful or pleasurable, the behavior is likely to be repeated; if the response is painful, it is not likely that the behavior will be repeated.

**258.** Why is social learning also called modeling?

**Answer:** Social learning is also called modeling because people learn by observing and imitating others.

**259.** What is the basic idea of cognitive theory?

**Answer:** According to cognitive theory, our thoughts shape our attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors.

**260.** According to Maslow, what is the five-step hierarchy of basic needs and drives?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** 1. Physiological: needing food, water, warmth, and air; 2. Safety: feeling protected from injury and death; 3. Love and belonging: having loving friends, family, and a community; 4. Esteem: being respected by the wider community as well as by oneself; 5. Self-actualization: becoming truly oneself, fulfilling one's unique potential.

**261.** How does the theory of evolution help explain human development?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** According evolutionary theory, nature works to ensure that each species does two things: survive and reproduce. Consequently, many human impulses, needs, and behaviors evolved to help humans survive and procreate during the past 100,000 years.

**262.** Explain the following concept: "Observation provides issues to explore, not proof."

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Observation is crucial in developing hypotheses, but an experiment is needed determine cause and effect relationships.

**263.** Why do experimenters use a control (or comparison) group as well as an experimental group?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** The purpose of an experiment is to find out whether an independent variable affects the dependent variable therefore you need to compare the impact of the independent variable on a group

that receives the independent variable and the group that does not.

**264.** What are the strengths and weaknesses of the survey method?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** The biggest strengths of the survey method are that it is quick and direct. Its biggest weakness is that answers may not be accurate because people may lie, want to come across favorably, or be influenced by the wording of the questions.

**265.** Why would a scientist conduct a cross-sectional study?

**Answer:** It is the quickest and least expensive way to study development over time.

**266.** What are some advantages and disadvantages of longitudinal research?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** The biggest advantage of longitudinal research is that it is useful in tracing development over many years. Disadvantages include dropout of participants, participants becoming increasingly aware of the questions or the goals of the study, and the influence of historical context.

**267.** Explain the following statement: "Cross-sequential research combines cross-sectional and longitudinal research."

HTML Editor

**Answer:** A cross-sequential design lets researchers study several groups at different ages and follow them over time.

**268.** Why does correlation not prove causation?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** A correlation exists between two variables if one variable is more (or less) likely to occur when the other does; however, just because two variables are correlated does not mean that one causes the other—even if it seems logical that it does. The reason for this is that all the other variables that could affect the correlation were not controlled (as they would be in an experiment). Therefore, only an experiment can prove causation.

**269.** Why do some researchers prefer quantitative research while others prefer qualitative research?

HTML Editor

**Answer:** Quantitative research data can be categorized, ranked, or numbered and thus can be easily translated across cultures and diverse populations. When data are presented in categories and numbers, some nuances and individual distinctions may be lost. Therefore, many developmental researchers turn to qualitative research. Qualitative research reflects cultural and contextual diversity, but it is also more vulnerable to bias and harder to replicate.

**270.** Why is it important for academic disciplines and professional societies to follow codes of ethics?

**Answer:** It is important to protect the integrity of research participants and the research itself.