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

2. Dr. Webber wonders if a specific brain chemical can be suppressed if a patient is given a large dose of vitamin E. This is a demonstration of the _____ step in the scientific method.
   A) first
   B) second
   C) third
   D) fourth

3. Dr. Amrit predicts that a certain drug will help patients with schizophrenia. Her prediction is called _____.
   A) a conclusion
   B) empirical evidence
   C) a hypothesis
   D) a result

4. A researcher designed and conducted an experiment to learn if 350 mg of a certain drug would help patients with bipolar disorder. By designing and conducting this experiment the researcher was able to _____.
   A) draw conclusions
   B) demonstrate proof
   C) test the hypothesis
   D) confirm the results

5. Dr. Whitmore is curious to know more about how children develop over time. To gain an understanding of this subject not based on opinion or personal bias, Dr. Whitmore should _____.
   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
6. The first step in the scientific method involves _____.
   A) posing a question
   B) conducting research
   C) supporting or refuting a hypothesis
   D) developing a hypothesis

7. A researcher's first step when designing a research study on children's language acquisition is to _____.
   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

8. The second step in the scientific method involves _____.
   A) posing a question
   B) conducting research
   C) developing a hypothesis
   D) sharing the results

9. A hypothesis is a(n) _____.
   A) experiment
   B) prediction that can be tested
   C) conclusion drawn from research
   D) replication of a scientific study

10. The third step in the scientific method involves _____.
    A) posing a question
    B) conducting research
    C) sharing the results
    D) developing a hypothesis

11. Empirical evidence is based on _____.
    A) theories and speculation
    B) observation, experience, or experiment
    C) inferences based on personal biases
    D) opinions generated by several groups of people
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

13. The fourth step in the scientific method involves _____.  
   A) posing a question
   B) conducting research
   C) developing a hypothesis
   D) supporting or refuting a hypothesis

14. The final step of the scientific method is to _____.  
   A) test a hypothesis
   B) pose a question
   C) conduct research
   D) report the results

15. 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

16. Dr. Kong conducts a study in which he finds that smoking is correlated to an increased risk of high blood pressure. He publishes his results. Dr. Meco conducts the same study using different participants in another city. Dr. Meco's work is an example of _____.  
   A) scientific controversy
   B) replication
   C) ethics
   D) observation

17. Dr. Seldor conducts a study in which she finds that alcohol consumption is correlated to an increased risk of diabetes. She publishes her results. Dr. Al-Jaher performs 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
18. Parents who believe in the importance of _____ as it relates to development are likely to spend a great deal of time and money trying to find the best school for their children.
   A) nurture  
   B) replication  
   C) nature  
   D) classical conditioning

19. The term for all the environmental influences that affect development after conception is _____.
   A) proteins  
   B) nurture  
   C) nature  
   D) amino acids

   A) the genes people inherit  
   B) environmental influences  
   C) patterns of development  
   D) developmental differences

21. In development, *nurture* refers to _____.
   A) universal traits  
   B) biological traits  
   C) environmental influences  
   D) unique traits

22. Development is the result of _____, according to most developmental psychologists.
   A) nature and nurture acting separately  
   B) primarily nature  
   C) nature and nurture acting together  
   D) primarily nurture

23. 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
24. Greg, who is 5 years old, is the tallest person in his kindergarten class. When his teacher asked him how he thought he got so tall, he said proudly, “My mom and dad are tall and I eat good food!” Greg’s statement reflects that he understands that human development comes from _____.
A) heredity
B) the environment
C) learning
D) environment and heredity combined

25. Which is an example of the influence of nature?
A) having a mother who smoked during pregnancy
B) having the gene for epilepsy
C) eating a healthy diet
D) living in a loud neighborhood

26. 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

27. Genes and environmental forces both shape development, which has led to the understanding that many human characteristics are _____.
A) plastic
B) epigenetic
C) static
D) diverse

28. _____ is the idea that people vary in how sensitive they are to particular experiences.
A) Nurture
B) Epigenetics
C) Differential susceptibility
D) The life-span perspective

29. Differential susceptibility means that certain people have genes that _____.
A) make them more vulnerable to particular experiences
B) contribute similarly to a specific developmental outcome
C) do not impact development within the context of particular experiences
D) have an unknown impact on individuals
30. The different domains of human development are _____, cognitive, and psychosocial.  
   A) nurture  
   B) epigenetics  
   C) differential susceptibility  
   D) biological

31. The life-span perspective takes into account development from ____.  
   A) birth to death  
   B) childhood to middle age  
   C) the last decade of life  
   D) conception to death

32. With respect to the concept of multi-directional development, when change is rapid and dramatic, such as when a larva becomes a mosquito, it is an example of _____.  
   A) continuity  
   B) discontinuity  
   C) genetics  
   D) nurture

33. The concept of multi-directional development suggests that when change is gradual, as when water carves stone to form a canyon, it is an example of ____.  
   A) continuity  
   B) discontinuity  
   C) genetics  
   D) nurture

34. 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

35. 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 after conception  
   D) a child learning to ride a bike between 5 and 6 years of age
36. _____ is the best example of 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

37. 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

38. 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

39. Stephanie did not learn to read until she was an adolescent. If Stephanie had learned to read during early or middle childhood, it would have been easier for her and would have taken less time. Stephanie's difficulty was because she did not learn to read during the _____ period.
   A) critical
   B) early
   C) late
   D) sensitive

40. The ecological-systems approach was proposed by _____.
   A) Abraham Maslow
   B) Lev Vygotsky
   C) Urie Bronfenbrenner
   D) B. F. Skinner
41. Which term is NOT associated with Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach?
   A) humanism
   B) microsystems
   C) exosystems
   D) macrosystems

42. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, the _____ refers to the interactions between and among systems.
   A) macrosystem
   B) exosystem
   C) microsystem
   D) mesosystem

43. Dwayne was born to a single mother living in Chicago. Within the context of the ecological-systems approach, knowing this fact allows one to know something about his _____.
   A) chronosystem
   B) exosystem
   C) microsystem
   D) macrosystem

44. Dr. Kilbey is studying the impact of exosystems on human development. Which of these would she be MOST interested in examining?
   A) cultural values and economic processes
   B) family and peer groups
   C) medical centers and religious institutions
   D) the development of the skeletal structure in children

45. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems model, a school in the community is an example of which system?
   A) the ecosystem
   B) the microsystem
   C) the education system
   D) the exosystem
46. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems model, family and peers are part of a person's _____.
   A) microsystem
   B) exosystem
   C) macrosystem
   D) social system

47. A person's macrosystem includes _____.
   A) political processes
   B) the peer group
   C) school and church
   D) historical setting

48. Within Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, he called the historical context that affects other systems the _____.
   A) ecosystem
   B) chronosystem
   C) mesosystem
   D) macrosystem

49. 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

50. Dorothy was born during the Great Depression. Within the context of the ecological-systems approach, knowing this fact allows one to know about her _____.
   A) chronosystem
   B) exosystem
   C) microsystem
   D) macrosystem

51. Bettie and Zahara belong to different cohorts. The only DEFINITE difference between these two women is _____.
   A) membership in community groups
   B) socioeconomic status
   C) age
   D) ethnic or racial group
52. High school classmates are part of the same _____.
   A) social construction
   B) network
   C) socioeconomic status
   D) cohort

53. 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

54. Socioeconomic status refers to an individual's _____.
   A) culture
   B) ethnicity
   C) social class
   D) race

55. An individual's socioeconomic status includes, among other things, his or her _____.
   A) ethnicity
   B) education level
   C) political beliefs
   D) religion

56. An individual's socioeconomic status includes, among other things, his or her _____.
   A) ethnicity
   B) political beliefs
   C) neighborhood
   D) religion

57. An individual's socioeconomic status includes, among other things, his or her _____.
   A) occupation
   B) political beliefs
   C) race
   D) religion
58. 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

59. 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

60. _____ is the general term for a concept that is created by society.
   A) Culture  
   B) Cohort  
   C) Social construction  
   D) SES

61. The Johnson family always eats dinner together as they really value family time. The Smith family, however, never eats dinner together as they all value their independence. The families' different values, which affect how they behave, are _____.
   A) status  
   B) education  
   C) social construction  
   D) physical characteristics

62. A historical example of the different-equals-deficit error is _____.
   A) men perceiving women as intellectually inferior  
   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

63. An example of the difference-equals-deficit error is _____.
   A) assuming that children who are hearing impaired 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
64. Which developmentalist was the first to describe the interaction between culture and education?
   A) Lev Vygotsky  
   B) Jean Piaget  
   C) Urie Bronfenbrenner  
   D) B. F. Skinner

65. People whose ancestors were born in the same region and who usually share the same language, culture, and religion are called a(n) _____.
   A) race  
   B) ethnic group  
   C) SES group  
   D) exosystem

66. According to social scientists, race is _____.
   A) part of the microsystem  
   B) a social construction  
   C) defined by heritage  
   D) multidirectional

67. Plasticity refers to the _____.
   A) fact that many academic fields contribute data to the science of development  
   B) universals and specifics of human development in many cultural settings  
   C) vast array of contexts in which development occurs  
   D) potential for human traits to be molded during development but also to remain durable

68. What is plasticity?
   A) a time in development when it is optimum to develop certain traits or abilities  
   B) the amount of flexibility a human possesses at birth  
   C) the idea that human traits may change or stay the same over time  
   D) the idea that human traits are mostly inborn

69. 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
70. The idea that human development is an ongoing, ever-changing interaction between the body, mind, and psychosocial influences is known as _____.
   A) the dynamic-systems approach
   B) the theory of evolution
   C) a sensitive period
   D) social learning theory

71. A _____ is an explanation of facts and observations defined by a set of concepts and ideas that organize phenomena.
   A) hypothesis
   B) theory
   C) conclusion
   D) development

72. A _____ is a systematic statement of principles and generalizations that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change over time.
   A) hypothesis
   B) developmental theory
   C) conclusion
   D) stage

73. _____ are the foundation of psychoanalytic theory.
   A) Observable behaviors
   B) Inner drives and motives
   C) A person's ideas and beliefs
   D) Observations that individuals make about their environments

74. Psychoanalytic theory originated with _____.
   A) Jean Piaget
   B) Sigmund Freud
   C) John B. Watson
   D) Erik Erikson
75. Johnny is 12 years old and has been aggressive toward his siblings and peers, hitting, kicking, and calling them names. Johnny's parents are worried about these new aggressive behaviors and consult with a psychologist. After some meetings, they suggest that this behavior could be the result of unconscious drives originating from conflicts during early development. This explanation for the aggression is consistent with ______.
   A) psychoanalytic theory
   B) cognitive theory
   C) behaviorism
   D) information-processing theory

76. Which is the correct order of the stages of Freud's psychosexual theory, beginning with infancy and ending with the preschool years?
   A) oral, anal, genital
   B) anal, oral, phallic
   C) oral, anal, phallic
   D) phallic, oral, anal

77. Each stage of Freud's psychosexual theory of development is characterized by a conflict associated with different parts of the body. According to Freud, how people experience and resolve each conflict influences personality ______.
   A) throughout life because the early years provide the foundation of adult behavior
   B) throughout life only if some of the conflicts are successfully resolved
   C) only in childhood, with new conflicts emerging later that shape adult identity
   D) at a particular stage of development

78. Freud's ______ stage centers on sucking and feeding.
   A) oral
   B) anal
   C) phallic
   D) genital

79. Unlike Freud, Erikson ______.
   A) described development only during childhood
   B) believed that adult problems reflect childhood conflicts
   C) emphasized family and culture in his stages
   D) was a psychoanalytic psychologist
80. Which psychoanalytic theorist identified unique stages of development from birth through late adulthood?
   A) Sigmund Freud
   B) Jean Piaget
   C) B. F. Skinner
   D) Erik Erikson

81. Within Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, each of the developmental stages is characterized by a particular challenge or _____.
   A) conflict negotiation
   B) developmental conflict
   C) developmental crisis
   D) crisis opposition

82. 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

83. Behaviorism has also been referred to as _____.
   A) conditioning theory
   B) learning theory
   C) modeling theory
   D) operant theory

84. Johnny is 12 years old and has been aggressive toward his siblings and peers, hitting, kicking, and calling them names. Johnny's parents are worried about these new aggressive behaviors and consult with a psychologist. After some meetings, they suggest that this behavior could be a result of watching too many violent movies and playing too many violent video games. This explanation for the aggression is consistent with _____.
   A) psychoanalytic theory
   B) cognitive theory
   C) behaviorism
   D) information-processing theory
85. The process by which a response becomes linked to particular stimulus is called _____.
   A) psychoanalysis
   B) cognition
   C) observational learning
   D) conditioning

86. Pavlov's experiments with dogs that salivated when they heard a specific noise without the presence of food provide an example of _____.
   A) classical conditioning
   B) observational learning
   C) operant conditioning
   D) reinforcement

87. When a person or animal learns to associate a neutral stimulus with a meaningful stimulus, gradually responding to the neutral stimulus in the same way as to the meaningful one, they are exhibiting _____.
   A) classical conditioning
   B) observational learning
   C) operant conditioning
   D) modeling

88. A balloon popped and made Bobby cry. It happened again when he was at a friend's birthday party. Now when Bobby sees a balloon he starts to cry. Bobby cries in response to the balloon because of _____.
   A) operant conditioning
   B) observational learning
   C) classical conditioning
   D) modeling

89. Skinner believed that psychology should focus on the study of behavior. The type of conditioning that Skinner identified was _____.
   A) classical conditioning
   B) observational conditioning
   C) operant conditioning
   D) cognitive conditioning
90. Operant conditioning is also referred to as _____.
   A) classical conditioning
   B) instrumental conditioning
   C) observational conditioning
   D) reinforcement conditioning

91. The teacher praised the students for their good work on the spelling test. The teacher hopes that the praise will encourage the students to study hard for the next spelling test. In this example, praise is operating as a _____.
   A) reinforcement
   B) punishment
   C) conditioner
   D) norm

92. The boss praised his hourly employees for their good work. The boss hopes that the praise encourages the employees to continue to work hard. In this example, the reinforcement is _____.
   A) the boss's praise
   B) the employees' good work
   C) the boss
   D) an hourly wage

93. 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

94. Theorists who promote classical conditioning believe that learned behavior is the result of _____, whereas theorists who promote operant conditioning believe that learned behavior is the result of _____.
   A) the association between one stimulus and another; past reinforcement
   B) past reinforcement; the association between one stimulus and another
   C) observing another person's actions; past reinforcement
   D) the association between one stimulus and another; observing another person's actions
95. Social learning theory indicates that learning occurs from _____.
   A) the association between one stimulus and another
   B) past reinforcement
   C) observing and imitating others
   D) responding to a particular stimulus

96. Tammy grew up watching her parents fight. As an adult, she does not want to fight all the time with her romantic partners. Which of the following best explains how Tammy learned that she did not want a relationship filled with conflict?
   A) classical conditioning
   B) operant conditioning
   C) social learning theory
   D) cognitive theory

97. _____ are the foundation of cognitive theory.
   A) Observable behaviors
   B) Inner drives and motives
   C) A person's thoughts and attitudes
   D) Observations

98. _____ was a cognitive theorist.
   A) Sigmund Freud
   B) John B. Watson
   C) Jean Piaget
   D) Abraham Maslow

99. With regard to cognitive development, Piaget argued that _____ is more revealing than _____.
   A) what children know; how they think
   B) how children think; what they know
   C) the cultural context; what children know
   D) what children know; their cultural context

100. 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
101. According to Piaget, intellectual advancement occurs because humans seek cognitive _____.
A) learning  
B) resolution  
C) equilibrium  
D) modeling

102. A state of mental balance in which people are not confused because they can use their existing thought processes to understand current experiences and ideas is called _____.
A) social learning  
B) conflict resolution  
C) cognitive equilibrium  
D) information processing

103. Jenny has never seen a pear before today. As her mom hands it to her, she says that it is a fruit. Jenny knows that apples and bananas are fruits and that she likes eating them, so she has a reference for this new experience. Jenny is experiencing _____.
A) social learning  
B) operant conditioning  
C) guided participation  
D) cognitive equilibrium

104. New experiences can be jarring and incomprehensible, causing an imbalance that initially causes confusion, called _____.
A) the difference-equals-deficit error  
B) cognitive disequilibrium  
C) differential susceptibility  
D) empirical evidence

105. According to Piaget, interpreting new experiences to fit into old ideas is called _____.
A) learning  
B) assimilation  
C) equilibrium  
D) accommodation
106. Sally has a dog at home, so she knows about dogs. As she walks down the street, she sees an animal coming toward her. The animal has four legs, fur, a tail, and is barking. Sally knows that these are characteristics of a dog, given her knowledge of dogs. She quickly concludes that this animal is a dog. This example illustrates the Piagetian concept of _____.
   A) operations
   B) assimilation
   C) equilibrium
   D) accommodation

107. According to Piaget, restructuring old ideas to include new experiences is called _____.
   A) learning
   B) assimilation
   C) equilibrium
   D) accommodation

108. Ingrid has a dog at home, so she knows about dogs. As she walks down the street, she sees an animal coming toward her. The animal has four legs, fur, and a tail. Ingrid knows that these are characteristics of dogs, but this animal is meowing, not barking. Sally's mom tells her that it's a cat. Now when Sally sees an animal with four legs, a tail, and fur, she will conclude it is a dog if it barks and a cat if it meows, illustrating Piaget's concept of _____.
   A) operations
   B) assimilation
   C) equilibrium
   D) accommodation

109. With respect to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the more difficult cognitive adaptation is _____.
   A) assimilation
   B) accommodation
   C) assimilation during childhood and accommodation during adulthood
   D) accommodation during childhood and assimilation during adulthood

110. The approach to cognitive development that uses details of the cognitive process instead of stages to describe cognition is called _____ theory.
   A) learning
   B) information-processing
   C) cognitive cultural
   D) accommodation
111. An influential cognitive theory, called _____, is not a stage theory but rather provides a detailed description of the steps of cognition.
   A) social learning theory
   B) information-processing theory
   C) behaviorism
   D) psychoanalytic theory

112. A cognitive theory that involves attention to perceptual and neurological processes is called _____.
   A) social learning theory
   B) behaviorism
   C) information-processing theory
   D) psychoanalytic theory

113. _____ emphasizes unconscious drives and early experiences, whereas _____ emphasizes learning by association, reinforcement, or observation.
   A) Psychoanalytic theory; behaviorism
   B) Psychoanalytic theory; cognitive theory
   C) Behaviorism; psychoanalytic theory
   D) Cognitive theory; psychoanalytic theory

114. _____ emphasizes unconscious drives and early experiences, whereas _____ emphasizes learning by understanding how a person thinks.
   A) Psychoanalytic theory; behaviorism
   B) Psychoanalytic theory; cognitive theory
   C) Behaviorism; psychoanalytic theory
   D) Cognitive theory; psychoanalytic theory

115. Approaches to toilet training have changed over time. According to one approach, parents should postpone toilet training until the child is at least a year old to avoid serious personality problems later on. This view is most consistent with _____.
   A) psychoanalytic theory
   B) cognitive theory
   C) behaviorism
   D) information-processing theory
116. Approaches to toilet training have changed over time. According to one approach, parents can toilet train whenever they wish, using reinforcement as part of the training. This view is most consistent with _____.
   A) psychoanalytic theory
   B) cognitive theory
   C) behaviorism
   D) information-processing theory

117. A theory that stresses the potential of all humans for good and the belief that all people have the same basic needs, regardless of culture, gender, or background, is _____.
   A) humanism
   B) evolutionary theory
   C) behaviorism
   D) sociocultural theory

118. According to Abraham Maslow, all people _____.
   A) have the same basic needs or motivations
   B) are driven by inner drives and motives
   C) learn from the environment
   D) learn from observing others

119. Maslow's hierarchy includes ____ levels of needs.
   A) 3
   B) 4
   C) 5
   D) 6

120. Within Maslow's hierarchy, the correct order of needs from lowest to highest is _____.
   A) physiological; safety; love and belonging; esteem; self-actualization
   B) physiological; self-actualization; safety; love and belonging; esteem
   C) physiological; safety; self-actualization; esteem; love and belonging
   D) esteem; safety; physiological; love and belonging; self-actualization

121. Within the context of Maslow's hierarchy, a person who is hungry and stops at a restaurant to eat is focused on a(n) _____.
   A) physiological need
   B) safety need
   C) love and belonging need
   D) esteem need
122. Within the context of Maslow's hierarchy, people who lock their windows and doors at night are focused on _____.
   A) physiological needs  
   B) safety needs  
   C) love and belonging needs  
   D) esteem needs

123. Within the context of Maslow's hierarchy, people who visit friends on the weekend are focused on a(n) _____.
   A) physiological need  
   B) safety need  
   C) love and belonging need  
   D) esteem need

124. Within the context of Maslow's hierarchy, people who feel good about themselves after they have received a good score on an exam are focused on a(n) _____.
   A) physiological need  
   B) safety need  
   C) love and belonging need  
   D) esteem need

125. According to Maslow, self-actualization is _____.
   A) getting basic physiological needs met  
   B) fulfilling one's unique potential  
   C) feeling safe  
   D) being respected

126. Maslow said that one sign of self-actualization is that the person has a(n) _____ in which life is so intensely joyful that time stops and self-seeking disappears.
   A) hypnotic experience  
   B) magical moment  
   C) epiphany  
   D) peak experience

127. According to evolutionary theory, people _____.
   A) have the same basic needs or motivations  
   B) are driven to survive and reproduce  
   C) learn from the environment  
   D) learn from observations
128. According to evolutionary theory, why are so many people afraid of snakes?
   A) because of daily life-threatening experiences
   B) because of unconscious memories of childhood experiences with snakes
   C) because they have learned by watching others react with fear to snakes
   D) because a fear of snakes helped our ancestors survive millions of years ago

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

130. Scientific observation allows for the _____.
   A) study of individuals' behaviors in a systematic and objective manner
   B) determination of cause-and-effect relationships
   C) precise control of the environment so that a cause-and-effect relationship can be assessed
   D) systematic manipulation of variables

131. 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.

132. 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

133. 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
134. What is the only research method that can establish a cause-and-effect relationship?
   A) a case study
   B) a survey
   C) an experiment
   D) scientific observation

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

136. 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.

137. An example of a dependent variable in an experiment might be _____.
   A) gender
   B) blood type
   C) eye color
   D) level of depression

138. 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
139. To determine if vitamin D consumption slows the progress of multiple sclerosis, a researcher would most likely use _____.
A) a laboratory experiment  
B) a survey  
C) naturalistic observation  
D) the case-study method

140. _____ is a quick way to collect data about the development of a large group of people.
A) A case study  
B) Survey research  
C) A cohort-sequential study  
D) Longitudinal research

141. Dr. Bloom wanted to learn if ice cream preferences were different at different stages of development. For her study, she conducted a one-time assessment in which she asked a group of 5-year-olds, a group of 15-year-olds, and a group of 30-year-olds to identify their ice cream preferences. Dr. Bloom conducted a _____.
A) case study  
B) cross-sectional study  
C) longitudinal study  
D) cross-sequential study

142. 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

143. Which type of research design combines the cross-sectional design with the longitudinal research design?
A) cross-sequential  
B) cross-sectional  
C) meta-sequential  
D) longitudinal
144. 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

145. 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

146. 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) there is no connection between the variables

147. The more Hank eats, the less hungry he feels. The correlation that exists between Hank's food intake and his hunger is _____.
   A) positive
   B) negative
   C) zero
   D) causal

148. 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

149. 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 connection
150. IRB stands for _____.
   A) Institutional Review Board  
   B) International Research Board  
   C) Internal Review Board  
   D) Intelligence Research Board

151. Participants in a research study must understand and agree to the research procedures and also be made aware of any potential risks associated with participating in the research. This process is known as _____.
   A) holding harmless  
   B) informed consent  
   C) release of liability  
   D) rite of research

152. An example of a behavior by a researcher that would be considered unethical is _____.
   A) stopping the study if a participant is suspected of being harmed  
   B) falsifying the data to support the hypothesis  
   C) obtaining informed consent before a participant is able to participate in the study  
   D) maintaining participant confidentiality
Answer Key

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. B
11. B
12. D
13. D
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. B
18. A
19. B
20. A
21. C
22. C
23. A
24. D
25. B
26. B
27. B
28. C
29. A
30. D
31. D
32. B
33. A
34. B
35. C
36. D
37. B
38. A
39. D
40. C
41. A
42. D
43. C
44. C
45. D
46. A
47. A
48. B
49. D
50. A
51. C
52. D
53. D
54. C
55. B
56. C
57. A
58. B
59. B
60. C
61. C
62. A
63. A
64. A
65. B
66. B
67. D
68. C
69. B
70. A
71. B
72. B
73. B
74. B
75. A
76. C
77. A
78. A
79. C
80. D
81. C
82. A
83. B
84. C
85. D
86. A
87. A
88. C
89. C
90. B
91. A
92. A
93. C
94. A
95. C
96. C
97. C
98. C
99. B
100. C
101. C
102. C
103. D
104. B
105. B
106. B
107. D
108. D
109. B
110. B
111. B
112. C
113. A
114. B
115. A
116. C
117. A
118. A
119. C
120. A
121. A
122. B
123. C
124. D
125. B
126. D
127. B
128. D
129. D
130. A
131. C
132. D
133. C
134. C
135. C
136. A
137. D
138. C
139. A
140. B
141. B
142. A
143. A
144. D
145. C
146. D
147. B
148. A
149. D
150. A
151. B
152. B
1. The science of human development only examines how people change over time.
   A) True
   B) False

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

3. A research question becomes a hypothesis when it is stated as a prediction that can be tested.
   A) True
   B) False

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

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

6. Nature is more important than nurture in how a trait or behavior is expressed.
   A) True
   B) False

7. The influence of nurture begins at birth.
   A) True
   B) False

8. Since starting school Sam had struggled with math. His teacher offered to help him after school. Now Sam does well on his math assignments. The example of Sam's teacher helping him to improve his math ability is an example of how nature can influence development.
   A) True
   B) False
9. The term *epigenetic* refers to the study of the effects of environmental forces on genetic expression.
   A) True
   B) False

10. Although past research suggested that depression could be caused by a number of different factors, research has now found that depression is caused by only one factor: genes.
    A) True
    B) False

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

12. Today, developmental science studies mostly adolescents.
    A) True
    B) False

13. Jenny learned to play the piano as a child and played very well until she was in late adolescence, when she stopped playing. In her 40s, she decided to play the piano again. She quickly realized that she had lost most of her ability to play after decades of not playing, so she took lessons. After several years of lessons she once again plays the piano very well. This example illustrates the multi-directional nature of development.
    A) True
    B) False

14. Most periods of development are critical periods.
    A) True
    B) False
15. Within the context of Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, a person's immediate surroundings, such as family or peer group, are part of the microsystem.
   A) True
   B) False

16. Individuals in the same cohort are exposed to the same values, events, and technologies of era. They are not necessarily exposed to the same culture.
   A) True
   B) False

17. The cohort born between 1965 and 1980 is called the baby boom generation.
   A) True
   B) False

18. The term cohort refers to individuals born in the same geographical region and within the same social class.
   A) True
   B) False

19. Socioeconomic status is also called social class.
   A) True
   B) False

20. Low socioeconomic status can lengthen a person's life expectancy.
   A) True
   B) False

21. Culture refers to a system of shared beliefs, conventions, norms, behaviors, and expectations.
   A) True
   B) False

22. The difference-equals-deficit error may lead people to believe that their nation or culture is better than others.
   A) True
   B) False
23. Race and ethnicity are the same thing.
   A) True
   B) False

24. Scientists believe that race is genetic.
   A) True
   B) False

25. According to the dynamic-systems approach, human development is a static process.
   A) True
   B) False

26. A developmental theory is a systematic statement of general principles that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change as they grow older.
   A) True
   B) False

27. Theories undermine the development of hypotheses.
   A) True
   B) False

28. The foundation of psychoanalytic theory is inner drives and motives.
   A) True
   B) False

29. According to Freud, the first stage of psychosexual development during infancy is the genital stage.
   A) True
   B) False

30. Erikson's stages of psychosocial development cover only the early years of life.
   A) True
   B) False

31. According to John B. Watson, psychologists should study observable behavior.
   A) True
   B) False
32. In classical conditioning, a meaningful stimulus becomes linked to a neutral stimulus.
   A) True
   B) False

33. In operant conditioning, an individual follows a modeled behavior.
   A) True
   B) False

34. Piaget's first stage of cognitive development is the sensorimotor stage.
   A) True
   B) False

35. The needs in Maslow's hierarchy are physiological, safety, love and belonging, esteem, and self-actualization.
   A) True
   B) False

36. Maslow's first level of needs involves physiological needs.
   A) True
   B) False

37. Maslow's idea of self-actualization refers to being respected, successful, and admired.
   A) True
   B) False

38. Evolutionary theory is based on the idea that thoughts and expectations affect actions.
   A) True
   B) False

39. According to evolutionary theory, every species has two long-standing, biologically based drives: survival and reproduction.
   A) True
   B) False
40. The main advantage of scientific observation as a research method is that it allows the scientist to determine cause and effect.

A) True  
B) False

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

A) True  
B) False

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

A) True  
B) False

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

A) True  
B) False

44. Dr. Tucker wanted to learn how aggressive behavior changed as people aged. He designed a study in which he assessed aggression among a hundred 3-year-olds and then re-assessed aggression among these individuals every three years until the participants were 21-year-olds. Dr. Tucker’s research design was cross-sectional.

A) True  
B) False

45. In longitudinal research, the same people are measured at multiple assessment points over a period of time.

A) True  
B) False

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

A) True  
B) False
47. When two variables are not connected, the correlation between them is zero.
   A) True
   B) False

48. Most research conducted on humans cannot begin without the approval of the Institutional Review Board.
   A) True
   B) False

49. Dr. Allen failed to inform a participant in his research study that her participation was voluntary. Dr. Allen was being ethical in conducting the study, as sharing with the participant that research participation is voluntary is not part of informed consent.
   A) True
   B) False
Answer Key

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. A
12. B
13. A
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15. A
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22. A
23. B
24. B
25. B
26. A
27. B
28. A
29. B
30. B
31. A
32. A
33. B
34. A
35. A
36. A
37. B
38. B
39. A
40. B
41. B
42. A
43. A
44. B
45. A
46. A
47. A
48. A
49. B
1. List in order the six basic steps of the scientific method, and explain each of them.

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

3. Explain epigenetics, and describe the perspective most modern developmentalists take on the nature–nurture debate.

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

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

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

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

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

9. What is a developmental theory? Identify the three things discussed in the text that a theory can do.

10. Freud's theory of psychosexual development and Erikson's theory of psychosocial development are two examples of psychoanalytic theories. Describe two similarities of the theories and two differences between them.

11. Describe classical and operant conditioning, and name the researcher who first proposed each type of conditioning.
12. Explain social learning theory. Who first described it, where does it come from, and what does it emphasize?

13. List Piaget's four stages of cognitive development in order, and explain what Piaget believed causes intellectual advancement.

14. Define *information-processing theory*. According to this theory, what is the process that underlies cognition?

15. Name and describe each of the five levels in Maslow's hierarchy of needs in order.

16. Describe the two biologically based drives associated with evolutionary theory, and explain how selective adaptation relates to this theory.

17. Name four kinds of theories, and describe how they have contributed to science's understanding of human development.

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

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

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

21. What are ethics, and why are ethical standards so important to scientific research?
1. Step 1: Begin with curiosity. Pose a question based on a theory, prior research, or personal observation. Step 2: Develop a hypothesis, which is a specific research question that can be tested through research. Step 3: Test the hypothesis. Design and conduct research to gather empirical evidence (data). Step 4: Draw conclusions. Using the evidence gathered in the research, conclude whether the hypothesis is supported or refuted. Step 5: Report the results by sharing the data, conclusions, and alternative explanations with other scientists. Step 6: Repeat the study, usually using different participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List steps of scientific method in order</td>
<td>States six of the steps in order</td>
<td>States three of the steps in order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explain each step</td>
<td>Describes the six steps</td>
<td>Describes three steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Define nature and nurture</td>
<td>Accurately defines both terms and gives an example of both</td>
<td>Accurately defines one term and gives at least one accurate example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe the debate</td>
<td>Accurately describes both sides of the debate</td>
<td>Accurately describes one side of the debate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. 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 refers to the study of how environmental forces affect genes and genetic expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Researcher's viewpoint</td>
<td>States modern researchers' stance that both matter</td>
<td>Is vague about modern researchers' stance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Epigenetics

 Defines the term and clearly explains what it means
 Defines the term without explaining its meaning
 Does not describe the term or give an explanation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inequality</th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Define and differentiate</td>
<td>Defines both periods; differentiates between them</td>
<td>Defines just one period or is vague about differentiation</td>
<td>Fails to define both periods or fails to differentiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Gives a correct example for both periods</td>
<td>Gives a correct example of either period</td>
<td>Does not give any examples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inequality</th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explain ecological systems theory</td>
<td>Clearly states what the theory is</td>
<td>Gives a vague explanation of the theory</td>
<td>Is unable to describe the theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify the systems</td>
<td>Identifies the five systems and gives an example of microsystem, exosystem, and macrosystem</td>
<td>Identifies three of the systems or gives examples for three of the systems</td>
<td>Identifies fewer than three of the systems or gives fewer than three examples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. A cohort is a group of people born within a few years of each other who move through life together. Cohorts travel through life affected by the interaction of their chronological age with the values, events, technologies, and culture of the era. Cohort examples will vary but should show an understanding of a cohort. Common examples include the Greatest Generation (people who lived through the Depression and WWII) and the Millennials (Generation Y, born between the early 1980s and the early 2000s). Another example would be Generation X, born between the early 1960s to the early 1980s.
7. Culture is a strong social construction, a concept created by a society. Such social constructions affect how people think and act—what they value, praise, ignore, and punish. Different cultures may view the same behaviors or phenomenon as either an asset or a deficit. Therefore, by studying different cultures, researchers can identify which patterns are universal among humans and which occur only in certain cultures. This provides insights into the effects of different environments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describe culture</td>
<td>Clearly describes culture</td>
<td>Gives a definition of culture without describing it</td>
<td>Does not define culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explain why researchers study different cultures</td>
<td>Clearly explains why researchers study different cultures</td>
<td>Is vague about why researchers study different cultures</td>
<td>Does not explain why researchers study different cultures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Define and discuss plasticity</td>
<td>Defines and discusses plasticity</td>
<td>Defines or discusses plasticity</td>
<td>Cannot define or discuss plasticity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List factors that influence plasticity</td>
<td>Lists three factors that influence plasticity</td>
<td>Lists two factors that influence plasticity</td>
<td>Lists one or no factor that influence plasticity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give plasticity example</td>
<td>Gives an example of plasticity</td>
<td>Gives an example of plasticity</td>
<td>Does not give an example of plasticity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. A developmental theory is a systematic statement of principles and generalizations that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change as they grow older. Theories are groups of ideas, assumptions, and generalizations that interpret and illuminate thousands of observations about human growth.
Define developmental theory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Define developmental theory</th>
<th>Defines developmental theory</th>
<th>Gives a vague definition of developmental theory</th>
<th>Does not define a developmental theory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Identify the three things a theory can do

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tells the three things a theory can do</th>
<th>Tells two things a theory can do</th>
<th>Tells one thing or nothing that a theory can do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

10. Both Freud and Erikson proposed stage theories based on the belief that adult problems echoed childhood conflicts. However, Erikson's psychosocial theory had eight stages, while Freud's psychosexual theory had just four. Erikson named two polarities at each stage, and his stages encompassed the entire life span, while Freud's ended in adolescence. Erikson's theory also emphasized the influence of family and culture, while Freud's theory emphasized unconscious sexual urges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Describe similarities</th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>States that both men had stage theories based on the idea that adult problems echoed childhood conflicts</td>
<td>States that both theories had stages</td>
<td>Does not describe accurately how the theories are similar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Describe differences</th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>States all four ways in which the theories differed</td>
<td>States three of the four ways in which the theories differed</td>
<td>States two or fewer ways in which the theories differed or does not accurately describe how the theories differed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. 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. Ivan Pavlov is associated with classical 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. B. F. Skinner is associated with operant conditioning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name the researchers associated with each</th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Correctly names Pavlov and Skinner</td>
<td>Correctly names Pavlov or Skinner</td>
<td>Cannot name either Pavlov or Skinner or confuses who belongs with each type of conditioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Social learning theory is an extension of behaviorism that emphasizes the influence that other people have over a person's behavior. Even without specific reinforcement, every
individual learns many things through observation and imitation of other people. Albert Bandura, who first described the theory, emphasized that humans are social beings who learn from observing others even without reinforcement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explain social learning theory</td>
<td>States that the theory is an offshoot of behaviorism and how everyone learns by observation and imitation</td>
<td>States that everyone learns through observation and imitation</td>
<td>Is vague about the definition of social learning theory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. The four stages are sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational. According to Piaget, cognitive equilibrium causes intellectual advancement because humans seek mental balance. Disequilibrium can cause cognitive growth if people change their thinking through assimilation or accommodation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List the stages of cognitive development</td>
<td>Lists the four stages in order</td>
<td>Lists three of the stages in order or confuses the order of two of the stages</td>
<td>Lists two or fewer stages or has the stages out of order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause of intellectual advancement</td>
<td>Understands how people seek cognitive equilibrium and that disequilibrium can cause assimilation or accommodation</td>
<td>Understands that people seek cognitive equilibrium</td>
<td>Does not adequately explain Piaget's beliefs about intellectual advancement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Information-processing theory is a perspective that compares human thinking processes to a computer's analysis of data, including sensory input, making connections to stored memories, and output. Information-processing scientists believe that cognition begins with input picked up by the five senses. It proceeds to brain reactions and making connections to stored memories and concludes with some form of output.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Define information-processing theory</td>
<td>Gives the definition of information-processing theory</td>
<td>Knows that information-processing theory compares cognition to computer processes</td>
<td>Gives an incorrect or vague definition of information-processing theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explain the process</td>
<td>Tells four of the steps in the process</td>
<td>Tells two of the steps in the process</td>
<td>Tells fewer than two of the steps in the process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Level 1 is physiological needs, which is having access to things such as food, water, clothing, and shelter. Level 2 is safety, which is protection from harm, both physical and emotional. Level 3 is love and belonging, which is having a social network such as friends and family and possibly a religious community. Level 4 is esteem, which is
being respected by oneself and others. Level 5 is self-actualization, which is reaching one's full potential (being creative, spiritual, curious, and appreciative of one's environment and others).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name levels</td>
<td>Names five levels in the correct order</td>
<td>Names three levels in the correct order</td>
<td>Names two or fewer levels in the correct order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe levels</td>
<td>Describes five levels</td>
<td>Describes three levels</td>
<td>Describes two or fewer levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. According to evolutionary theory, every species has two long-standing, biologically based drives: survival and reproduction. A basic idea from evolutionary theory is selective adaptation, which proposes that humans today react in ways that helped their ancestors' survival and reproduction millions of years ago. Thus, some of the best human behaviors—such as cooperation and self-sacrifice—may have originated long ago when groups survived because they took care of one another and other groups died out when they didn't take care of each other. In one version of selective adaptation, genes for traits that aid survival and reproduction are the ones most commonly selected over time, thereby allowing the species to thrive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identify the drives associated with evolutionary theory</td>
<td>States the two biologically based drives</td>
<td>States either survival or reproduction</td>
<td>Cannot identify either survival or reproduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explain selective adaptation</td>
<td>Explains both aspects of selective adaptation (human behaviors and genes)</td>
<td>Explains either aspect of selective adaptation</td>
<td>Does not adequately explain either aspect of selective adaptation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Cognitive theory helps scientists to understand how intellectual processes and thinking affect people's actions. Behavioral theory (or behaviorism) has shown the effect that immediate responses and associations have on human learning. Sociocultural theories show how one's culture, social interaction, and environment impact one's behaviors. Psychoanalytic theory has made scientists aware of the importance of social and emotional experiences during early childhood. Universal theories stress those things that all humans share despite their culture, location, or era (such as the desire for safety and love).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name theories</td>
<td>Names any four: cognitive, sociocultural, behavioral, psychoanalytic, and universal theories</td>
<td>Names three of the theories</td>
<td>Names one or two of the theories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Describe how theories contributed to understanding

18. A cross-sectional design compares groups of people of one age with at least one other group of people of another age at a specific point in time. It is faster than a longitudinal study because all of the data is immediately available. Ideally the participants should be matched at the same socioeconomic level. To implement a cross-sectional design to test reading, first identify a group of children aged 8 and another group aged 12. Second, evaluate each individual child's reading ability. Finally, compare the children of various ages and look for differences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Define cross-sectional design</th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describes cross-sectional design and identifies that participants should be of a similar socioeconomic status</td>
<td>Describes cross-section design but doesn't elaborate about having similar socioeconomic status for participants</td>
<td>Gives a vague or incorrect description of cross-sectional design</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summarize how to do the research</th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identifies the three parts of the research design</td>
<td>Identifies two parts of the research design</td>
<td>Identifies one part or cannot identify the research design</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summarize practices to protect participants</th>
<th>Good (5 pts)</th>
<th>Fair (3 pts)</th>
<th>Weak (1-0 pts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>States all three conditions; describes informed consent and that participants can end participation</td>
<td>States two conditions; explains informed consent or that participants can end participation</td>
<td>States one condition; fails to explain informed consent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. A correlation exists between two variables when one variable changes (increases or decreases) as the other variable changes. Examples will vary but should illustrate this concept, such as the number of people who drown increases as the number of ice cream sales increases. It is impossible to determine cause and effect from correlations because even though correlations indicate a connection between two variables, they cannot determine the reason for the connection since no other variables are controlled. In the example above, people drowning and ice cream sales both increase during hot weather, so the correlation is caused by neither variable.
21. Ethics are a set of moral principles and specific practices that protect both participants and the integrity of research. Ethical standards provide study participants with the assurance of informed consent and knowing that their participation is voluntary, confidential, and that they will not be harmed.

Ethics are also a vital part of the reporting process after the research has been conducted. Reports of findings should be accurate, and the study should be able to be replicated under the same conditions. Collaboration, replication, and transparency are essential ethical safeguards for all scientists.
1. The science of human development seeks to understand _____ people—all kinds of people, everywhere, of every age—change over time.

2. It is important to employ the _____ method in order to minimize subjective opinions and personal biases when conducting research.

3. A hypothesis is an idea generated by a question that can be _____ by various research methods.

4. Empirical evidence refers to _____.

5. In scientific research, collecting additional evidence by studying a different population than that used in the original project is known as _____.

6. The term that refers to the traits inherited at conception is _____.

7. Tim told his friend that he is tall because he inherited “tall” genes from his dad. Tim was claiming that _____, but not _____, was responsible for his height.

8. The combination of all environmental influences that affect a developing person is called _____.

9. The study of how environmental factors affect the expression of genes is called _____.

10. The idea that people vary in how sensitive they are to particular experiences is called _____.

11. The three domains of human development are _____, _____, and _____.

12. All phases of life, from conception through death, are included in research that takes a _____.
13. A time in which a particular development must occur if it is to occur at all is referred to as a _____ period of development.

14. A time in which a particular development occurs easily is referred to as a _____ period of development.

15. If thalidomide is consumed by a pregnant woman during the _____ period of prenatal development, it can cause birth defects.

16. While his friends do well in school, Tanner has never really gotten good grades. They decide to meet once a week to study and soon Tanner is doing better in school. Within the ecological-systems perspective, the influence of Tanner's friends on his school performance comes from the _____.

17. A group of people born at about the same time that experience the same historical events and cultural shifts is known as a _____.

18. Income and level of education are part of a person's _____ status.

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

20. People from different cultures may value the need for achievement or success differently because of the _____ of each culture.

21. The human tendency to assume that people unlike us are inferior is called the _____ error.

22. The Russian developmentalist who was a leader in describing the interaction between culture and education was _____.

23. Vygotsky believed in a universal process used by mentors to teach cultural knowledge, skills, and habits called _____.
24. People who share certain attributes such as religion and language belong to a specific _____ group.

25. A group of people who are regarded by themselves or by others as distinct from other groups on the basis of physical appearance is called a _____.

26. The idea that human development is ongoing and ever-changing is basic to the _____ approach.

27. A systematic statement of principles and generalizations that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change over time is the definition of a _____ theory.

28. Jason learned that emotions impact performance. From this, he developed the idea that students who are sad when they take a test will perform poorly compared with those who take it while happy. In this example, Jason used a theory to produce a _____.

29. The foundation of psychoanalytic theory is the idea that _____ drives and motives underlie human behavior.

30. Freud's first stage of psychosexual development is the _____ stage.

31. The psychoanalytic theorist who described eight stages of human development is _____.

32. The theorist who emphasized relationships to family and culture at each stage of his psychosocial theory was _____.

33. Behaviorism is also called _____ theory.

34. The process by which responses gradually are linked to particular stimuli is called _____.

35. After visiting the doctor's office several times and receiving a shot each time, Erin now tenses and cries when her mother pulls into the doctor's parking lot. Erin's response is the result of _____ conditioning.
36. A person takes an action that is followed by a response in ____ conditioning.

37. Nithin received praise for his aggressive defense in the basketball game. This encouraged him to play aggressive defense in the next game. In this example, praise was operating as a _____ for Nithin.

38. According to _____ theory, every individual learns many things through the observation and imitation of other people.

39. Piaget's stages of cognitive development include the sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and _____ operational stages.

40. According to Piaget, intellectual advancement occurs lifelong because humans seek cognitive _____.

41. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, _____ is the interpretation of new experiences to fit old ideas.

42. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, _____ is the restructuring of old ideas to include new experiences.

43. _____ theory provides a detailed description of the steps of cognition, with attention to perceptual and neurological processes.

44. The theory that stresses that there is something hopeful, unifying, and noble in the human spirit and that all people have the same basic needs is _____.

45. The theory that all people have the same basic needs, which can be arranged in a hierarchy, was proposed by _____.

46. According to Maslow, a person getting a drink is satisfying a _____ need.

47. According to Maslow, a person taking a self-defense class is satisfying a _____ need.
48. Within Maslow's hierarchy of needs, one sign of self-actualization is that the person has _____ experiences in which life is so intensely joyful that time stops and self-seeking disappears.

49. Humanists emphasize _____ (ethnic or cultural differences/what all people have in common).

50. The idea that nature works to ensure that individuals survive and reproduce is basic to _____ theory.

51. The method in which researchers record behaviors systematically and objectively is called _____ observation.

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

53. 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.

54. A quick way to collect data from a large number of people is to use a _____.

55. Cohort-sequential research combines cross-sectional and _____ research.

56. As children age, they tend to sleep fewer hours. This relationship is an example of a _____ correlation.
Answer Key

1. how and why
2. scientific
3. tested (evaluated) (examined)
4. data
5. replication
6. nature
7. nature; nurture
8. nurture
9. epigenetics
10. differential sensitivity
11. biological, cognitive, psychosocial
12. life-span perspective
13. critical
14. sensitive
15. critical
16. microsystem
17. cohort
18. socioeconomic
19. culture
20. social construction
21. difference-equals-deficit
22. Lev Vygotsky
23. guided participation
24. ethnic
25. race
26. dynamic-systems
27. developmental
28. hypothesis
29. unconscious
30. oral
31. Erik Erikson (Erikson)
32. Erikson (Erik Erikson)
33. learning
34. conditioning
35. classical
36. operant
37. reinforcer
38. social learning
39. formal
40. equilibrium
41. assimilation
42. accommodation
43. Information-processing
44. humanism
45. Abraham Maslow (Maslow)
46. physiological
47. safety
48. peak
49. what all people have in common
50. evolutionary
51. scientific
52. experiment
53. comparison group (control group)
54. survey
55. longitudinal
56. negative