

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 1 - History, Theories, and Methods

1. During the Middle Ages, children were nurtured until they were seven years old, which was considered the “age of reason.”

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

2. John Locke believed that children should be treated as property and servants.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

3. Jean-Jacques Rousseau believed that children were born inherently evil.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

4. John Locke said that children begin life as a clean slate.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

5. According to Freud’s psychosexual theory, children develop strong sexual attachments to the same-sex parent during the genital stage.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

6. Extinction results from repeated performance of operant behavior without reinforcement

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

7. Punishments such as spanking are considered less effective than types of discipline that provide alternative, acceptable behaviors.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

8. Bandura’s social cognitive theory argues that children learn by observing models.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

9. Piaget’s cognitive-developmental theory suggests that children passively respond to their environments.

- a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

10. Fixed action patterns are learned behaviors.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

11. During prenatal development, genes and sex hormones are responsible for the physical development of female and male sex organs.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

12. The nervous systems of most, and perhaps all, animals are “prewired” to respond to some situations in specific ways.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

13. The ecological systems theory of development states that only genetic factors are worth studying.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

14. The nature-nurture controversy debates whether development is continuous or a series of stages.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

15. Stage theories consider development as a discontinuous process.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

16. Strong arguments or reference to authority figures are commonly used as scientific evidence.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

17. Case study involves detailing an account of the behavior of multiple subjects.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

18. Independent variables are manipulated by experimenters.

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- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

19. In the context of experiments, experimental outcomes reflect the chance factors and not treatment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

20. Cross-sequential research combines the longitudinal and cross-sectional research methods.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

21. In ancient times and in the Middle Ages, children were often viewed as _____.

- a. innately good
- b. innately evil
- c. a tabula rasa
- d. a genetic product

ANSWER: b

22. John Locke is most likely to agree with the fact that:

- a. children are born innately good.
- b. children are born innately evil.
- c. children are influenced by their experiences.
- d. children are indifferent to their surroundings.

ANSWER: c

23. Peter believes that the best way to raise his son is by prompting and reprimanding him whenever he does something wrong and rewarding him whenever he does something that he thinks is right. Peter believes that he has to be involved in shaping the child's behavior. Peter's ideas agree best with the philosopher _____.

- a. Jean Piaget
- b. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- c. Konrad Lorenz
- d. John Locke

ANSWER: d

24. Jenna believes that her four-year-old son should always be allowed to do as he pleases. She believes that her son-like all children-is incapable of doing anything wrong, and allowing him to do whatever he wants is the best way to raise him. Jenna's ideas agree best with the philosopher _____.

- a. Jean Piaget
- b. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- c. Konrad Lorenz
- d. John Locke

ANSWER: b

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25. Differentiate between John Locke's writing and Jean-Jacques Rousseau's writings.
- a. While Locke argued that children are inherently good, Rousseau argued that children were innately evil.
 - b. While Locke focused on the role of the environment, Rousseau focused on the expression of natural impulses.
 - c. While Locke believed that children should be treated as property and servants, Rousseau believed that children should be treated with respect and care.
 - d. While Locke believed in the traditional views of developmental psychology, Rousseau believed in the modern views of developmental psychology.

ANSWER: b

26. Which of the following is true of family life during the industrial revolution?
- a. Family life was legally defined to include three generations of relatives.
 - b. Family life grew to include extended family members, like cousins, aunts, and uncles.
 - c. Family life was defined in terms of the nuclear unit of mother, father, and children.
 - d. Family life shrank to include only one child raised by a single parent.

ANSWER: c

27. Which of the following is true of children in the 20th century?
- a. Children received greater legal protection than they did prior to then.
 - b. Children were married at a younger age than those in previous centuries.
 - c. Children were considered to be the property of their parents.
 - d. Children experienced less emphasis on education than during previous centuries.

ANSWER: a

28. The idea of childhood as a special time of life:
- a. was concurrent with a time of ease for children during the Industrial Revolution.
 - b. became evident during the Industrial Revolution, as children became more visible.
 - c. lasted through the Middle Ages; however, it slowed down during the Industrial Revolution.
 - d. corresponded to the Middle Ages and the importance of children in the family during this time.

ANSWER: b

29. The purpose of the first standardized intelligence test was to:
- a. measure IQ scores to determine genius-level abilities in children.
 - b. identify children who were at risk of falling behind in school.
 - c. create separate classrooms for high- and low-intelligence children.
 - d. compare people of different racial and ethnic backgrounds.

ANSWER: b

30. Which of the following is a similarity between John Watson's school of behaviorism and John Locke's concept of tabula rasa?
- a. Both emphasize the joint contributions of nature and nurture to one's development.
 - b. Both suggest that one's genetic endowment determines one's ideas, preferences, and skills.
 - c. Both suggest that experience determines one's ideas, preferences, and skills.
 - d. Both emphasize the importance of maturational processes.

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ANSWER: c

31. Which of the following perspectives of child development is Arnold Gesell credited with?

- a. Biological maturation of children
- b. The inherent goodness of children
- c. The inherently flawed nature of children
- d. Environment influences of children

ANSWER: a

32. The psychosexual theory of development is similar to the psychosocial theory of development in that:

- a. both theories assert that human development is a continuous, lifelong process with little or no gaps.
- b. both theories suggest that a child's experiences during early stages affect the child's emotional and social life at the time and later on.
- c. both theories believe that a child or adult's behavior is learned.
- d. both theories suggest that adaptation and natural selection are connected with behavior.

ANSWER: b

33. According to Freud, which aspect of our personality is present at birth?

- a. The superego
- b. The id
- c. The ego
- d. The archetype

ANSWER: b

34. Betty is a two-year old. She starts screaming and crying every time her mother makes her drink a glass of milk. She continues to behave this way till her mother takes the glass away and tells her she does not need to drink it. According to Freud, which part of Betty's personality is responsible for this behavior?

- a. The ego
- b. The superego
- c. The id
- d. The superid

ANSWER: c

35. Which of the following is true of the superego?

- a. It represents biological drives and demands instant gratification.
- b. It curbs the biological drives and makes plans that are in keeping with social conventions.
- c. It brings inward the wishes and morals of the child's caregivers and other members of the community.
- d. It develops when children learn to obtain gratification consciously.

ANSWER: c

36. Which of the following is a similarity between Freud's and Erikson's psychoanalytic theories?

- a. Both are types of stage theories.
- b. Both are exclusively nature theories.
- c. Both are exclusively nurture theories

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- d. Both are quantitative theories.

ANSWER: a

37. Which of the following is true of the ego according to Freud?

- a. It is biologically based and present at birth.
- b. It is driven by the quest for pleasure.
- c. It forces us to follow rules and acts as a moral base.
- d. It makes plans that are socially appropriate.

ANSWER: d

38. Which of the following is true of fixation in the oral stage?

- a. It occurs because of being toilet trained too strictly.
- b. It occurs because of being weaned too early or breast-fed for too long.
- c. It occurs because of concentrating on school work for too long.
- d. It occurs because of playing with children of the opposite gender too often.

ANSWER: b

39. Natalia is a grown woman who still sucks her thumb when she is nervous. Her co-workers notice her behavior but are too polite to mention it. According to Freud, Natalia is fixated at the _____ of development.

- a. anal stage
- b. oral stage
- c. phallic stage
- d. genital stage

ANSWER: b

40. James is a chain smoker, and when he's not smoking he is chewing gum. According to Freud, James is likely fixated on the _____ of development.

- a. anal stage
- b. oral stage
- c. phallic stage
- d. genital stage

ANSWER: b

41. Which of the following factors plays a role in fixation during the anal stage of development?

- a. Strict toilet training
- b. Excessive breast feeding
- c. Excess work load in school
- d. Interaction with children of the opposite sex

ANSWER: a

42. Harold is extremely possessive of his mother. He gets really angry at his father for no reason and never leaves his mother's side. According to Freud, Harold is likely fixated on the _____ of development.

- a. anal stage
- b. oral stage

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- c. phallic stage
- d. latency stage

ANSWER: c

43. The final stage in Sigmund Freud's theory of psychosexual development is the _____.

- a. latency stage
- b. anal stage
- c. genital stage
- d. oral stage

ANSWER: c

44. Which of the following is true of Freud's legacy for future thinkers?

- a. His focus on the scientific method has led to stronger ways of studying human development.
- b. His emphasis on evolutionary changes has led to further research on behavioral changes in each generation.
- c. His focus on the importance of genetics has led to modern researchers understanding how genetics and environment intersect.
- d. His emphasis on the emotional needs of children has influenced how educators understand children's behaviors.

ANSWER: d

45. Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development places greater emphasis on _____.

- a. the ego
- b. the id
- c. the superego
- d. the latency

ANSWER: a

46. According to Erikson, which of the following is true of early experiences?

- a. They are more challenging than later experiences.
- b. They continue to affect future development.
- c. They exert very little influence on who we become.
- d. They only predict future development once we reach six to eight years of age.

ANSWER: b

47. According to Erikson, _____ is a period of inner conflict during which one examines one's values and makes decisions about one's life roles.

- a. identity crisis
- b. operant conditioning
- c. latency stage
- d. genital stage

ANSWER: a

48. Which of the following is an advantage of Erikson's psychosocial theory?

- a. It reinforces the importance of unconscious forces in human development.

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- b. It emphasizes the importance of human consciousness and choice.
- c. It explains to what extent human behavior is a product of evolutionary change.
- d. It suggests that childhood experiences could easily be overcome as we develop in our lives.

ANSWER: b

49. Four-year-old Zack has a bed-wetting problem. A special pad is placed under him while he is asleep. If the pad becomes wet, a bell rings. After several repetitions, Zack learns to wake up before wetting the pad and eventually stops wetting the bed altogether. In this scenario, which of the following theories has been applied to treat Zack's bed-wetting?

- a. Psychodynamic theory
- b. Cognitive theory
- c. Psychosocial theory
- d. Learning theory

ANSWER: d

50. Shane's son hates taking a bath and throws tantrums as soon as he is asked to take one. Shane has now started giving his son candy every time he takes a bath, and his son has slowly started to look forward to taking baths instead of throwing tantrums. In this scenario, the candy acts as a _____.

- a. scaffold
- b. negative reinforcer
- c. scheme
- d. positive reinforcer

ANSWER: d

51. Janice, a six-year-old, was always given dolls as presents by her parents. Her uncle decided to gift her a toy gun and a remote controlled monster truck on her birthday, but Janice did not even touch those toys and continued to play with her dolls. In this scenario, which of the following theories can be attributed to Janice's preference in toys?

- a. Psychodynamic theory
- b. Cognitive theory
- c. Psychosocial theory
- d. Learning theory

ANSWER: d

52. Which of the following is true of operant conditioning?

- a. It occurs as a result of innate processes.
- b. It occurs as a result of the effects a behavior causes.
- c. It occurs because of the mental evaluation of a situation.
- d. It occurs because of the pairing of two stimuli to produce a response.

ANSWER: b

53. Operant conditioning is used every day in the _____ of young children.

- a. evaluation
- b. socialization
- c. transition
- d. maturation

ANSWER: b

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54. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about the use of punishment?

- a. It decreases the frequency of a behavior.
- b. It creates feelings of adoration and respect.
- c. It is considered a positive reinforcer.
- d. It is considered the best method of child-rearing.

ANSWER: a

55. Which of the following is an outcome of the use of punishment with children?

- a. It works even when its delivery is not guaranteed.
- b. It encourages children to respect authority.
- c. It may cause feelings of anger and hostility.
- d. It may provide clear alternatives to unacceptable behavior.

ANSWER: c

56. Which of the following is an example of observational learning?

- a. Jonathan jumps when he hears loud thunder.
- b. Nicholas is not given any dessert because he did not eat his vegetables at dinner.
- c. Gina watches her mother whip up cookie dough, and she mimics her mother's behavior.
- d. Sara stops having temper tantrums in public when her father begins ignoring her.

ANSWER: c

57. In the context of theories of development, a cognitive theorist is most likely to study:

- a. how children confront and resolve developmental crises in their lives.
- b. how the id, ego, and superego work together to form a healthy personality.
- c. how patterns of reinforcement and punishment promote learning.
- d. how children perceive and mentally represent the world.

ANSWER: d

58. From his research on intelligence tests, Piaget concluded that:

- a. children's incorrect answers followed consistent cognitive processes.
- b. children's incorrect answers demonstrated their logical mental processes.
- c. children's incorrect answers resulted from inconsistent cognitive processing.
- d. children's incorrect answers resulted from unstructured mental processing.

ANSWER: a

59. Which of the following is true of Jean Piaget's view of children?

- a. He believed that children came into the world as a tabula rasa or a "blank tablet."
- b. He believed that children have an inborn predisposition toward good or evil.
- c. He believed that children actively intend to learn about and take intellectual charge of their worlds.
- d. He believed that children intend to develop into generous and moral individuals.

ANSWER: c

60. A scheme can be changed by:

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- a. the process of assimilation.
- b. comparing old information with new schemes.
- c. getting more complex as children age according to their genotype.
- d. the process of accommodation.

ANSWER: d

61. Four-year-old Cynthia's mother gives her an apple each day and tells her that apples are fruits. However, one day, Cynthia's mother gives her an orange. She tells Cynthia that oranges are also fruits. Which of the following is most likely to occur to Cynthia's scheme of fruits?

- a. She creates a new scheme for oranges.
- b. She ignores the new information about oranges.
- c. She incorporates the information so that her scheme now includes apples and oranges.
- d. She eliminates the concept of apple, and now her scheme of fruits only contains oranges.

ANSWER: c

62. Which of the following measures is taken up by teachers who follow Piaget's views?

- a. They look at a child's ability to suppress his aggressive tendencies.
- b. They gear instructions to advance the child's developmental level.
- c. They assist children in completing problems in workbooks.
- d. They suggest that children of all ages process information similarly.

ANSWER: b

63. Which of the following is true of the scope of the biological perspective?

- a. It deals with the ways in which children encode information.
- b. It examines how children learn to act by observing models.
- c. It observes children going through stages of psychosexual development.
- d. It refers to the development connected with hormones, heredity, and reproduction.

ANSWER: d

64. Dr. Fitzsimmons is an evolutionary psychologist. He studies the ways in which adaptation and natural selection are connected with mental processes and behavior. Given his background, which of the following statements is he most likely expected to make?

- a. Patterns of behavior are transmitted genetically from one generation to another.
- b. Prenatal exposure to hormones has little effect on gender behaviors.
- c. The same level of influence of biology affects humans as it does other animals.
- d. Instincts have little effect on the behavior of an individual.

ANSWER: a

65. Which of the following methods of study is advocated by Urie Bronfenbrenner?

- a. Studying the changes that a person undergoes throughout life
- b. Studying two-way interactions between a child and his or her parents
- c. Focusing on the unconscious conflicts and urges that primarily influence child development
- d. Focusing solely on maturational forces that influence child development

ANSWER: b

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66. Robbie is a four-year-old who goes to a play school when his mother goes to work. He spends his weekdays in this school, and he gets to play with other children who are his age and also listen to rhymes and stories from his teacher. Which of the following systems is represented by Robbie's play school?

- a. The mesosystem
- b. The exosystem
- c. The microsystem
- d. The macrosystem

ANSWER: c

67. Gina's mother is a vice president in a large company. Her work requires long hours at the office. As a result, she is unable to make it to Gina's soccer games. Which of the following systems is represented by Gina's mother's workplace?

- a. The mesosystem
- b. The exosystem
- c. The microsystem
- d. The macrosystem

ANSWER: b

68. In the context of human development, which of the following is true of the mesosystem?

- a. It involves interactions between the school and the larger community.
- b. It involves interactions based on the cultural settings of the individual.
- c. It involves interactions with environmental changes that occur over the life course.
- d. It involves interactions based on care giving with parents and others.

ANSWER: a

69. In the context of the ecological systems theory of development, the _____ involves the interactions of the various settings within the microsystem.

- a. mesosystem
- b. endosystem
- c. chronosystem
- d. exosystem

ANSWER: a

70. In the context of human development, which of the following is true of the macrosystem?

- a. It involves interactions in the school and the larger community.
- b. It involves interactions based on the cultural settings of the individual.
- c. It involves interactions with environmental changes that occur over the life course.
- d. It involves interactions based on care giving with parents and others.

ANSWER: b

71. In the context of human development, which of the following is true of the chronosystem?

- a. It involves interactions in the school and the larger community.
- b. It involves interactions based on the cultural settings of the individual.
- c. It involves interactions with environmental changes that occur over the life course.
- d. It involves interactions based on care giving with parents and others.

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ANSWER: c

72. The _____ approach broadens the strategies for intervention in problems such as prevention of teenage pregnancy, child abuse, and juvenile offending, including substance use disorders.

- a. empirical
- b. cognitive
- c. ecological
- d. equilibration

ANSWER: c

73. Jeremy's parents die in an accident in 1999 when he was 12. During his stay at his first foster home, Jeremy is caught shoplifting twice in the next six months and let go with a warning. Two years later he was placed in a youth detention center for assault and robbery on a grocery store. In the context of the ecological perspective, Jeremy's current situation was most likely due to the influence of his _____.

- a. mesosystem
- b. exosystem
- c. chronosystem
- d. macrosystem

ANSWER: c

74. Which of the following is true of the sociocultural perspective?

- a. It illuminates the interplay between genetics and development.
- b. It explains how one's genes interact with one's environment.
- c. It explores the importance of the unconscious on child development.
- d. It examines the impact of human diversity on people.

ANSWER: d

75. Paul believes that the manner in which people interact with each other and the environment in which they live in are critical to understanding human development. He is most likely studying the _____ on human development.

- a. evolutionary perspective
- b. cognitive perspective
- c. ecological perspective
- d. ethological perspective

ANSWER: c

76. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory suggests that:

- a. a child's interactions with adults organize the child's learning experiences.
- b. children learn only through a complex interaction of rewards and punishments.
- c. children are like miniature adults and need to be rigidly instructed to obtain cognitive skills.
- d. a child's development is unaffected by ethnicity and gender.

ANSWER: a

77. Which of the following is a similarity between Piaget's cognitive developmental theory and Vygotsky's sociocultural theory?

- a. Both emphasize the joint contributions of nature and nurture to one's development.

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- b. Both suggest that one's genetic endowment determines one's ideas, preferences, and skills.
- c. Both suggest that experience determines one's ideas, preferences, and skills.
- d. Both see the child's functioning as adaptive.

ANSWER: d

78. In the context of the nature-nurture controversy, nature refers to the influence of ____.
- a. heredity
 - b. nutrition
 - c. culture
 - d. environment

ANSWER: a

79. The nature-nurture debate is concerned with:
- a. the question of why genes are more influential in development than environment.
 - b. the question of why the environment is more important in development than evolution.
 - c. the relationship between heredity and environmental influences on human development.
 - d. the claim that females are more intelligent for genetic reasons.

ANSWER: c

80. The major limitation of correlational information is that it:
- a. can only be used with nonhuman (animal) participants.
 - b. may not always yield correct results.
 - c. cannot be used to determine cause-and-effect relationships between variables.
 - d. gives the researcher so much control over the variables that the results can be easily manipulated.

ANSWER: c

81. Elsa is a nutritionist writing a paper on childhood eating habits today compared with a decade ago. She decides to compare what her niece eats today with what she used to eat as a child. She monitors her intake every day by asking her sister and her niece's teacher in school and compiles data through that. Which method of gathering information does Elsa use?

- a. A survey
- b. A naturalistic
- c. A case study
- d. An experiment

ANSWER: c

82. Dr. Manquero forms a hypothesis that ingesting chocolate prior to an exam will improve exam performance. She gives the experimental group chocolate and does not give the control group anything. She then gives the participants an exam. In this experiment, which of the following is the dependent variable?

- a. The group that receives nothing
- b. The group that eats chocolate
- c. The performance on the exam
- d. The amount of chocolate consumed

ANSWER: c

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83. Dr. Reggie Lau carries out a study with a hypothesis that caffeine enhances performance in sports. He lets the experimental group consume 100mg of caffeine and does not give any caffeine to the control group. He then makes the participants sprint for 20 minutes. In this experiment, which of the following is the independent variable?

- a. The group that does not get any caffeine
- b. The group that consumes caffeine
- c. The performance on the sprint
- d. The duration of the sprint

ANSWER: b

84. Which of the following is true of a control group?

- a. It consists of randomly selected subjects who receive treatment in an experiment.
- b. It is involved in the frequent manipulation of all conditions in an experiment.
- c. It consists of those subjects who do not receive treatment in an experiment.
- d. It is involved in only correlational research in an experiment.

ANSWER: c

85. Which of the following is the purpose of having random assignment in an experiment?

- a. It prevents subjects from knowing of which experimental group they are a member.
- b. It provides ethical reasons for being in an experiment.
- c. It makes sure that the results are caused by the treatment.
- d. It determines how the subjects will behave in the experiment.

ANSWER: c

86. Which of the following circumstances would make a researcher use animals instead of human participants?

- a. When the use of human participants would be considered unethical
- b. When the use of human participants would require deception on the part of the researcher
- c. When the researcher would be forced to keep a human participant's identity confidential
- d. When the use of animals would be cheaper than human participants

ANSWER: a

87. In _____, the same people are observed repeatedly over time, and changes in development, such as gains in height or changes in mental abilities, are recorded.

- a. longitudinal research
- b. cross-sectional research
- c. adaptive clinical research
- d. correlational research

ANSWER: a

88. _____ is the study of developmental processes by taking measures of participants of the same age group at different times.

- a. The cohort effect
- b. A time lag
- c. A standardized test
- d. The correlational coefficient

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ANSWER: b

89. Cross-sequential research:

- a. usually lasts for the subjects' entire lifetime.
- b. is hampered by the cohort effect.
- c. combines longitudinal and cross-sectional research methods.
- d. has too many ethical problems to be considered an effective research method.

ANSWER: c

90. Which of the following is the most important reason for having ethical guidelines about how research must be conducted?

- a. Following such guidelines guarantees publication of one's results.
- b. These guidelines protect the welfare of the research participants.
- c. Following these guidelines guarantees grants and other sources of external funding.
- d. These guidelines eliminate hurdles and shorten the process of research.

ANSWER: b

91. John Locke suggested that a child came into the world as _____.

- a. innately good
- b. a tabula rasa
- c. innately evil
- d. a genetic product

ANSWER: b

92. The _____ views human development as occurring throughout an individual's existence.

- a. humanistic perspective
- b. cognitive perspective
- c. functional perspective
- d. life-span perspective

ANSWER: d

93. According to Freud, the _____ represents our biological drives.

- a. superego
- b. id
- c. ego
- d. subconscious

ANSWER: b

94. The most obvious applications of information processing occur in the field of _____.

- a. medicine
- b. teaching
- c. engineering

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d. manufacturing

ANSWER: b

95. _____ are stereotyped patterns of behavior that are evoked by a “releasing stimulus.”

a. Fixed action patterns

b. Learned behavioral tendencies

c. Survival mechanisms

d. Mnemonics

ANSWER: a

96. Cross-cultural studies examine children’s interactions with their _____.

a. mesosystem

b. exosystem

c. macrosystem

d. microsystem

ANSWER: c

97. _____ is a concept emphasized by the sociocultural perspective.

a. Ethnicity

b. Life crisis

c. Reinforcement

d. Structural accommodation

ANSWER: a

98. _____ is closely associated with the sociocultural perspective.

a. Sigmund Freud

b. Urie Bronfenbrenner

c. Erik Erikson

d. Lev Vygotsky

ANSWER: d

99. The _____ controversy asks which is more important in determining one’s developmental outcome: heredity or environmental influences.

a. active-passive

b. continuity-discontinuity

c. nature-nurture

d. physiological-psychological

ANSWER: c

100. _____ is a number ranging from +1.00 to -1.00 that expresses the direction (positive or negative) and strength of the relationship between two variables.

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- a. Correlation integer
- b. Binary coefficient
- c. Correlation coefficient
- d. Binary correlation

ANSWER: c

101. Describe the three parts of personality as theorized by Freud.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Freud theorized three parts of the personality: the id, ego, and superego. The id is present at birth and is unconscious. It represents biological drives and demands instant gratification, as suggested by a baby's wailing. The ego, or the conscious sense of self, begins to develop when children learn to obtain gratification consciously, without screaming or crying. The ego curbs the appetites of the id and makes plans that are in keeping with social conventions so that a person can find gratification but avoid social disapproval. The superego develops throughout infancy and early childhood. It brings inward the wishes and morals of the child's caregivers and other members of the community.

102. Discuss Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Erik Erikson (1902-1994) modified Freud's theory and extended it through the adult years. Erikson's theory, like Freud's, focuses on the development of the emotional life and psychological traits, but Erikson focuses on social relationships rather than sexual or aggressive instincts. Therefore, Erikson speaks of psychosocial development rather than of psychosexual development. Furthermore, Erikson places greater emphasis on the ego, or the sense of self. Erikson (1963) extended Freud's five stages to eight to include the concerns of adulthood. Rather than label his stages after parts of the body, Erikson labeled them after the life crisis that people might encounter during that stage.

103. Discuss the role of extinction in altering behavior.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Extinction results from repeated performance of operant behavior without reinforcement. After a number of trials, the operant behavior is no longer shown. Children's temper tantrums and crying at bedtime can often be extinguished by parents' remaining out of the bedroom after the children have been put to bed. Punishments are aversive events that suppress or decrease the frequency of the behavior they follow.

104. Describe the key concepts in Vygotsky's sociocultural theory.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Key concepts in Vygotsky's theory include the zone of proximal development and scaffolding. The zone of proximal development (ZPD) refers to a range of tasks that a child can carry out with the help of someone who is more skilled, as in an apprenticeship. In Vygotsky's theory, teachers and parents provide children with problem-solving methods that serve as cognitive scaffolding while the child gains the ability to function independently.

105. Discuss the importance of evolutionary psychology in studying human development.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. The field of evolutionary psychology studies the ways in which adaptation and natural selection are connected with mental processes and behavior. One of the concepts of evolutionary psychology is that not only physical traits but also patterns of behavior, including social behavior, evolve and are transmitted genetically from generation to generation. In other words, behavior patterns that help an organism to survive and reproduce are likely to be transmitted to the next generation. Such behaviors are believed to include aggression, strategies of mate selection, even altruism—that is, self-sacrifice of the individual to help perpetuate the family group.

106. Discuss the importance of studying human diversity to students.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Studying diversity is also important so that students have appropriate educational experiences. To teach students and guide their learning, educators need to understand children's family

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values and cultural expectations. Issues that affect people from various ethnic groups include bilingualism, ethnic differences in intelligence test scores, the prevalence of suicide among members of different backgrounds, and patterns of child rearing among parents of various groups.

107. Describe the three controversies in human development.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. The following are the main controversies: (1) nature versus nurture, (2) continuity versus discontinuity, and (3) active versus passive. The nature versus nurture controversy is not as much a controversy as it is a debate. The issue is to delineate how much and what aspects of development are due to genetic influences and which are due to environmental influences. The issue of continuity or discontinuity concerns the orderliness and linearity of child development. Continuity theories assume that development is steady, gradual, stage-like, and sequential. Discontinuity theories stress individual differences in development and that development involves both gains and losses. The active versus passive controversy focuses on how big a role the child plays in his or her own development. Theorists, such as Freud, seemed to think that development was something that happened to children (passive), while Piaget stressed the active role children take in their own cognitive development.

108. Discuss the influence of heredity and environment on human behavior.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Today, though, nearly all researchers agree that nature (heredity) and nurture (environment) play important roles in nearly every area of development. Language is based in structures found in certain areas of the brain. Thus, biology (nature) plays a vital role. Children also come to speak the languages spoken by their caretakers. Parent-child similarities in accent and vocabulary provide additional evidence for the role of learning (nurture) in language development.

109. Describe the naturalistic-observation studies method for studying development.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Naturalistic-observation studies are conducted in “the field,” that is, in the natural, or real-life, settings in which they happen. In field studies, investigators observe the natural behavior of children in settings such as homes, playgrounds, and classrooms and try not to interfere with it. Researchers may try to “blend into the woodwork” by sitting quietly in the back of a classroom or by observing the class through a one-way mirror.

110. Describe the case-study method for studying development.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. The case study is a carefully drawn account of the behavior of an individual. Parents who keep diaries of their children’s activities are involved in informal case studies. Case studies themselves often use a number of different kinds of information. In addition to direct observation, case studies may include questionnaires, standardized tests, and interviews. Information gleaned from public records may be included. Scientists who use the case-study method try to record all relevant factors in a person’s behavior, and they are cautious in drawing conclusions about what leads to what.

111. Discuss the limitations of Correlational information?

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Correlational information can reveal relationships between variables, but it does not show cause and effect. It may seem logical to assume that exposure to violent media makes people more aggressive, but it may also be that more aggressive people choose violent media. This research bias is termed a selection factor. Similarly, studies report that children (especially boys) in divorced families tend to show more behavioral problems than children in intact families (Potter, 2010; Vélez et al., 2011). These studies, however, do not show that divorce causes these adjustment problems.

112. Define the longitudinal research method. Explain the major drawbacks of the longitudinal research method.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. In longitudinal research, the same people are observed repeatedly over time, and changes in development, such as gains in height or changes in mental abilities, are recorded. Longitudinal studies have drawbacks. For example, it can be difficult to enlist volunteers to participate in a study that will last a

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lifetime. Many subjects fall out of touch as the years pass; others die. The researchers must be patient or arrange to enlist future generations of researchers.

113. Discuss the challenge presented to cross-sectional research by the cohort effect.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. A major challenge to cross-sectional research is the cohort effect. A cohort is a group of people born at about the same time. As a result, they experience cultural and other events unique to their age group. In other words, children and adults of different ages are not likely to have shared similar cultural backgrounds.

114. Discuss the benefits of cross-sequential research.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Cross-sequential research combines the longitudinal and cross-sectional methods so that many of their individual drawbacks are overcome. In the cross-sequential study, the full span of the ideal longitudinal study is broken up into convenient segments. Cross-sequential research combines three methods: cross-sectional, longitudinal, and time lag.

115. Discuss the ethical considerations that researchers must consider while carrying out research on human development.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Researchers adhere to ethical standards that are intended to promote the dignity of the individual, foster human welfare, and maintain scientific integrity. These standards also ensure that they do not use methods or treatments that harm subjects:

- Researchers are not to use methods that may do physical or psychological harm.
- Participants (and parents, if participants are minors) must be informed of the purposes of the research and about the research methods.
- Participants must provide voluntary consent to participate in the study.
- Participants may withdraw from the study at any time, for any reason.
- Participants should be offered information about the results of the study.
- The identities of the participants are to remain confidential.
- Researchers should present their research plans to a committee of their colleagues and gain the committee's approval before proceeding.

These guidelines present researchers with a number of hurdles to overcome before proceeding with and while conducting research, but because they protect the welfare of participants, the guidelines are valuable.