

1. Describe the results of Werner's Kauai study in terms of how children who encountered prenatal or birth challenges fared in different environments. What are the implications of these results for the nature–nurture question? What kind of advice should be given to a hospital that deals with children born prematurely or with biological challenges?
2. The text describes several reasons for the importance of studying child development. Why is studying child development of interest or importance to you personally?
3. Considering the research on child testimony discussed in the text, what instructions should be given to an interviewer who is preparing to interview a young child to ensure the most accurate testimony possible? Make sure the instructions are sufficiently detailed.
4. Choose three of the following philosophers: Aristotle, Locke, Plato, and Rousseau. For the philosophers in each pair (with three philosophers, you'll be able to create three pairs: A with B, B with C, and A with C), describe one similarity and one difference between the two philosophers.
5. Describe the biological and environmental factors that are likely to be involved in the development of intelligence. In the discussion, be sure to consider these questions: Are there any biological factors that are unaffected by environment (that is, that exert their influence regardless of the environment)? Are there any environmental factors that are unaffected by biology (that is, that exert their influence regardless of biology)? In contrast, are there biological factors that can exert influence only in particular environments? Are there environmental factors that can exert influence only when particular biological characteristics are present?
6. Using information about the interaction between nature and nurture and about children's active participation in their own development, discuss the meaning of the statement: “Children grow up in spite of their parents.” Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Why?
7. What do developmental psychologists mean when they say that children play an active role in their own development? Provide a detailed example of this concept.

8. Choose a developmental progression (e.g., learning to do puzzles, beginning to talk, going from crawling to walking) that may appear at first glance to be discontinuous. Describe in what ways the progression is continuous and in what ways it is discontinuous. From what perspective would it look continuous, and from what perspective would it appear discontinuous?
9. Explain what effortful attention is and describe its components. Explain how the experience of being in school may be different for a child with poor effortful attention than for a child with strong effortful attention.
10. Describe in detail four differences between the sociocultural context of a child growing up in rural Manitoba on a family farm and the sociocultural context of a child growing up in urban Toronto in a high-rise apartment. How might these differences affect the development of these children?
11. The managers at a charitable organization are trying to decide how to spend money in order to have the largest impact on the future mental health of children in poverty. They know that children who spend time in poverty are more likely than other children to develop mental health problems in adolescence. Since the organization's funds are limited, they can assist only a small group of families to escape poverty. Therefore, they would like to know whether the age that the child is in poverty or the length of time the child is in poverty more heavily impacts the likelihood of developing mental health problems in adolescence. Design a study to examine this issue. What evidence would be needed to advise the managers at this charity that they should help younger children rather than older children? To advise them to help children who have been in poverty a long time rather than children who have been poor a shorter time?
12. Describe the results of Werner's Kauai study in terms of the effect of forming a close relationship with an adult outside the family on the outcomes for children who encountered prenatal or birth challenges. Are there any limitations on the ability to generalize from this study to other children who encountered prenatal or birth challenges? Or on the ability to generalize from this study to children in other parts of the United States or other parts of the world?
13. Katie and Natasha are sisters. Natasha has a lot of friends and is well-liked by her peers. Katie, in contrast, has few friends and is constantly the target of her peers' teasing. Using the four factors Scarr identified as involved in differences among siblings, describe why these sisters might be so different when it comes to their peer relations. For each of the four factors, provide a specific example.

14. Think about the different beliefs about intelligence that individuals can hold. Imagine that a teacher were asked by the school principal to try to help children whose beliefs about intelligence were interfering with their school achievement. How would the teacher decide which children to select for the intervention, what would her intervention be, and what effect would she hope that her intervention would have?
15. Imagine that a researcher is interested in differences between boys' and girls' television-viewing habits. State a hypothesis that the researcher might test, and describe the method the researcher would use. Then answer these questions: (1) Why would that particular method be suited to the hypothesis? (2) What issues would the researcher need to consider in terms of reliability and validity?
16. A researcher is interested in the impact of a new morality education program on children's aggression. To test the effectiveness of the program, the researcher chooses a group of elementary school children who have had problems with aggression. Each week for 6 months, the participating children spend an hour with a school psychologist who teaches them the morality program. At the beginning and at the end of the 6 months, their classroom teachers rate each child's level of aggression. The researcher determines that the training program has been effective, as there has been a decrease in aggression following the program. Describe three potential sources of invalidity.
17. Describe two advantages and two limitations of using interviews with children to examine their parents' disciplining practices.
18. Researchers routinely decide on the optimum context in which to measure their variables of interest. Describe one variable for which a structured interview would be the ideal methodology, and explain why other methodologies would be unsuitable. Do the same for a variable for which naturalistic observation would be ideally suited and for a variable for which structured observation would be ideally suited.
19. Imagine that a researcher is interested in the extent to which parents help children when children are faced with a difficult task. Which data collection context would the researcher choose, and why? Be sure to explain why the other contexts would not be appropriate.
20. A group of researchers is interested in children's reactions when they are faced with difficult tasks. Describe at least one advantage and one disadvantage of each of these contexts for gathering data: interview, naturalistic observation, structured observation.

21. Suppose a journal article indicated that there is a strong positive correlation between the number of friends a child has and a child's level of school satisfaction (i.e., how much a child likes school). Would that association be correlation or causation? Make an argument that the association is a causal one, being sure to explain the direction of causation. Then make an argument that the association is merely correlational, being sure to explain other potential sources of the association.
22. Define random assignment and provide an example of a study that would use random assignment. Why is random assignment considered to play a crucial role in an experimenter's ability to demonstrate cause and effect?
23. A researcher is interested in the impact of a new type of training diaper on the age at which toddlers become potty-trained. The researcher plans to split a group of 100 toddlers into two groups—in one group, members will wear the new training diapers until they are potty-trained, and in the other, members will wear their usual diapers. Answer these questions about this study: (1) What is the researcher's hypothesis? (2) How should the researcher split the 100 toddlers into two groups? (3) Which group is the experimental group, and which is the control group? (4) What is the independent variable? (5) What is the dependent variable? (6) What results will the researcher need in order to make a conclusion about the effectiveness of the new training diaper? (7) Will the researcher be able to conclude that there is a cause-and-effect association? Why or why not?
24. Imagine that a researcher is interested in developmental changes in children's ability to cooperate when working on school projects together. Briefly describe how the researcher could examine this issue using each of these designs: (a) cross-sectional, (b) longitudinal, and (c) microgenetic. For each design, also indicate what a likely research question would be.
25. Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of each of these designs: (a) cross-sectional, (b) longitudinal, and (c) microgenetic.
26. Describe what ethical issues researchers must consider when they are conducting research with children.

Answer Key

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1. In Werner's Kauai study, by the time the children were 10 years old, those who had encountered prenatal and birth problems were:
 - A) at a consistent disadvantage to other children regardless of their environments.
 - B) nearly as advanced in language and motor skills as other children.
 - C) more likely than other children to be impaired only if they also encountered environmental challenges.
 - D) demonstrating greater resiliency than other children.

2. Of the following statements, which is the MOST likely conclusion from Werner's Kauai study?
 - A) Children with prenatal or birth complications nearly always have later difficulties regardless of experience.
 - B) Adverse family circumstances prevent normal development.
 - C) Even when one knows both the birth circumstances and the family circumstances of children, one cannot fully predict how they will develop.
 - D) Experience clearly outweighs prenatal and birth circumstances in determining development.

3. In Werner's Kauai study, among children who were born with prenatal or birth complications *and* adverse family circumstances:
 - A) 100% developed into young adults with serious problems.
 - B) about one-third demonstrated significant resilience, developing into typical young adults.
 - C) approximately 15% developed serious problems as young adults.
 - D) about two-thirds demonstrated some resilience with extra help from the school system.

4. Research described in the text suggests that all of these techniques can help young children deal with their anger EXCEPT:
 - A) the turtle technique.
 - B) spanking.
 - C) expressing sympathy.
 - D) encouraging them to do something fun.

5. What percentage of Canadian parents report spanking their children?
 - A) 20%–33%
 - B) 33%–50%
 - C) 50%–66%
 - D) 67%–80%

6. What method has psychological research demonstrated will increase the likelihood of obtaining more accurate testimony from young children in court?
- A) offering children rewards for answering questions accurately
 - B) informing children's interviewers of the prosecutor's beliefs about the event in question
 - C) asking children questions multiple times
 - D) asking children non-leading questions
7. Considering the research on preschoolers' ability to provide accurate testimony about past events, which piece of advice would be the MOST important for an interviewer to be told prior to interviewing a young child?
- A) Bring a doll to aid the child in answering your questions.
 - B) Make sure you know the answers to the questions before asking the child.
 - C) If you do not think the child has answered a question accurately, ask the question again.
 - D) Ask questions in a neutral manner.
8. Romanian-born children who were adopted by British families _____ fared the best in weight gain after adoption.
- A) before age 6 months
 - B) between the ages of 6 and 24 months
 - C) between the ages of 24 and 42 months
 - D) after 42 months
9. Which statement BEST characterizes the results of research on children from Romanian orphanages?
- A) Positive experiences in later childhood cannot counteract the effect of negative early childhood experiences.
 - B) Positive experiences in later childhood counteract the effect of negative early childhood experiences.
 - C) The impact of positive experiences on children's resiliency depends on the timing and extent of the neglect.
 - D) Neglect in infancy always has severe and lasting consequences.
10. Of Aristotle, Locke, and Plato, which philosopher(s) believed that all knowledge comes from experience, meaning that infants are born without innate knowledge?
- A) Locke only
 - B) Plato only
 - C) Aristotle and Locke only
 - D) Plato and Aristotle only

11. Which philosopher offered the argument that children should be provided with maximum freedom and no formal education prior to the age of reason at approximately age 12?
- A) Rousseau
 - B) Plato
 - C) Aristotle
 - D) Locke
12. One of the earliest examples of research conducted for the benefit of children was:
- A) Watson's experiments on the effects of reward and punishment.
 - B) the Earl of Shaftesbury's effort to reform child labour practices.
 - C) Freud's dream analysis.
 - D) Locke's advocacy of early discipline and later freedom.
13. Who developed the "baby biography"?
- A) Darwin
 - B) Locke
 - C) Freud
 - D) Watson
14. The emergence of theories such as those of Freud and Watson in the early twentieth century reflected the:
- A) increasing influence of early philosophical views of childhood.
 - B) incorporation of research findings into the study of child development.
 - C) desire of editors at universities to find suitable articles to print in professional journals.
 - D) rise of young children as paid labourers in factories and mines.
15. Freud based his theory of child development in large part on:
- A) analysis of dreams and childhood memories.
 - B) a systematic daily diary of a single child's growth.
 - C) experiments of the effects of reward and punishment on rats and other animals.
 - D) study of children working in coal mines.
16. "Nature" refers to:
- A) parents' physical health.
 - B) characteristics of the womb in which the prenatal period is spent.
 - C) genes received from parents.
 - D) all of these.

17. "Nurture" refers to all of these factors EXCEPT:
- A) maternal drug use during childhood.
 - B) paternal drug use during early infancy.
 - C) growing up in poverty.
 - D) predisposition toward elevated cortisol levels.
18. Which factor involved in a child's development is NOT an environmental factor?
- A) the extent to which a child's parents are involved in school
 - B) the IQ of the child's father
 - C) the attractiveness of the child's mother
 - D) All of these are environmental factors.
19. The question of the influence of biological and environmental factors on child development is BEST termed:
- A) nature versus nurture.
 - B) nature and nurture.
 - C) nature then nurture.
 - D) nature and/or nurture.
20. Which characteristic is entirely the result of biological endowment?
- A) intelligence
 - B) mental health
 - C) physical appearance
 - D) none of these
21. The finding that children born to a parent with schizophrenia who are adopted as infants by parents without schizophrenia are more likely than other children to develop schizophrenia themselves is evidence of the:
- A) influence of nature.
 - B) influence of nurture.
 - C) interaction of nature and nurture.
 - D) random variability in the population.
22. In a study of adopted children, the finding that the only children who had a considerable likelihood of developing schizophrenia were those who had a biological parent with schizophrenia and who were also adopted into a troubled home is evidence of the:
- A) influence of nature.
 - B) influence of nurture.
 - C) interaction of nature and nurture.
 - D) random variability in the population.

23. Which piece of evidence provides the MOST support for the influence of nurture on the development of empathy?
- A) In comparison with other adopted children, the only children who show high levels of empathy are those whose biological parents are empathetic and who grow up with caring and altruistic parents.
 - B) Children who grow up with caring and altruistic parents are more likely than other children to be empathetic, even when adopted into the family as infants.
 - C) Children whose biological parents are empathetic are more likely than other children to be empathetic, even when adopted as infants.
 - D) There is no association between parents' characteristics and children's empathy.
24. Which piece of evidence provides the MOST support for the influence of the interaction between nature and nurture on the development of empathy?
- A) Children who grow up with caring and altruistic parents are more likely than other children to be empathetic.
 - B) In comparison with other adopted children, the only children who show high levels of empathy are those whose biological parents are empathetic and who grow up with caring and altruistic parents.
 - C) Children whose biological parents are empathetic are more likely than other children to be empathetic, even when adopted as infants.
 - D) There is no evidence in the research on the interaction between nature and nurture in the development of empathy.
25. A researcher who believes that nature and nurture interact to produce high-achieving children would be MOST likely to make which hypothesis?
- A) Children who have older siblings will be more likely to do well in school than children who do not have older siblings.
 - B) Children whose parents have high IQs will be more likely to do well in school than children who do not have older siblings.
 - C) Both having an older sibling and having parents with high IQs will be associated with doing well in school.
 - D) Only when children have parents with high IQs will having an older sibling be associated with doing well in school.
26. The complete set of an individual's hereditary information is referred to as the:
- A) genode.
 - B) genesis.
 - C) genotype.
 - D) genome.

27. Epigenetics is the study of how:
- A) gene expression is affected by the environment.
 - B) genetic variations are inherited.
 - C) an individual's environment is shaped by his or her genes.
 - D) nature and nurture each contribute to development.
28. Which statement regarding the relationship between an individual's genome and his or her behaviours and experiences is true?
- A) An individual's genome influences his or her behaviours and experiences.
 - B) An individual's behaviours and experiences influence his or her genome.
 - C) An individual's genome influences his or her behaviours and experiences, and vice versa.
 - D) There is no relationship between an individual's genome and his or her behaviours and experiences.
29. Which statement about epigenetics is true?
- A) One's hereditary information stays constant throughout life.
 - B) One's DNA can be altered by experience.
 - C) Early experiences can alter the expression of one's genes.
 - D) All of these statements are true.
30. Which factor is an example of how children shape their own development?
- A) play style
 - B) socioeconomic status
 - C) number of siblings
 - D) all of these
31. Crib speech is:
- A) a demonstration of the importance of nature on development.
 - B) an early indication of schizophrenia.
 - C) a phenomenon Freud observed and used as a partial basis for his theory.
 - D) an example of individuals' contributions to their own development.

32. Rachel is a 6-month-old who has recently learned to sit up on her own. Her mother places two toys in front of her: a soft, yellow, stuffed animal within her reach and a colourful rattle slightly out of her reach. Seeing both toys, Rachel chooses the one she finds more appealing to play with. Over time, choices such as these may influence:
- A) the development of her personality.
 - B) her development of crawling.
 - C) the development of her understanding of cause and effect.
 - D) All of the answers are correct.
33. Which scenario provides the BEST example of how children actively contribute to their own development?
- A) Joshua's bright blue eyes cause strangers to shower him with attention, which influence his wariness around strangers.
 - B) Analisa's mother's anxiety about her daughter's academic success causes Analisa to panic whenever she takes an exam.
 - C) Manny's quiet nature influences him to seek out other quiet children, with whom he plays quiet games, and to stay away from the more rambunctious children in his class.
 - D) Bree's parents are both highly educated and surround her with books and puzzles, leading Bree to be an intellectually curious child.
34. Which statement about individuals' contributions to their own development is true?
- A) Most individuals rarely actively contribute to their own development.
 - B) Infants are incapable of actively contributing to their own development.
 - C) Individuals' active contributions to their own development strengthen as they age.
 - D) Individuals' active contributions to their own development weaken as they age.
35. Stage theories regard development as:
- A) active.
 - B) passive.
 - C) continuous.
 - D) discontinuous.
36. Which theorist developed one of the best-known stage theories of cognitive development?
- A) Piaget
 - B) Scarr
 - C) Freud
 - D) Erikson

37. With which statement would stage theorists disagree?
- A) Behaviours of children at different ages differ sharply.
 - B) A child's entry into a new stage involves a gradual shift from one way of experiencing the world to a different way of experiencing it.
 - C) Children of a particular age show wide-ranging similarities across a variety of situations.
 - D) When children enter a new cognitive stage, they demonstrate their new way of thinking across a broad spectrum of tasks.
38. Which view of changes in height would lead to a view that height development is smooth and continuous?
- A) View A: measuring the height of a boy at yearly intervals from birth to age 18
 - B) View B: examining changes in height from one year to the next from birth to age 18
 - C) Both View A and View B make changes in height look continuous.
 - D) Both View A and View B make changes in height look discontinuous.
39. To examine whether or not children's cognitive development occurs in stages, Professor Blue observes four groups of children. Each child's performance on cognitive tasks is observed two or more times over a period of two years. Which group is MOST likely to lead Professor Blue to conclude that development occurs continuously?
- A) Group A, whose performance on a single task is observed twice each year
 - B) Group B, whose performance on multiple tasks is observed twice each year
 - C) Group C, whose performance on a single task is observed every week
 - D) Group D, whose performance on multiple tasks is observed every week
40. Which statement reflects what the textbook maintains is the BEST answer to the question of whether development is fundamentally continuous or discontinuous?
- A) Development is fundamentally continuous.
 - B) Development is fundamentally discontinuous.
 - C) Some domains of development, such as cognitive development, are fundamentally discontinuous, whereas other domains, such as social development, are fundamentally continuous.
 - D) Whether development is fundamentally continuous or discontinuous depends on perspective—how development is examined as well as how often it is examined.
41. Which activity is NOT a core component of effortful attention?
- A) exerting effort on tasks
 - B) controlling emotions
 - C) focusing attention
 - D) inhibiting impulses

42. Neurotransmitters can BEST be described as:
- A) electrical impulses in the brain.
 - B) chemicals involved in communication among brain cells.
 - C) gene defects that produce schizophrenia.
 - D) what early philosophers theorized reflected children's core nature at birth.
43. One study discussed in the text demonstrated that infants with a particular form of one of the genes influencing production of neurotransmitters associated with effortful attention had lower effortful attention than other infants when they also were exposed to poor parenting. What principle is demonstrated by this study?
- A) Environment plays a crucial role in the expression of genes.
 - B) The expression of genes plays a crucial role in one's environment.
 - C) Some genetic influences operate regardless of environment.
 - D) Current research methods often do not allow researchers to separate the influences of genetics and environment.
44. The study in which 6-year-old children were presented with a 5-day training program designed to improve effortful attention demonstrated that experience can:
- A) improve intelligence test scores but not brain processes.
 - B) change brain processes but not intelligence test scores.
 - C) improve both intelligence test scores and brain processes.
 - D) change neither intelligence test scores nor brain processes.
45. Which aspect is NOT considered part of the sociocultural context?
- A) neighborhood
 - B) societal values
 - C) historical era
 - D) genes
46. Which item would NOT be considered part of the sociocultural context involved in a Canadian child's language development?
- A) number of words in a child's vocabulary
 - B) town budget for speech therapy
 - C) parental knowledge of child development
 - D) modern Canadian value for education

47. According to the text, differences between U.S. and Mayan childhood sleeping patterns are due to differences in:
- A) laws.
 - B) financial circumstances.
 - C) cultural values.
 - D) family structure.
48. The term used for the social class measure based on income and education is:
- A) race.
 - B) socioeconomic status.
 - C) culture.
 - D) sociocultural context.
49. Approximately what percentage of Canadian children who live with two parents are classified as coming from a low-income family?
- A) 5%
 - B) 8%
 - C) 10%
 - D) 22%
50. Approximately what percentage of Canadian children who live in a single-parent home headed by a woman are classified as coming from a low-income family?
- A) 5%
 - B) 8%
 - C) 10%
 - D) 22%
51. Aaron is in 4th grade and comes from an economically disadvantaged home. Leo is in Aaron's class at school and comes from an average-income home. What difference between Aaron and Leo is likely to be observed?
- A) Aaron will have more health issues.
 - B) Aaron is more likely to drop out of school.
 - C) Aaron is likely to have a smaller vocabulary.
 - D) Leo is likely to do worse in math.

52. What does research suggest about the reasons why economically disadvantaged children may do less well than their more affluent peers?
- A) Economically disadvantaged children do less well because of worse nutrition.
 - B) Economically disadvantaged children do less well because they are more likely to come from single-parent families.
 - C) Economically disadvantaged children do less well because they have fewer role models.
 - D) Economically disadvantaged children do less well because of a combination of factors.
53. Which factor is the greatest obstacle to poor children's chances of successful development?
- A) accumulation of various disadvantages
 - B) growing up in a single-parent home or without biological parents
 - C) lack of parental involvement in their schooling
 - D) genetic disadvantages
54. Which of Scarr's factors is BEST related to the theme of the "active" child?
- A) genetic differences
 - B) different choices of environment
 - C) differences in treatment by parents and others
 - D) different reactions to similar experiences
55. Which item is NOT one of the four factors Scarr identified as involved in the differences among siblings?
- A) sociocultural context
 - B) genes
 - C) children's choice of environments
 - D) treatment by parents and others
56. One study discussed in the text demonstrated that the grades of children who were highly engaged in school changed in more positive directions than would have been predicted by genetic background or family environment alone. This finding is MOST supportive of the theory of:
- A) Watson.
 - B) Scarr.
 - C) Dweck.
 - D) Piaget.

57. Which statement describes the results of research by Dweck on children's beliefs about intelligence?
- A) Children who believe that intelligence is a fixed entity are more likely than other children to persist in the face of difficulty.
 - B) Children who believe that intelligence can be increased by learning are more likely than other children to say they are dumb when faced with a challenge.
 - C) Children who believe that intelligence is a fixed entity are more likely than other children to think that a very challenging problem is too hard for them.
 - D) All of these statements describe the results.
58. In the research by Blackwell, Trzeniewski, and Dweck described in the text, researchers created an educational program for low-income middle school students. The children who showed the most substantial improvement in math grades were those children who initially believed that intelligence _____ and who were provided with information about how _____.
- A) is an unchanging quantity; memory works
 - B) is an unchanging quantity; learning alters the brain
 - C) improves through learning; memory works
 - D) improves through learning; learning alters the brain
59. Which premise is at the foundation of the scientific method?
- A) If a hypothesis is repeatedly tested and found incorrect, it must be abandoned.
 - B) Some hypotheses cannot be tested scientifically.
 - C) Beliefs that are plausible to many experts are assumed to be accurate.
 - D) The scientific method is founded on all of these.
60. What is a hypothesis?
- A) a research question
 - B) a conclusion yielded by research
 - C) a method used to answer a question
 - D) an educated guess
61. Which statement qualifies as a hypothesis?
- A) Children whose parents argue in their presence are more likely than other children to try illegal drugs.
 - B) Which parental behaviours are associated with an increased likelihood of teenage illegal drug use?
 - C) What are the differences between children whose parents argue in their presence and those whose parents do not argue in their presence?
 - D) There are many differences between children whose parents argue in their presence and those whose parents do not argue in their presence.

62. Which basic step of the scientific method is unique to that method?
- A) Form a hypothesis.
 - B) Develop a method to test the hypothesis.
 - C) Ask a question.
 - D) Draw a conclusion.
63. The term *reliability* does NOT refer to the:
- A) consistency of measurements.
 - B) similarity in results when a variable is measured at two different time points.
 - C) ability to generalize measurements.
 - D) level of agreement in observations by different observers.
64. A researcher is interested in examining the association between how humorous children are and their school achievement. Two observers go to children's homes and judge children as "not funny at all," "slightly funny," or "very funny." On comparison of the observers' judgments, it is apparent that the observers have a high level of disagreement as to children's humour level. This measure of humour level has poor:
- A) test-retest reliability.
 - B) interrater reliability.
 - C) internal validity.
 - D) interrater validity.
65. Test-retest reliability refers to the:
- A) level of agreement between different observers of the same behaviour.
 - B) improvement of children over time in abilities such as mathematics.
 - C) degree to which a test measures what it is intended to test.
 - D) degree of similarity in the results of the same measure when it is given at two different times.
66. The validity of a test refers to the:
- A) consistency of the test.
 - B) extent to which two raters agree on its result.
 - C) degree to which it measures what it is intended to measure.
 - D) level of agreement between different observers of the same behaviour.

67. A psychologist is interested in 4-year-old Jacob's knowledge of the differences between animals and vehicles. The psychologist gives Jacob a multiple-choice picture test in which he must write the letter of the correct answer on a separate answer sheet. However, Jacob has trouble identifying and writing some letters. On two separate occasions, Jacob receives the same score on the test. This method has _____ validity and _____ reliability.
- A) good; good
 - B) good; poor
 - C) poor; good
 - D) poor; poor
68. To examine his hypothesis that children's creativity levels decrease with age, Dr. Leno asks children how many imaginary friends they have and considers their answers to be a measure of their creativity. A second researcher, Dr. Letterman, disagrees that the answers are a measure of creativity and instead believes that the number of imaginary friends a child has is an indicator of level of mental disturbance. Dr. Letterman believes Dr. Leno's measure of creativity has a problem with its:
- A) external validity.
 - B) relevance to the hypothesis.
 - C) reliability.
 - D) interrater agreement.
69. The internal validity of a measure involves the extent to which:
- A) the effects of an experiment are truly due to conditions the researcher intended to manipulate.
 - B) different observers of the same behaviour agree.
 - C) the results of a study hold when studies are conducted with different participants and different methods.
 - D) none of these is the case.
70. To examine the effectiveness of empathy training on children's sharing behaviour, two months of training are provided to 3-year-old children living in rural Manitoba. Six months later, the children's sharing behaviours are measured and compared to their pretraining sharing behaviour. Improvements are considered the result of the empathy training. Which factor is a potential source of internal invalidity?
- A) All the children were from rural Manitoba.
 - B) Children's sharing behaviour may improve with the simple passage of time.
 - C) The observers of the sharing behaviour may disagree.
 - D) Children who were the best sharers before the training were not necessarily the best after the training.

71. The external validity of a measure involves the extent to which:
- A) the effects of an experiment are truly due to conditions the researcher intended to manipulate.
 - B) different observers of the same behaviour agree.
 - C) the results of a study will hold when studies are conducted with different participants and methods.
 - D) none of these is the case.
72. Which item is a potential source of internal invalidity?
- A) passage of time
 - B) inconsistent findings across different groups of participants
 - C) observer disagreement
 - D) conflicting scores on multiple test days
73. A researcher asks children a series of predetermined questions about how much they like to play with their siblings. The researcher is using:
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) structured observation.
 - C) clinical interview.
 - D) structured interview.
74. A researcher is interested in thoroughly exploring 8-year-old Jane's thoughts and feelings about living in poverty. The researcher's BEST option for obtaining this information would be:
- A) clinical interview.
 - B) structured interview.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) structured observation.
75. Which statement describes a potential disadvantage of the interview method?
- A) The interview method has limited value for studying infrequent behaviours.
 - B) Individuals may distort the way that events happened.
 - C) It is difficult to gather information about participants' subjective experiences.
 - D) It does not enable the researcher to examine the subject in an in-depth manner.

76. To examine how children interact with their elementary school teachers on a daily basis, a researcher would probably use the _____ method.
- A) naturalistic interview
 - B) structured interview
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) structured observation
77. Naturalistic observation would probably be the method of choice for a researcher interested in which topic?
- A) toddlers' responses to their parents' encouragement to touch a dangerous object
 - B) frequency of bullying behaviour among schoolchildren
 - C) beliefs of children in an elementary school class about how smart their classmates are
 - D) a single child's feelings about his friendships
78. In which data-gathering method do researchers try to remain unobtrusive?
- A) naturalistic interview
 - B) structured interview
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) structured observation
79. Which statement about naturalistic observation is NOT true?
- A) Researchers try not to influence the behaviours of the individuals they are observing.
 - B) Researchers must ensure that the effects they observe are due to the variables they intentionally manipulated.
 - C) Obtaining sufficient interrater reliability is important.
 - D) The principal objective is to observe how people act in their usual surroundings.
80. Which statement about the troubled homes in Patterson's study is NOT true?
- A) Children responded to parents' punishment by behaving less aggressively.
 - B) Children often acted in an angry manner.
 - C) Children responded to their parents' anger with hostility.
 - D) Parents reacted to children's hostility with increased anger.
81. Which statement expresses a disadvantage of naturalistic observation?
- A) Memory of participants for past events is often inaccurate and incomplete.
 - B) It can feel artificial to the participants.
 - C) Reports are often biased to reflect favorably on the participants.
 - D) It has a limited value for studying infrequent behaviours.

82. Structured observation would probably be the method of choice for a researcher interested in which topic?
- A) how toddlers respond to their parents' encouragement to touch a dangerous object
 - B) frequency of bullying behaviour among schoolchildren
 - C) beliefs of the children in an elementary school class about how smart their classmates are
 - D) a single child's feelings about his friendships
83. Kochanska and her colleagues probably chose to study toddlers' compliance with their mothers' requests with the methodology they used because:
- A) children tend to feel most comfortable in their own homes.
 - B) they wanted all children to be exposed to the identical situation.
 - C) they were interested in children's subjective experience of the event.
 - D) of all of these factors.
84. Which statement does NOT express a benefit of structured observation?
- A) The researcher can design the context to elicit the behaviour of interest.
 - B) Researchers are able to observe behaviours that occur only infrequently.
 - C) Children feel comfortable in their own environment.
 - D) All children are observed in the same situation.
85. Attributes that vary across individuals and situations are termed:
- A) variables.
 - B) correlates.
 - C) causes.
 - D) coefficients.
86. The extent to which two variables are related is referred to as their:
- A) causal direction.
 - B) coefficient.
 - C) relativity.
 - D) correlation.
87. A researcher who would like to examine whether children who are high math achievers have better memories than do low math achievers should use:
- A) a clinical interview.
 - B) a laboratory experiment.
 - C) a correlational design.
 - D) random assignment.

88. Variables X and Y are negatively correlated, indicating that as the level of X increases, the level of Y _____, and as the level of X decreases, the level of Y _____.
- A) increases; increases
 - B) increases; decreases
 - C) decreases; increases
 - D) decreases; decreases
89. Variables A and B are positively correlated, indicating that as the level of A _____, the level of B _____.
- A) increases; decreases
 - B) increases; stays the same
 - C) decreases; decreases
 - D) decreases; stays the same
90. A correlation of -1.00 indicates that:
- A) there is no relationship between the two variables.
 - B) the two variables increase together.
 - C) the two variables decrease together.
 - D) as one variable increases, the other variable decreases.
91. Variables U and W have a correlation of $-.86$. If it is known that Keira has a low score on U , which statement would be the BEST prediction about her score on W ?
- A) Keira is likely to have a high score on W .
 - B) Keira is likely to have a low score on W .
 - C) Keira's score on W is likely to be higher than her score on U .
 - D) Keira's score on W cannot be predicted from her score on U .
92. A correlation coefficient of 0.00 indicates that, as the level of one variable increases, the level of the other variable:
- A) increases.
 - B) decreases.
 - C) varies randomly.
 - D) stays constant.

93. Which expression is MOST likely to represent the correlation between age of child and reading speed among children who are able to read?
- A) 1.00
 - B) .60
 - C) 0
 - D) $-.60$
94. A town committee learns that there is a strong negative correlation between the number of centimetres of daily rainfall and the number of children who use the neighborhood playgrounds each day. If the committee were to conclude that high rainfall is caused by children not using the playground, which type of problem would MOST likely be occurring?
- A) third-variable
 - B) direction-of-correlation
 - C) direction-of-causation
 - D) insufficient-knowledge
95. The possibility that the correlation between two variables may actually be the result of an additional unspecified attribute is referred to as the _____ problem.
- A) insufficient-variable
 - B) third-variable
 - C) experimental-design
 - D) direction-of-causation
96. Suppose a researcher found out that there was a strong positive correlation between the number of minutes parents spend reading to children and the number of minutes parents spend engaging in athletic activity with children. If the researcher concluded that engaging in high levels of athletic activity with children causes parents to read to them more often, which type of problem would MOST likely be occurring?
- A) third-variable
 - B) direction-of-correlation
 - C) direction-of-causation
 - D) insufficient-knowledge
97. The text describes a study examining the link between sleeping with a night light in infancy and later developing nearsightedness. This study exhibited which type of problem?
- A) negative-correlation
 - B) third-variable
 - C) causal-relationship
 - D) direction-of-causation

98. Which research design allows researchers to infer cause-and-effect associations between variables?
- A) structured
 - B) correlational
 - C) experimental
 - D) none of these
99. Researchers would be LEAST likely to examine the effect of _____ on _____ with experimental design.
- A) children's TV viewing habits; sibling relationships
 - B) teachers' testing procedures; children's school achievement
 - C) poverty; children's beliefs about intelligence
 - D) social skills training; children's ability to make friends
100. Which method is the BEST way to divide participants into groups for an experiment?
- A) dividing participants by hair colour
 - B) allowing participants to choose which group to join
 - C) dividing participants by where their names fall on an alphabetic list
 - D) flipping a coin for each participant
101. Groups created through random assignment should be comparable on which characteristic?
- A) bicycle-riding ability
 - B) ethnicity
 - C) language skills
 - D) all of these
102. Groups created through random assignment should be comparable on all of these characteristics EXCEPT:
- A) socioeconomic status.
 - B) number of children in family.
 - C) IQ score.
 - D) experimental condition.

103. Which statement BEST describes the value of random assignment in experimental designs?
- A) It enables researchers to fully control the specific experience of the different groups of participants.
 - B) It helps to ensure that participants receiving different treatments are similar at the start of the experiment.
 - C) It allows researchers to accurately determine the direction of causation.
 - D) It removes the possibility of encountering the third-variable problem.
104. A class of 3rd-grade children is split into two groups through random assignment. Group A is given training in a new game, and Group B is not. Training in the new game is referred to as the _____ variable, and game-playing skill at the conclusion of the study is referred to as the _____ variable.
- A) dependent; independent
 - B) independent; dependent
 - C) control; experimental
 - D) experimental; control
105. A class of 3rd-grade children is split into two groups through random assignment. Group A is given training in a new game, and Group B is not. Group A is referred to as the _____ group, and Group B is referred to as the _____ group.
- A) dependent; independent
 - B) independent; dependent
 - C) control; experimental
 - D) experimental; control
106. To examine the effect of empathy training on teenagers' bullying behaviours, a researcher splits a group of high school students into two groups through random assignment. Group A is shown a movie about an interesting science experiment, and Group B is shown a movie about students being harmed by bullies. Group A would be the _____ group, and Group B would be the _____ group.
- A) dependent; independent
 - B) independent; dependent
 - C) control; experimental
 - D) experimental; control

107. What was demonstrated by the study on toddlers' play behaviours in which the TV show *Jeopardy!* was being shown in the room while the children were playing?
- A) Toddlers' play behaviour is unaffected by background exposure to TV.
 - B) Toddlers are likely to choose to watch TV rather than playing, even when the toys are interesting.
 - C) Background exposure to TV is disruptive to toddlers even if they watch little of the show.
 - D) Toddlers are able to learn from TV if the items in the room are compatible with the content of the TV show.
108. Which statement is NOT part of the logic of experimental designs?
- A) Two or more groups of participants vary on one or more variables at the outset.
 - B) The participants within one group are given an experience that differs in only one way from the experience given to participants in the other group.
 - C) The participants in different groups behave differently after the experiences.
 - D) The different experiences are concluded to have caused the subsequent difference in behaviour.
109. Which variable is LEAST likely to be an independent variable in an experiment?
- A) TV-viewing behaviour
 - B) family size
 - C) hours of teacher training
 - D) parental involvement in school
110. A researcher is interested in examining whether offering children candy as an incentive to share will increase preschoolers' sharing behaviour. A group of preschoolers is brought into the laboratory to play with some interesting toys. The preschoolers are split into two groups through random assignment. Group A is told that they will get candy each time they share, and Group B is not told anything about candy or sharing. Results indicate that preschoolers in Group A share more than do preschoolers in Group B, and the researcher concludes that offering children candy for sharing caused the children in Group A to share more. Which statement BEST describes a possible limitation of this study?
- A) Children in Group A may have been naturally kinder than children in Group B.
 - B) Causation cannot be inferred from this type of study.
 - C) These findings may not generalize beyond the laboratory setting.
 - D) There may be a third-variable problem.

111. Of the following problems, which is the greatest limitation of laboratory experiments?
- A) poor interrater reliability
 - B) third-variable problem
 - C) inability to ensure that all participants are exposed to the same scenario
 - D) questionable external validity
112. Which type of design compares the behaviour of groups of children who are of different ages?
- A) microgenetic
 - B) cross-sectional
 - C) landscape
 - D) longitudinal
113. The study that examined the lying behaviour of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds utilized which type of design?
- A) cross-sectional
 - B) microgenetic
 - C) experimental
 - D) longitudinal
114. A researcher is interested in the development of depression. She interviews children ages 5, 9, and 13 about their depressive symptoms. This is an example of which type of design?
- A) longitudinal
 - B) experimental
 - C) microgenetic
 - D) cross-sectional
115. A researcher would be MOST likely to use a cross-sectional design to examine which topic?
- A) typical pattern of age-related changes in a particular skill
 - B) pattern of stability and change in individual children's development in a particular area
 - C) how change in a particular skill occurs
 - D) how individual differences remain stable over long periods of time

116. What do longitudinal designs do?
- A) study children on the verge of a developmental change in order to examine the processes that produce changes
 - B) compare groups of children who are of different ages on the same variable
 - C) follow the same children over a period of time
 - D) use random assignment
117. Longitudinal design would be appropriate to examine:
- A) the typical pattern of age-related changes in a particular skill.
 - B) the pattern of stability and change in individual children's development in a particular area.
 - C) how change in a particular skill occurs.
 - D) all of these.
118. Longitudinal designs are particularly useful for examining:
- A) continuity and discontinuity in development.
 - B) age differences on a particular variable.
 - C) the processes that produce changes.
 - D) all of these.
119. A longitudinal design would be MOST useful for which research question?
- A) Are older children better than younger children at playing hopscotch?
 - B) What are the similarities and differences in the TV-viewing habits of elementary school students and junior high school students?
 - C) Do children who are empathetic preschoolers become empathetic teenagers?
 - D) How do children learn to solve jigsaw puzzles?
120. Which statement about longitudinal design is true?
- A) Loss of participants can threaten external validity.
 - B) Longitudinal design is particularly useful for examining age-related changes in typical performance.
 - C) Longitudinal design is the least time-consuming of the designs for examining development.
 - D) Research questions regarding stability or change over time are not well-suited for longitudinal design.

121. Which statement about the study on the development of popularity discussed in the text is true?
- A) The microgenetic design allowed for conclusions to be made about age-related changes in popularity.
 - B) The cross-sectional design allowed for age-related differences among children in popularity to be examined.
 - C) The longitudinal design allowed for the investigation of how changes in popularity occur.
 - D) The longitudinal design allowed for the stability of individual differences to be examined.
122. Researchers interested in understanding the process of change are MOST likely to use a _____ design.
- A) correlational
 - B) microgenetic
 - C) longitudinal
 - D) cross-sectional
123. A researcher would be MOST likely to use a microgenetic design to examine which topic?
- A) basic pattern of age-related changes in a particular skill
 - B) pattern of stability and change in individual children's development in a particular area
 - C) how change in a particular skill occurs
 - D) how individual differences remain stable over long periods of time
124. Siegler and Jenkins's examination of the development of the counting-on strategy is an example of _____ design.
- A) longitudinal
 - B) cross-sectional
 - C) experimental
 - D) microgenetic
125. Which description is NOT an ethical standard to which psychological researchers are expected to adhere?
- A) assisting participants to improve on the variables of interest
 - B) obtaining informed consent
 - C) counteracting negative outcomes of research
 - D) preserving participants' anonymity

126. Who bears the highest responsibility for ensuring that children are unharmed when participating in psychological research?
- A) government
 - B) university at which the research is conducted
 - C) individual researcher
 - D) participants

Answer Key

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. A
16. C
17. D
18. D
19. B
20. D
21. A
22. C
23. B
24. B
25. D
26. D
27. A
28. C
29. C
30. A
31. D
32. D
33. C
34. C
35. D
36. A
37. B
38. A
39. D
40. D
41. A
42. B
43. A
44. C

- 45. D
- 46. A
- 47. C
- 48. B
- 49. B
- 50. D
- 51. C
- 52. D
- 53. A
- 54. B
- 55. A
- 56. B
- 57. C
- 58. B
- 59. A
- 60. D
- 61. A
- 62. B
- 63. C
- 64. B
- 65. D
- 66. C
- 67. C
- 68. B
- 69. A
- 70. B
- 71. C
- 72. A
- 73. D
- 74. A
- 75. B
- 76. C
- 77. B
- 78. C
- 79. B
- 80. A
- 81. D
- 82. A
- 83. B
- 84. C
- 85. A
- 86. D
- 87. C
- 88. C
- 89. C
- 90. D

- 91. A
- 92. C
- 93. B
- 94. C
- 95. B
- 96. A
- 97. B
- 98. C
- 99. C
- 100. D
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- 103. B
- 104. B
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- 111. D
- 112. B
- 113. A
- 114. D
- 115. A
- 116. C
- 117. B
- 118. A
- 119. C
- 120. A
- 121. D
- 122. B
- 123. C
- 124. D
- 125. A
- 126. C