

ch1

Student: _____

1. In the Werner and Smith study (1992), of the children originally identified as high-risk, how many developed into confident, competent young adults?
 - A. One in five
 - B. One in three
 - C. One in ten
 - D. None of them
2. Which of the following does Barack Obama's life story exemplify?
 - A. That a person tends to follow the same path that his parents did
 - B. That lifespan development often proceeds nonlinearly, with both trials and successes
 - C. That the majority of developmental change happens within the first ten to twelve years of life
 - D. That Obama is an example of an individual who failed to overcome risk factors
3. As identified by the authors, all of the following represent objectives of lifespan psychology as a discipline with the EXCEPTION of
 - A. Providing an organized account of development across the lifespan
 - B. Identifying interconnections between later and earlier events
 - C. Accounting for mechanisms responsible for lifespan development
 - D. Controlling or redirecting unfavorable aspects of development
4. Lifespan psychology refers to a process beginning
 - A. At conception and ending in death
 - B. At birth and ending in death
 - C. In infancy and ending in adolescence
 - D. In adolescence and ending in death
5. Lifespan development can best be summed up in terms of
 - A. Aging
 - B. Maturation
 - C. Growth
 - D. Change
6. One of the most important features of development is _____ and as such is the major focus of your text.
 - A. Change
 - B. Stability
 - C. Genetics
 - D. Environmental plasticity

7. The textbook authors specifically warn against reliance on _____ alone to explain development.
- A. Change
 - B. Plasticity
 - C. Age
 - D. Dynamic processes
8. What does Rutter believe regarding age as an explanation for behavior?
- A. Individuals tend to respond to the events in their lives in a manner consistent with their age
 - B. Age alone can typically inform us of the psychological mechanism underlying a developmental phenomenon
 - C. Age is an ambiguous explanation for behavior
 - D. Age tells us much about the underlying causal mechanisms for developmental phenomena
9. The _____ period of development involves nine months of rapid growth during which organs appear.
- A. Conceptual
 - B. Infantile
 - C. Neonatal
 - D. Prenatal
10. The _____ period of development extends from conception to birth.
- A. Neonatal
 - B. Infantile
 - C. Premature
 - D. Prenatal
11. The developmental period known as infancy lasts from birth to
- A. About four years of age
 - B. About three years of age
 - C. About two years of age
 - D. About one year of age
12. The developmental period marked by rapid growth not equaled by other stages after birth is
- A. Infancy
 - B. Early childhood
 - C. Middle childhood
 - D. Adolescence
13. The developmental period that occurs from two to six years of age is
- A. Pre-childhood
 - B. Preschool age
 - C. Middle childhood
 - D. Early childhood
14. Lamont is 3 years old and has amazed his parents with his ever-increasing vocabulary. Lamont is in the _____ period of development.
- A. Early childhood
 - B. Middle childhood
 - C. Infancy
 - D. Toddler

15. The outward manifestation of psychosocial abilities becomes readily apparent during
- A. Infancy
 - B. Early childhood
 - C. Middle childhood
 - D. Adolescence
16. During _____, school becomes a major force in development.
- A. Preschool age
 - B. Early childhood
 - C. Adolescence
 - D. Middle childhood
17. During _____, the main focus is the search for identity, often complicated by the changes brought on by puberty.
- A. Adolescence
 - B. Middle childhood
 - C. Early adulthood
 - D. Late childhood
18. Karola is distressed by changes in body hair and apparent weight gain, which has necessitated shopping in the women's section rather than the junior department. She feels like she hardly knows who she is anymore. Karola is likely in the period of development known as
- A. Middle childhood
 - B. Late childhood
 - C. Adolescence
 - D. Early adulthood
19. According to your text, adolescence begins _____ and ends _____.
- A. At age 12; at age 18
 - B. With the onset of puberty; with events such as the right to vote
 - C. When one completes elementary school; when one completes high school
 - D. With the onset of puberty; with completion of physical growth
20. Marriage and children are the central concerns of the _____ period of development.
- A. Adolescent
 - B. Early adult
 - C. Middle adult
 - D. Late adolescent
21. The peak period for leadership and an increase in community involvement is
- A. Middle adulthood
 - B. Late adulthood
 - C. Early adulthood
 - D. Adolescence
22. Although declining health may be a concern, increased wisdom is considered a benefit of
- A. Middle adulthood
 - B. Late middle adulthood
 - C. Later adulthood
 - D. The "old old"

23. What determines the interpretation of childhood?
- A. The prevailing view of children at any particular time
 - B. The way children behave at any particular time
 - C. The intelligence of children at any particular time
 - D. None of these
24. How are children viewed today?
- A. As miniature adults
 - B. As unworthy of scientific study
 - C. As the product of their parent's genes
 - D. As the product of genetic, biological, behavioral and contextual forces that are constantly interacting
25. Petersen (1988) said that adolescence begins in _____ and ends in _____.
- A. Culture; puberty
 - B. Biology; culture
 - C. Storm; stress
 - D. Uncertainty; biology
26. Who said that adolescence is a time of storm and stress?
- A. Sigmund Freud
 - B. John Locke
 - C. G. Stanley Hall
 - D. Charles Darwin
27. Which of the following is not one of the modern challenges facing young adults that Lerner and Galambos (1998) identify?
- A. Sexual behavior
 - B. School underachievement, failure and dropout
 - C. Delinquency, crime and violence
 - D. Friction between the generations
28. Which of the following statements best suits the concept of adulthood?
- A. Adulthood is the beginning of inevitable decline
 - B. Adulthood is just as important as childhood in understanding the lifespan
 - C. Adulthood is a time of stability as exemplified by the saying "You can't teach an old dog new tricks"
 - D. Development is complete at the end of adolescence
29. Gary is a 60-year-old man who runs marathons competitively. What is most likely true about his cognitive abilities now compared to when he was 20 years old?
- A. He probably has significantly poorer cognitive performance now
 - B. It is impossible to tell from the information given
 - C. He probably has only slightly poorer cognitive performance now
 - D. He probably has significantly better cognitive performance now
30. Are people in later adulthood less intelligent than younger people?
- A. Yes, they tend to be significantly less intelligent
 - B. No, they tend to be significantly more intelligent
 - C. On intelligence tests they score as less intelligent, but we are probably underestimating their abilities
 - D. There is no data available to answer this question

31. Which of the following was NOT found to be related to intelligence scores in the Seattle Longitudinal Study of Adult Intelligence?
- A. Stability of marriage
 - B. Level of income
 - C. Level of education
 - D. Personality type
32. Cognitive declines in adulthood are associated with
- A. Test anxiety in familiar settings
 - B. An increasing speed of response
 - C. Poor physical health
 - D. Increases in verbal speed
33. What is meant by "biopsychosocial interactions" on development?
- A. The interplay of genetics and biology determines our developmental outcomes
 - B. Genetic, biological, environmental and social forces all impact development
 - C. Development is a process of both gain and loss
 - D. Many forces impact development, except for genetics
34. Development progresses through the interaction of biological, environmental and psychological forces according to the idea of
- A. Biopsychosocial interactions
 - B. Proximal process interactions
 - C. Cultural interactions
 - D. Intermediate interactions
35. _____ refers to the customs, values and traditions inherent in one's environment.
- A. Culture
 - B. Biopsychosocial interactions
 - C. Development
 - D. None of these
36. The customs, values and traditions of one's environment make up one's
- A. Context
 - B. Culture
 - C. Developmental path
 - D. Ethnicity
37. The Japanese place great value on formal education and this value are passed on from generation to generation. This is an example of
- A. Race
 - B. Ethnicity
 - C. Culture
 - D. Nationalism
38. According to your text, biology plus environment equals development within the confines of a particular
- A. Task
 - B. Role
 - C. Identity
 - D. Culture

39. The levels at which one understands another person's culture are
- A. Superficial
 - B. Intermediate
 - C. Significant
 - D. All of these
40. Which level of cultural understanding refers to the understanding and appreciation of the values, beliefs and norms that structure a person's worldview?
- A. Superficial
 - B. Intermediate
 - C. Significant
 - D. Intensive
41. At which level of cultural understanding does one know the facts that make up another person's cultural history?
- A. Superficial
 - B. Intermediate
 - C. Significant
 - D. Intensive
42. At which level does one understand the central behaviors at the core of a person's social life?
- A. Superficial
 - B. Intermediate
 - C. Significant
 - D. Intensive
43. Ruzha has been living in the United States for over a year now. She rarely thinks of herself as Bulgarian now and is so firmly embedded in the culture that she dreams in English. Ruzha may be said to understand the American culture at a(n) _____ level.
- A. Significant
 - B. Intermediate
 - C. Superficial
 - D. Internal
44. According to a study by Kim (1990), Hawaiian children tend to perform best in an academic setting if
- A. They work alone
 - B. They are allowed to work at their own pace
 - C. They are pushed by the instructor
 - D. They are allowed to work in groups
45. The overall importance of the Kim (1990) study on Hawaiian children was to understand
- A. How at-risk individuals compensate
 - B. The influence of genetics on withstanding foreign diseases
 - C. The importance of cultural differences in forming principles of development
 - D. How competitive learning styles enhance classroom performance
46. _____ is an increase in novelty and complexity of organization over time.
- A. Continuity
 - B. Epigenesis
 - C. Culture
 - D. Aging

47. Who was a leading proponent of the epigenetic view of development?
- A. Gilbert Gottlieb
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. G. Stanley Hall
 - D. Charles Darwin
48. Peer influences on a child's participation in the classroom reflect which element of the biopsychosocial model of development?
- A. Biological
 - B. Social
 - C. Physical
 - D. Psychological
49. Which element of the biopsychosocial model includes all aspects of cognitive development and personality?
- A. Social
 - B. Physical
 - C. Biological
 - D. Psychological
50. The way children learn to process information and retain that information in their memory is an example of what element of the biopsychosocial model?
- A. Biological
 - B. Social
 - C. Physical
 - D. Psychological
51. Professor Heidake believes that development unfolds in a series of measured and deliberate changes. His view suggests that development is a(n) _____ process.
- A. Discontinuous
 - B. Continuous
 - C. Unpredictable
 - D. Epigenetic
52. A psychologist wants to know if the expansion of intellectual ability is the result of a slow, but steady process or the result of distinct, cognitive stages. She is concerned with which lifespan issue?
- A. Culture and development
 - B. Gender and development
 - C. Continuity versus discontinuity
 - D. Nature versus nurture
53. The appearance of behaviors that are seemingly unrelated to any previous aspect of development would be considered
- A. Discontinuous
 - B. Continuous
 - C. Cultural
 - D. Static

54. After her skiing accident, Rachael became less outgoing and more thoughtful and reserved. This alteration in her demeanor is an example of
- A. Genetic-based change
 - B. Continuous change
 - C. Discontinuous change
 - D. Correlational change
55. Which of the following represents the prevailing attitude among developmental psychologists pertaining to the continuity versus discontinuity of development issue?
- A. Most psychologists agree that development is a process combining both continuous and discontinuous change
 - B. Most psychologists adhere to the notion that development is largely discontinuous
 - C. Most psychologists adhere to the notion that development is largely continuous
 - D. A majority feel that continuity is not a relevant issue, because development is genetically preprogrammed
56. According to developmental psychologist Michael Lewis, the developmental changes we experience are directly related to
- A. A stable process that is genetically controlled
 - B. The random and unpredictable conditions in our lives
 - C. Natural processes unfolding
 - D. Slow and continuous stages that is universal
57. As emphasized by the text authors, the developmental paths that unfold for each individual are largely a product
- A. Of their genetic makeup
 - B. Of the interaction between genes and the environment
 - C. Of the influence of their environment
 - D. Of random and unpredictable conditions
58. The _____ versus _____ issue revolves around the question of whether development is more a product of genetic or environmental influences.
- A. Nature; nurture
 - B. Continuous; discontinuous
 - C. Biological; psychological
 - D. Storm; stress
59. According to Bjorklund is there a nature-nurture controversy for developmental psychologists?
- A. Yes, the controversy rages on
 - B. Bjorklund did not speak on the nature-nurture controversy
 - C. No, because biological factors are inseparable from experiential factors
 - D. He thought the controversy should end because clearly nature had won
60. With which data collection method(s) does the researcher gather information without conducting an experiment?
- A. Descriptive studies
 - B. Manipulative experiments
 - C. Naturalistic experiments
 - D. Manipulative and naturalistic experiments

61. Imagine that the following are found in various research references. Which of the following would likely be considered a dated research reference, regardless of year of publication?
- A. Rates of autism are rising at never-before-seen rates
 - B. Cones are tightly packed in the center of the retina, allowing for strong visual acuity
 - C. Freud believed that much of our behavior is the result of unconscious urges
 - D. None of these
62. Which of the following is NOT a type of descriptive study?
- A. Self-report
 - B. Case
 - C. Observational
 - D. Manipulative
63. A researcher interviews 5,000 people regarding their sexual attitudes and behaviors. What type of data collection method is she using?
- A. Self-report study
 - B. Case study
 - C. Manipulative experiment
 - D. Naturalistic experiment
64. A researcher conducts a detailed study of a 13-year-old boy who was a member of a gang and was murdered by a rival gang. The study was done by interviewing his relatives, friends and teachers. This is an example of what research method?
- A. Case study
 - B. Naturalistic experiment
 - C. Observational study
 - D. Self-report study
65. Mack and Hickler's (1982) study of Vivienne, the adolescent girl who committed suicide is an example of a
- A. Self-report study
 - B. Case study
 - C. Naturalistic experiment
 - D. Manipulative experiment
66. Which of the following is NOT an example of a descriptive study?
- A. Counting the number of times people stop to help someone in distress
 - B. Questionnaire responses on political opinions
 - C. Comparing the reactions of those whose homes were destroyed and those whose homes were not to study the effects of flood damage
 - D. A case study of a young woman diagnosed with anorexia nervosa
67. What is an advantage of descriptive studies?
- A. Generating a great deal of data
 - B. Determining cause and effect
 - C. Discovering cause and effect in real-life settings
 - D. Determining stability of behaviors

68. The technique that provides a numerical evaluation of how great the degree of association is between two variables is known as
- A. A descriptive study
 - B. A manipulative experiment
 - C. Naturalistic observation
 - D. Correlation
69. While descriptive studies are useful for generating large amounts of data, they are not useful for
- A. Making predictions
 - B. Making conclusions about relationships
 - C. Inferring cause and effect relationships
 - D. Understanding developmental processes
70. Dr. Laurence conducted a case study of a young woman who died of alcohol abuse. What is a disadvantage of using this data collection method?
- A. Causes and effects of the woman's alcohol abuse cannot be determined
 - B. It does not yield a great deal of data
 - C. There may be inaccurate information about family history of alcohol abuse
 - D. It is difficult to remain objective
71. The variable that the experimenter manipulates is called the
- A. Outcome
 - B. Treatment
 - C. Control group
 - D. Experimental group
72. In Dacey's study of sixth and seventh graders from inner city middle schools (1996), what was the TREATMENT?
- A. The traditional curriculum
 - B. Students who dropped out of school
 - C. Students who stayed in school
 - D. A series of lessons in relaxation techniques
73. A teacher interested in studying the effect of peer tutoring on reading skills randomly selected two similar groups of third graders from two remedial classrooms. One group was given a series of 20 peer tutor lessons, while a second group studied the traditional curriculum. At the end of the year, the teacher tested the reading skills of the two groups and found that those who had received peer tutoring scored significantly higher than did those who studied the traditional curriculum. What was the treatment in this study?
- A. Reading skills
 - B. Third graders
 - C. Traditional curriculum
 - D. Peer tutor lessons
74. In a manipulative experiment, the CONTROL GROUP is the group that
- A. Receives the treatment
 - B. Receives no special treatment
 - C. Conducts the experiment
 - D. Measures the results of the experiment

75. A researcher is interested in studying the effects of television violence on behavior in children, so he randomly selects two groups of children with similar backgrounds. One group watched a series of violent television shows, while the other group watched a series of nonviolent television shows. Then, the behavior of the children in free playtime was observed and recorded for violent behavior. What is the TREATMENT in this study?
- A. The amount of violent behavior
 - B. Watching violent television shows
 - C. Nonviolence
 - D. The two groups of children
76. Suppose you are interested in the effect watching television has on creativity. You want to conduct a manipulative experiment, but you realize its disadvantages. You are concerned about all of the following problems, EXCEPT
- A. Whether the results will be reliable
 - B. Whether the treatment is similar to normal conditions
 - C. Whether your subjects will see themselves as special because you picked them and thus react typically
 - D. Whether the causes and effects can be determined
77. Which of the following is a major advantage of manipulative experiments?
- A. Prediction of one variable from another
 - B. Collection of large amounts of data
 - C. Detailed description of behaviors
 - D. Determination of cause and effect relationships
78. A disadvantage of manipulative experiments includes
- A. Concerns about reliability
 - B. Generalization to normal conditions
 - C. Effects of participants' expectations
 - D. All of these
79. Which data collection technique offers the opportunity of discovering causes and effects in real-life settings?
- A. Case studies
 - B. Observational studies
 - C. Manipulative experiments
 - D. Naturalistic experiments
80. The study of the effects of the Northeast blizzard of 1978 by Nutall and others (1980) is an example of a(n)
- A. Case study
 - B. Observational study
 - C. Descriptive study
 - D. Naturalistic experiment

81. Which of the following is an example of a naturalistic experiment?
- A. Studying the effects of coffee by having students use coffee for two weeks and then go without it for two weeks
 - B. Studying the effects of music on academics by having students take a test in silence and then repeating the test while listening to music
 - C. Studying the effects of an earthquake by comparing the grieving of persons who lost their homes with those who did not
 - D. Studying the effects of temperature on buying habits by altering the temperature in a store and tracking purchasing habits
82. With what data collection method does "nature" perform the experiment and the experimenter act as the recorder of the results?
- A. Descriptive study
 - B. Naturalistic observation
 - C. Observational study
 - D. Case study
83. After flooding had damaged many homes in the Midwest, many families were displaced and stayed in shelters. An educational researcher studied the effect of the flood on student learning by comparing students whose homes had been destroyed with those students whose homes were intact. What data collection method did he use?
- A. Descriptive study
 - B. Naturalistic experiment
 - C. Observational study
 - D. Case study
84. Of all the manipulative design types presented in the text, which is considered the least valuable?
- A. Naturalistic
 - B. One-time, one-group
 - C. Longitudinal
 - D. Cross-sectional
85. What type of design should be used to understand stability and change?
- A. One-time, one-group study
 - B. Longitudinal study
 - C. Cross-sectional study
 - D. Descriptive study
86. If a researcher wants to investigate the stability of intelligence, what type of design should he or she use?
- A. Cross-sectional study
 - B. Longitudinal study
 - C. One-time, one-group study
 - D. Descriptive study
87. Werner and Smith's (1992) study on the long-term effects of birth problems is an example of a
- A. Longitudinal study
 - B. One-time, one-group study
 - C. Cross-sectional study
 - D. Sequential study

88. Hannah and Elizabeth are 18-year-old twins. Every year since they were born, they have participated in a research project. A researcher contacts them annually and they complete a battery of psychological tests. They are participating in a
- A. One-time, one-group study
 - B. Longitudinal study
 - C. Cross-sectional study
 - D. Descriptive study
89. If a researcher is interested in determining the stability of creativity, which of the following time variable designs would be the best choice?
- A. Longitudinal study
 - B. One-time, one-group study
 - C. Cross-sectional study
 - D. Descriptive study
90. Of the following, which is an advantage of using longitudinal methods of investigation?
- A. It allows for discovering long-term habits of people as they occur in the context of time
 - B. It is relatively inexpensive
 - C. Subject availability is generally consistent
 - D. Changes in the environment do not usually affect results
91. A disadvantage of using longitudinal methods of investigation is
- A. It is expensive
 - B. Subjects tend to drop out over the years
 - C. Influential environmental changes may occur outside the time frame of the study
 - D. All of these
92. A researcher wants to know how sibling relations change during adolescence. She administers questionnaires to groups of 13-, 14-, 15- and 16-year-olds and checks on the differences of the average scores of the five groups. What time variable design has she just used?
- A. Sequential
 - B. Longitudinal
 - C. Cross-sectional
 - D. One-time, one-group
93. What is a disadvantage of using the cross-sectional design?
- A. Expense
 - B. Subject variability
 - C. Changes in the environment
 - D. Differences in age cohorts
94. Age cohort refers to
- A. Individuals with the same mental age
 - B. Individuals with the same physical maturation level, but different ages
 - C. Individuals with the same physical maturation level and age
 - D. Groups of people born at about the same time

95. A researcher conducts a cross-sectional study in order to investigate how body image changes during adolescence. She administers body image questionnaires to groups of 10-, 12-, 14-, 16- and 18-year-olds and checks on the differences of the average scores of the five groups. What concerns do you have about her results?
- A. Differences may be found due to differences in age cohort, rather than maturation
 - B. Changes in the environment can distort the results
 - C. Changes in the secular trend can distort the results
 - D. There is no control group
96. A time variable design that combines features of both the longitudinal and cross-sectional designs is called the
- A. One-time, one-group approach
 - B. Cross-longitudinal approach
 - C. Longitudinal-sectional approach
 - D. Sequential approach
97. A _____ study involves tracking changes across several groups at different points in their lives.
- A. Sequential
 - B. Longitudinal
 - C. Cross-sectional
 - D. Survey
98. Although complicated and expensive, the _____ design has been determined to be the most capable of determining important factors in development.
- A. Sequential
 - B. Longitudinal
 - C. Cross-sectional
 - D. Survey
99. Which section of the research article states the purpose of the article?
- A. Introduction
 - B. Methods
 - C. Results
 - D. Discussion
100. Which of the following is NOT contained in the methods section of the research article?
- A. Subjects
 - B. Purpose of the article
 - C. Summary of steps taken to carry out the study
 - D. Description of tests used
101. If you are reading a research article and want to read about pertinent research that has already been done on the topic, in which section of the article would you find this literature review?
- A. Introduction
 - B. Methods section
 - C. Results section
 - D. Discussion

102. A psychologist who wants to replicate a study would find a summary of the steps taken to carry out the study in which section of the research article?
- A. Methods
 - B. Introduction
 - C. Results
 - D. Discussion
103. Purpose and prediction are to the _____, as procedures are to the _____.
- A. Introduction; discussion
 - B. Discussion; methods
 - C. Introduction; methods
 - D. Methods; introduction
104. In a research article, what section contains statistics that help you interpret data?
- A. Introduction
 - B. Methods section
 - C. Results section
 - D. Discussion
105. Tabular data and statistical analyses are most likely to be found in the _____ section of a research paper.
- A. Introduction
 - B. Methods
 - C. Results
 - D. Discussion
106. The importance of research findings and their significance would be reported in the _____ section of a research paper.
- A. Methods
 - B. Discussion
 - C. Results
 - D. Introduction

ch1 Key

1. In the Werner and Smith study (1992), of the children originally identified as high-risk, how many developed into confident, competent young adults?

(p. 2)

- A. One in five
- B. One in three**
- C. One in ten
- D. None of them

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #1
Level: Factual*

2. Which of the following does Barack Obama's life story exemplify?

(p. 3)

- A. That a person tends to follow the same path that his parents did
- B. That lifespan development often proceeds nonlinearly, with both trials and successes**
- C. That the majority of developmental change happens within the first ten to twelve years of life
- D. That Obama is an example of an individual who failed to overcome risk factors

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #2
Level: Conceptual*

3. As identified by the authors, all of the following represent objectives of lifespan psychology as a discipline with the EXCEPTION of

(p. 4)

- A. Providing an organized account of development across the lifespan
- B. Identifying interconnections between later and earlier events
- C. Accounting for mechanisms responsible for lifespan development
- D. Controlling or redirecting unfavorable aspects of development**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #3
Level: Factual*

4. Lifespan psychology refers to a process beginning

(p. 4)

- A. At conception and ending in death**
- B. At birth and ending in death
- C. In infancy and ending in adolescence
- D. In adolescence and ending in death

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #4
Level: Factual*

5. Lifespan development can best be summed up in terms of

(p. 5)

- A. Aging
- B. Maturation
- C. Growth
- D. Change**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #5
Level: Conceptual*

6. One of the most important features of development is _____ and as such is the major focus of your text.

(p. 5)

- A. Change
- B. Stability
- C. Genetics
- D. Environmental plasticity

Dacey - Chapter 01 #6
Level: Factual

7. The textbook authors specifically warn against reliance on _____ alone to explain development.

(p. 5)

- A. Change
- B. Plasticity
- C. Age
- D. Dynamic processes

Dacey - Chapter 01 #7
Level: Factual

8. What does Rutter believe regarding age as an explanation for behavior?

(p. 5)

- A. Individuals tend to respond to the events in their lives in a manner consistent with their age
- B. Age alone can typically inform us of the psychological mechanism underlying a developmental phenomenon
- C. Age is an ambiguous explanation for behavior
- D. Age tells us much about the underlying causal mechanisms for developmental phenomena

Dacey - Chapter 01 #8
Level: Conceptual

9. The _____ period of development involves nine months of rapid growth during which organs appear.

(p. 6)

- A. Conceptual
- B. Infantile
- C. Neonatal
- D. Prenatal

Dacey - Chapter 01 #9
Level: Factual

10. The _____ period of development extends from conception to birth.

(p. 6)

- A. Neonatal
- B. Infantile
- C. Premature
- D. Prenatal

Dacey - Chapter 01 #10
Level: Factual

11. The developmental period known as infancy lasts from birth to

(p. 6)

- A. About four years of age
- B. About three years of age
- C. About two years of age
- D. About one year of age

Dacey - Chapter 01 #11
Level: Factual

12. The developmental period marked by rapid growth not equaled by other stages after birth is

(p. 6)

- A. Infancy
- B. Early childhood
- C. Middle childhood
- D. Adolescence

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #12
Level: Conceptual*

13. The developmental period that occurs from two to six years of age is

(p. 6)

- A. Pre-childhood
- B. Preschool age
- C. Middle childhood
- D. Early childhood

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #13
Level: Factual*

14. Lamont is 3 years old and has amazed his parents with his ever-increasing vocabulary. Lamont is in the _____ period of development.

(p. 6)

- A. Early childhood
- B. Middle childhood
- C. Infancy
- D. Toddler

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #14
Level: Factual*

15. The outward manifestation of psychosocial abilities becomes readily apparent during

(p. 6)

- A. Infancy
- B. Early childhood
- C. Middle childhood
- D. Adolescence

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #15
Level: Factual*

16. During _____, school becomes a major force in development.

(p. 6)

- A. Preschool age
- B. Early childhood
- C. Adolescence
- D. Middle childhood

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #16
Level: Conceptual*

17. During _____, the main focus is the search for identity, often complicated by the changes brought on by puberty.

(p. 6)

- A. Adolescence
- B. Middle childhood
- C. Early adulthood
- D. Late childhood

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #17
Level: Conceptual*

18. Karola is distressed by changes in body hair and apparent weight gain, which has necessitated shopping in the women's section rather than the junior department. She feels like she hardly knows who she is anymore. Karola is likely in the period of development known as

(p. 6)

- A. Middle childhood
- B. Late childhood
- C. Adolescence**
- D. Early adulthood

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #18
Level: Applied*

19. According to your text, adolescence begins _____ and ends _____.

(p. 6)

- A. At age 12; at age 18
- B. With the onset of puberty; with events such as the right to vote**
- C. When one completes elementary school; when one completes high school
- D. With the onset of puberty; with completion of physical growth

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #19
Level: Conceptual*

20. Marriage and children are the central concerns of the _____ period of development.

(p. 6)

- A. Adolescent
- B. Early adult**
- C. Middle adult
- D. Late adolescent

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #20
Level: Conceptual*

21. The peak period for leadership and an increase in community involvement is

(p. 6)

- A. Middle adulthood**
- B. Late adulthood
- C. Early adulthood
- D. Adolescence

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #21
Level: Conceptual*

22. Although declining health may be a concern, increased wisdom is considered a benefit of

(p. 6)

- A. Middle adulthood
- B. Late middle adulthood
- C. Later adulthood**
- D. The "old old"

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #22
Level: Conceptual*

23. What determines the interpretation of childhood?

(p. 7)

- A. The prevailing view of children at any particular time**
- B. The way children behave at any particular time
- C. The intelligence of children at any particular time
- D. None of these

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #23
Level: Factual*

24. How are children viewed today?

(p. 8)

- A. As miniature adults
- B. As unworthy of scientific study
- C. As the product of their parent's genes
- D. As the product of genetic, biological, behavioral and contextual forces that are constantly interacting**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #24
Level: Factual*

25. Petersen (1988) said that adolescence begins in _____ and ends in _____.

(p. 9)

- A. Culture; puberty
- B. Biology; culture**
- C. Storm; stress
- D. Uncertainty; biology

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #25
Level: Factual*

26. Who said that adolescence is a time of storm and stress?

(p. 9)

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. John Locke
- C. G. Stanley Hall**
- D. Charles Darwin

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #26
Level: Factual*

27. Which of the following is not one of the modern challenges facing young adults that Lerner and Galambos (1998) identify?

(p. 9)

- A. Sexual behavior
- B. School underachievement, failure and dropout
- C. Delinquency, crime and violence**
- D. Friction between the generations

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #27
Level: Factual*

28. Which of the following statements best suits the concept of adulthood?

(p. 10)

- A. Adulthood is the beginning of inevitable decline
- B. Adulthood is just as important as childhood in understanding the lifespan**
- C. Adulthood is a time of stability as exemplified by the saying "You can't teach an old dog new tricks"
- D. Development is complete at the end of adolescence

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #28
Level: Factual*

29. Gary is a 60-year-old man who runs marathons competitively. What is most likely true about his cognitive abilities now compared to when he was 20 years old?

(p. 12)

- A. He probably has significantly poorer cognitive performance now
- B. It is impossible to tell from the information given
- C. He probably has only slightly poorer cognitive performance now**
- D. He probably has significantly better cognitive performance now

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #29
Level: Applied*

30. Are people in later adulthood less intelligent than younger people?
(p. 12)
- A. Yes, they tend to be significantly less intelligent
 - B. No, they tend to be significantly more intelligent
 - C. On intelligence tests they score as less intelligent, but we are probably underestimating their abilities**
 - D. There is no data available to answer this question

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #30
Level: Conceptual*

31. Which of the following was NOT found to be related to intelligence scores in the Seattle Longitudinal Study of Adult Intelligence?
(p. 12)
- A. Stability of marriage
 - B. Level of income
 - C. Level of education
 - D. Personality type**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #31
Level: Factual*

32. Cognitive declines in adulthood are associated with
(p. 12)
- A. Test anxiety in familiar settings
 - B. An increasing speed of response
 - C. Poor physical health**
 - D. Increases in verbal speed

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #32
Level: Factual*

33. What is meant by "biopsychosocial interactions" on development?
(p. 13)
- A. The interplay of genetics and biology determines our developmental outcomes
 - B. Genetic, biological, environmental and social forces all impact development**
 - C. Development is a process of both gain and loss
 - D. Many forces impact development, except for genetics

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #33
Level: Factual*

34. Development progresses through the interaction of biological, environmental and psychological forces according to the idea of
(p. 13)
- A. Biopsychosocial interactions**
 - B. Proximal process interactions
 - C. Cultural interactions
 - D. Intermediate interactions

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #34
Level: Factual*

35. _____ refers to the customs, values and traditions inherent in one's environment.
(p. 13)
- A. Culture**
 - B. Biopsychosocial interactions
 - C. Development
 - D. None of these

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #35
Level: Factual*

36. The customs, values and traditions of one's environment make up one's
(p. 13)

- A. Context
- B. Culture**
- C. Developmental path
- D. Ethnicity

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #36
Level: Factual*

37. The Japanese place great value on formal education and this value are passed on from generation to generation. This is an example of
(p. 13)

- A. Race
- B. Ethnicity
- C. Culture**
- D. Nationalism

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #37
Level: Conceptual*

38. According to your text, biology plus environment equals development within the confines of a particular
(p. 13)

- A. Task
- B. Role
- C. Identity
- D. Culture**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #38
Level: Factual*

39. The levels at which one understands another person's culture are
(p. 14)

- A. Superficial
- B. Intermediate
- C. Significant
- D. All of these**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #39
Level: Factual*

40. Which level of cultural understanding refers to the understanding and appreciation of the values, beliefs and norms that structure a person's worldview?
(p. 14)

- A. Superficial
- B. Intermediate
- C. Significant**
- D. Intensive

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #40
Level: Factual*

41. At which level of cultural understanding does one know the facts that make up another person's cultural history?
(p. 14)

- A. Superficial
- B. Intermediate**
- C. Significant
- D. Intensive

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #41
Level: Factual*

42. At which level does one understand the central behaviors at the core of a person's social life?
(p. 14)

- A. Superficial
- B. Intermediate**
- C. Significant
- D. Intensive

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #42
Level: Factual*

43. Ruzha has been living in the United States for over a year now. She rarely thinks of herself as Bulgarian now and is so firmly embedded in the culture that she dreams in English. Ruzha may be said to understand the American culture at a(n) _____ level.
(p. 14)

- A. Significant**
- B. Intermediate
- C. Superficial
- D. Internal

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #43
Level: Applied*

44. According to a study by Kim (1990), Hawaiian children tend to perform best in an academic setting if
(p. 14)

- A. They work alone
- B. They are allowed to work at their own pace
- C. They are pushed by the instructor
- D. They are allowed to work in groups**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #44
Level: Factual*

45. The overall importance of the Kim (1990) study on Hawaiian children was to understand
(p. 14)

- A. How at-risk individuals compensate
- B. The influence of genetics on withstanding foreign diseases
- C. The importance of cultural differences in forming principles of development**
- D. How competitive learning styles enhance classroom performance

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #45
Level: Factual*

46. _____ is an increase in novelty and complexity of organization over time.
(p. 15)

- A. Continuity
- B. Epigenesis**
- C. Culture
- D. Aging

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #46
Level: Factual*

47. Who was a leading proponent of the epigenetic view of development?
(p. 15)

- A. Gilbert Gottlieb**
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. G. Stanley Hall
- D. Charles Darwin

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #47
Level: Factual*

48. Peer influences on a child's participation in the classroom reflect which element of the biopsychosocial model of development?
(p. 15)

- A. Biological
- B. Social**
- C. Physical
- D. Psychological

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #48
Level: Applied*

49. Which element of the biopsychosocial model includes all aspects of cognitive development and personality?
(p. 15)

- A. Social
- B. Physical
- C. Biological
- D. Psychological**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #49
Level: Factual*

50. The way children learn to process information and retain that information in their memory is an example of what element of the biopsychosocial model?
(p. 15)

- A. Biological
- B. Social
- C. Physical
- D. Psychological**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #50
Level: Conceptual*

51. Professor Heidake believes that development unfolds in a series of measured and deliberate changes. His view suggests that development is a(n) _____ process.
(p. 16)

- A. Discontinuous
- B. Continuous**
- C. Unpredictable
- D. Epigenetic

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #51
Level: Conceptual*

52. A psychologist wants to know if the expansion of intellectual ability is the result of a slow, but steady process or the result of distinct, cognitive stages. She is concerned with which lifespan issue?
(p. 16)

- A. Culture and development
- B. Gender and development
- C. Continuity versus discontinuity**
- D. Nature versus nurture

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #52
Level: Applied*

53. The appearance of behaviors that are seemingly unrelated to any previous aspect of development would be considered
(p. 16)

- A. Discontinuous**
- B. Continuous
- C. Cultural
- D. Static

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #53
Level: Factual*

54. After her skiing accident, Rachael became less outgoing and more thoughtful and reserved. This alteration in her demeanor is an example of

(p. 16)

- A. Genetic-based change
- B. Continuous change
- C. Discontinuous change**
- D. Correlational change

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #54
Level: Applied*

55. Which of the following represents the prevailing attitude among developmental psychologists pertaining to the continuity versus discontinuity of development issue?

(p. 17)

- A. Most psychologists agree that development is a process combining both continuous and discontinuous change**
- B. Most psychologists adhere to the notion that development is largely discontinuous
- C. Most psychologists adhere to the notion that development is largely continuous
- D. A majority feel that continuity is not a relevant issue, because development is genetically preprogrammed

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #55
Level: Factual*

56. According to developmental psychologist Michael Lewis, the developmental changes we experience are directly related to

(p. 17)

- A. A stable process that is genetically controlled
- B. The random and unpredictable conditions in our lives**
- C. Natural processes unfolding
- D. Slow and continuous stages that is universal

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #56
Level: Factual*

57. As emphasized by the text authors, the developmental paths that unfold for each individual are largely a product

(p. 17)

- A. Of their genetic makeup
- B. Of the interaction between genes and the environment**
- C. Of the influence of their environment
- D. Of random and unpredictable conditions

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #57
Level: Factual*

58. The _____ versus _____ issue revolves around the question of whether development is more a product of genetic or environmental influences.

(p. 17)

- A. Nature; nurture**
- B. Continuous; discontinuous
- C. Biological; psychological
- D. Storm; stress

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #58
Level: Factual*

59. According to Bjorklund is there a nature-nurture controversy for developmental psychologists?
(p. 17)

- A. Yes, the controversy rages on
- B. Bjorklund did not speak on the nature-nurture controversy
- C. No, because biological factors are inseparable from experiential factors
- D. He thought the controversy should end because clearly nature had won

Dacey - Chapter 01 #59
Level: Factual

60. With which data collection method(s) does the researcher gather information without conducting an experiment?
(p. 18)

- A. Descriptive studies
- B. Manipulative experiments
- C. Naturalistic experiments
- D. Manipulative and naturalistic experiments

Dacey - Chapter 01 #60
Level: Factual

61. Imagine that the following are found in various research references. Which of the following would likely be considered a dated research reference, regardless of year of publication?
(p. 18)

- A. Rates of autism are rising at never-before-seen rates
- B. Cones are tightly packed in the center of the retina, allowing for strong visual acuity
- C. Freud believed that much of our behavior is the result of unconscious urges
- D. None of these

Dacey - Chapter 01 #61
Level: Conceptual

62. Which of the following is NOT a type of descriptive study?
(p. 19)

- A. Self-report
- B. Case
- C. Observational
- D. Manipulative

Dacey - Chapter 01 #62
Level: Factual

63. A researcher interviews 5,000 people regarding their sexual attitudes and behaviors. What type of data collection method is she using?
(p. 19)

- A. Self-report study
- B. Case study
- C. Manipulative experiment
- D. Naturalistic experiment

Dacey - Chapter 01 #63
Level: Applied

64. A researcher conducts a detailed study of a 13-year-old boy who was a member of a gang and was murdered by a rival gang. The study was done by interviewing his relatives, friends and teachers. This is an example of what research method?
(p. 19)

- A. Case study
- B. Naturalistic experiment
- C. Observational study
- D. Self-report study

Dacey - Chapter 01 #64
Level: Applied

65. Mack and Hickler's (1982) study of Vivienne, the adolescent girl who committed suicide is an example of a

(p. 19)

- A. Self-report study
- B. Case study**
- C. Naturalistic experiment
- D. Manipulative experiment

Dacey - Chapter 01 #65
Level: Factual

66. Which of the following is NOT an example of a descriptive study?

(p. 19)

- A. Counting the number of times people stop to help someone in distress
- B. Questionnaire responses on political opinions
- C. Comparing the reactions of those whose homes were destroyed and those whose homes were not to study the effects of flood damage**
- D. A case study of a young woman diagnosed with anorexia nervosa

Dacey - Chapter 01 #66
Level: Applied

67. What is an advantage of descriptive studies?

(p. 19)

- A. Generating a great deal of data**
- B. Determining cause and effect
- C. Discovering cause and effect in real-life settings
- D. Determining stability of behaviors

Dacey - Chapter 01 #67
Level: Factual

68. The technique that provides a numerical evaluation of how great the degree of association is between two variables is known as

(p. 19)

- A. A descriptive study
- B. A manipulative experiment
- C. Naturalistic observation
- D. Correlation**

Dacey - Chapter 01 #68
Level: Factual

69. While descriptive studies are useful for generating large amounts of data, they are not useful for

(p. 19)

- A. Making predictions
- B. Making conclusions about relationships
- C. Inferring cause and effect relationships**
- D. Understanding developmental processes

Dacey - Chapter 01 #69
Level: Factual

70. Dr. Laurence conducted a case study of a young woman who died of alcohol abuse. What is a disadvantage of using this data collection method?

(p. 19)

- A. Causes and effects of the woman's alcohol abuse cannot be determined**
- B. It does not yield a great deal of data
- C. There may be inaccurate information about family history of alcohol abuse
- D. It is difficult to remain objective

Dacey - Chapter 01 #70
Level: Applied

71. The variable that the experimenter manipulates is called the
(p. 19)

- A. Outcome
- B. Treatment**
- C. Control group
- D. Experimental group

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #71
Level: Factual*

72. In Dacey's study of sixth and seventh graders from inner city middle schools (1996), what was the
(p. 19) TREATMENT?

- A. The traditional curriculum
- B. Students who dropped out of school
- C. Students who stayed in school
- D. A series of lessons in relaxation techniques**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #72
Level: Factual*

73. A teacher interested in studying the effect of peer tutoring on reading skills randomly selected two
(p. 19) similar groups of third graders from two remedial classrooms. One group was given a series of 20 peer tutor lessons, while a second group studied the traditional curriculum. At the end of the year, the teacher tested the reading skills of the two groups and found that those who had received peer tutoring scored significantly higher than did those who studied the traditional curriculum. What was the treatment in this study?

- A. Reading skills
- B. Third graders
- C. Traditional curriculum
- D. Peer tutor lessons**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #73
Level: Applied*

74. In a manipulative experiment, the CONTROL GROUP is the group that
(p. 19)

- A. Receives the treatment
- B. Receives no special treatment**
- C. Conducts the experiment
- D. Measures the results of the experiment

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #74
Level: Factual*

75. A researcher is interested in studying the effects of television violence on behavior in children, so he
(p. 19) randomly selects two groups of children with similar backgrounds. One group watched a series of violent television shows, while the other group watched a series of nonviolent television shows. Then, the behavior of the children in free playtime was observed and recorded for violent behavior. What is the TREATMENT in this study?

- A. The amount of violent behavior
- B. Watching violent television shows**
- C. Nonviolence
- D. The two groups of children

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #75
Level: Applied*

76. Suppose you are interested in the effect watching television has on creativity. You want to conduct a manipulative experiment, but you realize its disadvantages. You are concerned about all of the following problems, EXCEPT

(p. 20)

- A. Whether the results will be reliable
- B. Whether the treatment is similar to normal conditions
- C. Whether your subjects will see themselves as special because you picked them and thus react typically
- D.** Whether the causes and effects can be determined

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #76
Level: Conceptual*

77. Which of the following is a major advantage of manipulative experiments?

(p. 20)

- A. Prediction of one variable from another
- B. Collection of large amounts of data
- C. Detailed description of behaviors
- D.** Determination of cause and effect relationships

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #77
Level: Conceptual*

78. A disadvantage of manipulative experiments includes

(p. 20)

- A. Concerns about reliability
- B. Generalization to normal conditions
- C. Effects of participants' expectations
- D.** All of these

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #78
Level: Conceptual*

79. Which data collection technique offers the opportunity of discovering causes and effects in real-life settings?

(p. 20)

- A. Case studies
- B. Observational studies
- C. Manipulative experiments
- D.** Naturalistic experiments

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #79
Level: Conceptual*

80. The study of the effects of the Northeast blizzard of 1978 by Nutall and others (1980) is an example of a(n)

(p. 20)

- A. Case study
- B. Observational study
- C. Descriptive study
- D.** Naturalistic experiment

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #80
Level: Factual*

81. Which of the following is an example of a naturalistic experiment?
(p. 20)
- A. Studying the effects of coffee by having students use coffee for two weeks and then go without it for two weeks
 - B. Studying the effects of music on academics by having students take a test in silence and then repeating the test while listening to music
 - C. Studying the effects of an earthquake by comparing the grieving of persons who lost their homes with those who did not**
 - D. Studying the effects of temperature on buying habits by altering the temperature in a store and tracking purchasing habits
- Dacey - Chapter 01 #81
Level: Conceptual*
82. With what data collection method does "nature" perform the experiment and the experimenter act as the recorder of the results?
(p. 20)
- A. Descriptive study
 - B. Naturalistic observation**
 - C. Observational study
 - D. Case study
- Dacey - Chapter 01 #82
Level: Factual*
83. After flooding had damaged many homes in the Midwest, many families were displaced and stayed in shelters. An educational researcher studied the effect of the flood on student learning by comparing students whose homes had been destroyed with those students whose homes were intact. What data collection method did he use?
(p. 20)
- A. Descriptive study
 - B. Naturalistic experiment**
 - C. Observational study
 - D. Case study
- Dacey - Chapter 01 #83
Level: Applied*
84. Of all the manipulative design types presented in the text, which is considered the least valuable?
(p. 20)
- A. Naturalistic
 - B. One-time, one-group**
 - C. Longitudinal
 - D. Cross-sectional
- Dacey - Chapter 01 #84
Level: Conceptual*
85. What type of design should be used to understand stability and change?
(p. 20)
- A. One-time, one-group study
 - B. Longitudinal study**
 - C. Cross-sectional study
 - D. Descriptive study
- Dacey - Chapter 01 #85
Level: Conceptual*

86. If a researcher wants to investigate the stability of intelligence, what type of design should he or she use?
(p. 20)
- A. Cross-sectional study
 - B. Longitudinal study**
 - C. One-time, one-group study
 - D. Descriptive study

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #86
Level: Applied*

87. Werner and Smith's (1992) study on the long-term effects of birth problems is an example of a
(p. 20)
- A. Longitudinal study**
 - B. One-time, one-group study
 - C. Cross-sectional study
 - D. Sequential study

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #87
Level: Conceptual*

88. Hannah and Elizabeth are 18-year-old twins. Every year since they were born, they have participated in a research project. A researcher contacts them annually and they complete a battery of psychological tests. They are participating in a
(p. 20)
- A. One-time, one-group study
 - B. Longitudinal study**
 - C. Cross-sectional study
 - D. Descriptive study

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #88
Level: Applied*

89. If a researcher is interested in determining the stability of creativity, which of the following time variable designs would be the best choice?
(p. 20)
- A. Longitudinal study**
 - B. One-time, one-group study
 - C. Cross-sectional study
 - D. Descriptive study

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #89
Level: Applied*

90. Of the following, which is an advantage of using longitudinal methods of investigation?
(p. 20)
- A. It allows for discovering long-term habits of people as they occur in the context of time**
 - B. It is relatively inexpensive
 - C. Subject availability is generally consistent
 - D. Changes in the environment do not usually affect results

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #90
Level: Conceptual*

91. A disadvantage of using longitudinal methods of investigation is
(p. 20)
- A. It is expensive
 - B. Subjects tend to drop out over the years
 - C. Influential environmental changes may occur outside the time frame of the study
 - D. All of these**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #91
Level: Conceptual*

92. (p. 21) A researcher wants to know how sibling relations change during adolescence. She administers questionnaires to groups of 13-, 14-, 15- and 16-year-olds and checks on the differences of the average scores of the five groups. What time variable design has she just used?
- A. Sequential
 - B. Longitudinal
 - C. Cross-sectional**
 - D. One-time, one-group

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #92
Level: Applied*

93. (p. 21) What is a disadvantage of using the cross-sectional design?
- A. Expense
 - B. Subject variability
 - C. Changes in the environment
 - D. Differences in age cohorts**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #93
Level: Conceptual*

94. (p. 21) Age cohort refers to
- A. Individuals with the same mental age
 - B. Individuals with the same physical maturation level, but different ages
 - C. Individuals with the same physical maturation level and age
 - D. Groups of people born at about the same time**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #94
Level: Factual*

95. (p. 21) A researcher conducts a cross-sectional study in order to investigate how body image changes during adolescence. She administers body image questionnaires to groups of 10-, 12-, 14-, 16- and 18-year-olds and checks on the differences of the average scores of the five groups. What concerns do you have about her results?
- A. Differences may be found due to differences in age cohort, rather than maturation**
 - B. Changes in the environment can distort the results
 - C. Changes in the secular trend can distort the results
 - D. There is no control group

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #95
Level: Applied*

96. (p. 21) A time variable design that combines features of both the longitudinal and cross-sectional designs is called the
- A. One-time, one-group approach
 - B. Cross-longitudinal approach
 - C. Longitudinal-sectional approach
 - D. Sequential approach**

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #96
Level: Factual*

97. A _____ study involves tracking changes across several groups at different points in their lives.
(p. 21)

- A. Sequential
- B. Longitudinal
- C. Cross-sectional
- D. Survey

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #97
Level: Factual*

98. Although complicated and expensive, the _____ design has been determined to be the most capable of determining important factors in development.
(p. 21)

- A. Sequential
- B. Longitudinal
- C. Cross-sectional
- D. Survey

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #98
Level: Conceptual*

99. Which section of the research article states the purpose of the article?
(p. 22)

- A. Introduction
- B. Methods
- C. Results
- D. Discussion

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #99
Level: Factual*

100. Which of the following is NOT contained in the methods section of the research article?
(p. 22)

- A. Subjects
- B. Purpose of the article
- C. Summary of steps taken to carry out the study
- D. Description of tests used

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #100
Level: Conceptual*

101. If you are reading a research article and want to read about pertinent research that has already been done on the topic, in which section of the article would you find this literature review?
(p. 22)

- A. Introduction
- B. Methods section
- C. Results section
- D. Discussion

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #101
Level: Factual*

102. A psychologist who wants to replicate a study would find a summary of the steps taken to carry out the study in which section of the research article?
(p. 22)

- A. Methods
- B. Introduction
- C. Results
- D. Discussion

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #102
Level: Applied*

103. Purpose and prediction are to the _____, as procedures are to the _____.

(p. 22)

- A. Introduction; discussion
- B. Discussion; methods
- C. Introduction; methods**
- D. Methods; introduction

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #103
Level: Factual*

104. In a research article, what section contains statistics that help you interpret data?

(p. 22)

- A. Introduction
- B. Methods section
- C. Results section**
- D. Discussion

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #104
Level: Factual*

105. Tabled data and statistical analyses are most likely to be found in the _____ section of a research paper.

(p. 22)

- A. Introduction
- B. Methods
- C. Results**
- D. Discussion

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #105
Level: Factual*

106. The importance of research findings and their significance would be reported in the _____ section of a research paper.

(p. 22)

- A. Methods
- B. Discussion**
- C. Results
- D. Introduction

*Dacey - Chapter 01 #106
Level: Factual*

ch1 Summary

<i>Category</i>	<i># of Questions</i>
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