Quiz One

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. Psychologists study the development of individuals across several domains. Which of the following is not one of the domains studied?
   a. Physical
   b. Cognitive
   c. Socioemotional
   d. Psychodynamic

____ 2. Bratislav is fascinated by his daughter’s excitement and determination to learn new things. Thus, he is concerned with her development in which domain?
   a. Physical
   b. Sociocultural
   c. Cognitive
   d. Socioemotional

____ 3. When developmental psychologists begin to study a new phenomenon, their first goal is to ________ that phenomenon.
   a. describe
   b. explain the cause of
   c. intervene in the development of
   d. experiment on

____ 4. Which of the following would be considered a developmental change?
   a. Your teenage son decides to become a vegetarian.
   b. Your daughter perfects her fastball in pitching practice.
   c. Your 35-year-old cousin gains 15 pounds on a cruise.
   d. Your niece’s ability to use logical reasoning changes between 1st and 8th grades.

____ 5. Developmental psychologists have found that
   a. development across the domains moves from fairly complex forms to simpler forms.
   b. development across the domains moves from fairly simple forms to more complex forms.
   c. the full set of complex emotions is present in children from birth.
   d. although cognition develops from simple forms to complex ones, socioemotional forms of understanding are relatively stable and enduring.

____ 6. Which of the following is not one of the defining characteristics of development?
   a. It helps an individual adapt to the environment.
   b. It proceeds from relatively simple forms to forms of greater complexity.
   c. It is entirely dependent on genetics.
   d. It is relatively enduring.

____ 7. In Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalytic theory of personality development, the function of the ego is to
   a. inflate a person’s sense of self-importance.
   b. balance the needs of the id and the superego.
   c. understand and apply strict rules of appropriate behavior.
   d. seek out pleasure while avoiding pain.

____ 8. Erik Erikson believed that development was driven primarily by
   a. genetics.
   b. the environment in which a child was raised.
   c. the resolution of psychosexual crises.
   d. the resolution of psychosocial crises.

____ 9. Classical conditioning is based on the idea of learning by
   a. association.
   b. imitation.
   c. insight.
   d. cognition.

____ 10. Operant conditioning theory tells us that a behavior that is not reinforced will be
   a. repeated.
   b. changed into a new behavior.
b. extinguished. d. the basis for mental illness.

11. According to Bandura’s social learning theory, people learn through
   a. shaping.
   b. imitation.
   c. expansion of their zones of proximal development.
   d. development of cognitive structures.

12. The correct order of Piaget’s stages of development is
   a. preoperations, sensorimotor, formal operations, concrete operations.
   b. preoperations, concrete operations, formal operations, sensorimotor.
   c. sensorimotor, preoperations, formal operations, concrete operations.
   d. sensorimotor, preoperations, concrete operations, formal operations.

13. Children in Piaget’s concrete operational stage of cognitive development
   a. are just beginning to develop their language abilities.
   b. can use hypothetical reasoning and abstract reasoning quite well.
   c. can think logically, but only about real objects.
   d. are learning to understand the basic manipulation of objects.

14. Accommodation is to __________ as assimilation is to __________.
   a. fitting in; fitting in
   b. changing; changing
   c. fitting in; changing
   d. changing; fitting in

15. Which perspective stresses that development must be seen as adaptation to specific cultural demands?
   a. Psychoanalytic
   b. Behavioral
   c. Ecological
   d. Sociocultural

16. The evolutionary perspective looks at developmental changes through the lens of
   a. their adaptive value.
   b. cognitive restructuring.
   c. the unconscious.
   d. learning.

17. If you use the scientific method to investigate psychological phenomena, your first step should be to
   a. develop a hypothesis.
   b. conduct a study.
   c. make up an appropriate test.
   d. formulate a question.

18. Kesia studies how children and their parents interact. She has a parent and child come to her laboratory for a "play session" and watches them from behind a one-way mirror so that they can’t see her. The research method she’s chosen is
   a. representational observation.
   b. naturalistic observation.
   c. participant observation.
   d. structured observation.

19. Interviews and questionnaires are types of
   a. experiments.
   b. tests.
   c. self-reports.
   d. observations.

20. Kurt is an automobile mechanic. Whenever a client asks him to fix their car, he always makes the problem worse. We might say that Kurt is what type of mechanic?
   a. A valid one
   b. A valid and reliable one
   c. A reliable one
   d. Neither valid nor reliable

21. What is the major advantage of using a correlational research design?
   a. It helps pinpoint causality.
   b. It allows improvisation in the data collection method.
   c. It permits an intensive study of specific individuals.
   d. It allows us to discover relationships between specific variables.

22. The major advantage of the experimental method is that it
   a. is a fast, inexpensive way to gather a lot of data.
   b. quickly detects relationships between variables.
   c. helps researchers determine cause-and-effect relationships.
23. When a researcher conducts an experiment, she manipulates which variable?

24. A research project that follows the same group of participants for many years uses which research design?
   a. Cross-sectional  b. Longitudinal  c. Latitudinal  d. Cross-sequential

25. A study that follows people in different age groups over a relatively limited period of time is called a(n) ________ study.
   a. longitudinal  b. cross-sectional  c. accelerated longitudinal  d. accelerated cross-sectional
Quiz One
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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