

PSY 130
Review Test #2
Chapter 2

1. Pauline is in her fourth stage of development according to the developmental stage theory that Erikson put forth. Under normal conditions, if Pauline lives into old age, in how many stages will she ultimately participate?
 - A. 3
 - B. 5
 - C. 8
 - D. 12
2. Which of the following is a shortcoming of the laboratory experimental approach to understanding human development?
 - A. It is often difficult to randomly assign subjects to different treatment conditions.
 - B. Experiments rarely inform us about cause-and-effect relationships.
 - C. This technique does not work well for the study of aggression.
 - D. The results may not be applicable outside the experimental situation.
3. Dr. Willard is studying the way in which infant siblings interact with one another in the home. According to the ecological approach, Dr. Willard is studying the children in their
 - A. microsystem.
 - B. mesosystem.
 - C. exosystem.
 - D. macrosystem.
4. One of the most reliable sampling methods is the use of _____, which increases the likelihood that the sample is representative of the population.
 - A. representative selection
 - B. random assignment
 - C. random selection
 - D. random sample
5. An open-ended interview is
 - A. most often used in quantitative research.
 - B. less flexible than a structured interview.
 - C. limited, because it does not allow for follow-up questions.
 - D. flexible so that the interviewer can vary the topics and order of questions.
6. Cohort differences are a problem for which kind of studies?
 - A. time-sampling
 - B. cross-sectional
 - C. cross-sequential
 - D. longitudinal
7. A therapeutic approach aimed at giving patients insight into their unconscious conflicts is called
 - A. repression analysis.
 - B. psychoanalysis.
 - C. psychosexual analysis.
 - D. psychoconsciousness.

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8. When a child first sucks on a sippy cup the same way the child sucked from a bottle the child is trying to learn to drink from the cup using the process of
- A. assimilation.
 - B. modification.
 - C. acculturation.
 - D. adaptation.
9. In Guidepost 5, the resolution of ethical problems in research is discussed. Which of the following is an ethical principle?
- A. beneficence
 - B. justice
 - C. respect
 - D. all of these
10. _____ develops as children gradually establish guidelines for judging their own actions and select models who exemplify these guidelines.
- A. Social cognitive theory
 - B. Applied behavioral analysis
 - C. Social learning theory
 - D. Self-efficacy
11. Which type of study is time-consuming, expensive, and has problems associated with attrition?
- A. longitudinal
 - B. cross-sectional
 - C. interview
 - D. clinical
12. Psychologist, Lev Vygotsky, saw cognitive growth as a collaborative process in which children learn through social
- A. cognition.
 - B. status.
 - C. learning.
 - D. interaction.
13. Christa, a rather demonstrative 7 year old, hits her brother for laughing at her, and feels guilty about it afterward. According to Freud, Christ's guilt feelings reflect the operation of the
- A. id.
 - B. ego.
 - C. superego.
 - D. defense mechanism.
14. Dr. Gearhart is hopeful that her research results will be verified by others through replication. If she wishes her work to be replicated most accurately, what research technique should she use?
- A. natural experiment
 - B. interview
 - C. case study
 - D. cross-sectional naturalistic observation

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15. Which perspective emphasizes the relationship between an individual's behavior and the environment?
- A. cognitive
 - B. ethological
 - C. contextual
 - D. psychoanalytic
16. According to the _____ perspective, people's actions are reactions to aspects of their environment that they find pleasing, painful, or threatening.
- A. organismic
 - B. behavioristic
 - C. psychoanalytic
 - D. humanistic
17. Which of the following is NOT a criticism of Piaget's theory of development?
- A. It pays little attention to emotional development.
 - B. It pays little attention to the influence of education on intellectual development.
 - C. It overestimates the cognitive abilities of young children.
 - D. It does not say much about individual differences in ability.
18. Since children change the world and the world influences a child's development, this suggests that development is
- A. unidirectional.
 - B. multidirectional.
 - C. bidirectional.
 - D. unrelated.
19. Research hypotheses have their origin in _____, which reflect(s) the theoretical orientation of the researcher.
- A. speculation
 - B. theories
 - C. data
 - D. experience
20. As an anthropologist, Margaret Mead's studies underlined several points about the study of human development. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. The study of people is abstract.
 - B. Cross-cultural perspectives interfere with the "universality" of behavior.
 - C. Theory and research are two sides of the same coin.
 - D. Impartial investigation by empirical researchers does not influence the interpretation of data.
21. An example of Erikson's stage of initiative versus guilt would be
- A. an infant learning that she can depend on being fed.
 - B. a 3-year-old trying to fill a cup with water and cheerfully wiping up the water when it spills.
 - C. a 10-year-old learning to read fluently.
 - D. a teenager conforming to peer pressure.

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22. An example of negative reinforcement is
- A. saying no.
 - B. spanking.
 - C. cutting off a child's allowance.
 - D. shutting off a loud, unpleasant sound.
23. Which of the following researchers worked with "Little Albert" in one of the earliest and most famous examples of classical conditioning in human development?
- A. John B. Watson
 - B. Ivan Pavlov
 - C. B. F. Skinner
 - D. Edward Thorndike
24. Piaget's term for the process of taking information and incorporating it into EXISTING ways of thinking is
- A. schematization.
 - B. shaping.
 - C. accommodation.
 - D. assimilation.
25. It is important for parents and teachers to understand how children think so they can more effectively _____ them.
- A. discipline
 - B. teach
 - C. organize
 - D. manage
26. Which of the following is NOT one of the cognitive stages through which a child progresses as theorized by Jean Piaget?
- A. locomotion
 - B. sensorimotor
 - C. preoperational
 - D. concrete operations
27. _____ is the researcher best known for his theory of cognitive development.
- A. Abraham Maslow
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. Erik Erikson
 - D. Jean Piaget
28. According to the _____ perspective, development can be understood only when individual behavior is observed in interaction with the environment.
- A. environmental
 - B. contextual
 - C. interactive
 - D. behavioral

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29. When conducting research, scientists will typically measure a _____ and generalize the results to a _____.
- A. cohort; sample
 - B. nonnormative group; normative group
 - C. population; sample
 - D. sample; population
30. The principles of social learning theory were developed by
- A. B. F. Skinner.
 - B. Carl Rogers.
 - C. John B. Watson.
 - D. Albert Bandura.
31. A good theory suggests _____ to be tested by research.
- A. data
 - B. hypotheses
 - C. findings
 - D. conclusions
32. According to the American Psychological Association, participants in psychological research have all of the following rights EXCEPT the right to
- A. privacy and confidentiality
 - B. informed consent
 - C. financial remuneration
 - D. self-esteem
33. The quantitative changes of sitting up, crawling, and walking, which are predicted by earlier behaviors, support which theory?
- A. mechanistic
 - B. developmental
 - C. qualitative
 - D. organistic
34. Which of the following is NOT one of the interrelated principles developed by Piaget to explain the gradual development of a child's mental processes?
- A. organization
 - B. adaptation
 - C. equilibration
 - D. cognition
35. The stage of psychosexual development that occurs during middle childhood and is characterized by relative calm is called the _____ stage.
- A. oral
 - B. childhood
 - C. latency
 - D. anal

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36. Professor Bingham measures the cognitive skills of 100 30-year-olds and compares them with 100 50-year-olds. This is an example of which method?
- A. cross-sectional
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. cross-sequential
 - D. clinical
37. Stacy believes that most of her acting out lately has been caused by unconscious forces within her that motivate her behavior. Stacy's perspective is called
- A. humanistic.
 - B. ethological.
 - C. psychoanalytic.
 - D. learning.
38. Edwin is learning to ride his bike. Each time that he rides onto the gravel driveway, he loses control of the bike and falls. Eventually Edwin will no longer ride in the driveway. This example represents the learning process of
- A. negative reinforcement.
 - B. intermittent reinforcement.
 - C. punishment.
 - D. conditioning.
39. In the 1950s, the British psychologist, _____, extended ethological principles to the study of human development, focusing attention on the mother-infant bond and the bonding process that produces attachment.
- A. Mary Ainsworth
 - B. John Bowlby
 - C. Konrad Lorenz
 - D. Niko Tinbergen
40. The chief advantage of experimental methods is that they are
- A. more flexible than other methods.
 - B. more generalized than other methods.
 - C. more descriptive of real-life events.
 - D. better able to determine cause and effect.

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1. (p. 33) C
2. (p. 51) D
3. (p. 41) A
4. (p. 44) C
5. (p. 45) D
6. (p. 53) B
7. (p. 32) B
8. (p. 38) A
9. (p. 55) D
10. (p. 36) A
11. (p. 53) A
12. (p. 38) D
13. (p. 32) C
14. (p. 52) A
15. (p. 40) C
16. (p. 34) B
17. (p. 38) C
18. (p. 31) C
19. (p. 43) B
20. (p. 28) C
21. (p. 33) B
22. (p. 35) D
23. (p. 35) A
24. (p. 37) D
25. (p. 38) B
26. (p. 37) A
27. (p. 37) D
28. (p. 40) B
29. (p. 44) D
30. (p. 36) D
31. (p. 29) B
32. (p. 55) C
33. (p. 30) A
34. (p. 37) D
35. (p. 33) C
36. (p. 53) A
37. (p. 32) C
38. (p. 35) C
39. (p. 40) B
40. (p. 50) D