|  |
| --- |
| *Indicate whether the statement is true or false.* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Today, developmental science studies mostly young children and adolescents.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. The influence of nurture begins at conception.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. Miguel worked in the fields and did not learn how to read or write until he entered school at age 13. It will take him longer to learn to read at age 13 than it would have when he was younger.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. The term *plasticity* refers to how a person's development is completely determined by the environment.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. Qualitative research is harder to replicate than quantitative research.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. The purpose of the scientific method is to conduct research that will only support researchers' hypotheses.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. The conclusions of a scientific study are based on whether the evidence supports or refutes the hypothesis.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. According to the dynamic-systems approach, human development is a static process.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. A research question becomes a proven theory when it is stated as a prediction that can be tested.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10. The term *cohort* refers to individuals born in the same geographical region and within the same social class.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. The difference-equals-deficit error may lead people to believe that their nation or culture is better than others.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12. The purpose of a survey is to allow a researcher to collect data quickly from a large population.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. Nature is more important than nurture in how a trait or behavior is expressed.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. Listening to classical music aids cognitive development in infants.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15. Intersectionality focuses attention on power differences between groups.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. Dr. Tucker wanted to learn how aggression changes across development. He designed a study in which he assessed aggression among 100 children who were 3 years old and then reassessed aggression among these individuals every three years until the participants were 21 years old. Dr. Tucker's research design was cross-sectional.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 17. The science of human development examines how, but not why, people change over time.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. Race and ethnicity are the same thing.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 19. Developmental researchers agree that nature is much more important than nurture in determining psychological outcomes such as intelligence and personality.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20. The main advantage of scientific observation as a research method is that it allows the scientist to determine cause and effect.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. Since starting school Sam had struggled with math. His teacher offered to help him with math after school. Now Sam does well on his math assignments. The example of Sam's teacher helping Sam with math to improve his math ability is an example of how nature can influence development.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 22. A positive correlation between how long parents stay when dropping off their children at day care and how long it takes their children to become engaged in the toys and their friends means that longer parental lingering is associated with longer delay in engagement by the children.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. Scientists believe that race is genetic.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24. Culture refers to a system of shared beliefs, conventions, norms, behaviors, and expectations.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 25. Friends Jill and Susan both experienced poverty as children. In addition, they were raised by single parents and went to a poor quality school. By the time they were in late adolescence, Jill had dropped out of school and had two children. Susan, in contrast, was academically ranked number one in her graduating class and had a full academic scholarship to Harvard. This example illustrates the concept of differential susceptibility.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. At first, cold parenting on behalf of fathers was blamed for a child developing autism.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 27. Within the context of Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, a person's immediate surroundings, such as family or peer group, are part of the macrosystems level.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 28. Most periods of development are critical periods.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29. One problem with the data from surveys is that participants may not tell the truth.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30. Cross-sequential research is a combination of a cross-sectional approach and a longitudinal approach.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. Continuous change occurs rapidly and dramatically.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 32. In longitudinal research, the same people are measured at multiple assessment points over a period of time.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 33. When two variables are not connected, the correlation between them is zero.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 34. Individuals in the same cohort are exposed to the same values, events, technologies, and culture of the era.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 35. Socioeconomic status is also called social class.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. Most research conducted on humans cannot begin without the approval of the Institutional Review Board.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37. A volunteer showed up to participate in Dr. Allen's research study. Dr. Allen failed to inform the volunteer that her participation was voluntary. Dr. Allen was being ethical in conducting the study, as sharing with the volunteer that research participation is voluntary is not part of informed consent.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 38. In an experiment, the group receiving the special treatment is referred to as the comparison group.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 39. If Dr. Hall conducts a study in the exact same way that Dr. Jeeves did but uses different participants, Dr. Hall is demonstrating replication.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| 40. Social capital comes from the family.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- |
| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. The idea that human development is an ongoing, ever-changing interaction between the body, mind, and every aspect of the environment is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | dynamic-systems approach |
|   | b.  | theory of evolution |
|   | c.  | concept of universality |
|   | d.  | domino effect |

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| 42. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ combines the results of many studies.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | experiment |
|   | b.  | survey |
|   | c.  | meta-analysis |
|   | d.  | correlation |

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| 43. To determine whether vitamin D consumption slows the progress of multiple sclerosis, a researcher would most likely use \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | an experiment |
|   | b.  | a survey |
|   | c.  | naturalistic observation |
|   | d.  | the case-study method |

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| 44. Which developmentalist was the first to emphasize the role of context on development?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Vygotsky |
|   | b.  | Piaget |
|   | c.  | Bronfenbrenner |
|   | d.  | Skinner |

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| 45. What is replication of a study?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the repetition of a study using different participants |
|   | b.  | the repetition of a study using the same participants |
|   | c.  | designing a new study based on information from a previous study |
|   | d.  | designing a new study using new ideas and information |

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| 46. In 2019, the federal poverty line for a family of three was roughly \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | $10,000 |
|   | b.  | $21,000 |
|   | c.  | $32,000 |
|   | d.  | $45,000 |

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| 47. Jack observed his coworker Jane crying when she was called into the boss's office. Jack thinks that crying at work is a sign of weakness that makes women unfit for employment in his industry. Jack is displaying \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | critical thinking |
|   | b.  | a social construction |
|   | c.  | work culture orientation |
|   | d.  | the difference-equals-deficit error |

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| 48. Which term is associated with Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | mastosystems |
|   | b.  | microsystems |
|   | c.  | extrasystems |
|   | d.  | intrasystems |

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| 49. All of the support you receive from your family is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | family capital |
|   | b.  | nurture |
|   | c.  | social capital |
|   | d.  | culture |

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| 50. Which type of research design combines the cross-sectional design with the longitudinal research design?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | cross-sequential |
|   | b.  | cross-sectional |
|   | c.  | meta-sequential |
|   | d.  | cross-longitudinal |

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| 51. All of the microorganisms within a person are called the \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | microbiome |
|   | b.  | mesosystem |
|   | c.  | macrosystem |
|   | d.  | microsystem |

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| 52. Dorothy was born during the Great Depression. Within the context of the ecological-systems approach, knowing this fact allows one to know about her \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | chronosystem |
|   | b.  | exosystem |
|   | c.  | microsystem |
|   | d.  | macrosystem |

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| 53. Which example clearly illustrates a sensitive period?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | a child being born blind |
|   | b.  | an egg being fertilized |
|   | c.  | a fetus developing fingers and toes |
|   | d.  | a child learning to speak a second language |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 54. In an experiment, the group of participants who receive the imposed treatment or special condition is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ group.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | independent |
|   | b.  | dependent |
|   | c.  | experimental |
|   | d.  | comparison |

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| 55. By the age of 1, most babies raised in English-speaking households have lost the ability to distinguish the sounds of the two Ts in the Hindi language. This loss of ability that accompanies increasing ability illustrates the concept that development is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | multidirectional |
|   | b.  | multicontextual |
|   | c.  | multicultural |
|   | d.  | multidisciplinary |

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| 56. The third step in the scientific method involves \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | posing a question |
|   | b.  | conducting research |
|   | c.  | sharing the results |
|   | d.  | developing a hypothesis |

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| 57. Which of the following is an example of naturalistic observation?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | A 1-year-old is brought to a laboratory and observed while playing. |
|   | b.  | A researcher goes to a 1-year-old's home and observes the baby at play. |
|   | c.  | A researcher divides a group of 1-year-olds into an experimental group and a control group. |
|   | d.  | The parents of 1-year-olds are interviewed about their baby's play patterns. |

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| 58. The term for all of the environmental influences that affect development after conception is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | proteins |
|   | b.  | nurture |
|   | c.  | nature |
|   | d.  | amino acids |

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| 59. What is a researcher's first step when designing a research study on children's language acquisition?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | recruit children and their parents as participants in the study |
|   | b.  | develop a hypothesis on the way language is acquired in children |
|   | c.  | pose a research question about language acquisition |
|   | d.  | draw conclusions on the way children acquire language |

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| 60. A negative correlation is when \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | both variables decrease |
|   | b.  | both variables increase |
|   | c.  | one variable increases while the other variable decreases |
|   | d.  | change in one variable is unrelated to change in the other variable |

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| 61. After posing a question, a researcher using the scientific method \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | draws conclusions |
|   | b.  | runs an experiment |
|   | c.  | selects a group of participants |
|   | d.  | develops a hypothesis |

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| 62. Dr. Kilbey is studying the impact of exosystems on human development. Which of these would she be most interested in examining?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | cultural values and economic processes |
|   | b.  | family and peer groups |
|   | c.  | medical centers and religious institutions |
|   | d.  | the development of the skeletal structure in children |

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| 63. Which factor is a problem with longitudinal research?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the aging of the participants |
|   | b.  | finding new participants for each time measurement |
|   | c.  | changing historical context |
|   | d.  | participants failing to change their behavior despite repeated tests |

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| 64. Which of the following is a benefit of using the survey method in research?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | It is the best way to gather completely accurate information. |
|   | b.  | It is simple to verify the accuracy of the responses. |
|   | c.  | The responses are very objective. |
|   | d.  | The results provide good information for understanding groups. |

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| 65. A hypothesis is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | experiment |
|   | b.  | prediction that can be tested |
|   | c.  | conclusion drawn from research |
|   | d.  | replication of a scientific study |

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| 66. Which statement about scientific observation is true?

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|   | a.  | It requires a large number of participants. |
|   | b.  | It requires specialized equipment such as video recorders. |
|   | c.  | It involves recording behavior systematically and objectively. |
|   | d.  | It must take place in a lab setting. |

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| 67. Between 1957 and 1961, many pregnant women took thalidomide to alleviate morning sickness; this drug disrupted a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ period of prenatal development.

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|   | a.  | sensitive |
|   | b.  | critical |
|   | c.  | early |
|   | d.  | late |

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| 68. What is plasticity?

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|   | a.  | a time in development when it is optimum to develop certain traits or abilities |
|   | b.  | the amount of flexibility a human possesses at birth |
|   | c.  | the idea that human traits may change or stay the same over time |
|   | d.  | the idea that human traits are mostly inborn |

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| 69. Dr. Carlson interviewed a group of respondents, who replied in narrative form. Dr. Carlson is collecting \_\_\_\_\_ data.

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|   | a.  | quantitative |
|   | b.  | correlational |
|   | c.  | cross-sequential |
|   | d.  | qualitative |

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| 70. A person's macrosystem includes \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | political processes |
|   | b.  | the peer group |
|   | c.  | school and church |
|   | d.  | their historical setting |

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| 71. Plasticity refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | fact that many academic fields contribute data to the science of development |
|   | b.  | universals and specifics of human development in many cultural settings |
|   | c.  | vast array of contexts in which development occurs |
|   | d.  | potential for human traits to be molded during development but also to remain durable |

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| 72. Empirical evidence can be based on which of the following?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | theories and speculation |
|   | b.  | observation, experience, or experiment |
|   | c.  | inferences rooted in personal biases |
|   | d.  | opinions generated by several groups of people |

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| 73. According to the text, race is \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | part of the microsystem |
|   | b.  | a social construction |
|   | c.  | defined by heritage |
|   | d.  | multidirectional |

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| 74. The people in which of the following groups can be defined as members of the same cohort?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | women who are pilots |
|   | b.  | men with learning disabilities |
|   | c.  | citizens of the United States |
|   | d.  | current middle school students |

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| 75. What is a dependent variable?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | It is the measured variable that may change depending on manipulation of an independent variable. |
|   | b.  | It is any unmeasured variable that is uncontrolled within the context of the experiment. |
|   | c.  | It is the variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher. |
|   | d.  | It is an external variable that cannot be controlled by the researcher. |

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| 76. An example of a dependent variable in an experiment might be \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | gender |
|   | b.  | blood type |
|   | c.  | eye color |
|   | d.  | level of depression |

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| 77. What is the only research method that can establish a cause-and-effect relationship?

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|   | a.  | a case study |
|   | b.  | a survey |
|   | c.  | an experiment |
|   | d.  | scientific observation |

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| 78. The ecological-systems approach was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Maslow |
|   | b.  | Baltes and Baltes |
|   | c.  | Bronfenbrenner |
|   | d.  | Skinner |

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| 79. The second step in the scientific method involves \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | posing a question |
|   | b.  | conducting research |
|   | c.  | developing a hypothesis |
|   | d.  | sharing the results |

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| 80. Which of these is an example of plasticity?

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|   | a.  | a man who consistently drives his car too fast |
|   | b.  | a teenager who spends a summer in Chile and learns to speak Spanish |
|   | c.  | a woman who leaves her job to stay home with her newborn |
|   | d.  | a person who is in a coma |

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| 81. The \_\_\_\_\_ domain includes development of emotions, temperament, and social skills.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | biosocial |
|   | b.  | cognitive |
|   | c.  | psychosocial |
|   | d.  | biopsychosocial |

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| 82. Professor Carlson wants to examine the relationship between parental use of corporal punishment and child outcomes. The research, to a certain extent, seems mixed and she plans to combine the results of many studies to come to an overall conclusion. Which research strategy would be best?

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|   | a.  | experiment |
|   | b.  | case study |
|   | c.  | meta-analysis |
|   | d.  | correlation |

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| 83. When change occurs rapidly and dramatically, it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | discontinuous |
|   | b.  | continuous |
|   | c.  | nature |
|   | d.  | nurture |

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| 84. Which of the following is one of the problems associated with survey research?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Data collection takes too long. |
|   | b.  | It costs more than other research methods. |
|   | c.  | Respondents may not tell the truth. |
|   | d.  | It is difficult to recruit participants. |

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| 85. A correlation does not indicate that one variable causes the other to occur; rather, it indicates that there is a \_\_\_\_\_ between the two variables.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | proof |
|   | b.  | validity |
|   | c.  | reliability |
|   | d.  | relationship |

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| 86. Because there is a boy who is a bully in Dr. Hirsh's 8-year-old son's class, he wonders whether boys might be more likely to be bullies than girls. The best way for Dr. Hirsh to answer this question would be to conduct \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | a case study |
|   | b.  | survey research |
|   | c.  | a cohort-sequential study |
|   | d.  | longitudinal research |

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| 87. The \_\_\_\_\_ domain includes all of the growth and change that occur in a person's body and the genetic, nutritional, and health factors that affect that growth and change.

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|   | a.  | biosocial |
|   | b.  | cognitive |
|   | c.  | psychosocial |
|   | d.  | biopsychosocial |

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| 88. All of the support that you receive from your friends at school, your neighborhood, and your religious institution is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | family capital |
|   | b.  | nurture |
|   | c.  | social capital |
|   | d.  | culture |

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| 89. Data that is reported in narrative form is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | qualitative |
|   | b.  | quantitative |
|   | c.  | numerical |
|   | d.  | categorical |

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| 90. Scientific observation allows for the \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | study of individuals' behaviors in a systematic and objective manner |
|   | b.  | determination of cause-and-effect relationships |
|   | c.  | precise control of the environment so that a cause-and-effect relationship can be assessed |
|   | d.  | systematic manipulation of variables |

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| 91. The impact of any good or bad experience depends on \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | nature |
|   | b.  | nurture |
|   | c.  | nature and nurture |
|   | d.  | neither nature nor nurture |

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| 92. The fourth step in the scientific method involves \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | posing a question |
|   | b.  | conducting research |
|   | c.  | developing a hypothesis |
|   | d.  | supporting or refuting a hypothesis |

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| 93. Which is an example of the influence of nature?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | having a mother who smoked during pregnancy |
|   | b.  | having the gene for epilepsy |
|   | c.  | eating a healthy diet |
|   | d.  | living in a loud neighborhood |

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| 94. In the science of human development, "nurture" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | universal traits |
|   | b.  | biological traits |
|   | c.  | environmental influences |
|   | d.  | unique traits |

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| 95. Susie, who is 5 years old, is the tallest person in her kindergarten class. When her teacher asked her how she got so tall, Susie said proudly, "My mom and dad are tall, and I eat good food!" Susie's statement reflects that she understands that human development comes from \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | heredity |
|   | b.  | the environment |
|   | c.  | learning |
|   | d.  | environment and heredity combined |

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| 96. Most developmental psychologists believe that development is the result of \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | nature and nurture acting separately |
|   | b.  | primarily nature |
|   | c.  | nature and nurture acting together |
|   | d.  | primarily nurture |

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| 97. Dr. Henderson is curious to know more about how children develop over time. To avoid relying on opinion or personal bias, Dr. Henderson should \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | use the scientific method to collect data and establish facts |
|   | b.  | have the children undergo psychoanalysis |
|   | c.  | talk with many children's parents |
|   | d.  | read Dr. Spock's book, *Baby and Child Care* |

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| 98. Dr. Seldor does a study in which she finds that alcohol consumption is correlated with an increased risk of diabetes. She publishes her results, and Dr. Al-Jaher reads the report about the study. Then Dr. Al-Jaher does the same study using different participants in another nation. Dr. Al-Jaher's work is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | scientific controversy |
|   | b.  | replication |
|   | c.  | empirical evidence |
|   | d.  | a hypothesis |

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| 99. If a researcher watches 1-week-old babies and records how many times they open and close their eyes while lying in their cribs, he is most likely using \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the case-study method |
|   | b.  | a controlled experiment |
|   | c.  | cross-sectional research |
|   | d.  | scientific observation |

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| 100. Genes alone do not determine development. Human traits can be molded, which has led to the understanding that many human characteristics are \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | plastic |
|   | b.  | epigenetic |
|   | c.  | static |
|   | d.  | diverse |

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| 101. What does the first step in the scientific method entail?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | posing a question |
|   | b.  | conducting research |
|   | c.  | supporting or refuting a hypothesis |
|   | d.  | developing a hypothesis |

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| 102. The more Hank eats, the less hungry he feels. The correlation between Hank's food intake and his hunger is \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | positive |
|   | b.  | negative |
|   | c.  | zero |
|   | d.  | causal |

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| 103. Even though Aaron eats well and exercises regularly, by age 70 he developed type 2 diabetes. Clement, on the other hand, eats fast food regularly and rarely exercises. At 70 years of age, his blood sugar levels remain in the normal range. What might account for the differences in their outcomes?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | differential susceptibility |
|   | b.  | cultural differences |
|   | c.  | sex differences |
|   | d.  | cohort differences |

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| 104. Within Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, he called the historical context that affects other systems the \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | ecosystem |
|   | b.  | chronosystem |
|   | c.  | mesosystem |
|   | d.  | macrosystem |

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| 105. Quantitative research relies on data that can be \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | collected exclusively with surveys |
|   | b.  | categorized, ranked, or numbered |
|   | c.  | reported in professional journals |
|   | d.  | analyzed in narrative form |

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| 106. Dr. Bloom wanted to learn whether ice cream preferences are different at different stages of development. For her study, she conducted a one-time assessment in which she asked a group of 5-year-olds, a group of 15-year-olds, and a group of 30-year-olds to identify their favorite ice cream. Dr. Bloom conducted a \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | case study |
|   | b.  | cross-sectional study |
|   | c.  | longitudinal study |
|   | d.  | cross-sequential study |

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| 107. In the science of human development, "nature" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the genes that people inherit |
|   | b.  | environmental influences |
|   | c.  | patterns of development |
|   | d.  | developmental differences |

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| 108. A zero correlation is when \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | one variable increases while the other decreases |
|   | b.  | both variables decrease |
|   | c.  | both variables increase |
|   | d.  | there is no connection between the variables |

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| 109. Bobby was not taught to read until he was an adolescent. When he did learn to read, it was much harder for him to learn, and it took him longer to learn to read than it would have during his early- to middle-childhood years. Bobby had a hard time learning to read because he did not learn to do so during the \_\_\_\_\_ period.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | critical |
|   | b.  | early |
|   | c.  | late |
|   | d.  | sensitive |

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| 110. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems approach, the \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the interactions among systems.

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

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| 111. About how often are data falsified in science?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | 1 in 100 reports |
|   | b.  | 1 in 1,000 reports |
|   | c.  | 1 in 2,000 reports |
|   | d.  | 1 in 5,000 reports |

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| 112. What is an independent variable?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | It is the measured variable that may change depending on manipulation of an independent variable. |
|   | b.  | It is any unmeasured variable that is uncontrolled within the context of the experiment. |
|   | c.  | It is the variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher. |
|   | d.  | It is an external variable that cannot be controlled by the researcher. |

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| 113. Some social scientists believe that focusing on \_\_\_\_\_ exaggerates minor differences between people.

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|   | a.  | skin color |
|   | b.  | diversity |
|   | c.  | genetic analysis |
|   | d.  | culture |

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| 114. Differential susceptibility means that certain people have genes that \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | make them more vulnerable to particular experiences |
|   | b.  | contribute similarly to a specific developmental outcome |
|   | c.  | do not impact development within the context of particular experiences |
|   | d.  | have an unknown impact on individuals |

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| 115. Participants in a research study must understand and agree to the research procedures and also be made aware of any potential risks associated with the research participation. This process is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | holding harmless |
|   | b.  | informed consent |
|   | c.  | release of liability |
|   | d.  | rite of research |

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| 116. High school classmates are part of the same \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | social construction |
|   | b.  | network |
|   | c.  | socioeconomic status |
|   | d.  | cohort |

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| 117. Dr. Towne believes that heredity is primarily responsible for personality traits. Dr. West believes that environmental influences are primarily responsible for personality traits. They are on different sides of the \_\_\_\_\_ debate.

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|   | a.  | nature versus nurture |
|   | b.  | intelligent design versus evolution |
|   | c.  | genes versus development |
|   | d.  | traits versus conditioning |

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| 118. Dwayne was born to a single mother living in Chicago. Within the context of the ecological-systems approach, knowing this fact allows one to know something about his \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | chronosystem |
|   | b.  | exosystem |
|   | c.  | microsystem |
|   | d.  | macrosystem |

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| 119. Dr. Kong conducts a study in which he finds that smoking is correlated with an increased risk of high blood pressure. He publishes his results, and Dr. Meco reads the report about the study. Then Dr. Meco does the same study using different participants in another city. Dr. Meco's work is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | scientific controversy |
|   | b.  | replication |
|   | c.  | ethics |
|   | d.  | observation |

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| 120. Which example clearly illustrates a critical period?

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|   | a.  | a child learning to walk |
|   | b.  | a child learning a second language before age 4 |
|   | c.  | a fetus developing fingers and toes between 28 and 54 days in utero |
|   | d.  | a child learning to ride a bike between 5 and 6 years of age |

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| 121. IRB stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | Institutional Review Board |
|   | b.  | International Research Board |
|   | c.  | Internal Review Board |
|   | d.  | Intelligence Research Board |

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| 122. Dr. Breslin would like to determine whether age affects reaction time, and he needs to find the answer quickly. Which research method would you recommend?

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|   | a.  | case study |
|   | b.  | cross-sectional study |
|   | c.  | longitudinal study |
|   | d.  | cross-sequential study |

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| 123. \_\_\_\_\_ begins with the idea that we each are pushed and pulled by our gender, religion, generation, nation, age, culture, and ethnicity.

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|   | a.  | Intersectionality |
|   | b.  | Meta-analysis |
|   | c.  | Social capital |
|   | d.  | Social construction |

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| 124. Professor Davidson conducted an experiment to determine whether 400 mg of a certain drug would help patients with schizophrenia. By designing and conducting this experiment, the researcher \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | drew conclusions |
|   | b.  | demonstrated proof |
|   | c.  | tested the hypothesis |
|   | d.  | confirmed the results |

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| 125. The \_\_\_\_\_ domain includes all of the mental processes that a person uses to obtain knowledge or to think about the environment.

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|   | a.  | biosocial |
|   | b.  | cognitive |
|   | c.  | psychosocial |
|   | d.  | biopsychosocial |

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| 126. Social capital comes from all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | neighborhoods |
|   | b.  | religious institutions |
|   | c.  | society |
|   | d.  | family |

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| 127. Bettie belongs to one cohort; Zahara belongs to another. The only required difference between these two women is \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | membership in community groups |
|   | b.  | socioeconomic status |
|   | c.  | age |
|   | d.  | ethnic or racial group |

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| 128. The fact that the study of development depends on theories, data, analysis, critical thinking, and sound methodology demonstrate the emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | science |
|   | b.  | a multidisciplinary approach |
|   | c.  | hypotheses |
|   | d.  | assumptions |

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| 129. When a researcher wants to determine the cause of a particular behavior, the appropriate research method to use is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | case study |
|   | b.  | scientific observation |
|   | c.  | experiment |
|   | d.  | survey |

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| 130. The final step in the five steps of the scientific method is to \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | test a hypothesis |
|   | b.  | pose a question |
|   | c.  | conduct research |
|   | d.  | report the results |

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| 131. Social scientists are convinced, based on genetic analysis, that race is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | biological difference |
|   | b.  | culture |
|   | c.  | social construction |
|   | d.  | ethnicity |

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| 132. Parents who spend a great deal of time and money trying to find the best school for their children believe in the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ as it relates to development.

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|   | a.  | nurture |
|   | b.  | replication |
|   | c.  | nature |
|   | d.  | classical conditioning |

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| 133. What does the science of human development seek to understand?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the meaning of life |
|   | b.  | theories that have not been subjected to scientific testing |
|   | c.  | the works of Freud, Piaget, and Erikson |
|   | d.  | how and why people change over time |

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| 134. Experiments allow researchers to \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | study the natural environment |
|   | b.  | study the complexity of an individual |
|   | c.  | use the scientific method in a cost-effective way |
|   | d.  | determine a cause-and-effect relationship |

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| 135. Dr. Hernandez predicts that a certain drug will help patients with schizophrenia. Her prediction is called \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | a conclusion |
|   | b.  | empirical evidence |
|   | c.  | a hypothesis |
|   | d.  | a result |

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| 136. If a researcher finds that there is a correlation between secondhand smoke and children's asthma, he can be certain that \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | secondhand smoke causes children's asthma |
|   | b.  | secondhand smoke does not cause children's asthma |
|   | c.  | children exposed to smoke in utero often get asthma |
|   | d.  | asthma and secondhand smoke have some connection |

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| 137. What term did Bronfenbrenner use to describe the impact of the specific time in history on a person's development?

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|   | a.  | macrosystem |
|   | b.  | exosystem |
|   | c.  | microsystem |
|   | d.  | chronosystem |

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| 138. Dr. Furth is curious about whether a specific brain chemical can be suppressed if a patient is given a large dose of vitamin E. Dr. Furth's question demonstrates the \_\_\_\_\_ step in the scientific method.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | first |
|   | b.  | second |
|   | c.  | third |
|   | d.  | fourth |

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| 139. The human fetus develops fingers and toes between 28 and 54 days after conception but cannot develop fingers and toes before or after that time. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | a sensitive period |
|   | b.  | a critical period |
|   | c.  | discontinuity |
|   | d.  | continuity |

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| 140. Jamal, Wei, Liam, and Vladimir were all born and raised in England. Which statement is true?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | They could share the same ethnicity. |
|   | b.  | They come from different ethnic groups. |
|   | c.  | They could share the same culture. |
|   | d.  | They come from different cultures. |

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| 141. Data that is reported in numbers is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | qualitative |
|   | b.  | quantitative |
|   | c.  | narrative |
|   | d.  | categorical |

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| 142. When change is gradual, it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | discontinuous |
|   | b.  | continuous |
|   | c.  | nature |
|   | d.  | nurture |

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| 143. People whose ancestors were born in the same region and who usually share the same language and religion are called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | race |
|   | b.  | ethnic group |
|   | c.  | socioeconomic group |
|   | d.  | exosystem |

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| 144. If a researcher finds a positive correlation between school grades and school attendance, one can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | high attendance and high grades occur together |
|   | b.  | high attendance causes high grades |
|   | c.  | high attendance rarely means high grades |
|   | d.  | high grades cause high attendance |

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| 145. \_\_\_\_\_ is a quick way to study the development of a large group of people.

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|   | a.  | A case study |
|   | b.  | Survey research |
|   | c.  | A cohort-sequential study |
|   | d.  | Longitudinal research |

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| 146. While shopping you meet a woman named Ethel. Based on her name alone, you can expect for Ethel to be \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | a young woman |
|   | b.  | a teenager |
|   | c.  | a child |
|   | d.  | an older woman |

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| 147. Which of the following "has become widely accepted as a standardized, less biased way to weigh the evidence"?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | correlation |
|   | b.  | experiment |
|   | c.  | meta-analysis |
|   | d.  | case study |

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| 148. When a journal tends to publish only dramatic results, what has occurred?

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|   | a.  | meta-analysis |
|   | b.  | the file-drawer problem |
|   | c.  | replication |
|   | d.  | correlation |

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| 149. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems model, a hospital in the community is an example of which system?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the ecosystem |
|   | b.  | the microsystem |
|   | c.  | the health-care system |
|   | d.  | the exosystem |

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| 150. During her pregnancy, a woman in Honduras worked in a field that had been treated with pesticides. When her son was born, she was horrified to find that he had no limbs. Her pesticide exposure must have occurred during a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ period of prenatal development.

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|   | a.  | critical |
|   | b.  | early |
|   | c.  | late |
|   | d.  | sensitive |

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| 151. Brooke and her half-brother Colton were raised in an impoverished home, where they were often left home alone while both parents worked more than one minimum-wage job to support the family. Despite this upbringing, Brooke has developed into a happy, healthy adult, while Colton has developed into a depressed alcoholic. Even though they shared an upbringing, their different outcomes indicate that they had \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | epigenetics |
|   | b.  | differential susceptibility |
|   | c.  | different nurture |
|   | d.  | different environments |

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| 152. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems model, family and peers are part of a person's \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | microsystem |
|   | b.  | exosystem |
|   | c.  | macrosystem |
|   | d.  | social system |

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| *Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.* |

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| 153. Dr. Clady counts how many times an infant kicks her legs when lying on her back in her crib. Dr. Clady is using the method of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 154. As children get older, they tend to sleep fewer hours. This relationship is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ correlation. |

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| 155. In scientific research, repeating a study with different participants is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 156. Our text suggests that the word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a social construction that should be eliminated from our scientific vocabulary. |

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| 157. Researchers who want to establish that one variable causes another must use a research design called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 158. The system of shared ideas, beliefs, and patterns of behavior is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 159. Tanner's friends do well in school, but Tanner has never really done well in school. They decide to meet once a week to study, and soon Tanner is doing better in school. Within the ecological-systems perspective, the influence of Tanner's friends on Tanner's school performance comes from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 160. The Institutional Review Board (IRB) determines whether a research project follows certain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ guidelines. |

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| 161. A hypothesis is a specific prediction that can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with empirical evidence. |

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| 162. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people born at about the same time that experience the same historical events and cultural shifts. |

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| 163. Research that asks open-ended questions is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 164. Differences between the experimental group and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group are examined in experiments. |

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| 165. Dr. Paul is curious whether a tendency toward aggression changes with age. He gathers a group of 5-year-old children and administers a test to assess their aggressive tendencies. He then retests the children when they are 10 years old and again when they are 15 years old. This type of research is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 166. In order to minimize subjective opinions and personal biases when conducting research, it is important to employ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method. |

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| 167. The approach called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the idea that human development is an ongoing and ever-changing interaction. |

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| 168. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period of development is a time in which a particular development occurs easily. |

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| 169. Gradual change represents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in development. |

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| 170. The support that families provide for each other is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 171. The changing social attitudes regarding marijuana use over time demonstrate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 172. The combination of all environmental influences that affect a developing person is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 173. Empirical evidence is used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 174. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a quick way to collect data from a large number of people. |

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| 175. Two people from different cultures may value the need for achievement or success differently because of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of each culture. |

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| 176. In academia, public health, and business, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency of each discipline and organization to communicate only with others in the same discipline or organization. |

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| 177. Thalidomide only caused birth defects if a pregnant woman ingested the drug during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period of prenatal development. |

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| 178. Human traits can be molded, and yet people maintain a certain durability of identity. This indicates that development is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 179. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period of development is a time in which something *must* or *must not* occur to ensure normal development. |

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| 180. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ observation requires researchers to record behaviors systematically and objectively. |

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| 181. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research data can be categorized, ranked, or numbered. |

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| 182. The human tendency to assume that people unlike us are inferior is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ error. |

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| 183. Cross-sequential research can be thought of as a mix between a cross-sectional design and a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ design. |

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| 184. Autism was not recognized as distinct from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until around 1940. |

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| 185. Tim told his friend that he is tall because he inherited "tall" genes from his dad. Tim was claiming that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was responsible for his height. |

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| 186. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to environmental influences on development, beginning with the health, diet, and stress of the future person's mother at conception, and continuing life-long, including experiences in the family, school, community, and nation. |

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| 187. A person's income and level of education is part of his or her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ status. |

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| 188. The science of human development seeks to understand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people—all kinds of people, everywhere, of every age—change over time. |

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| 189. People of a specific \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group share certain attributes such as national origin, religion, and language. |

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| 190. The term that refers to the traits inherited at conception is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| 191. Development is divided into three domains: biosocial, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and psychosocial. |

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| 192. Compare and contrast the critical and sensitive periods and provide an example of each. |

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| 193. Define *cohort,* explain its effects, and give an example of one. |

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| 194. Describe the perspective that most modern developmentalists take on the nature–nurture debate. Provide an example of a research topic that illustrates this perspective. |

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| 195. Describe culture and explain why researchers who are interested in human development study different cultures. |

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| 196. List and explain the steps of the scientific method. |

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| 197. Explain Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological-systems theory and describe his five systems. |

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| 198. What practices must be built into a research study to protect participants? |

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| 199. Define *nature* and *nurture* and give an example of each. Also, describe the nature–nurture debate. |

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| 200. Describe the three main research designs that are used to study age-related changes in developmental psychology. Explain the problems associated with each. |

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| 201. Imagine that you are interested in the relationship between age and reading ability for children at 8 and 12 years old. Briefly define a cross-sectional research design and summarize how you could test this relationship using that design. |

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| 202. Define *correlation* and give an example. Can one determine cause and effect from correlations? Explain why or why not. |

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| 203. Define and discuss the term *plasticity* as it relates to human development. What factors influence plasticity in development? Offer at least one example of plasticity that has operated or is operating in your own life. |

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| 204. What are ethics and why are ethical standards so important to scientific research? |

**Answer Key**

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| 1. False |

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| 2. True |

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| 3. True |

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| 4. False |

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| 5. True |

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| 6. False |

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| 12. True |

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| 14. False |

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| 16. False |

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| 39. True |

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| 40. False |

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| 41. a |

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| 42. c |

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| 43. a |

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| 44. c |

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| 45. a |

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| 46. b |

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| 47. d |

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| 48. b |

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| 49. a |

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| 50. a |

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| 51. a |

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| 52. a |

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| 53. d |

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| 54. c |

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| 55. a |

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| 56. b |

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| 57. b |

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| 58. b |

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| 59. c |

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| 60. c |

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| 61. d |

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| 62. c |

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| 63. c |

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| 64. d |

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| 65. b |

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| 66. c |

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| 67. b |

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| 68. c |

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| 69. d |

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| 72. b |

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| 77. c |

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| 81. c |

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| 82. c |

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| 83. a |

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| 84. c |

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| 85. d |

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| 86. b |

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| 87. a |

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| 88. c |

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| 89. a |

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| 90. a |

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| 91. d |

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| 92. d |

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| 93. b |

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| 94. c |

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| 95. d |

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| 96. c |

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| 97. a |

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| 98. b |

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| 107. a |

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| 108. d |

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| 109. d |

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| 110. d |

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| 111. d |

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| 112. c |

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| 113. a |

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| 114. a |

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| 116. d |

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| 117. a |

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| 118. c |

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| 119. b |

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| 121. a |

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| 122. b |

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| 123. a |

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| 124. c |

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| 125. b |

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| 126. d |

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| 127. c |

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| 128. a |

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| 131. c |

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| 133. d |

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| 136. d |

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| 137. d |

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| 138. a |

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| 139. b |

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| 140. c |

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| 141. b |

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| 142. b |

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| 143. b |

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| 144. a |

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| 145. b |

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| 146. d |

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| 147. c |

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| 148. b |

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| 149. d |

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| 150. a |

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| 151. b |

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| 152. a |

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| 153. scientific observation |

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| 154. negative |

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| 155. replication |

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| 156. race |

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| 157. experiment |

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| 158. culture |

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| 159. microsystem |

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| 160. ethical (ethics) |

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| 161. tested (evaluated) (examined) |

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| 162. cohort |

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| 163. qualitative |

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| 164. comparison (control) |

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| 165. longitudinal |

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| 166. scientific |

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| 167. dynamic systems |

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| 168. sensitive |

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| 169. continuity |

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| 170. family capital |

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| 171. plasticity |

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| 172. nurture |

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| 173. test a hypothesis |

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| 174. survey |

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| 175. norms (social constructions) |

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| 176. silo effect |

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| 177. critical |

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| 178. plastic |

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| 179. critical |

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| 180. Scientific |

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| 181. Quantitative |

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| 182. difference-equals-deficit |

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| 183. longitudinal |

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| 184. schizophrenia |

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| 185. nature |

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| 186. Nurture |

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| 187. socioeconomic |

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| 188. how and why |

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| 189. ethnic |

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| 190. nature |

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| 191. cognitive |

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| 192. Suggested Answer:A critical period is a time when something must occur to ensure normal development, and a sensitive period is a time when a specific developmental task occurs most easily. An example of a critical period would be the fetus growing arms and legs and hands and feet—this can occur only at a specific time in utero. Language development is an example of a sensitive period. It occurs most easily at a young age but can occur at a later age as well.​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| Define and differentiate | Defines both periods; differentiates between them | Defines just one period*or*is vague about differentiation | Fails to define both periods *or*fails to differentiate |
| Give examples | Gives a correct example for each period | Gives a correct example of either period | Does not give any examples |

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| 193. Suggested Answer:A cohort is a group of people born within a few years of each other who move through time together. Cohorts travel through life affected by the interaction of their chronological age with the values, events, technologies, and culture of the era. Cohort examples will vary but should show an understanding of a cohort; common examples include the Greatest Generation (people who lived through the Great Depression and World War II), the baby-boom generation (born between 1946 and 1964), Generation X (born between 1965 and 1980), and the Millennials (Generation Y, born between 1980 and 2000).​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| Explain cohort | Correctly defines *cohort*and explains its effects on members | Defines *cohort*without explaining its effects on members | Does not define *cohort*correctly |
| Give an example | Gives an example of a cohort | Gives a vague example of a cohort | Gives an incorrect example *or*doesn't give an example |

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| 194. Suggested Answer:Modern researchers have learned that neither nature alone nor nurture alone can provide a complete way to understand development. Both nature and nurture matter, as both genes and environment affect nearly every characteristic. The study of language acquisition illustrates the perspective that nature and nurture interact. Babies start speaking because of maturation of the brain, mouth, and vocal cords (nature). This allows them to express connections between objects and words (nurture), which could not occur unless people talked to them (nurture).​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| State researchers' viewpoint | States modern researchers' stance that both matter | Is vague about modern researchers' stance | Incorrectly states modern researchers' stance |
| Provide an example | Gives an example | Gives a vague example | Gives an incorrect example *or*doesn't give an example |

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| 195. Suggested Answer:Culture is a strong social construction, a concept created by a society. Such social constructions affect how people think and act—what they value, praise, ignore, and punish. Different cultures may view the same behavior or phenomenon as either an asset or a deficit. Therefore, by studying different cultures, researchers can identify which patterns are universal among humans and which occur only in certain cultures. This provides insights into the effects of different environments.​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| Describe culture | Clearly describes culture | Gives a definition of *culture*without describing it | Does not define culture |
| Explain why researchers study different cultures | Clearly explains why researchers study different cultures | Is vague about why researchers study different cultures | Does not explain why researchers study different cultures |

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| 196. Suggested Answer:Step 1: Begin with curiosity. Pose a question based on a theory, prior research, or personal observation. Step 2: Develop a hypothesis, which is a specific research question that can be tested through research. Step 3: Test the hypothesis. Design and conduct research to gather empirical evidence (data). Step 4: Draw conclusions. Using the evidence gathered in the research, conclude whether the hypothesis is supported or refuted. Step 5: Report the results by sharing the data, conclusions, and alternative explanations with other scientists.​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| List steps of scientific method in order | States the five steps in order | States three of the steps in order | States fewer than three steps *or*does not state the steps in order |
| Explain each step | Describes the five steps | Describes three steps | Describes fewer than three steps *or*does not describe steps accurately |

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| 197. Suggested Answer:Bronfenbrenner believed that each person is affected by his or her social context. Over the course of his career, he identified five systems. The first is the microsystem (e.g., one's family and peer group), the second is the exosystem (school, clubs, and church), and the third is the macrosystem (larger social setting, such as cultural values and economic policies). The fourth system, called the chronosystem, is the role of historical context, and the fifth system, the mesosystem, is the interaction that occurs between all of the other systems.​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| Explain ecological-systems theory | Clearly states what the theory is | Gives a vague explanation of the theory | Is unable to describe the theory |
| Identify the systems | Identifies the five systems and gives an example of microsystem, exosystem, and macrosystem | Identifies three of the systems *or*gives examples for three of the systems | Identifies fewer than three of the systems *or*gives fewer than three examples |

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| 198. Suggested Answer:Researchers must ensure that people's participation is 1) voluntary, 2) confidential, and 3) harmless. They must obtain the informed consent of all participants. Informed consent means that participants must understand and agree to the procedures after being told of any risks involved. If children are involved, consent must be obtained from the children as well as their parents. Participants must also be allowed to end their participation at any time.​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| Summarize practices to protect participants | States all three conditions; describes informed consent and that participants can end participation | States two conditions; explains informed consent *or*that participants can end participation | States one condition; fails to explain informed consent |

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| 199. Suggested Answer:*Nature* refers to the influence of genes on a person, and *nurture* refers to environmental influences on a person. Environmental influences begin with the health and diet of the embryo's mother and continue lifelong, including family, school, community, and society. An example of nature would be having a gene that predisposes one to addiction. An example of nurture would be having that gene but avoiding addictions as a result of not being exposed to abuse or parental addictions. The debate concerns how much of any person's characteristics, behaviors, or emotions is the result of genes and how much is the result of the person's experiences.​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| Define *nature*and *nurture* | Accurately defines both terms and gives an example of each | Accurately defines one term and gives at least one accurate example | Does not accurately define both terms or supply accurate examples |
| Describe the debate | Accurately describes both sides of the debate | Accurately describes one side of the debate | Does not accurately describe the debate |

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| 200. Suggested Answer:The three main research designs are cross-sectional, longitudinal, and cross-sequential. In cross-sectional research, different groups of participants who are currently different ages are recruited. In longitudinal research, one group of participants is tested multiple times as they age. In cross-sequential research, the study begins as a cross-sectional design and then the groups are retested multiple times, as in a longitudinal design. Differences between groups in the cross-sectional method are attributed to age-related changes, but they could be due to cohort effects. Longitudinal research is subject to error as the participants may withdraw from the study before completing it, or they might figure out what the study is about and change their behavior. The cross-sequential design is least prone to error, but it is expensive and time-consuming.​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| Name and define three research designs | Correctly names and defines the three main research designs | Names and defines two designs | Names and defines one or no designs |
| Explain the problem with each | Explains the problems with each of the three research designs | Explains the problem with two designs | Explains the problem with one or no designs |

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| 201. Suggested Answer:A cross-sectional design compares groups of people of one age with at least one other group of people of another age at a specific point in time. It is faster than a longitudinal study because all of the data is immediately available. Ideally, the participants should be matched at the same socioeconomic level.To implement a cross-sectional design to test reading, first identify a group of children aged 8 and another group aged 12. Second, evaluate each individual child's reading ability. Finally, compare the children of different ages and look for differences in reading ability.​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| Define cross-sectional design | Describes cross-sectional design and identifies that participants should be of a similar socioeconomic status | Describes cross-sectional design but doesn't elaborate about having similar socioeconomic status for participants | Gives a vague or incorrect description of cross-sectional design |
| Summarize how to do the research | Identifies the three parts of the research design | Identifies two parts of the research design | Identifies one part or cannot identify the research design |

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| 202. Suggested Answer:A correlation exists between two variables when one variable changes (increases or decreases) as the other variable changes. Examples will vary but should illustrate this concept, such as the number of people who drown increases as the number of ice cream sales increases. It is impossible to determine cause and effect from correlations. Even though correlations indicate a connection between two variables, they cannot determine the reason for the connection since no other variables are controlled. In the example above, people drowning and ice cream sales both increase during hot weather, so the correlation is caused by neither variable.​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| Define *correlation* | Gives a strong definition for *correlation* | Gives an adequate definition for *correlation* | Gives inaccurate or no definition of *correlation* |
| Give an example of a correlation | Offers a good example of a correlation | Offers a vague or weak example of a correlation | Offers an incorrect or no example of a correlation |
| Explain relationship between causation and correlation | States that causation cannot be determined from a correlation | Implies that causation can be determined from a correlation | States that causation can be determined from a correlation |

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| 203. Suggested Answer:*Plasticity* is the molding of human traits while simultaneously maintaining some durability of identity. The idea of plasticity is that human development is an ongoing, ever-changing interaction between the body and the mind and between the individual and every aspect of his or her environment. Influences that affect plasticity include culture, upbringing, and genes. The example should relate to some aspect of growth in one's life, such as how a high-functioning person on the autism spectrum can eventually earn a college degree. (The autism remains [durability], but with school and other societal interventions, the person can still achieve traditional milestones.)​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| Define and discuss plasticity | Defines and discusses plasticity | Defines *or*discusses plasticity | Cannot define or discuss plasticity |
| List factors that influence plasticity | Lists three factors that influence plasticity | Lists two factors that influence plasticity | Lists one or no factors that influence plasticity |
| Give plasticity example | Gives an example of plasticity | Gives a vague example of plasticity | Does not give an example of plasticity |

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| 204. Suggested Answer:Ethics are a set of moral principles and specific practices that protect both participants and the integrity of research. Ethical standards provide study participants with the assurance of informed consent and knowing that their participation is voluntary, confidential, and that they will not be harmed.Ethics are also a vital part of the reporting process after the research has been conducted. Reports of findings should be accurate, and the study should be able to be replicated under the same conditions. Collaboration, replication, and transparency are essential ethical safeguards for all scientists.​

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| ​ | Good (5 pts) | Fair (3 pts) | Weak (0-1 pts) |
| Define *ethics* | Defines *ethics* | Defines *ethics*only as they apply to participants *or*the reporting process | Does not define *ethics* |
| Explain the importance of ethics | States several ways in which ethics protect participants and how ethics protect findings and replication | Identifies only how ethics are important for participants *or*their importance on the reporting process and replication | Does not explain why ethical standards are important |

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