PSYC 1120 2A/5A/7B
Quiz 1

Due Date: 2A March 15, 2012
5A March 20, 2012
7B March 19, 2012

Name: __________________________ Date: _____________

Select the best answer for the questions.

1. The first step in the scientific method involves:
   A) posing a question.
   B) running an experiment.
   C) selecting a group of participants.
   D) asking people to participate.

2. A crucial element of the science of human development is the:
   A) focus on all kinds of people, young and old.
   B) search for the meaning of life.
   C) focus on middle-class American people.
   D) use of subjective research methods.

3. What is a “critical period” of development?
   A) when certain things must occur for normal development
   B) when a person is in critical condition
   C) the point after conception and before implantation of a fetus
   D) any time period after birth when the child is learning

4. What is the “sensitive period” of development?
   A) when the child is most sensitive to instruction
   B) when it is most difficult for development to occur
   C) when a particular development occurs most easily
   D) when the child is developing emotional control

5. What are the three domains of human development described in the text?
   A) cognitive, biological, psychological
   B) biosocial, cognitive, psychosocial
   C) psychosocial, biological, cognitive
   D) psychological, biosocial, cognitive
6. Which of the following concepts refers to behaviors that develop over time and appear to persist, unchanging, from one age to the next?
   
   A) continuity  
   B) systems  
   C) discontinuity  
   D) critical period

7. Which of the following concepts refers to behaviors that develop over time and appear quite different from those that came before?
   
   A) continuity  
   B) systems  
   C) discontinuity  
   D) critical period

8. You and your high school classmates are part of the same:
   
   A) social construction.  
   B) context.  
   C) socioeconomic status.  
   D) cohort.

9. Dora, who is 75 years old, disagrees completely with her teenage granddaughter about the proper role of women. Their arguments are most likely to arise from differences in which context?
   
   A) educational  
   B) ethnic  
   C) historical  
   D) socioeconomic

10. The values, assumptions, customs, clothing, technologies, and art that a group of people have developed over the years as a design for living are referred to as their:
    
    A) culture.  
    B) cohort.  
    C) ethnicity.  
    D) environment.
11. The idea that the study of development involves several academic fields defines the ______ characteristic of development.

A) multidisciplinary
B) multicontextual
C) plasticity
D) multidirectional

12. The notion of plasticity refers to the:

A) fact that many academic fields contribute data and insight 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) ability of human traits to be molded during development.

13. Developmentalists often draw on other disciplines such as biology and sociology to gain insight into human development.

A) True
B) False

14. Plasticity refers both to how human traits can be molded into different forms and to how humans can change over time.

A) True
B) False

15. Development can be conceptualized as linear, or one-dimensional.

A) True
B) False

16. The statement, “We expect our study to show that students who sleep fewer than 5 hours the night before the exam will perform more poorly than those who sleep more than 5 hours,” would be considered a(n)

a. hypothesis.
b. theory.
c. conclusion.
d. ultimatum.
17. When conducting their research, psychologists attempt to obtain a ___________________ that is representative of their ___________________.
   a. population of interest; sample
   b. sample; population of interest
   c. control group; experimental group
   d. experimental group; control group

18. A correlation coefficient is a number that
   a. indicates the degree of causation between one variable and another.
   b. indicates the amount of difference between two pieces of data.
   c. tells the strength of a relationship between two factors.
   d. is used to determine if a particular result is statistically significant or not.

19. Students who participate in study groups tend to do better in their classes. This association would be an example of a
   a. negative correlation.
   b. positive correlation.
   c. cause and effect relationship.
   d. chance event.

20. Define development.