Chapter 8 Exercises

Research in Developmental Psychology: Identify which type of research design is described below:
Longitudinal, cross sectional, cross sequential.

1. A research study in which different groups of people of different ages are compared to assess a particular variable

2. A researcher began collecting data on a group of twenty-five children in the late 1970s. She is still compiling data on these individuals, who are now in their early thirties. This researcher is conducting a ________ study.

3. Biff and his twin brother Bernie, were part of a twins study. They were first observed by the researchers when they were 5 years old, and then again later when they were 10 years old. What type of a study were they in?

4. Dr. Adams is a developmental psychologist who studies memory development. In one of her research projects she tested memory in a group of five-year-old children. Then she gave the same test to a group of nine-year-olds and compared the results of the two groups to see how memory changes over this time span. This is a type of:

5. In this type of study, different participants of various ages are compared at several points in time to determine age related differences and age related changes.

6. Name 2 disadvantages of a longitudinal study:

7. Piaget’s Stages of Cognitive Development

Piaget’s observations of children led to a revolutionary theory of cognitive development. Growth processes and experiences combine, so that cognitive functioning expands on four qualitatively different stages: the sensory-motor, the preoperational, concrete operations, and formal operations. At each stage, the child attempts to assimilate and accommodate new experiences. Apply Piaget’s theory and terminology to the following examples.

1. A four-year-old insists small people must live in the TV because they are right there behind the glass. Identify the stage and the phenomenon being displayed by the child.

2. A child adept at roller skating goes ice skating for the first time. She keeps trying to stand and move just as on roller skates but falls again and again. According to Piaget, what is necessary for mastery of this new skill?

3. An eight-year-old boy threatened to tell his parents when given only one of the three candy bars he and his ten-year-old brother were told to share. The older child then broke his brother’s bar in half and gave him two pieces. This satisfied both children because they each had two pieces. Identify the cognitive stages of these children and the disadvantage that allows the younger child to be cheated.

4. Previously, whenever Johnny banged with a spoon, his mother would put it in a drawer and Johnny would quickly move on to something else. Now that he is eight months old, this isn’t working. The child continues to demand the spoon even though he can’t see it. Identify the cognitive stage of this child and the change that has taken place.
5. The holidays are approaching and Maggie begins asking her mom questions about Santa: *How can Santa get to kids’ homes all over the world in one night? How can reindeer fly? Just how does Santa keep track of good behavior???* What stage is Maggie likely in, according to Piaget?

6. A child at this stage might appreciate the cultural custom of Santa. They enjoy Santa as a symbol of seasonal celebration in keeping with their ability to understand abstract ideas. They recognize the importance of shared customs as a means of promoting closeness in their families and culture. Which stage, according to Piaget, is this child?

8. A child at this stage would believe in the physical reality of Santa--that Santa lives at the North Pole and that he stays warm because he wears the red suit and boots, etc. Which stage, according to Piaget, is this child?

**Social and Emotional Development**

Briefly Summarize the research conducted by **Harry Harlow.** What conclusions did he draw about how attachment is formed?

Briefly Summarize the research conducted by **Mary Ainsworth.** Explain the 4 main attachment patterns proposed by her research. Provide an example of each type of attachment pattern.

Summarize the 3 main parenting styles outlined by Diana Baumrind. Differentiate between these 3 parenting styles. Explain, with detail, the type of behavior commonly observed in children/adolescents whose parents practice each of these parenting styles.
Social-Emotional Development
A major theory of development is proposed by **Erik Erikson**. Erikson’s theory focuses on the development of personality, with each stage marked by a crisis that needs to be resolved. The crisis typically involves the social interactions of the individual and is represented by the two extremes of the possible outcomes (for example, industry versus inferiority). One way to keep track of these stages is to realize that the labels follow a pattern of “desirable outcome versus undesirable outcome.” Also, they reflect the social activities that are typically going on at that age. Fill in the chart below to help you understand Erikson’s theory of development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Social Activities</th>
<th>Desirable Outcome</th>
<th>Undesirable Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-1 years</td>
<td>being fed, taken care of by someone else</td>
<td>sense of trust</td>
<td>sense of mistrust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 8 Activity: Erickson’s Stages
Read each description and identify which stage of Psychosocial Development is exemplified.

TRUST VS. MISTRUST
IDENTITY VS. ROLE CONFUSION
AUTONOMY VS. SHAME AND DOUBT
INTIMACY VS. ISOLATION
INITIATIVE VS. GUILT
GENERATIVITY VS. STAGNATION
INDUSTRY VS. INFERIORITY
INTEGRITY VS. DESPAIR

1. Rosemary loves when her grandchildren visit. She proudly tells them of the great times she had with raising her family and making a nice home for everyone she loves. Sometimes, she wishes she went to college and worked outside the home as her husband did, but Rosemary says, “If I did that, I probably wouldn’t have had the time to enjoy such a beautiful family!”

2. It’s Little League season and third-grader, Jonathan, can’t wait! Last spring he was on Junior Little League and every time he was at bat, he made a hit. He also caught three fly balls, and won the game for the team! Jonathan’s coaches, friends and parents are looking forward to Jonathan playing on the Little League team this season.

3. Baby Christopher’s mom feeds him every 3 or 4 hours, burps him, walks with him when he is fussy and makes sure he is dressed warmly every time he goes outside for a walk with her.

4. Annie’s parents are doctors. Her grandparents are doctors. In fact, Annie’s parents have told her that after her high school graduation, they are looking forward to her entering the same college and medical school they attended. Annie waits for just the right time to announce her plans to travel to Europe after high school to pursue her interest in drawing and painting, and to learn Italian.

5. Daniel doesn’t want to wear the pajamas his mother chose for him. Instead, he STRONGLY prefers last night’s (dirty) PJs! Daniel’s mom agrees and dresses him in his (dirty) PJ selection.

6. Martin has been a very successful business man for nearly 25 years. His 3 children are reaching adulthood. Martin decides to start a small business that provides financial advising to young people who are just starting their careers.

7. Timmy’s mom pours him a bowl of Cheerios and milk. She directs him to go sit at the kitchen table. Timmy reaches for the bowl of Cheerios, announcing, ”I carry it!” On the way to the table, lots of milk and cereal spill on the floor. Mom quietly cleans up the mess and thanks Timmy for his "help."

8. Samuel is tired of meeting women at parties, bars, and dating lots of different people. Sure, it’s fun sometimes, but now he’d rather have one special person to settle down with and share his life.