1. Which developmental design involves age comparisons by selecting different samples of persons from different age cohorts without repeated assessment?
   A. Cross-Sectional design
   B. Single-Cohort longitudinal design
   C. Cross-Sequential design
   D. Cohort-Sequential design
   E. Time-Sequential design

2. Which of the following is not a reasons to implement a cross-sectional study design?
   A. Evaluate measurement performance in different age cohorts.
   B. Evaluate the internal validity relationships among constructs.
   C. **Evaluate developmental processes**
   D. Evaluate whether cohort differences are in the direction of expected age differences.

3. What features are examined in a traditional panel model?
   A. Construct validity of the indicators.
   B. Concurrent criterion validity among constructs at each time point.
   C. predictive criterion validity relations among constructs across intervals.
   D. **All of the above.**
   E. None of the above.

4. Longitudinal studies can have potential validity threats. One of the potential problems is regression to the mean problem. How can you remedy this problem?
   A. Use of latent-variable SEM
   B. Use multiple indicators of constructs, as a result, the variance of the construct is measured without error
   C. Use only manifest variables
   D. a and b
   E. a and c

5. Which model evaluates more "fluid" variability over time?
   A. **Growth curves**
   B. Cross-lagged panel models
   C. Longitudinal moderation models
   D. Cohort-difference models

6. Which of these is a "classic" threat to validity for longitudinal studies?
   A. Regression to the mean
   B. Retest effects
   C. Selective attrition
   D. Instrumentation effects
   E. All of the above

7. Which of these best describes Regression to the Mean?

A. A tendency for scores to move further from the mean of the distribution at subsequent measurements.
B. Is purely a phenomenon of unreliability in repeated measures.
C. Based on non-random variation in the extreme scores.
D. Difficult for latent variable modeling to address.

8. Which of these best describes Retest Effects?
   A. Occur when a measure is sensitive to repeated exposure.
   B. Easy to remedy compared to Regression to the Mean.
   C. Few measures are sensitive to repeated exposures.
   D. Effects only the mean-level information.

9. Which of these is not a basic principle of temporal design?
   A. Causes take time to exert their effects.
   B. The ability to detect effects depends on the time interval between measurements.
   C. To understand the effect, assessments must occur at different lags.
   D. Causes at later time points can retroactively predict effects at previous time points.

10. Which of the following refers to the length of time during which a person experiences a particular state of context?
    A. Experiential time.
    B. Developmental time.
    C. Episodic time.
    D. Chronological time.