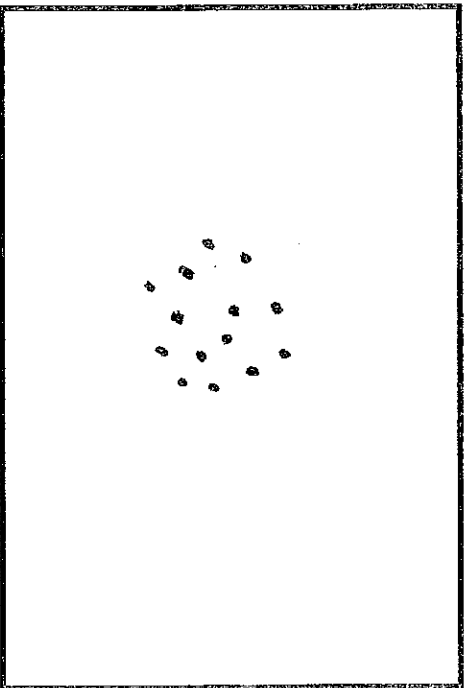
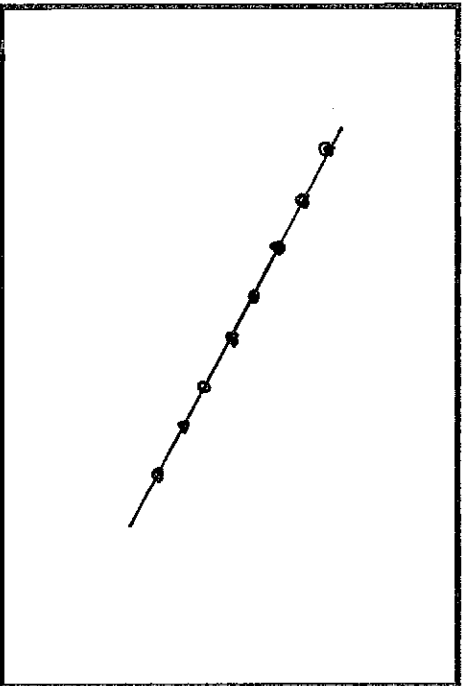


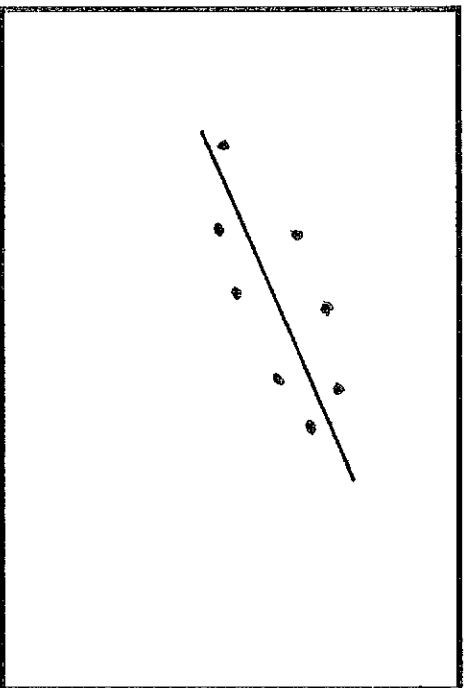
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

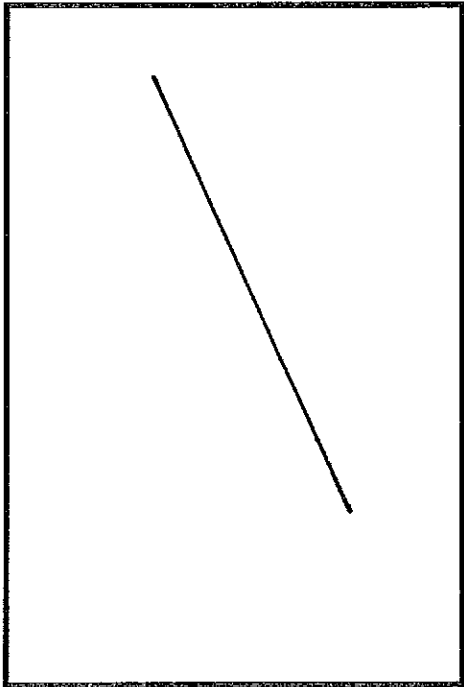
Figure 2.1. Scatterplots Illustrating Different Values of Correlation Coefficients

A: Perfect positive correlation (+1.0)

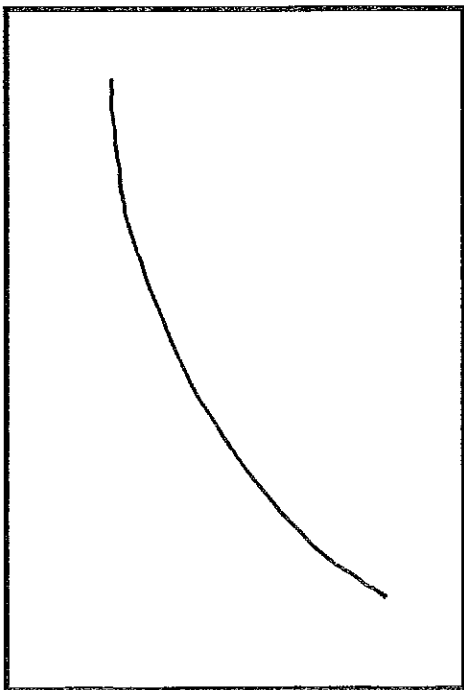
B: Zero correlation (0.0)

C: Perfect negative correlation (-1.0)

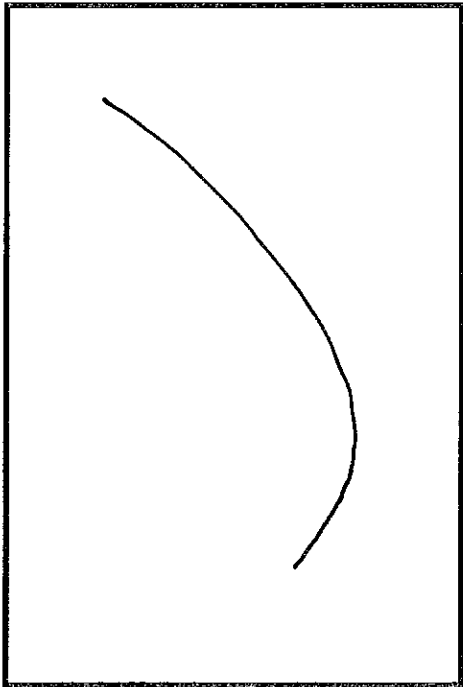
D: Large but not perfect positive correlation (+0.80)



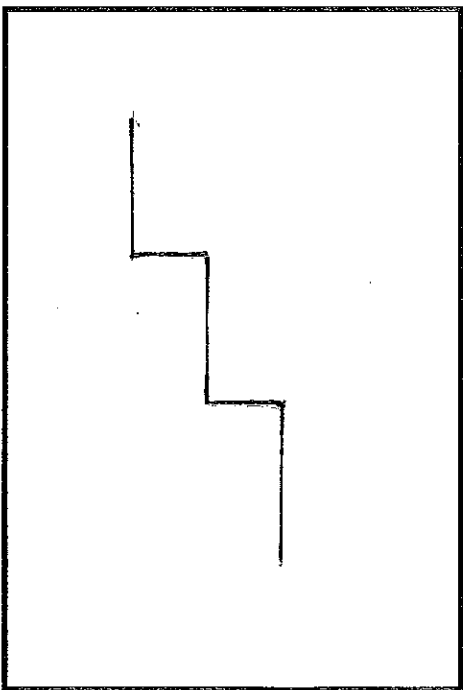
(A)



(B)



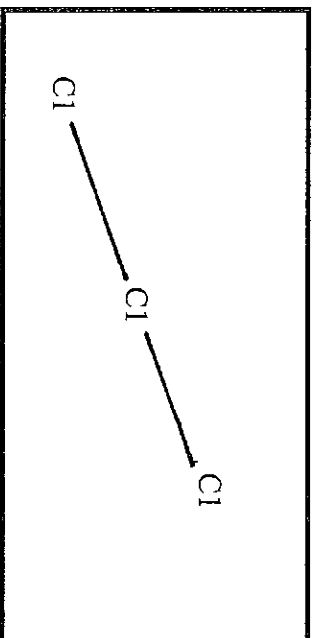
(C)



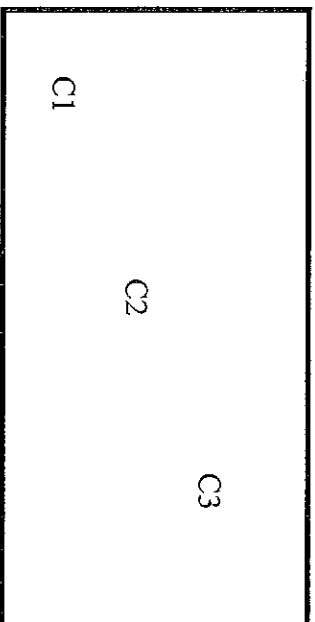
(D)

Figure 2.3. Hypothetical Pathways of Development Over Time.

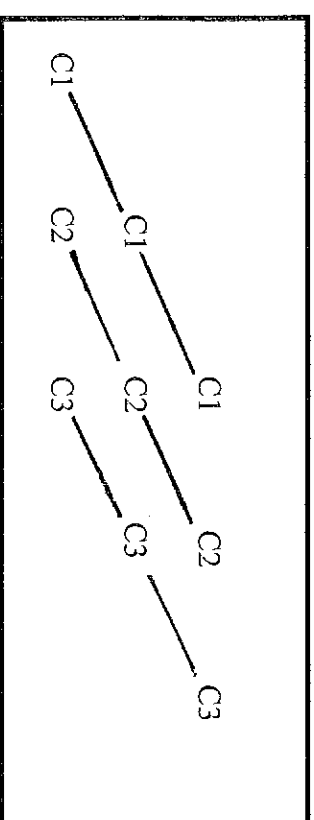
- A: Gradual linear growth.
- B: Curvilinear but continued growth.
- C: Nonlinear — growth in initial phases followed by later decline.
- D: Step function, indicating development in discrete stages.



Time1 Time2 Time3
(A) Longitudinal



Time1 Time1 Time1
(B) Cross-sectional



Time1 Time2 Time3 Time4 Times
(C) Cross-sequential

Figure 2.2. Some Research Designs for Developmental Psychology.

Cs indicate cohorts. Height of Cs indicate average score level. Cs connected with lines indicate continuity of a given cohort over time.

A: Longitudinal Design: Average score for Cohort 1 (C1) at three different times.

B: Cross-sectional Design: Average scores for three different cohorts (C1, C2, C3) at the same time, but different age levels.

C: Cross-sequential Design: Average scores for three different cohorts over three times each, showing increases with age.