

# TEST BANK

6th Edition



## Life-Span Human Development



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# CHAPTER 2--THEORIES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. A theory is all of the following EXCEPT
  - A. a perspective on some issue
  - B. an organizational framework to guide interpretation of events
  - C. a proven set of facts about the way things are
  - D. a guide for generating hypotheses and predictions
  
2. If a theory's individual propositions tie together in a non-contradictory fashion the theory is said to
  - A. be falsified
  - B. have high internal consistency
  - C. be contextual
  - D. have high context specificity
  
3. A list of the most influential systems theorists would include the name
  - A. Gottlieb
  - B. Skinner
  - C. Freud
  - D. Bandura
  
4. A list of the most influential psychodynamic theorists would include the name
  - A. Erikson
  - B. Bronfenbrenner
  - C. Bandura
  - D. Gottlieb
  
5. As a strong believer of the influence of experience, John Locke would emphasize the role of \_\_\_\_ in human development.
  - A. fixations
  - B. nature
  - C. stages
  - D. nurture

6. Tara and Chris have just brought their infant daughter home from the hospital. They imagine they will have tough times ahead, for they firmly believe that all children are born with selfish tendencies, and they take their job seriously as the ones who must keep their child in line. Tara and Chris hold a view that is MOST like that of
- A. Thomas Hobbes
  - B. Albert Bandura
  - C. Jean Jacques Rousseau
  - D. John Locke
7. Jean Jacques Rousseau believed that
- A. an infant is a *tabula rasae*, or blank slate
  - B. children are inherently bad in nature
  - C. children are innately good
  - D. children are like miniature adults, and should be treated as such
8. When John Locke referred to the mind of a human infant as like a *tabula rasae*, he meant that an infant's mind was
- A. cursed with original sin that made them naturally evil
  - B. more like that of chimps than human adults
  - C. a set of connected living nerves
  - D. empty and to be written on through experience
9. John Locke believed that human nature was
- A. inherently selfish and aggressive
  - B. innately good
  - C. determined by a person's experiences
  - D. determined equally by both genetic and environmental factors
10. With regard to the nature-nurture debate, a strong believer in nature would suggest that
- A. environmental influences are more important than genetic makeup in determining human behavior
  - B. maturation is more influential than environmental experiences in determining human behavior
  - C. teaching and enrichment of the environment are often more influential than genetics in determining human behavior
  - D. humans are basically good
11. Because Dr. Smith falls on the "nurture" side of the nature-nurture controversy, she is MOST LIKELY to believe that
- A. if infants are given normal opportunities to move about, their motor skills will naturally unfold in a universal sequence
  - B. teachers' expectations for their students' success will have little effect on how they actually achieve
  - C. while a child's experiences in school will have an impact on his/her intellectual development, what the child is "born with" matters more
  - D. a mother's care can greatly impact the development of a child

12. A parent who falls on the "activity" side of the "activity-passivity" issue is MOST LIKELY to believe that
- A. if a child is aggressive, the parents were not active enough in parenting
  - B. if new skills are not regularly used, they will disappear
  - C. we are naturally more active when young and become more passive with age
  - D. children play an important role in shaping their own development
13. Lindsey argues that she is not responsible for any of her bad behavior as she is driven by biological and environmental factors over which she has no control. This belief BEST exemplifies the \_\_\_\_ position on development.
- A. discontinuity
  - B. continuity
  - C. passivity
  - D. activity
14. Which BEST describes the continuity approach to development?
- A. small steps without sudden change
  - B. the belief that children play no role in their development
  - C. common development across humanity
  - D. biologically driven maturation
15. The fact that Goober believes in different stages of development indicates that he views human development as reflecting
- A. activity
  - B. context-specificity
  - C. discontinuity
  - D. human agency
16. Gail's daughter is approaching adolescence. Gail shudders at the thought, because she is convinced that adolescence is awful, and a stage of life like no other time across the life-span. As she puts it, adolescents are like creatures from another planet! Her perspective on the matter fits BEST with that of \_\_\_\_ theorists.
- A. quantitative
  - B. discontinuity
  - C. particularity
  - D. continuity
17. Jerome believes that development proceeds through a series of developmental stages, each of which represents distinct changes. He might BEST be called a(n) \_\_\_\_ theorist.
- A. discontinuity
  - B. learning
  - C. activity
  - D. context-specificity

18. The universality/context-specificity issue is concerned with whether
- A. we all follow the same or different developmental paths
  - B. environmental or biological factors are more influential in development
  - C. we pass through abrupt developmental stages or develop in small, gradual steps
  - D. we all participate in our developmental outcomes or not
19. The statement, "Change is different from person to person" BEST fits with the \_\_\_\_ approach to development.
- A. discontinuity
  - B. passivity
  - C. context-specific
  - D. universality
20. The belief that the same type of change occurs in all humans BEST fits with the \_\_\_\_ approach to development.
- A. activity
  - B. universality
  - C. continuity
  - D. passivity
21. Anthony believes that his daughter Cleopatra acts the way she does because of the unconscious workings of her mind. This belief BEST matches with the \_\_\_\_ theory of development.
- A. cognitive-developmental
  - B. contextual
  - C. behavioral
  - D. psychoanalytic
22. Dr. Love believes that it is normal for a one-year-old to bite, pull hair, pinch, and throw tantrums when she doesn't immediately get what she wants. Dr. Loves' views are MOST in line with those of
- A. Piaget
  - B. Freud
  - C. Skinner
  - D. Bandura
23. Instincts are BEST described as
- A. inborn biological forces that motivate behavior
  - B. experiences that motivate behavior
  - C. inborn biological forces that inhibit behavior
  - D. experiences that inhibit behavior

24. Freud emphasized the importance of \_\_\_\_ in determining behavior.
- A. preoperational thought
  - B. observational learning
  - C. negative reinforcement
  - D. unconscious motivation
25. Because he holds a psychoanalytic orientation, Dr. Powers would suggest that the true reason for his son's interest in becoming an international spy involves
- A. a conscious wish to become famous
  - B. a genetic predisposition for behaving in dangerous ways
  - C. an unconscious sex drive
  - D. the conditioned response of fear
26. Freud believed that human infants were born with
- A. only an id
  - B. an id and an ego
  - C. an ego and a superego
  - D. an id, ego and superego
27. According to Freud, I am the component of personality that is impulsive, irrational, and driven to satisfy instincts. I am the
- A. id
  - B. ego
  - C. superego
  - D. formal operation
28. According to Freud, the personality component underlying the crying of a hungry newborn is called the
- A. ego
  - B. formal operation
  - C. id
  - D. superego
29. According to Freud, the primary mission of the ego is to
- A. help the child learn right from wrong
  - B. raise the child's self-esteem
  - C. help the child find realistic ways to get his/her needs met
  - D. provide for immediate gratification

30. Lisa and Jimmy both want to stay up past their bedtimes to watch a show on TV. When their parents say "No," Lisa throws a fit, while Jimmy says, "Please? I'll brush my teeth and get into PJs and be all ready, so I can just pop into bed the minute the show is over!" From a Freudian perspective, Lisa is responding from her \_\_\_\_\_ while Jimmy is communicating through his \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. id; ego
  - B. ego; superego
  - C. id; superego
  - D. ego; id
31. I am the "moral" aspect of the personality that helps a person determine the difference between acceptable and unacceptable behavior. Sigmund Freud called me the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ego
  - B. id
  - C. libido
  - D. superego
32. Five-year-old Theodore is currently internalizing the moral standards of his father Ward and mother June. According to a psychoanalytic theorist, Theodore appears to be developing his \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. superego
  - B. id
  - C. libido
  - D. ego
33. After her mother says "No, you may not eat any cookies" Sandra takes some cookies from the cookie jar and eats them when her mother isn't looking. Later, she feels bad because she knows this was not a good thing to do. The fact that she feels bad indicates that her \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. id is in control
  - B. ability to delay gratification is strong
  - C. superego is reasonably well developed
  - D. logic includes the concept of stagnation
34. Libido is BEST defined as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the collective unconscious
  - B. your morals
  - C. the psychic energy of the sex instinct
  - D. a conditioned stimulus
35. Which is the correct order of the psychosexual stages of development?
- A. genital, anal, latency, phallic, oral
  - B. oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
  - C. latency, genital, anal, phallic, oral
  - D. anal, latency, oral, genital, phallic

36. Which of the following BEST characterizes Freud's position on the nature-nurture issue?
- A. He emphasized nurture more than nature.
  - B. He emphasized nature more than nurture.
  - C. He emphasized both nature and nurture equally.
  - D. He did not really take a stand on this issue.
37. To control anxiety, the ego is MOST LIKELY to
- A. fulfill all of the id's desires
  - B. turn over control to the superego
  - C. progress through different psychosexual stages
  - D. adopt defense mechanisms
38. When part of the libido remains tied to an earlier stage of development, \_\_\_\_ has occurred.
- A. extinction
  - B. conditioning
  - C. fixation
  - D. constructivism
39. Salem, a university professor, smokes like a chimney and bites her nails. Freud would MOST LIKELY say that Salem
- A. has become fixated at the oral stage of development
  - B. values despair over integrity
  - C. is suffering from an unresolved Electra complex
  - D. lacks a superego
40. When Felix and Oscar go out to dinner with friends, Felix brings a calculator so he can figure out his exact share of the bill. Oscar thinks Felix is a tight-wad and finds his behavior embarrassing. Freud would be MOST LIKELY to attribute Felix's stingy behavior to
- A. an unresolved Electra complex
  - B. stressful toilet-training
  - C. the collective unconscious
  - D. a big ego
41. Brynn is three years old. She has been out of diapers for over a year. When her mother comes home from the hospital with a new baby brother, Brynn begins to suck her thumb and wet the bed at night. According to Freud, Brynn is experiencing
- A. denial
  - B. regression
  - C. repression
  - D. sublimation



42. Four-year-old Ed says, "Mommy, when I grow up I want to marry you and be your husband." Given this statement, Ed appears to be in the \_\_\_\_ stage of psychosexual development.
- A. anal
  - B. genital
  - C. oral
  - D. phallic
43. Paris is a 16-year-old who is having difficulty accepting her newfound sexuality. Given this description, Freud would argue that Paris is in the \_\_\_\_ stage of development.
- A. phallic
  - B. latency
  - C. oral
  - D. genital
44. Ten-year-old Jordan has few sexual urges and expends most of his energy playing basketball. Jordan appears to be in Freud's \_\_\_\_ stage of development.
- A. phallic
  - B. latency
  - C. oral
  - D. genital
45. A reasonable criticism of Freudian psychoanalytic theory is that it puts TOO LITTLE emphasis on the
- A. biological instincts or urges that underlie behavior
  - B. collection of hard data to support his findings
  - C. emotional side of development
  - D. effects of early life experiences on development
46. One strength of Freud's approach to development is his description of how
- A. early experience can influence later development
  - B. children learn through observation
  - C. reinforcement and punishment determine behavior
  - D. conscious motivations underlie most decision making
47. Adler, Jung, Horney, and Erikson are all well known
- A. neo-behaviorists
  - B. neo-feminists
  - C. neo-Freudians
  - D. neo-contextualists

48. In comparison to Freud, Erikson placed greater emphasis on
- A. infantile sexuality
  - B. social relationships
  - C. operant conditioning principles
  - D. biological determinants of behavior
49. Erikson's theory is DIFFERENT from Freud's because it
- A. places greater emphasis on biological influences
  - B. describes development in terms of stages
  - C. focuses on possibilities for growth beyond adolescence
  - D. involves the resolution of crises
50. Maya has recently given birth to a healthy baby boy, Jason. Whenever Jason cries, Maya goes to him, tries to figure out the reason for his crying, and then promptly does all she can to meet his needs. According to Erikson's theory, Jason is well on his way toward mastering the conflict of
- A. autonomy versus shame and doubt
  - B. initiative versus guilt
  - C. industry versus inferiority
  - D. trust versus mistrust
51. Erikson emphasized the importance of a caregiver's \_\_\_\_\_ in predicting the impact of early life experience on later development.
- A. general responsiveness
  - B. age
  - C. sex
  - D. intelligence
52. The preschool-aged child is typically in which of Erikson's psychosocial stages?
- A. intimacy versus isolation
  - B. identity versus role confusion
  - C. initiative versus guilt
  - D. integrity versus despair
53. Erikson used the phrase "\_\_\_\_\_" to characterize the key element of adolescence.
- A. sexual exploration
  - B. identity crisis
  - C. guilt heaped upon guilt
  - D. reciprocal determinism

54. Rachel is 15 years old. She spends countless hours alone and in conversation with her peers trying to figure out what it is she wants to do with her life. Rachel is in which of the following of Erikson's psychosocial stages?
- A. identity versus role confusion
  - B. industry versus inferiority
  - C. initiative versus guilt
  - D. intimacy versus isolation
55. Twenty-eight-year-old Sergi is a typical young adult. As such, Erikson would suggest that Sergi is most concerned about
- A. dying young
  - B. the shame he experienced as an toddler
  - C. finding a job
  - D. establishing a long-term love relationship
56. Which question provides the BEST example of the concept of generativity versus stagnation?
- A. Will my work benefit the next generation?
  - B. Do I know who I am?
  - C. Should I get married?
  - D. Will my choice of college major lead to a career in which I will make a lot of money?
57. Ruth is 80 years old and is terminally ill with cancer. As she reflects back on her life she comes to the conclusion that she has lived a full and productive life, and that it could not have been better lived in any other way. Ruth has successfully mastered the developmental task of
- A. intimacy versus isolation
  - B. generativity versus stagnation
  - C. industry versus inferiority
  - D. integrity versus despair
58. Bob is currently questioning himself. Which question would indicate that Bob is currently in Erikson's integrity versus despair stage of life?
- A. Can I raise happy children?
  - B. Should I marry Hope?
  - C. Has my life been worthwhile?
  - D. Will my job as a comedian help the younger generation?
59. Which of the following is a key criticism of Erikson's theory of personality development?
- A. He is pessimistic regarding one's ability to overcome problems that have their roots in early childhood experiences.
  - B. He portrays adulthood as a period of little growth and change.
  - C. His theory is rather vague and difficult to test.
  - D. His theory focuses too strongly on formal operations in thinking.

60. Freud is to psychoanalytic theory as Watson is to
- A. behaviorism
  - B. contextualism
  - C. cognitive-developmental theory
  - D. personality theory
61. Which theoretical camp suggests that we should study only what we can directly observe and measure?
- A. behaviorists
  - B. cognitive-developmentalists
  - C. ecologists
  - D. psychoanalysts
62. Watson believed that
- A. most children progress through a predictable series of stages that are programmed by biological maturation
  - B. children have many inborn tendencies
  - C. how a person turns out depends entirely on the environment s/he grows up in
  - D. elements of the unconscious mind are responsible for moral thought
63. Watson and Pavlov's version of learning theory is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning.
- A. operant
  - B. instrumental
  - C. social
  - D. classical
64. When describing her theory of development Candice says, "The basic idea is that I take a stimulus that at first has no effect on an individual. Then I pair that stimulus with a second stimulus that does elicit some response. After the two have been paired together a few times I test to see if the initial stimulus now elicits a response similar to the one elicited by the second stimulus." Given this description, Candice would be BEST classified as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning theorist.
- A. operant
  - B. instrumental
  - C. social
  - D. classical
65. An unconditioned stimulus is BEST described as a(n)
- A. learned behavior acquired through conditioning
  - B. unlearned event that automatically leads to a response
  - C. unconscious motivation involving the id and ego
  - D. experience that leads to a relatively permanent change in behavior

66. In Watson and Raynor's study on Albert, a loud noise (produced by banging a steel rod with a hammer) served as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. unconditioned stimulus
  - B. conditioned stimulus
  - C. unconditioned response
  - D. conditioned response
67. In Watson and Raynor's classical conditioning study with Albert, crying was a(n)
- A. neutral stimulus
  - B. conditioned response
  - C. unconditioned stimulus
  - D. conditioned stimulus
68. Polly is attending her first birthday party and at the party she sees her first balloon. While playing with the balloon, she accidentally pops the balloon with a pin. When the balloon pops, she screams, drops her pop, and starts to cry when she sees the pop-stain on the carpet. In this situation, the noise produced by the popping balloon would represent a(n)
- A. unconditioned stimulus
  - B. conditioned stimulus
  - C. unconditioned response
  - D. conditioned response
69. When Mr. Earlgray sits on a needle, he instinctively screams and then accidentally knocks over his cup of tea. He then claims that he will never drink tea again, because he finds the act too painful. In this situation, which provides the BEST example of an unconditioned response?
- A. his scream
  - B. knocking over the cup
  - C. the needle
  - D. his decision to not drink tea
70. In Watson and Raynor's study on Albert, a white rat became a(n)
- A. unconditioned stimulus
  - B. conditioned stimulus
  - C. unconditioned response
  - D. conditioned response

71. While attending his first horror movie, Craven begins eating out of his box of popcorn. Craven likes popcorn and continues to eat during the film. After a few minutes, a character in the film is surprised by a crazed killer. The character's screaming reaction scares Craven, who spills popcorn all over himself. After the movie ends Craven starts to leave the movie. He glances down, sees an overturned box of popcorn, and screams out in terror. A classical conditioning theorist would argue that popcorn has now become a(n) \_\_\_\_ that elicits a fear reaction.
- A. unconditioned stimulus
  - B. conditioned stimulus
  - C. unconditioned response
  - D. conditioned response
72. Emeril has never tasted spicy shrimp. When he eats his first spicy shrimp he smiles and decides that he really likes spicy shrimp. A few weeks after tasting the spicy shrimp for the first time he is in a different restaurant, sees a bowl of spicy shrimp on a table next to him and smiles. He then tells the waiter that he is going to try a new dish called spicy chicken. In this situation, \_\_\_\_ is BEST characterized as a conditioned response.
- A. spicy chicken
  - B. spicy shrimp
  - C. Emeril's smile
  - D. the new restaurant
73. \_\_\_\_ is BEST associated with operant conditioning theory.
- A. Piaget
  - B. Vygotsky
  - C. Bronfenbrenner
  - D. Skinner
74. Hank is upset with his son for keeping his room so messy. His neighbor, Boomhauer, suggests that Hank give his son a dollar for cleaning his room on Saturday mornings, because he believes that doing so will increase the probability of the son cleaning his room in the future. Hank's approach is MOST similar to research conducted by which of the following theorists?
- A. Urie Bronfenbrenner
  - B. Erik Erikson
  - C. Jean Piaget
  - D. B. F. Skinner
75. The basic premise of operant conditioning is that
- A. most learning occurs when a person mimics a model they are observing
  - B. learning takes place over a series of qualitatively different stages
  - C. the consequences that follow a behavior impact the likelihood of the behavior being repeated
  - D. pairing a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus will lead to a conditioned stimulus

76. Reinforcement
- A. strengthens the likelihood that a behavioral response will occur in the future
  - B. weakens the likelihood that a behavioral response will occur in the future
  - C. strengthens a desired response while weakening an undesired response
  - D. weakens a desired response while strengthening an undesired response
77. In operant conditioning terms, a positive consequence is to a negative consequence as
- A. good is to bad
  - B. adding is to removing
  - C. reinforcement is to punishment
  - D. operant is to classical
78. Joy comes home from work exhausted and is surprised to find that her daughter, Michelle, has set the table and started dinner. Joy is thrilled. She praises Michelle and spends an extra half-hour reading with her before bed (something that Michelle likes). The same thing happens the next day, and soon this has become a daily event. This is an example of
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. observational learning
  - C. operant conditioning
  - D. modeling
79. After Brainac brings home a report card with all As, his parents (who want to make sure this behavior continues in the future) give Brainac a new car (something that he really wanted). It appears that Brainac's parents are attempting to use \_\_\_\_\_ to keep Brainac's grades up.
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. negative punishment
80. Marge wants her daughter Lisa to improve her study skills. How could Marge use positive reinforcement to achieve this goal?
- A. She could give Lisa candy (something Lisa likes) every time she studies.
  - B. She could take candy from Lisa (something Lisa likes) every time Lisa does not study.
  - C. She could give Lisa spinach for dinner (something Lisa hates) every time she studies.
  - D. She could take spinach (something Lisa hates) from Lisa's dinner every time she studies.
81. Which statement concerning effective positive reinforcement is TRUE?
- A. Continuous schedules are most effective for establishing and maintaining a behavior.
  - B. Partial schedules are most effective for establishing and maintaining a behavior.
  - C. When first learning a behavior a partial schedule of reinforcement is best, but when attempting to maintain a behavior a continuous schedule is most effective.
  - D. When first learning a behavior a continuous schedule of reinforcement is best, but when attempting to maintain a behavior a partial schedule is most effective.

82. In operant conditioning terms, \_\_\_\_ occurs when something unpleasant is removed and the result is an increased response rate.
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. negative punishment
83. Elizabeth tells her daughter Taylor, "I will stop this nagging, which you find unpleasant, as soon as you clean your room today and continue to clean the room in the future." This description indicates that Elizabeth is trying to use
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. negative punishment
84. In operant conditioning terms, a negative consequence
- A. reinforces an action
  - B. punishes an action
  - C. occurs when something is removed
  - D. occurs when something is added
85. Punishment
- A. strengthens the likelihood that a behavioral response will occur in the future
  - B. weakens the likelihood that a behavioral response will occur in the future
  - C. strengthens a desired response while weakening an undesired response
  - D. weakens a desired response while strengthening an undesired response
86. In operant conditioning terms, \_\_\_\_ occurs when something unpleasant is added and the result is a decreased response rate.
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. negative punishment
87. Which is the BEST example of positive punishment?
- A. giving a child money to get them to mow the lawn
  - B. hollering at a child to get them to stop fighting
  - C. grounding a child in order to stop them from staying out late
  - D. spanking a child in order to get them to stop swearing



88. Tiffany really likes jewelry. Her parents want Tiffany to stop talking on the phone every night after school. In order to accomplish this task, Tiffany's parents take away Tiffany's new watch and tell her that she will lose more jewelry if she does not decrease her phone use. In this situation, Tiffany's parents are attempting to use \_\_\_\_\_ to alter Tiffany's behavior.
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. negative punishment
89. How could an elementary teacher effectively use negative punishment in the classroom?
- A. give "stars" that can be converted into treats to students who do well on exams
  - B. give a slap on the wrist to kids who lie about cheating
  - C. take away recess time (something kids want) to decrease misbehavior
  - D. take away homework (something the kids find unpleasant) to increase hand-raising behavior
90. Extinction impacts a behavior by
- A. making it less likely to occur
  - B. making it more likely to occur
  - C. making desired behavior more likely and undesired behaviors less likely
  - D. making undesired behavior more likely and desired behaviors less likely
91. Which statement BEST exemplifies the process of extinction?
- A. Just do it.
  - B. Just keep the rewards coming.
  - C. Just ignore it.
  - D. Just keep the punishments coming.
92. Punishment tends to be MOST effective when it is
- A. very harsh
  - B. administered immediately after the offensive act
  - C. not accompanied by verbal explanations
  - D. not combined with other efforts to reinforce behavior
93. \_\_\_\_\_ is BEST associated with the social cognitive approach to development.
- A. Bandura
  - B. Bronfenbrenner
  - C. Piaget
  - D. Gottlieb

94. Bandura would argue that Skinner
- A. is totally correct in his approach
  - B. didn't define reinforcement correctly
  - C. agreed with Freud too much
  - D. didn't stress factors like self-criticism and self-motivation enough
95. One of the elements that distinguished social cognitive theory from operant conditioning theory was the social cognitive theory emphasis on
- A. reinforcement
  - B. qualitative stages
  - C. observational learning
  - D. epigenetic processes
96. How did Bandura demonstrate the existence of "observational learning" in the famous "Bobo" doll study?
- A. He showed that children would model an adult they saw in a film.
  - B. He showed that children scared by a loud noise would cry when they heard a bell.
  - C. He showed that boys liked dolls as much as girls.
  - D. He showed that children regress when they know a new sibling is about to be born.
97. Olga goes along with her brother Joe to his gymnastics class and watches closely while he works on the balance beam. One day Olga's Mom finds her out in the back yard, with a board spread across two big boxes, doing some of the same maneuvers that she has seen Joe do in class. This is an example of
- A. observational learning
  - B. operant conditioning
  - C. passivity
  - D. formal operations
98. Cosmo, age three, has always been cooperative about going to bed at night. Then the family takes a trip and stays with relatives where Cosmo 's cousin, Wanda (also age three), has a royal fit at bedtime. Cosmo watches while Wanda's parents read her extra stories and bring her a glass of juice to calm her down. After Cosmo and his family return home, Cosmo begins to throw tantrums at bedtime. Cosmo's change in behavior is BEST explained by
- A. observational learning
  - B. classical conditioning
  - C. sensorimotor stage thinking
  - D. latency
99. What is vicarious reinforcement?
- A. when a person's behavior changes based on consequences they receive directly
  - B. when a person's behavior changes based on consequences that happen to a model they are observing
  - C. when a person's behavior changes based on the influence of a collective unconscious
  - D. when a person's behavior changes based on the effect of inborn, unfolding genetic factors

100. Cindy watches her big sister, Marsha, get ready for a big date by applying a lot of eye makeup. Cindy decides that the eye makeup would look good on her but decides to wait a while to get ready. When Marsha and Cindy come downstairs, their mother Carol screams at Marsha and tells her to go back upstairs and remove the eye makeup. Later when Cindy is getting ready to go out she looks at the makeup on her dresser and decides against putting on the makeup. What concept BEST explains Cindy's decision?
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. defense mechanisms
  - C. vicarious reinforcement
  - D. regression
101. The key "cognitive" aspect of social cognitive theory involving deliberate exercise of control over both one's environment and one's life is called
- A. human agency
  - B. instrumental conditioning
  - C. concrete operations
  - D. extinction
102. Which is the BEST example of Oscar's human agency?
- A. the fact that he learned to act by watching others act
  - B. the fact that his ability to be selected to act in movies is heavily influenced by genetic factors like his good looks
  - C. the fact that his acting is highly influenced by some unresolved and unconscious sexual desire
  - D. the fact that his high sense of self-efficacy concerning acting allows him to believe that he is a good actor
103. Self-efficacy is BEST defined as
- A. feeling great about who you are
  - B. the belief that you can effectively accomplish a specific outcome
  - C. the ability to make fun of one's self
  - D. your self-concept concerning gender, intellect, and sexual orientation
104. Reciprocal determinism refers to a continuous back and forth interaction between
- A. a want and a desire
  - B. genes and environmental experience
  - C. a person, his/her behavior, and the environment
  - D. a reinforcement and a consequence

105. Skinner's and/or Bandura's explanations for the high rate of teen pregnancy include all of the following EXCEPT
- A. the influence of unconscious desires of the id
  - B. attention and reinforcement
  - C. possible punishment for not engaging in sex
  - D. bad role models
106. Which is a common criticism of learning approaches to human development?
- A. too little emphasis on genetic factors
  - B. fail to account for the fact that experiences appear to affect behavior
  - C. too much emphasis on unconscious factors
  - D. fail to describe any types of consequences that influence development
107. Piaget's interest in cognitive development was impacted during his work on standardizing IQ tests in which he became interested in
- A. sex differences in intelligence
  - B. the fact that the language spoken by a child (e.g., English, French) predicted their IQ test scores
  - C. racial differences in intelligence
  - D. the fact that children of the same age often gave the same wrong answer
108. \_\_\_\_ championed the position called constructivism.
- A. Skinner
  - B. Freud
  - C. Piaget
  - D. Bronfenbrenner
109. Constructivism proposes that children learn BEST
- A. by doing
  - B. when an adult completes a task for them
  - C. when genetics determine a behavior
  - D. through vicarious reinforcement
110. According to Piaget, cognitive development is characteristic of an invariant sequence of stages that
- A. vary in order from person to person
  - B. move in one direction in youth and then regress back in old age
  - C. follow in a specific order (i.e., cannot be skipped)
  - D. differ depending on whether one is male or female

111. Which is the correct ordering of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?
- A. sensorimotor, formal operations, preoperations, concrete operations
  - B. concrete operations, preoperations, formal operations, sensorimotor
  - C. sensorimotor, preoperations, concrete operations, formal operations
  - D. formal operations, sensorimotor, concrete operations, preoperations
112. During the \_\_\_\_ stage of development individuals lack the ability to use symbols.
- A. concrete operations
  - B. formal operations
  - C. preoperational
  - D. sensorimotor
113. As a child moves from the sensorimotor stage to the preoperational stage, s/he first becomes able to
- A. conserve
  - B. think symbolically
  - C. perceive the environment
  - D. use abstract reasoning
114. Ruby watches as her mom puts a couple of drops of red food coloring into her glass of water. Although Ruby tasted the water just before her mom put in the drops, Ruby now believes that her water will taste like fruit punch. Piaget would most likely argue that Ruby is in the \_\_\_\_ stage of development.
- A. concrete operations
  - B. formal operations
  - C. preoperational
  - D. sensorimotor
115. Who would be most likely to believe that the horrible-sounding music their band is playing actually sounds good, just because they want the band to sound good?
- A. John, a preoperational thinker
  - B. Paul, a concrete operational thinker
  - C. George, a formal operations thinker
  - D. Ringo, a post-formal operations thinker
116. Which BEST describes the problem-solving approach of the concrete operational thinker?
- A. systematic hypothesis testing
  - B. scientific
  - C. trial and error
  - D. cannot devise solutions to problems

117. Molly has just entered the stage of formal operational thought. Something she can do now that she could not do before is
- A. engage in trial-and-error problem solving
  - B. mentally classify objects in her head
  - C. think symbolically
  - D. deal effectively with purely hypothetical situations
118. Piaget's explanation for today's high rate of teen pregnancy would
- A. emphasize their unconscious sex drive
  - B. focus on their limited cognitive abilities
  - C. stress ethological factors
  - D. stress the influence of models that teens see on television and in the movies
119. A major criticism of Piaget's theory is that it
- A. places too much emphasis on the influence of genetics
  - B. focuses too heavily on the importance of social relationships in determining the course of development
  - C. portrays children as passive learners
  - D. says little about the influence of motivation on children's cognitive development
120. Because Rooney has a strong belief in a sociocultural view of cognitive development, he would be MOST likely to say, "\_\_\_\_\_."
- A. It's all about genes
  - B. You have to consider the important impact of historical context on development
  - C. Development clearly follows a specific set of stages
  - D. Unconscious motives underlie most decisions
121. The notion that change over the life span arises from ongoing transactions between a changing organism and a changing world BEST fits with the \_\_\_\_\_ theory of development.
- A. cognitive-developmental
  - B. behaviorism
  - C. systems
  - D. psychoanalytic
122. A theorist with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ perspective would be most likely to focus on the interaction between a changing environment and a person who is producing changes in the environment.
- A. psychoanalytic
  - B. systems
  - C. discontinuity
  - D. operant conditioning

123. If asked to name an influential evolutionary/ethologist theorist, you would be correct if you said the name
- A. Pavlov
  - B. Rayner
  - C. Erikson
  - D. Gottlieb
124. The field of ethology was founded on research inspired by
- A. Darwin
  - B. Locke
  - C. Rousseau
  - D. Freud
125. \_\_\_\_ are most likely to emphasize the impact of species-specific behaviors that are products of evolutionary history.
- A. Ethologists
  - B. Constructivists
  - C. Behaviorists
  - D. Operant theorists
126. Ethologists argue that
- A. no behaviors are adaptive
  - B. a behavior is adaptive only in relationship to a specific environment
  - C. a behavior that is adaptive to one species cannot be adaptive to another species
  - D. all behaviors are adaptive
127. Which is the BEST description of the basic premise of the ethology perspective?
- A. Development is all about genetics.
  - B. Development is all about progression through a series of qualitatively different stages.
  - C. Development is an interplay between biological and environmental forces.
  - D. Development is a myth, as stability triumphs over change.
128. When asked to describe development, Tyson says, "I believe that a person's genes impact their basic traits; these traits are also impacted by environmental experiences, and as these factors are interactive it is tough to predict the outcome of development." Given this statement, Tyson is BEST classified as a(n) \_\_\_\_ theorist.
- A. epigenetic psychobiological systems
  - B. social cognitive
  - C. classical conditioning
  - D. psychoanalytic

129. As a fan of the concept of epigenesis, Tegan would argue that
- A. only genes matter
  - B. you are what happens to you
  - C. your genes and environment combine in ways that make predicting behavioral outcomes easy
  - D. your genes and environment combine in ways that make predicting behavioral outcomes difficult
130. Which was NOT emphasized in Gottlieb's epigenetic psychobiological systems approach?
- A. the activity of genes
  - B. the activity of neurons
  - C. the organism's behavior
  - D. the organism's unconscious mind
131. Research showing that ducklings who had been denied access to the mother's call, but who did hear the call of a chicken, actually preferred to chicken-call after they were hatched provided empirical evidence in support of the \_\_\_\_ approach to development.
- A. operant conditioning
  - B. epigenetic psychobiological systems
  - C. sociocultural
  - D. cognitive-developmental
132. Which statement BEST represents the basic premise of the evolutionary/ethologist systems approach?
- A. The unconscious mind rules all.
  - B. Normal development requires normal genes and normal early experience.
  - C. Life is about moving up a set of qualitatively distinct stairs (stages).
  - D. Reinforce what you desire and punish what you despise.
133. The greatest weakness of the systems theory of development is that it
- A. places too great an emphasis on genes
  - B. shows no appreciation for development during adulthood
  - C. offers only generalization and will never be able to accurately predict future development
  - D. views conscious factors as being as influential as unconscious factors
134. Which statement BEST exemplifies the perspective held by most 21<sup>st</sup> century developmentalists?
- A. Extreme black-and-white positions are in vogue.
  - B. Freudian ideas (especially those concerning the issues of child sexual fantasy) are more accepted than ever.
  - C. Learning approaches are effective at describing the development of thoughts but not effective at explaining the acquisition of behaviors.
  - D. Humans and their environments mutually interact to influence development.



135. Dr. Zaius believes that no one theory can explain human development and has developed an approach that incorporates elements from many of the major theories. Given this description, Dr. Zaius is BEST classified as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ theorist.

- A. psychodynamic
- B. ethological
- C. eclectic
- D. sociocultural

136. The term *tabula rasae* is BEST translated as "blank slate."

True False

137. Discontinuity theorists believe that development involves primarily quantitative changes in human behavior.

True False

138. The universality-context specificity issue concerns whether we all follow similar or unique paths of development.

True False

139. Freud believed that unconscious motivation played no role in human behavior.

True False

140. The ego is the irrational, impulsive component of personality that serves only to satisfy one's instincts.

True False

141. Regression is one example of a defense mechanism.

True False

142. Erikson suggested that humans develop over a series of psychosexual stages.

True False

143. A major weakness of psychoanalytic theories is that they do not adequately explain how development comes about.

True False

144. According to Erikson, teenagers struggle with the crisis of generativity versus stagnation.

True False

145. In Watson and Raynor's study with Albert, a white rat, served as a conditioned response.
- True False
146. If effective, negative reinforcement leads to an increase in the frequency of a behavior.
- True False
147. Negative punishment involves the removal of something pleasant that results in behavior decreasing in frequency.
- True False
148. According to Bandura, the phrase "human agency" refers to any group that offers assistance to children or adults.
- True False
149. Bandura was highly critical of the notion of reciprocal determinism.
- True False
150. According to Piaget, children construct their own understanding of the world based on their experiences.
- True False
151. Piaget proposed the existence of eight qualitatively different stages of cognitive development.
- True False
152. According to Piaget, a child who is unable to use symbols to help them solve problems mentally is in the preoperational stage of development.
- True False
153. The main focus of ethology is in understanding the evolved behavior of a species in its natural environment.
- True False
154. Epigenetic systems theorists argue that genes dictate human behavior.
- True False
155. Stage theorists tend to view parents as supporters of development, while learning theorists tend to view parents as trainers of behavior.
- True False

156. The debate between stage theorists and those who view development as being without sudden change is called the \_\_\_\_\_ issue.

\_\_\_\_\_

157. Freud is credited with developing \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

\_\_\_\_\_

158. According to Freud, the component of personality containing internalized moral standards is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

159. The psychic energy of the sex instinct is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

160. The defense mechanism of \_\_\_\_\_ involves mentally going back in time to a less stressful period in one's life.

\_\_\_\_\_

161. The last psychosocial stage of development involves the conflict of \_\_\_\_\_ versus despair.

\_\_\_\_\_

162. In the Watson and Rayner study, a loud noise served as the \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

163. In operant conditioning, \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when something unpleasant is removed from a situation and as a result the likelihood of a behavior reoccurring is strengthened.

\_\_\_\_\_

164. In operant conditioning, \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when something pleasant is added to a situation and as a result the likelihood of a behavior reoccurring is strengthened.

\_\_\_\_\_

165. When a behavior is ignored (not reinforced), it tends to go away. This statement describes the operant consequence of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

166. Bandura is BEST known for developing \_\_\_\_\_ cognitive theory.

\_\_\_\_\_

167. Acquiring a behavior by watching a model perform the act is called \_\_\_\_\_ learning.

\_\_\_\_\_

168. The ability to learn about a consequence by observing it being experienced by a model is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcement.

\_\_\_\_\_

169. Bandura used the phrase \_\_\_\_\_ when describing the ways in which humans exercise deliberate cognitive control over their lives and environments.

\_\_\_\_\_

170. The belief that one can effectively produce a desired outcome in a particular area of life is called self-\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

171. The \_\_\_\_\_ stage is the first of Piaget's stages of cognitive development.

\_\_\_\_\_

172. Piaget suggested that individuals in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of development are able to effectively think about abstract concepts and can formulate sophisticated hypotheses.

\_\_\_\_\_

173. The field of \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on understanding the development of evolved behaviors displayed in the natural environment.

\_\_\_\_\_

174. Gottlieb suggested that development depends on the joint interaction between genetic and environmental factors in what he called the \_\_\_\_\_ process.

\_\_\_\_\_

175. A theorist who relies on a combination of theories rather than relying on a single theory is said to be taking an \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

\_\_\_\_\_

176. Compare and contrast the developmental assumptions of nature versus nurture, activity versus passivity, continuity versus discontinuity, and universality versus context-specificity.

177. Use Freud's stages of psychosexual development to discuss the development of a child from birth through age 25.

178. On which elements of learning would Watson, Skinner, and Bandura agree? Where would their differences lie?

179. Many people suggest that violence in teenagers is due to the violent images they view in movies and video games. How would Skinner, Bandura, and Vygotsky react to this suggestion?
180. Describe Piaget's preoperational, concrete operations, and formal operations stages of development using examples from children or adults you have met (including yourself).
181. First, describe the differences between Bronfenbrenner's and Gottlieb's approaches to development. Then discuss why they can both be categorized as systems theories.

182. How would you create a new theory using the ideas of the theorists presented in this chapter? Which concepts would you keep and which would you eliminate?

183. Susie, age four, climbed into her parents' bed one night because she was frightened by a scary dream. Because it was so late and Susie was obviously distressed, her parents comforted her and let her sleep with them. Now Susie does not want to sleep in her own bed, and every night has been a battle of wills, usually ending with Susie sleeping in her parents' bed. How would psychoanalytic, learning, cognitive-developmental, and systems theorist explain what is going on with Susie?

184. Erikson and Freud both have psychoanalytic theories of development. What are the key similarities and differences of their approaches?

185. Explain and provide examples of the concepts of negative reinforcement, positive punishment, and extinction.



## CHAPTER 2--THEORIES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT **Key**

1. A theory is all of the following EXCEPT
  - A. a perspective on some issue
  - B. an organizational framework to guide interpretation of events
  - C.** a proven set of facts about the way things are
  - D. a guide for generating hypotheses and predictions
2. If a theory's individual propositions tie together in a non-contradictory fashion the theory is said to
  - A. be falsified
  - B.** have high internal consistency
  - C. be contextual
  - D. have high context specificity
3. A list of the most influential systems theorists would include the name
  - A.** Gottlieb
  - B. Skinner
  - C. Freud
  - D. Bandura
4. A list of the most influential psychodynamic theorists would include the name
  - A.** Erikson
  - B. Bronfenbrenner
  - C. Bandura
  - D. Gottlieb
5. As a strong believer of the influence of experience, John Locke would emphasize the role of \_\_\_\_ in human development.
  - A. fixations
  - B. nature
  - C. stages
  - D.** nurture

6. Tara and Chris have just brought their infant daughter home from the hospital. They imagine they will have tough times ahead, for they firmly believe that all children are born with selfish tendencies, and they take their job seriously as the ones who must keep their child in line. Tara and Chris hold a view that is MOST like that of
- A. Thomas Hobbes
  - B. Albert Bandura
  - C. Jean Jacques Rousseau
  - D. John Locke
7. Jean Jacques Rousseau believed that
- A. an infant is a *tabula rasae*, or blank slate
  - B. children are inherently bad in nature
  - C. children are innately good
  - D. children are like miniature adults, and should be treated as such
8. When John Locke referred to the mind of a human infant as like a *tabula rasae*, he meant that an infant's mind was
- A. cursed with original sin that made them naturally evil
  - B. more like that of chimps than human adults
  - C. a set of connected living nerves
  - D. empty and to be written on through experience
9. John Locke believed that human nature was
- A. inherently selfish and aggressive
  - B. innately good
  - C. determined by a person's experiences
  - D. determined equally by both genetic and environmental factors
10. With regard to the nature-nurture debate, a strong believer in nature would suggest that
- A. environmental influences are more important than genetic makeup in determining human behavior
  - B. maturation is more influential than environmental experiences in determining human behavior
  - C. teaching and enrichment of the environment are often more influential than genetics in determining human behavior
  - D. humans are basically good

11. Because Dr. Smith falls on the "nurture" side of the nature-nurture controversy, she is MOST LIKELY to believe that
- A. if infants are given normal opportunities to move about, their motor skills will naturally unfold in a universal sequence
  - B. teachers' expectations for their students' success will have little effect on how they actually achieve
  - C. while a child's experiences in school will have an impact on his/her intellectual development, what the child is "born with" matters more
  - D.** a mother's care can greatly impact the development of a child
12. A parent who falls on the "activity" side of the "activity-passivity" issue is MOST LIKELY to believe that
- A. if a child is aggressive, the parents were not active enough in parenting
  - B. if new skills are not regularly used, they will disappear
  - C. we are naturally more active when young and become more passive with age
  - D.** children play an important role in shaping their own development
13. Lindsey argues that she is not responsible for any of her bad behavior as she is driven by biological and environmental factors over which she has no control. This belief BEST exemplifies the \_\_\_\_\_ position on development.
- A. discontinuity
  - B. continuity
  - C.** passivity
  - D. activity
14. Which BEST describes the continuity approach to development?
- A.** small steps without sudden change
  - B. the belief that children play no role in their development
  - C. common development across humanity
  - D. biologically driven maturation
15. The fact that Goober believes in different stages of development indicates that he views human development as reflecting
- A. activity
  - B. context-specificity
  - C.** discontinuity
  - D. human agency

16. Gail's daughter is approaching adolescence. Gail shudders at the thought, because she is convinced that adolescence is awful, and a stage of life like no other time across the life-span. As she puts it, adolescents are like creatures from another planet! Her perspective on the matter fits BEST with that of \_\_\_\_ theorists.
- A. quantitative
  - B. discontinuity**
  - C. particularity
  - D. continuity
17. Jerome believes that development proceeds through a series of developmental stages, each of which represents distinct changes. He might BEST be called a(n) \_\_\_\_ theorist.
- A. discontinuity**
  - B. learning
  - C. activity
  - D. context-specificity
18. The universality/context-specificity issue is concerned with whether
- A. we all follow the same or different developmental paths**
  - B. environmental or biological factors are more influential in development
  - C. we pass through abrupt developmental stages or develop in small, gradual steps
  - D. we all participate in our developmental outcomes or not
19. The statement, "Change is different from person to person" BEST fits with the \_\_\_\_ approach to development.
- A. discontinuity
  - B. passivity
  - C. context-specific**
  - D. universality
20. The belief that the same type of change occurs in all humans BEST fits with the \_\_\_\_ approach to development.
- A. activity
  - B. universality**
  - C. continuity
  - D. passivity
21. Anthony believes that his daughter Cleopatra acts the way she does because of the unconscious workings of her mind. This belief BEST matches with the \_\_\_\_ theory of development.
- A. cognitive-developmental
  - B. contextual
  - C. behavioral
  - D. psychoanalytic**

22. Dr. Love believes that it is normal for a one-year-old to bite, pull hair, pinch, and throw tantrums when she doesn't immediately get what she wants. Dr. Loves' views are MOST in line with those of
- A. Piaget
  - B. Freud**
  - C. Skinner
  - D. Bandura
23. Instincts are BEST described as
- A. inborn biological forces that motivate behavior**
  - B. experiences that motivate behavior
  - C. inborn biological forces that inhibit behavior
  - D. experiences that inhibit behavior
24. Freud emphasized the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ in determining behavior.
- A. preoperational thought
  - B. observational learning
  - C. negative reinforcement
  - D. unconscious motivation**
25. Because he holds a psychoanalytic orientation, Dr. Powers would suggest that the true reason for his son's interest in becoming an international spy involves
- A. a conscious wish to become famous
  - B. a genetic predisposition for behaving in dangerous ways
  - C. an unconscious sex drive**
  - D. the conditioned response of fear
26. Freud believed that human infants were born with
- A. only an id**
  - B. an id and an ego
  - C. an ego and a superego
  - D. an id, ego and superego
27. According to Freud, I am the component of personality that is impulsive, irrational, and driven to satisfy instincts. I am the
- A. id**
  - B. ego
  - C. superego
  - D. formal operation

28. According to Freud, the personality component underlying the crying of a hungry newborn is called the
- A. ego
  - B. formal operation
  - C. id**
  - D. superego
29. According to Freud, the primary mission of the ego is to
- A. help the child learn right from wrong
  - B. raise the child's self-esteem
  - C. help the child find realistic ways to get his/her needs met**
  - D. provide for immediate gratification
30. Lisa and Jimmy both want to stay up past their bedtimes to watch a show on TV. When their parents say "No," Lisa throws a fit, while Jimmy says, "Please? I'll brush my teeth and get into PJs and be all ready, so I can just pop into bed the minute the show is over!" From a Freudian perspective, Lisa is responding from her \_\_\_\_ while Jimmy is communicating through his \_\_\_\_.
- A. id; ego**
  - B. ego; superego
  - C. id; superego
  - D. ego; id
31. I am the "moral" aspect of the personality that helps a person determine the difference between acceptable and unacceptable behavior. Sigmund Freud called me the
- A. ego
  - B. id
  - C. libido
  - D. superego**
32. Five-year-old Theodore is currently internalizing the moral standards of his father Ward and mother June. According to a psychoanalytic theorist, Theodore appears to be developing his
- A. superego**
  - B. id
  - C. libido
  - D. ego
33. After her mother says "No, you may not eat any cookies" Sandra takes some cookies from the cookie jar and eats them when her mother isn't looking. Later, she feels bad because she knows this was not a good thing to do. The fact that she feels bad indicates that her
- A. id is in control
  - B. ability to delay gratification is strong
  - C. superego is reasonably well developed**
  - D. logic includes the concept of stagnation

34. Libido is BEST defined as
- A. the collective unconscious
  - B. your morals
  - C.** the psychic energy of the sex instinct
  - D. a conditioned stimulus
35. Which is the correct order of the psychosexual stages of development?
- A. genital, anal, latency, phallic, oral
  - B.** oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
  - C. latency, genital, anal, phallic, oral
  - D. anal, latency, oral, genital, phallic
36. Which of the following BEST characterizes Freud's position on the nature-nurture issue?
- A. He emphasized nurture more than nature.
  - B.** He emphasized nature more than nurture.
  - C. He emphasized both nature and nurture equally.
  - D. He did not really take a stand on this issue.
37. To control anxiety, the ego is MOST LIKELY to
- A. fulfill all of the id's desires
  - B. turn over control to the superego
  - C. progress through different psychosexual stages
  - D.** adopt defense mechanisms
38. When part of the libido remains tied to an earlier stage of development, \_\_\_\_ has occurred.
- A. extinction
  - B. conditioning
  - C.** fixation
  - D. constructivism
39. Salem, a university professor, smokes like a chimney and bites her nails. Freud would MOST LIKELY say that Salem
- A.** has become fixated at the oral stage of development
  - B. values despair over integrity
  - C. is suffering from an unresolved Electra complex
  - D. lacks a superego

40. When Felix and Oscar go out to dinner with friends, Felix brings a calculator so he can figure out his exact share of the bill. Oscar thinks Felix is a tight-wad and finds his behavior embarrassing. Freud would be MOST LIKELY to attribute Felix's stingy behavior to
- A. an unresolved Electra complex
  - B. stressful toilet-training**
  - C. the collective unconscious
  - D. a big ego
41. Brynn is three years old. She has been out of diapers for over a year. When her mother comes home from the hospital with a new baby brother, Brynn begins to suck her thumb and wet the bed at night. According to Freud, Brynn is experiencing
- A. denial
  - B. regression**
  - C. repression
  - D. sublimation
42. Four-year-old Ed says, "Mommy, when I grow up I want to marry you and be your husband." Given this statement, Ed appears to be in the \_\_\_\_ stage of psychosexual development.
- A. anal
  - B. genital
  - C. oral
  - D. phallic**
43. Paris is a 16-year-old who is having difficulty accepting her newfound sexuality. Given this description, Freud would argue that Paris is in the \_\_\_\_ stage of development.
- A. phallic
  - B. latency
  - C. oral
  - D. genital**
44. Ten-year-old Jordan has few sexual urges and expends most of his energy playing basketball. Jordan appears to be in Freud's \_\_\_\_ stage of development.
- A. phallic
  - B. latency**
  - C. oral
  - D. genital
45. A reasonable criticism of Freudian psychoanalytic theory is that it puts TOO LITTLE emphasis on the
- A. biological instincts or urges that underlie behavior
  - B. collection of hard data to support his findings**
  - C. emotional side of development
  - D. effects of early life experiences on development



46. One strength of Freud's approach to development is his description of how
- A. early experience can influence later development
  - B. children learn through observation
  - C. reinforcement and punishment determine behavior
  - D. conscious motivations underlie most decision making
47. Adler, Jung, Horney, and Erikson are all well known
- A. neo-behaviorists
  - B. neo-feminists
  - C. neo-Freudians
  - D. neo-contextualists
48. In comparison to Freud, Erikson placed greater emphasis on
- A. infantile sexuality
  - B. social relationships
  - C. operant conditioning principles
  - D. biological determinants of behavior
49. Erikson's theory is DIFFERENT from Freud's because it
- A. places greater emphasis on biological influences
  - B. describes development in terms of stages
  - C. focuses on possibilities for growth beyond adolescence
  - D. involves the resolution of crises
50. Maya has recently given birth to a healthy baby boy, Jason. Whenever Jason cries, Maya goes to him, tries to figure out the reason for his crying, and then promptly does all she can to meet his needs. According to Erikson's theory, Jason is well on his way toward mastering the conflict of
- A. autonomy versus shame and doubt
  - B. initiative versus guilt
  - C. industry versus inferiority
  - D. trust versus mistrust
51. Erikson emphasized the importance of a caregiver's \_\_\_\_\_ in predicting the impact of early life experience on later development.
- A. general responsiveness
  - B. age
  - C. sex
  - D. intelligence

52. The preschool-aged child is typically in which of Erikson's psychosocial stages?
- A. intimacy versus isolation
  - B. identity versus role confusion
  - C. initiative versus guilt**
  - D. integrity versus despair
53. Erikson used the phrase "\_\_\_\_" to characterize the key element of adolescence.
- A. sexual exploration
  - B. identity crisis**
  - C. guilt heaped upon guilt
  - D. reciprocal determinism
54. Rachel is 15 years old. She spends countless hours alone and in conversation with her peers trying to figure out what it is she wants to do with her life. Rachel is in which of the following of Erikson's psychosocial stages?
- A. identity versus role confusion**
  - B. industry versus inferiority
  - C. initiative versus guilt
  - D. intimacy versus isolation
55. Twenty-eight-year-old Sergi is a typical young adult. As such, Erikson would suggest that Sergi is most concerned about
- A. dying young
  - B. the shame he experienced as an toddler
  - C. finding a job
  - D. establishing a long-term love relationship**
56. Which question provides the BEST example of the concept of generativity versus stagnation?
- A. Will my work benefit the next generation?**
  - B. Do I know who I am?
  - C. Should I get married?
  - D. Will my choice of college major lead to a career in which I will make a lot of money?
57. Ruth is 80 years old and is terminally ill with cancer. As she reflects back on her life she comes to the conclusion that she has lived a full and productive life, and that it could not have been better lived in any other way. Ruth has successfully mastered the developmental task of
- A. intimacy versus isolation
  - B. generativity versus stagnation
  - C. industry versus inferiority
  - D. integrity versus despair**

58. Bob is currently questioning himself. Which question would indicate that Bob is currently in Erikson's integrity versus despair stage of life?
- A. Can I raise happy children?
  - B. Should I marry Hope?
  - C.** Has my life been worthwhile?
  - D. Will my job as a comedian help the younger generation?
59. Which of the following is a key criticism of Erikson's theory of personality development?
- A. He is pessimistic regarding one's ability to overcome problems that have their roots in early childhood experiences.
  - B. He portrays adulthood as a period of little growth and change.
  - C.** His theory is rather vague and difficult to test.
  - D. His theory focuses too strongly on formal operations in thinking.
60. Freud is to psychoanalytic theory as Watson is to
- A.** behaviorism
  - B. contextualism
  - C. cognitive-developmental theory
  - D. personality theory
61. Which theoretical camp suggests that we should study only what we can directly observe and measure?
- A.** behaviorists
  - B. cognitive-developmentalists
  - C. ecologists
  - D. psychoanalysts
62. Watson believed that
- A. most children progress through a predictable series of stages that are programmed by biological maturation
  - B. children have many inborn tendencies
  - C.** how a person turns out depends entirely on the environment s/he grows up in
  - D. elements of the unconscious mind are responsible for moral thought
63. Watson and Pavlov's version of learning theory is referred to as \_\_\_\_ conditioning.
- A. operant
  - B. instrumental
  - C. social
  - D.** classical

64. When describing her theory of development Candice says, "The basic idea is that I take a stimulus that at first has no effect on an individual. Then I pair that stimulus with a second stimulus that does elicit some response. After the two have been paired together a few times I test to see if the initial stimulus now elicits a response similar to the one elicited by the second stimulus." Given this description, Candice would be BEST classified as a(n) \_\_\_\_ conditioning theorist.
- A. operant
  - B. instrumental
  - C. social
  - D. classical**
65. An unconditioned stimulus is BEST described as a(n)
- A. learned behavior acquired through conditioning
  - B. unlearned event that automatically leads to a response**
  - C. unconscious motivation involving the id and ego
  - D. experience that leads to a relatively permanent change in behavior
66. In Watson and Raynor's study on Albert, a loud noise (produced by banging a steel rod with a hammer) served as the \_\_\_\_.
- A. unconditioned stimulus**
  - B. conditioned stimulus
  - C. unconditioned response
  - D. conditioned response
67. In Watson and Raynor's classical conditioning study with Albert, crying was a(n)
- A. neutral stimulus
  - B. conditioned response**
  - C. unconditioned stimulus
  - D. conditioned stimulus
68. Polly is attending her first birthday party and at the party she sees her first balloon. While playing with the balloon, she accidentally pops the balloon with a pin. When the balloon pops, she screams, drops her pop, and starts to cry when she sees the pop-stain on the carpet. In this situation, the noise produced by the popping balloon would represent a(n)
- A. unconditioned stimulus**
  - B. conditioned stimulus
  - C. unconditioned response
  - D. conditioned response

69. When Mr. Earlgray sits on a needle, he instinctively screams and then accidentally knocks over his cup of tea. He then claims that he will never drink tea again, because he finds the act too painful. In this situation, which provides the BEST example of an unconditioned response?
- A.** his scream
  - B. knocking over the cup
  - C. the needle
  - D. his decision to not drink tea
70. In Watson and Raynor's study on Albert, a white rat became a(n)
- A. unconditioned stimulus
  - B.** conditioned stimulus
  - C. unconditioned response
  - D. conditioned response
71. While attending his first horror movie, Craven begins eating out of his box of popcorn. Craven likes popcorn and continues to eat during the film. After a few minutes, a character in the film is surprised by a crazed killer. The character's screaming reaction scares Craven, who spills popcorn all over himself. After the movie ends Craven starts to leave the movie. He glances down, sees an overturned box of popcorn, and screams out in terror. A classical conditioning theorist would argue that popcorn has now become a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that elicits a fear reaction.
- A. unconditioned stimulus
  - B.** conditioned stimulus
  - C. unconditioned response
  - D. conditioned response
72. Emeril has never tasted spicy shrimp. When he eats his first spicy shrimp he smiles and decides that he really likes spicy shrimp. A few weeks after tasting the spicy shrimp for the first time he is in a different restaurant, sees a bowl of spicy shrimp on a table next to him and smiles. He then tells the waiter that he is going to try a new dish called spicy chicken. In this situation, \_\_\_\_\_ is BEST characterized as a conditioned response.
- A. spicy chicken
  - B. spicy shrimp
  - C.** Emeril's smile
  - D. the new restaurant
73. \_\_\_\_\_ is BEST associated with operant conditioning theory.
- A. Piaget
  - B. Vygotsky
  - C. Bronfenbrenner
  - D.** Skinner

74. Hank is upset with his son for keeping his room so messy. His neighbor, Boomhauer, suggests that Hank give his son a dollar for cleaning his room on Saturday mornings, because he believes that doing so will increase the probability of the son cleaning his room in the future. Hank's approach is MOST similar to research conducted by which of the following theorists?
- A. Urie Bronfenbrenner
  - B. Erik Erikson
  - C. Jean Piaget
  - D. B. F. Skinner**
75. The basic premise of operant conditioning is that
- A. most learning occurs when a person mimics a model they are observing
  - B. learning takes place over a series of qualitatively different stages
  - C. the consequences that follow a behavior impact the likelihood of the behavior being repeated**
  - D. pairing a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus will lead to a conditioned stimulus
76. Reinforcement
- A. strengthens the likelihood that a behavioral response will occur in the future**
  - B. weakens the likelihood that a behavioral response will occur in the future
  - C. strengthens a desired response while weakening an undesired response
  - D. weakens a desired response while strengthening an undesired response
77. In operant conditioning terms, a positive consequence is to a negative consequence as
- A. good is to bad
  - B. adding is to removing**
  - C. reinforcement is to punishment
  - D. operant is to classical
78. Joy comes home from work exhausted and is surprised to find that her daughter, Michelle, has set the table and started dinner. Joy is thrilled. She praises Michelle and spends an extra half-hour reading with her before bed (something that Michelle likes). The same thing happens the next day, and soon this has become a daily event. This is an example of
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. observational learning
  - C. operant conditioning**
  - D. modeling
79. After Brainac brings home a report card with all As, his parents (who want to make sure this behavior continues in the future) give Brainac a new car (something that he really wanted). It appears that Brainac's parents are attempting to use \_\_\_\_ to keep Brainac's grades up.
- A. positive reinforcement**
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. negative punishment

80. Marge wants her daughter Lisa to improve her study skills. How could Marge use positive reinforcement to achieve this goal?
- A. She could give Lisa candy (something Lisa likes) every time she studies.
  - B. She could take candy from Lisa (something Lisa likes) every time Lisa does not study.
  - C. She could give Lisa spinach for dinner (something Lisa hates) every time she studies.
  - D. She could take spinach (something Lisa hates) from Lisa's dinner every time she studies.
81. Which statement concerning effective positive reinforcement is TRUE?
- A. Continuous schedules are most effective for establishing and maintaining a behavior.
  - B. Partial schedules are most effective for establishing and maintaining a behavior.
  - C. When first learning a behavior a partial schedule of reinforcement is best, but when attempting to maintain a behavior a continuous schedule is most effective.
  - D. When first learning a behavior a continuous schedule of reinforcement is best, but when attempting to maintain a behavior a partial schedule is most effective.
82. In operant conditioning terms, \_\_\_\_ occurs when something unpleasant is removed and the result is an increased response rate.
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. negative punishment
83. Elizabeth tells her daughter Taylor, "I will stop this nagging, which you find unpleasant, as soon as you clean your room today and continue to clean the room in the future." This description indicates that Elizabeth is trying to use
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. negative punishment
84. In operant conditioning terms, a negative consequence
- A. reinforces an action
  - B. punishes an action
  - C. occurs when something is removed
  - D. occurs when something is added
85. Punishment
- A. strengthens the likelihood that a behavioral response will occur in the future
  - B. weakens the likelihood that a behavioral response will occur in the future
  - C. strengthens a desired response while weakening an undesired response
  - D. weakens a desired response while strengthening an undesired response

86. In operant conditioning terms, \_\_\_\_ occurs when something unpleasant is added and the result is a decreased response rate.
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment**
  - D. negative punishment
87. Which is the BEST example of positive punishment?
- A. giving a child money to get them to mow the lawn
  - B. hollering at a child to get them to stop fighting
  - C. grounding a child in order to stop them from staying out late
  - D. spanking a child in order to get them to stop swearing**
88. Tiffany really likes jewelry. Her parents want Tiffany to stop talking on the phone every night after school. In order to accomplish this task, Tiffany's parents take away Tiffany's new watch and tell her that she will lose more jewelry if she does not decrease her phone use. In this situation, Tiffany's parents are attempting to use \_\_\_\_ to alter Tiffany's behavior.
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. negative punishment**
89. How could an elementary teacher effectively use negative punishment in the classroom?
- A. give "stars" that can be converted into treats to students who do well on exams
  - B. give a slap on the wrist to kids who lie about cheating
  - C. take away recess time (something kids want) to decrease misbehavior**
  - D. take away homework (something the kids find unpleasant) to increase hand-raising behavior
90. Extinction impacts a behavior by
- A. making it less likely to occur**
  - B. making it more likely to occur
  - C. making desired behavior more likely and undesired behaviors less likely
  - D. making undesired behavior more likely and desired behaviors less likely
91. Which statement BEST exemplifies the process of extinction?
- A. Just do it.
  - B. Just keep the rewards coming.
  - C. Just ignore it.**
  - D. Just keep the punishments coming.



92. Punishment tends to be MOST effective when it is
- A. very harsh
  - B.** administered immediately after the offensive act
  - C. not accompanied by verbal explanations
  - D. not combined with other efforts to reinforce behavior
93. \_\_\_\_ is BEST associated with the social cognitive approach to development.
- A.** Bandura
  - B. Bronfenbrenner
  - C. Piaget
  - D. Gottlieb
94. Bandura would argue that Skinner
- A. is totally correct in his approach
  - B. didn't define reinforcement correctly
  - C. agreed with Freud too much
  - D.** didn't stress factors like self-criticism and self-motivation enough
95. One of the elements that distinguished social cognitive theory from operant conditioning theory was the social cognitive theory emphasis on
- A. reinforcement
  - B. qualitative stages
  - C.** observational learning
  - D. epigenetic processes
96. How did Bandura demonstrate the existence of "observational learning" in the famous "Bobo" doll study?
- A.** He showed that children would model an adult they saw in a film.
  - B. He showed that children scared by a loud noise would cry when they heard a bell.
  - C. He showed that boys liked dolls as much as girls.
  - D. He showed that children regress when they know a new sibling is about to be born.
97. Olga goes along with her brother Joe to his gymnastics class and watches closely while he works on the balance beam. One day Olga's Mom finds her out in the back yard, with a board spread across two big boxes, doing some of the same maneuvers that she has seen Joe do in class. This is an example of
- A.** observational learning
  - B. operant conditioning
  - C. passivity
  - D. formal operations

98. Cosmo, age three, has always been cooperative about going to bed at night. Then the family takes a trip and stays with relatives where Cosmo 's cousin, Wanda (also age three), has a royal fit at bedtime. Cosmo watches while Wanda's parents read her extra stories and bring her a glass of juice to calm her down. After Cosmo and his family return home, Cosmo begins to throw tantrums at bedtime. Cosmo's change in behavior is BEST explained by
- A. observational learning
  - B. classical conditioning
  - C. sensorimotor stage thinking
  - D. latency
99. What is vicarious reinforcement?
- A. when a person's behavior changes based on consequences they receive directly
  - B.** when a person's behavior changes based on consequences that happen to a model they are observing
  - C. when a person's behavior changes based on the influence of a collective unconscious
  - D. when a person's behavior changes based on the effect of inborn, unfolding genetic factors
100. Cindy watches her big sister, Marsha, get ready for a big date by applying a lot of eye makeup. Cindy decides that the eye makeup would look good on her but decides to wait a while to get ready. When Marsha and Cindy come downstairs, their mother Carol screams at Marsha and tells her to go back upstairs and remove the eye makeup. Later when Cindy is getting ready to go out she looks at the makeup on her dresser and decides against putting on the makeup. What concept BEST explains Cindy's decision?
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. defense mechanisms
  - C.** vicarious reinforcement
  - D. regression
101. The key "cognitive" aspect of social cognitive theory involving deliberate exercise of control over both one's environment and one's life is called
- A. human agency
  - B. instrumental conditioning
  - C. concrete operations
  - D. extinction
102. Which is the BEST example of Oscar's human agency?
- A. the fact that he learned to act by watching others act
  - B. the fact that his ability to be selected to act in movies is heavily influenced by genetic factors like his good looks
  - C. the fact that his acting is highly influenced by some unresolved and unconscious sexual desire
  - D.** the fact that his high sense of self-efficacy concerning acting allows him to believe that he is a good actor

103. Self-efficacy is BEST defined as
- A. feeling great about who you are
  - B.** the belief that you can effectively accomplish a specific outcome
  - C. the ability to make fun of one's self
  - D. your self-concept concerning gender, intellect, and sexual orientation
104. Reciprocal determinism refers to a continuous back and forth interaction between
- A. a want and a desire
  - B. genes and environmental experience
  - C.** a person, his/her behavior, and the environment
  - D. a reinforcement and a consequence
105. Skinner's and/or Bandura's explanations for the high rate of teen pregnancy include all of the following EXCEPT
- A.** the influence of unconscious desires of the id
  - B. attention and reinforcement
  - C. possible punishment for not engaging in sex
  - D. bad role models
106. Which is a common criticism of learning approaches to human development?
- A.** too little emphasis on genetic factors
  - B. fail to account for the fact that experiences appear to affect behavior
  - C. too much emphasis on unconscious factors
  - D. fail to describe any types of consequences that influence development
107. Piaget's interest in cognitive development was impacted during his work on standardizing IQ tests in which he became interested in
- A. sex differences in intelligence
  - B. the fact that the language spoken by a child (e.g., English, French) predicted their IQ test scores
  - C. racial differences in intelligence
  - D.** the fact that children of the same age often gave the same wrong answer
108. \_\_\_\_ championed the position called constructivism.
- A. Skinner
  - B. Freud
  - C.** Piaget
  - D. Bronfenbrenner

109. Constructivism proposes that children learn BEST
- A. by doing
  - B. when an adult completes a task for them
  - C. when genetics determine a behavior
  - D. through vicarious reinforcement
110. According to Piaget, cognitive development is characteristic of an invariant sequence of stages that
- A. vary in order from person to person
  - B. move in one direction in youth and then regress back in old age
  - C. follow in a specific order (i.e., cannot be skipped)
  - D. differ depending on whether one is male or female
111. Which is the correct ordering of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?
- A. sensorimotor, formal operations, preoperations, concrete operations
  - B. concrete operations, preoperations, formal operations, sensorimotor
  - C. sensorimotor, preoperations, concrete operations, formal operations
  - D. formal operations, sensorimotor, concrete operations, preoperations
112. During the \_\_\_\_ stage of development individuals lack the ability to use symbols.
- A. concrete operations
  - B. formal operations
  - C. preoperational
  - D. sensorimotor
113. As a child moves from the sensorimotor stage to the preoperational stage, s/he first becomes able to
- A. conserve
  - B. think symbolically
  - C. perceive the environment
  - D. use abstract reasoning
114. Ruby watches as her mom puts a couple of drops of red food coloring into her glass of water. Although Ruby tasted the water just before her mom put in the drops, Ruby now believes that her water will taste like fruit punch. Piaget would most likely argue that Ruby is in the \_\_\_\_ stage of development.
- A. concrete operations
  - B. formal operations
  - C. preoperational
  - D. sensorimotor

115. Who would be most likely to believe that the horrible-sounding music their band is playing actually sounds good, just because they want the band to sound good?
- A. John, a preoperational thinker
  - B. Paul, a concrete operational thinker
  - C. George, a formal operations thinker
  - D. Ringo, a post-formal operations thinker
116. Which BEST describes the problem-solving approach of the concrete operational thinker?
- A. systematic hypothesis testing
  - B. scientific
  - C. trial and error
  - D. cannot devise solutions to problems
117. Molly has just entered the stage of formal operational thought. Something she can do now that she could not do before is
- A. engage in trial-and-error problem solving
  - B. mentally classify objects in her head
  - C. think symbolically
  - D. deal effectively with purely hypothetical situations
118. Piaget's explanation for today's high rate of teen pregnancy would
- A. emphasize their unconscious sex drive
  - B. focus on their limited cognitive abilities
  - C. stress ethological factors
  - D. stress the influence of models that teens see on television and in the movies
119. A major criticism of Piaget's theory is that it
- A. places too much emphasis on the influence of genetics
  - B. focuses too heavily on the importance of social relationships in determining the course of development
  - C. portrays children as passive learners
  - D. says little about the influence of motivation on children's cognitive development
120. Because Rooney has a strong belief in a sociocultural view of cognitive development, he would be MOST likely to say, "\_\_\_\_\_."
- A. It's all about genes
  - B. You have to consider the important impact of historical context on development
  - C. Development clearly follows a specific set of stages
  - D. Unconscious motives underlie most decisions

121. The notion that change over the life span arises from ongoing transactions between a changing organism and a changing world BEST fits with the \_\_\_\_ theory of development.
- A. cognitive-developmental
  - B. behaviorism
  - C. systems**
  - D. psychoanalytic
122. A theorist with a(n) \_\_\_\_ perspective would be most likely to focus on the interaction between a changing environment and a person who is producing changes in the environment.
- A. psychoanalytic
  - B. systems**
  - C. discontinuity
  - D. operant conditioning
123. If asked to name an influential evolutionary/ethologist theorist, you would be correct if you said the name
- A. Pavolv
  - B. Rayner
  - C. Erikson
  - D. Gottlieb**
124. The field of ethology was founded on research inspired by
- A. Darwin**
  - B. Locke
  - C. Rousseau
  - D. Freud
125. \_\_\_\_ are most likely to emphasize the impact of species-specific behaviors that are products of evolutionary history.
- A. Ethologists**
  - B. Constructivists
  - C. Behaviorists
  - D. Operant theorists
126. Ethologists argue that
- A. no behaviors are adaptive
  - B. a behavior is adaptive only in relationship to a specific environment**
  - C. a behavior that is adaptive to one species cannot be adaptive to another species
  - D. all behaviors are adaptive

127. Which is the BEST description of the basic premise of the ethology perspective?
- A. Development is all about genetics.
  - B. Development is all about progression through a series of qualitatively different stages.
  - C.** Development is an interplay between biological and environmental forces.
  - D. Development is a myth, as stability triumphs over change.
128. When asked to describe development, Tyson says, "I believe that a person's genes impact their basic traits; these traits are also impacted by environmental experiences, and as these factors are interactive it is tough to predict the outcome of development." Given this statement, Tyson is BEST classified as a(n) \_\_\_\_ theorist.
- A.** epigenetic psychobiological systems
  - B. social cognitive
  - C. classical conditioning
  - D. psychoanalytic
129. As a fan of the concept of epigenesis, Tegan would argue that
- A. only genes matter
  - B. you are what happens to you
  - C. your genes and environment combine in ways that make predicting behavioral outcomes easy
  - D.** your genes and environment combine in ways that make predicting behavioral outcomes difficult
130. Which was NOT emphasized in Gottlieb's epigenetic psychobiological systems approach?
- A. the activity of genes
  - B. the activity of neurons
  - C. the organism's behavior
  - D.** the organism's unconscious mind
131. Research showing that ducklings who had been denied access to the mother's call, but who did hear the call of a chicken, actually preferred to chicken-call after they were hatched provided empirical evidence in support of the \_\_\_\_ approach to development.
- A. operant conditioning
  - B.** epigenetic psychobiological systems
  - C. sociocultural
  - D. cognitive-developmental
132. Which statement BEST represents the basic premise of the evolutionary/ethologist systems approach?
- A. The unconscious mind rules all.
  - B.** Normal development requires normal genes and normal early experience.
  - C. Life is about moving up a set of qualitatively distinct stairs (stages).
  - D. Reinforce what you desire and punish what you despise.

133. The greatest weakness of the systems theory of development is that it
- A. places too great an emphasis on genes
  - B. shows no appreciation for development during adulthood
  - C.** offers only generalization and will never be able to accurately predict future development
  - D. views conscious factors as being as influential as unconscious factors
134. Which statement BEST exemplifies the perspective held by most 21<sup>st</sup> century developmentalists?
- A. Extreme black-and-white positions are in vogue.
  - B. Freudian ideas (especially those concerning the issues of child sexual fantasy) are more accepted than ever.
  - C. Learning approaches are effective at describing the development of thoughts but not effective at explaining the acquisition of behaviors.
  - D.** Humans and their environments mutually interact to influence development.
135. Dr. Zaius believes that no one theory can explain human development and has developed an approach that incorporates elements from many of the major theories. Given this description, Dr. Zaius is BEST classified as a(n) \_\_\_\_ theorist.
- A. psychodynamic
  - B. ethological
  - C.** eclectic
  - D. sociocultural
136. The term *tabula rasae* is BEST translated as "blank slate."
- TRUE**
137. Discontinuity theorists believe that development involves primarily quantitative changes in human behavior.
- FALSE**
138. The universality-context specificity issue concerns whether we all follow similar or unique paths of development.
- TRUE**
139. Freud believed that unconscious motivation played no role in human behavior.
- FALSE**
140. The ego is the irrational, impulsive component of personality that serves only to satisfy one's instincts.
- FALSE**



141. Regression is one example of a defense mechanism.

**TRUE**

142. Erikson suggested that humans develop over a series of psychosexual stages.

**FALSE**

143. A major weakness of psychoanalytic theories is that they do not adequately explain how development comes about.

**TRUE**

144. According to Erikson, teenagers struggle with the crisis of generativity versus stagnation.

**FALSE**

145. In Watson and Raynor's study with Albert, a white rat, served as a conditioned response.

**FALSE**

146. If effective, negative reinforcement leads to an increase in the frequency of a behavior.

**TRUE**

147. Negative punishment involves the removal of something pleasant that results in behavior decreasing in frequency.

**TRUE**

148. According to Bandura, the phrase "human agency" refers to any group that offers assistance to children or adults.

**FALSE**

149. Bandura was highly critical of the notion of reciprocal determinism.

**FALSE**

150. According to Piaget, children construct their own understanding of the world based on their experiences.

**TRUE**

151. Piaget proposed the existence of eight qualitatively different stages of cognitive development.

**FALSE**

152. According to Piaget, a child who is unable to use symbols to help them solve problems mentally is in the preoperational stage of development.

**FALSE**

153. The main focus of ethology is in understanding the evolved behavior of a species in its natural environment.

**TRUE**

154. Epigenetic systems theorists argue that genes dictate human behavior.

**FALSE**

155. Stage theorists tend to view parents as supporters of development, while learning theorists tend to view parents as trainers of behavior.

**TRUE**

156. The debate between stage theorists and those who view development as being without sudden change is called the \_\_\_\_\_ issue.

**continuity-discontinuity**

157. Freud is credited with developing \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

**psychoanalytic**

158. According to Freud, the component of personality containing internalized moral standards is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

**superego**

159. The psychic energy of the sex instinct is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**libido**

160. The defense mechanism of \_\_\_\_\_ involves mentally going back in time to a less stressful period in one's life.

**regression**

161. The last psychosocial stage of development involves the conflict of \_\_\_\_\_ versus despair.

**integrity**

162. In the Watson and Rayner study, a loud noise served as the \_\_\_\_\_.

**unconditioned stimulus**

163. In operant conditioning, \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when something unpleasant is removed from a situation and as a result the likelihood of a behavior reoccurring is strengthened.

**negative reinforcement**

164. In operant conditioning, \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when something pleasant is added to a situation and as a result the likelihood of a behavior reoccurring is strengthened.

**positive reinforcement**

165. When a behavior is ignored (not reinforced), it tends to go away. This statement describes the operant consequence of \_\_\_\_\_.

**extinction**

166. Bandura is BEST known for developing \_\_\_\_\_ cognitive theory.

**social**

167. Acquiring a behavior by watching a model perform the act is called \_\_\_\_\_ learning.

**observational**

168. The ability to learn about a consequence by observing it being experienced by a model is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcement.

**vicarious**

169. Bandura used the phrase \_\_\_\_\_ when describing the ways in which humans exercise deliberate cognitive control over their lives and environments.

**human agency**

170. The belief that one can effectively produce a desired outcome in a particular area of life is called self-\_\_\_\_\_.

**efficacy**

171. The \_\_\_\_\_ stage is the first of Piaget's stages of cognitive development.

**sensorimotor**

172. Piaget suggested that individuals in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of development are able to effectively think about abstract concepts and can formulate sophisticated hypotheses.

**formal operations**

173. The field of \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on understanding the development of evolved behaviors displayed in the natural environment.

**ethology**

174. Gottlieb suggested that development depends on the joint interaction between genetic and environmental factors in what he called the \_\_\_\_\_ process.

**epigenetic**

175. A theorist who relies on a combination of theories rather than relying on a single theory is said to be taking an \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

**eclectic**

176. Compare and contrast the developmental assumptions of nature versus nurture, activity versus passivity, continuity versus discontinuity, and universality versus context-specificity.

Answer not provided.

177. Use Freud's stages of psychosexual development to discuss the development of a child from birth through age 25.

Answer not provided.

178. On which elements of learning would Watson, Skinner, and Bandura agree? Where would their differences lie?

Answer not provided.

179. Many people suggest that violence in teenagers is due to the violent images they view in movies and video games. How would Skinner, Bandura, and Vygotsky react to this suggestion?

Answer not provided.

180. Describe Piaget's preoperational, concrete operations, and formal operations stages of development using examples from children or adults you have met (including yourself).

Answer not provided.

181. First, describe the differences between Bronfenbrenner's and Gottlieb's approaches to development. Then discuss why they can both be categorized as systems theories.

Answer not provided.

182. How would you create a new theory using the ideas of the theorists presented in this chapter? Which concepts would you keep and which would you eliminate?

Answer not provided.

183. Susie, age four, climbed into her parents' bed one night because she was frightened by a scary dream. Because it was so late and Susie was obviously distressed, her parents comforted her and let her sleep with them. Now Susie does not want to sleep in her own bed, and every night has been a battle of wills, usually ending with Susie sleeping in her parents' bed. How would psychoanalytic, learning, cognitive-developmental, and systems theorist explain what is going on with Susie?

Answer not provided.

184. Erikson and Freud both have psychoanalytic theories of development. What are the key similarities and differences of their approaches?

Answer should describe some similarities (e.g., inclusion of stage, emphasis on unconscious mind) and key distinctions (e.g., difference in types of stages, different age groups).

185. Explain and provide examples of the concepts of negative reinforcement, positive punishment, and extinction.

Answer should include discussion "give versus take" of the negative/positive distinction and "increase versus decrease" effect of reinforcement/punishment. The discussion of extinction must include impact of the lack of consequences.