

TEST BANK

LIFE SMART
EXPLORING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Piaget and You

... And Baby Makes Three!

Careers: Where Can Lifespan Take You?

From Neurons to Neighborhoods

Get Involved!

Why Study the Lifespan?

© 2010 Sinauer Associates, Inc. and W. H. Freeman & Co.

978-0-7162-1195-4

Chapter 2

Theories of Development: Interpreting the Lifespan

1. Theories of development may seem contradictory when taken together,;
 - a. so there is little value in comparisons and most scientists focus on one major explanation.
 - b. but the ultimate evaluation of each is whether they explain most behavior completely.
 - c. and therefore each must be accepted only relative to the others' assumptions.
 - d. but each may be useful as they focus on different perspectives.

Answer: D

Refer to: Introduction

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Hard

2. Which of the following is NOT a reason to use theories to understand human development?
 - a. Theories help us to sort out and manage findings from numerous studies.
 - b. Theories help us to sort out what is important and what inferences we can derive from the data.
 - c. Theories help us focus our search for new understandings.
 - d. Theories help us to understand the science of human development but should not be used in application.

Answer: D

Refer to: Introduction

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

3. Which of the following is NOT listed in your text as an element of a good theory?
 - a. Good theories help us to explain how findings can be interpreted.
 - b. Good theories help us to identify major agreements among scholars.
 - c. Good theories help us to organize a huge body of information.
 - d. Good theories help us to focus our search for new understandings.

Answer: B

Refer to: Introduction

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

4. _____ provide an approach to development so that testable hypotheses may be generated.
 - a. Principles
 - b. Concepts
 - c. Tenets
 - d. Theories

Answer: Introduction

Refer to: 28

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

5. A critical component of a good theory is that it generates _____ ideas.

- a. testable
- b. comprehensive
- c. popular
- d. adaptive

Answer: A

Refer to: Introduction

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

6. A(n) _____ is a tentative explanation for a phenomenon that can be tested through research to see if it has value for predicting behavior in specific situations.

- a. proposal
- b. theory
- c. premise
- d. hypothesis

Answer: D

Refer to: Introduction

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

7. The difference between a theory and a hypothesis is:

- a. theories organize observed events into a potential explanation which then suggests testable hypotheses
- b. hypotheses organize observed events into a potential explanation which then suggests testable theories
- c. both are "best guesses," but theories are more valid, because they can explain more elements of behavior
- d. unimportant, because the terms may be used interchangeably.

Answer: A

Refer to: Introduction

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Hard

8. The definition of a(n) _____ is an idea that develops based on information or evidence and so provides an explanation for further predictions.

- a. premise
- b. tenet
- c. statement of significance
- d. theory

Answer: D

Refer to: Introduction

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

9. What is the ultimate goal of any theory?
- To further scientific inquiry and lead to applications for public policy and social programs
 - To control future developmental research
 - To ensure continued debate among developmental researchers
 - To demonstrate that development occurs on a single, not multiple, level

Answer: A

Refer to: Introduction

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

10. _____ is considered the "father of modern psychology" by many.
- Erik Erikson
 - John B. Watson
 - William James
 - Sigmund Freud

Answer: D

Refer to: Psychoanalytic Theories

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

11. Freud is recognized as a major role player in psychology because:
- he developed one of the first comprehensive theories of personality.
 - most people recall his name when asked about psychology.
 - his theories have withstood the test of time intact.
 - he generated a number of testable hypotheses about the later stages of adulthood.

Answer: A

Refer to: Psychoanalytic Theories

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

12. Freud's definition of the _____ is a storage place for ideas and impulses below our awareness that strongly influence our behavior.
- subconscious
 - libido
 - ego
 - unconscious

Answer: D

Refer to: Psychoanalytic Theories

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

13. Although much of Freud's approach to development has been discarded, one area that persists is:
- his insistence on genetics as an explanation of behavior.

- b. the notion that the mother has a pervasive influence throughout life.
- c. his assertion that the early years of childhood play a decisive role in determining adult behavior.
- d. his hypothesis that the interaction of physiology and environment produce behavior.

Answer: C

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

14. Freud used the term _____ to describe the psychic energy that empowered the structures of the mind.

- a. superego
- b. id
- c. libido
- d. mensa

Answer: C

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

15. According to Freud, the term "libido" refers to the:

- a. part of the personality that adheres to the reality principle.
- b. the psychic censor.
- c. force behind self-destructive behaviors.
- d. psychic energy that feeds the structures of the mind.

Answer: D

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

16. What psychic structure is present at birth and contains all of our basic instincts?

- a. Id
- b. Ego
- c. Superego
- d. Psychic censor

Answer: A

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

17. Four-year-old Tammy has been told by her mother that she cannot have a lollipop and is now stomping her feet and wailing. According to Freud, this type of behavior is driven by the

- a. superego.
- b. ego.

- c. id.
- d. base psyche.

Answer: C

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Easy

18. Of Freud's structures, which seeks only pleasure and is the simplest?

- a. Ego
- b. Id
- c. Superego
- d. Libido

Answer: B

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

19. What is the developmental sequence of Freud's structures of the psyche?

- a. Superego, id, ego
- b. Ego, id, superego
- c. Id, superego, ego
- d. Id, ego, superego

Answer: D

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

20. Which of the following is analogous to the ego?

- a. Rational thinker
- b. Conscience
- c. Pleasure-seeking
- d. Bodily instincts

Answer: A

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

21. Which structure is the central part of our personality?

- a. Id
- b. Ego
- c. Superego
- d. Psychic censor

Answer: B

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Factual

22. What is the main task of the ego?
- a. To instruct us in right and wrong
 - b. To pursue bodily pleasures
 - c. To compromise between the id and the superego
 - d. To guide our unconscious thoughts

Answer: C

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

23. Karen is torn. She feels she should volunteer her time on the weekends to the hospice program, but she also would like to hang out with her friends and have a good time. She decides to spend Sundays at the hospice and Saturdays with her friends. According to Freud, Karen's _____ helped her reach this compromise.

- a. id
- b. superego
- c. libido
- d. ego

Answer: Freud's Theory

Refer to: 30

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

24. What is the main task of the superego?
- a. To instruct us in what is right and what is wrong
 - b. To pursue bodily pleasures
 - c. To be realistic
 - d. To compromise between the id and the ego

Answer: A

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

25. At what point does the superego develop?
- a. It is present at birth.
 - b. It begins to develop from the moment of birth.
 - c. It begins to develop toward the end of the first year.
 - d. It begins to develop during adolescence.

Answer: C

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

26. Russell cannot look at a woman without thinking about what it would be like to be intimate with her; however, he always resists the impulse to be forward and conducts himself like a gentleman. What is the force that prompts him to subdue his baser instincts?
- Id
 - Ego
 - Superego
 - Alter-ego

Answer: C

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

27. Freud proposed _____ were necessary strategies to reduce the anxiety caused by conflicts among the personality structures.
- fixations
 - crises
 - defense mechanisms
 - discords

Answer: C

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

28. According to Freud, completing each of his proposed developmental stages requires:
- appropriate levels of stimulation for age-specific pleasure centers.
 - resolution of discrete crises.
 - attainment of cognitive milestones.
 - achievement of developmental tasks.

Answer: A

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

29. According to Freud, each stage of development is based on a:
- psychosocial crisis.
 - sensitive period.
 - pleasure center.
 - defense mechanism.

Answer: C

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

30. In Freud's theory of development, if a person becomes fixated at a particular stage:
- that person will not be able to become a fully mature person.

- b. that person must skip that stage and come back at a later date to resolve it.
- c. that person will achieve a healthy role in society.
- d. they will inevitably develop undesirable latent characteristics.

Answer: A

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Hard

31. Andrea tends to smoke too much, drink too much, and has a biting wit. She does not relate well to others and has neither been able to hold a steady job or keep a potential suitor around for long. Freud would argue that Andrea's problems are due to:

- a. a lack of a crisis resolution.
- b. an inability to overcome her genetic limitations.
- c. an inertia related to her unfulfilled libido.
- d. fixation at an early stage of development.

Answer: D

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

32. Which of the following is the correct sequence of Freud's stages of development?

- a. Phallic, latency, oral, and genital
- b. Phallic, oral, anal, latency, and genital
- c. Oral, phallic, anal, latency, and genital
- d. Oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital

Answer: D

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

33. How many developmental stages did Freud propose?

- a. Five
- b. Seven
- c. Eight
- d. Four, but with overlapping transitions of five years each

Answer: A

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

34. An infant is in what stage of Freudian development?

- a. Anal
- b. Oral
- c. Phallic
- d. Latency

Answer: B

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

35. What is the optimal outcome of Freud's anal stage?
- Acquisition of sucking, biting, and eating skills
 - Healthy development of sexual interest
 - Repression of sexual feelings
 - Successful toilet training

Answer: D

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

36. What is the function of the phallic stage?
- Healthy development of sexual interest
 - Successful toilet training
 - Attaining bodily pleasures
 - Acquisition of sucking, biting, and eating skills

Answer: A

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

37. During what Freudian stage of development does sexual desire become dormant?
- Oral
 - Anal
 - Phallic
 - Latency

Answer: D

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

38. Uninterested in little girls his age, 9-year-old Ben prefers the company of the boys in the neighborhood. Ben is in the _____ stage according to Freud.
- oral
 - latency
 - genital
 - novice

Answer: B

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

39. An adolescent is in what Freudian stage of development?

- a. Phallic
- b. Oral
- c. Genital
- d. Latency

Answer: C

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

40. Walt has just begun to notice how attractive his neighbor, Chelsea, is. It seems like last spring he could barely stand to be around her, but now that they are both beginning high school, she suddenly seems to have changed—for the better! Walt appears to be in Freud's _____ stage.

- a. genital
- b. adolescent
- c. latency
- d. adult

Answer: A

Refer to: 30

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

41. A major modification of Freud's psychoanalytic theory is:

- a. emphasizing the later stages of sexual behavior in development.
- b. acknowledging that even 10 year olds may be driven by pleasure centers.
- c. replacing the emphasis of sexual motivation with social influences.
- d. dismissing notions of influences of behavior that are below awareness.

Answer: C

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

42. Freud's theory of personality has fallen out of favor because of its emphasis on:

- a. cultural ambiguities
- b. social constructions.
- c. genetic determinism.
- d. sex.

Answer: D

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

43. In the field of cognitive neuroscience, memory system terms _____ and _____ have been suggested as equal to Freud's concepts of conscious and unconscious.
- mental hierarchy; psyche
 - awareness; unawareness
 - explicit; implicit
 - mechanical; involuntary

Answer: C

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

44. Which concepts of Freud's theory have not been supported by cognitive neuroscience?
- id, ego, superego
 - conscious; unconscious
 - defense mechanisms
 - influences on behavior of which we are unaware

Answer: A

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

45. Which of the following is considered a major reason why Freud's theory is considered influential?
- The structures of the personality provide a solid framework for understanding behavior.
 - The importance of sexual motivation can be seen in the media.
 - It provided the framework for understanding the importance of biopsychosocial influences.
 - Freud's reliance on dream interpretation and hypnosis are important techniques used today in the scientific investigation of development.

Answer: C

Refer to: Freud's Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Hard

46. Of the following theorists, who was most directly influenced by Freud?
- Erik Erikson
 - Jean Piaget
 - Daniel Levinson
 - Richard Lerner

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

47. According to _____, each stage of life is marked by a psychosocial crisis.
- Sigmund Freud

- b. Erik Erikson
- c. Daniel Levinson
- d. Jean Piaget

Answer: B

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

48. Erik Erikson argued that _____ were critical in development.

- a. social experiences
- b. psychosexual stages
- c. anxiety states
- d. feelings of adequacy

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

49. _____ based his developmental theory on observations of people from many cultures and socioeconomic strata, and upon historical figures.

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Jean Piaget
- c. Erik Erikson
- d. Daniel Levinson

Answer: C

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

50. A major reason Erikson's theory of development has remained influential was his reliance on:

- a. cross-cultural and historical comparisons.
- b. comprehensive observation of his own children rather than relying on the memory of adults.
- c. interviews of middle-age adults from many socioeconomic strata.
- d. reviews of major theories in western cultures.

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

51. Erik Erikson based his theory of development of which of the following populations?

- a. Germans
- b. East Indians
- c. Sioux of South Dakota

d. all of these

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

52. Erikson proposed that we must pass through _____ developmental stages during our lifetime.

- a. eight
- b. seven
- c. five
- d. four, with 5-year transitional periods between them

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

53. Each of Erikson's psychosocial stages of development is marked by some type of:

- a. crisis.
- b. defense mechanism.
- c. pleasure center.
- d. cognitive resolve.

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

54. _____ is the main tension that individuals experience during resolution of Erikson's life stages.

- a. Anxiety
- b. Feeling inferior
- c. A life crisis
- d. Libido

Answer: C

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

55. For each of Erikson's stages of development, there is:

- a. only one potential outcome.
- b. a conflict between basic desires and social expectations, tempered by parental standards.
- c. either a positive or a harmful resolution, which will determine your life course.
- d. susceptibility to negative outcomes as well as for great personal growth.

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Hard

56. Eighteen-year-old Tim feels pressured by internal needs and the external demands of society to make a major change in a new direction, and so he decides to attend college. Erikson termed these types of developmental situations:
- sensitive periods.
 - crises.
 - proximal developmental periods.
 - defense mechanisms.

Answer: B

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

57. Which of the following accurately reflects Erikson's view of the meaning of the word "trust" as applied to his first stage of psychosocial development?
- Safety and happiness
 - Honesty and integrity
 - Nurture and dignity
 - Orderliness and predictability

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Hard

58. According to Erikson, in order for an infant to gain trust, the world must be;
- happy.
 - predictable as well as safe.
 - rational.
 - nurturing.

Answer: B

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

59. Every day, 6-month-old Kiri is fed, bathed, and dressed on a schedule. Her world is entirely predictable while her needs are met. If it remains so, according to Erikson, Kiri will develop:
- initiative.
 - trust.
 - autonomy.
 - identity.

Answer: B

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Medium

60. The important components of an infant's life that must be provided by caretakers include _____, according to Erikson.
- warmth
 - care
 - discipline
 - all of these

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

61. _____ is the psychosocial strength that an infant gains if she has learned to trust.
- Hope
 - Willpower
 - Care
 - Fidelity

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

62. In Erikson's theory, what is the opposite outcome of autonomy?
- Shame and doubt
 - Guilt
 - Inferiority
 - Identity confusion

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

63. Erikson's stage of autonomy versus shame and doubt corresponds with Freud's _____ stage.
- anal
 - phallic
 - oral
 - latency

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

64. Michele's parents are struggling with their daughter. She is in the "terrible twos" and wants to do everything by herself. Erikson would encourage them to let her try new things, providing gentle support so that Michele will gain:
- purpose.
 - care.
 - trust.
 - willpower.

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

65. As Chelsea is only 2 ½ , her parents are concerned about their daughter's safety. They do everything for her, including tying her shoes, dressing, and feeding her. Sometimes Chelsea wrestles with them as she wants to do it herself. According to Erikson, what is the likely outcome for Chelsea?
- She will become fixated on details and become obsessive as an adult.
 - She will know she is loved and protected and so will gain trust.
 - She will become sloppy and disorganized as she knows someone will pick up after her.
 - She will learn to doubt her abilities and become dependent on her parents.

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Hard

66. _____ is the psychosocial strength that a toddler gains if he has learned autonomy.
- Hope
 - Will
 - Care
 - Fidelity

Answer: B

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

67. Erikson maintained that _____ was particularly important as a symbolic way of dealing with the world for children between the ages of four and five.
- nurture
 - imitation
 - play
 - conceptualizing

Answer: C

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

68. For Erikson, the major strength to be gained during the nursery or preschool stage of childhood is:
- hope.
 - purpose.
 - willpower.
 - competence.

Answer: B

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

69. Lisa is 4½ years old. Her parents are fiercely competitive and want Lisa to succeed in life. They continually push her toward new goals and achievements while giving her very little time to relish the accomplishments she does make. If this scenario persists, Lisa is in danger of leaving this period in her life with a sense of:
- mistrust.
 - isolation.
 - guilt.
 - despair.

Answer: C

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

70. If Angela has emerged successfully from Erikson's stage of _____, she will be able to instigate activities with her family and have a sense of purpose in her life.
- trust versus mistrust
 - autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - initiative versus guilt
 - industry versus inferiority

Answer: C

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

71. In Erickson's stage dealing with initiative versus guilt, who carries the most influence?
- parents
 - family
 - friends
 - all of these

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

72. Which of Erikson's psychosocial stages corresponds to the elementary school years?

- a. Industry versus inferiority
- b. Initiative versus guilt
- c. Autonomy versus shame and doubt
- d. Identity and repudiation versus identity confusion

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

73. Between the ages of 6 and 11, children's play becomes more purposeful, and they begin to search for the information required to complete the tasks they set for themselves. This in turn helps them develop a sense of:

- a. identity.
- b. intimacy.
- c. initiative.
- d. industry.

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

74. As he approaches fifth grade, Kyle believes that he can handle whatever lies before him. He is eager to see his old friends and tackle his new courses. According to Erikson, at this age Kyle has appropriately achieved :

- a. competence.
- b. willpower.
- c. trust.
- d. a sense of identity.

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

75. From the first day of school, Rhonda has felt like she didn't belong. It began when her teacher criticized her because she had not gone to kindergarten and so was behind the other children academically. Erikson would predict that Rhonda will emerge from this developmental stage with a sense of _____ if she does not receive support.

- a. mistrust
- b. inferiority
- c. shame and doubt
- d. guilt

Answer: B

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Medium

76. In Erikson's theory, during _____, people develop a sense of who they are and what they are moving toward in their life.
- adolescence
 - middle childhood
 - early adulthood
 - middle adulthood

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehensive

Difficulty: Medium

77. According to Erikson, if a person does not make a successful transition through the period of adolescence, he or she will develop a sense of:
- guilt.
 - identity confusion.
 - isolation.
 - inferiority.

Answer: B

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

78. Tyson has a good sense of self, even though he is only 17 years old. He has friends from many different groups and can tolerate their different viewpoints without compromising his own beliefs. Erikson would say that Tyson has achieved the psychosocial strength of:
- care.
 - wisdom.
 - fidelity.
 - willpower.

Answer: C

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

79. Heather has many friends in different cliques. When she is in the Drama Club, she is vivacious and a bit wild. When she is with the Chess Club, she is quiet and even introverted. She takes on the characteristics of whomever she is with at the moment. If this tendency persists past adolescence, Heather will fail to achieve the strength of:
- care.
 - wisdom.
 - fidelity.
 - willpower.

Answer: C

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

80. Which of the following is the negative outcome of the young adult years in Erikson's theory?
- Isolation
 - Stagnation
 - Identity confusion
 - Inferiority

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

81. Paul is 23 and engaged to be married to his girlfriend, Sheila. Sheila is the first person in his life he feels he can really confide in. Paul is developing a sense of:
- objectivity.
 - generativity.
 - intimacy.
 - integrity.

Answer: C

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

82. The psychosocial strength to be gained during young adulthood is:
- care.
 - fidelity.
 - love.
 - hope.

Answer: C

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

83. Maggie can't seem to keep a relationship going. She was happy with Gil when they went camping and fishing until she met Matt. Then she found room service to be better. Then she met Harold, the professor, and suddenly it was better to be involved in academics. Maggie can't seem to decide how to eat her eggs in the morning, so settling on a life partner is overwhelming. Maggie has been engaged 8 times but never makes it to the altar. According to Erikson, Maggie hasn't achieved intimacy, because she did not gain _____ earlier in her life.

- love

- b. care
- c. wisdom
- d. fidelity

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Hard

84. What, in Erikson's psychosocial theory, is the opposite characteristic of generativity?

- a. Isolation
- b. Despair
- c. Stagnation
- d. Identity confusion

Answer: C

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

85. Forty-year-old Tamara sponsored a fundraiser to educate the community on innovative recycling techniques. She felt fulfilled in this as she was doing her part to make the world a better place for her children. Which psychosocial stage is Tamara in?

- a. Integrity versus despair
- b. Initiative versus guilt
- c. Industry versus inferiority
- d. Generativity versus stagnation

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Easy

86. If an individual has passed through his or her middle adulthood and successfully completed the relevant psychosocial crisis, that person will have achieved:

- a. competence.
- b. generativity.
- c. integrity.
- d. solidarity.

Answer: B

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

87. _____ is the strength associated with the psychosocial stage of middle adulthood.

- a. Fidelity
- b. Will
- c. Care

d. Love

Answer: C

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

88. Stacy chose not to have children so she could focus on her career. Now that she is 40, Stacy finds herself unfulfilled at her job but doesn't know what is missing in her life. Stacey is experiencing _____ according to Erikson.

a. isolation

b. identity confusion

c. despair

d. stagnation

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

89. Many individuals of the "Boomer" generation chose not to marry or have children. Erikson argued that this generation will not achieve _____ now that they have reached middle age.

a. care

b. love

c. fidelity

d. purpose

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

90. Individuals who, during late-adulthood, look back on their lives and consider them as well spent have developed what Erikson referred to as a sense of:

a. trust.

b. autonomy.

c. solidarity.

d. integrity.

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

91. Seventy-year-old Aaron feels as if he has lived a good life. Perhaps there are a few things he wishes he could change, but overall he is pretty sure he has left the world a better place than when he entered it. According to Erikson, Aaron has achieved:

a. self-actualization.

- b. congruence with his ideal and real selves.
- c. genitality.
- d. wisdom.

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

92. In the last stage of Erikson's developmental theory, if someone fails to achieve integrity, they are in danger of:

- a. falling into despair.
- b. becoming mistrustful.
- c. stagnating.
- d. feeling inferior.

Answer: A

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Factual

93. Clarice is in her late seventies and lives in a retirement complex. She has a general disregard for her fellow residents and rarely socializes. She also feels a sense of self-loathing and bitterness about her life. In terms of psychosocial theory, Clarice has failed to develop:

- a. generativity.
- b. industry.
- c. self-awareness.
- d. integrity.

Answer: D

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

94. Ebenezer has stopped attending family functions, as he is sure people only pretend to like him for his money. He has no wife, no children, and no friends. According to Erikson, Ebenezer is so obnoxious because:

- a. people have taken advantage of him.
- b. he has likely suffered from a stroke.
- c. he is terrified of dying, because he feels he has wasted the opportunities of his life.
- d. he gave too much during his earlier years.

Answer: C

Refer to: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Hard

95. Piaget's greatest legacy is thought to be the attention he brought to the role of _____ in development.

- a. self-concept
- b. cognitive mechanisms
- c. genes
- d. social factors

Answer: B

Refer to: Piaget's Cognitive Developmental Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

96. _____ refers to the realization that objects continue to exist even when they cannot be seen, heard or touched.

- a. Object permanence
- b. Accommodation
- c. Assimilation
- d. Conservation of mass

Answer: A

Refer to: Piaget's Cognitive Developmental Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

97. Jonathan is four months old and giggles uncontrollably every time his dad plays peek-a-boo with him. This game is fun for Jonathan because he lacks:

- a. object permanence.
- b. conservation.
- c. centration.
- d. reversibility.

Answer: A

Refer to: Piaget's Cognitive Developmental Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

98. Piaget used the term _____ to describe the guidelines individuals use to organize and adapt to their environments.

- a. cognitive structures
- b. defense mechanisms
- c. formal concepts
- d. life structures

Answer: A

Refer to: Piaget's Cognitive Developmental Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

99. Piaget referred to _____ as blueprints that enable us to organize and adapt to our world.

- a. cognitive structures

- b. internalized actions
- c. neural networks
- d. genotypes

Answer: A

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

100. How many stages of development did Jean Piaget propose?

- a. four, with 5-year transitional periods
- b. four
- c. five
- d. eight

Answer: B

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

101. According to Piaget, human beings adapt to their environments through:

- a. schemas and operations.
- b. reflexes and instincts.
- c. analysis and organization.
- d. assimilation and accommodation.

Answer: D

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

102. Fox is 2½ and has just been introduced to snow for the first time. He will now develop a new mental category in which to house the concept of snow. In Piaget's theory this process is called:

- a. accommodation.
- b. organization.
- c. analysis.
- d. assimilation.

Answer: D

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

103. When we adopt new ideas about the world, we are _____; whereas when we apply those ideas to different aspects of our lives and, as a result, change our behavior, we are _____.

- a. organizing; analyzing
- b. assimilating; accommodating

- c. accommodating; assimilating
- d. analyzing; organizing

Answer: B

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

104. _____ is the process by which we allow new ideas to change our existing perspectives.

- a. Assimilation
- b. Analysis
- c. Abstraction
- d. Accommodation

Answer: D

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

105. Piaget termed the process of developing a state of stability between the assimilation and accommodation of information:

- a. adaptation.
- b. functional invariation.
- c. equilibration.
- d. developing schemas.

Answer: C

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

106. The most important point in development for Piaget is that we change as a result of:

- a. maturation.
- b. growth.
- c. learning.
- d. resolving tasks for each stage.

Answer: C

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Hard

107. What is the first stage in Piaget's theory of cognitive development?

- a. Preoperational
- b. Concrete operational
- c. Sensorimotor
- d. Formal operational

Answer: C

Refer to: Piaget's Stages
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy

108. Piaget argued that a baby's concept of the world is based on:
- what makes them feel the most pleasure.
 - what they are given.
 - whether or not they find predictability in their environment.
 - what they can touch, taste, or see.

Answer: D

Refer to: 35

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Easy

109. Little Allison is 4 months old. She is just beginning to use her body to form cognitive structures. Piaget would say that she is in the _____ stage of development.
- formal operational
 - industrious
 - preoperational
 - sensorimotor

Answer: D

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applied
Difficulty: Medium

110. During Piaget's _____ stage, an individual begins to use symbols and shows an explosion in the number of vocabulary words they can use appropriately.
- sensorimotor
 - prefunctional
 - concrete operational
 - preoperational

Answer: D

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy

111. Jack understands that when two glasses have the same amount of water, one doesn't suddenly have more water just because the water level is higher when it is poured into a taller, narrower glass. Jack is in the _____ stage.
- sensorimotor
 - prefunctional
 - autonomous
 - concrete operational

Answer: D

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Hard

112. Joy is 10 years old. Piaget would place her in the _____ stage of development.
- concrete operational
 - sensorimotor
 - formal operational
 - preoperational

Answer: A

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

113. Using Piaget's theory of development as a model, which of the following individuals would most likely be capable of abstract thought?
- Conner, who is 6 and has recently learned to ride a two-wheel bicycle.
 - Tamika, who is 9 and has recently mastered her multiplication tables.
 - Darnell, who will soon turn 12 and wants his own PC for his birthday.
 - Cora, who is 8 and precocious for her age.

Answer: C

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

114. In Piaget's theory of development, _____ is the highest level of cognitive functioning.
- abstract thought
 - concrete operation
 - centration
 - equilibration

Answer: A

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

115. Lucas is enrolled in trigonometry for the fall quarter. If typical, in order to be successful in this class, Lucas should have achieved _____ according to Piaget.
- concrete operations
 - object conservation
 - formal operations
 - linear thought processes

Answer: C

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

116. In Piaget's theory of development, _____ are the organized patterns of thought and action.

- a. functional invariants
- b. mechanisms
- c. schemes
- d. applications

Answer: C

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

117. Piaget's schemes are most closely related to:

- a. structure.
- b. maturation.
- c. abstraction.
- d. organization.

Answer: D

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

118. While Piaget focused on the individual in forming his theory of development, an important component was:

- a. the role of the environment.
- b. the importance of inherited traits.
- c. the effect of genes.
- d. prenatal influences.

Answer: A

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

119. For Piaget, children learned about the world primarily due to:

- a. the assistance adults gave them.
- b. the interaction of peers.
- c. their own experiences in testing their ideas about the world.
- d. the formal instruction that was given them in a classroom setting.

Answer: C

Refer to: Piaget's Stages

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Hard

120. Which of the following developmental psychologists emphasized the role of culture in development?

- a. Lev Vygotsky
- b. Jean Piaget
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. James Watson

Answer: A

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

121. Which of the following accurately represents the cultural framework model of cognitive growth?

- a. Children grow cognitively by observation and assimilation.
- b. Children's cognitive development is heavily dependent upon the reinforcement and punishment they receive from their environment.
- c. Children develop cognitively through interactions with those around them.
- d. Cognitive development occurs in stages that are closely tied to maturation.

Answer: C

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

122. Vygotsky used the term _____ processes for biological contributions to development.

- a. proximal
- b. elementary
- c. ultimate
- d. psychosocial

Answer: B

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

123. Children are able to be potty-trained, because they have developed control of their anal sphincters as well as matured sufficiently to understand what is being asked of them.

According to Vygotsky, this milestone is due to _____ processes.

- a. proximal
- b. psychosocial
- c. elementary
- d. psychological

Answer: C

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Hard

124. Vygotsky used the term _____ processes for the sociocultural contributions to development.

- a. ultimate
- b. psychological
- c. immediate
- d. psychosocial

Answer: B

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

125. According to Vygotsky, children's cognitive growth depends on:

- a. their triumph in understanding a problem on their own.
- b. physical maturation and psychological readiness.
- c. assimilation and accommodation.
- d. their interactions with those around them.

Answer: D

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

126. Vygotsky identified dual paths of _____ development.

- a. elementary
- b. physical
- c. social
- d. cognitive

Answer: D

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

127. Which theorist argued that biological processes are qualitatively transformed into higher psychological functions by developmental processes?

- a. Piaget
- b. Vygotsky
- c. Maslow
- d. Freud

Answer: B

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

128. For Vygotsky, interpsychological influences on development are based on:

- a. self-talk by the child.
- b. interactions with parents, teachers, and friends.
- c. maturation of cognitive processes.
- d. rewarding greater complexity of thought processes.

Answer: B

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

129. The functional influence of _____ processes includes social exchanges with others.
- intrapersonal
 - interpersonal
 - interpsychological
 - intrapersonal

Answer: D

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

130. Shun is learning to write his name. First, he grabbed the crayon with his fist, but his older brother helped him hold it between his fingers like a chopstick, so Shun was able to form the letters more efficiently. This is an example of _____ processes in development.
- intrapersonal
 - interpersonal
 - interpsychological
 - intrapersonal

Answer: D

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

131. The functional influence of _____ processes includes inner speech to guide behavior.
- intrapersonal
 - interpersonal
 - interpsychological
 - intrapersonal

Answer: A

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

132. For Vygotsky, intrapsychological influences on development are based on:
- self-talk by the child.
 - interactions with parents, teachers and friends.
 - maturation of cognitive processes.
 - rewarding greater complexity of thought processes.

Answer: A

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

133. Magnus is building a tower out of blocks. While he builds, he mutters to himself as he reaches for the next block, deciding if it will be a good fit or not. According to Vygotsky, Magnus is relying on _____ processes.
- intrapsychological
 - intrapersonal
 - interpersonal
 - interpsychological

Answer: A

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

134. Emma likes to talk to herself while she plays with her stuffed animals. Her toy shark, Bruce, is particularly vocal about his food choices. Emma's parents think this behavior contributes to self-absorption and so tell Emma to be quiet. What is the likely outcome for Emma, according to Vygotsky?
- Emma will develop autonomy.
 - Emma will become less trusting of the world.
 - Emma will become aggressive later.
 - Emma will be stunted in her cognitive development.

Answer: D

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

135. For Vygotsky, _____ is the process by which we take what we have observed and incorporate it into our own behaviors.
- internalization
 - accommodation
 - assimilation
 - scaffolding

Answer: A

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

136. In Vygotsky's perspective, the "most powerful tool" used by humans in the course of intellectual development is:
- abstract thought.
 - the use of constancies.
 - written communication.
 - speech.

Answer: D

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy

137. Which of the following is a portion of Vygotsky's theory of development?
- A child acts to regain equilibrium between current levels of cognitive structures and external stimuli.
 - A child independently searches for data needed to change cognitive structures.
 - There are two aspects to problem solving: speech for "planful" behavior and joint efforts with others.
 - Language emerges as cognitive structures develop.

Answer: C

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Hard

138. _____ refers to what a child can do on their own versus what they can accomplish with the assistance of an adult.
- The zone of proximal development
 - The preintellectual range
 - The norm or reaction range
 - Shaping

Answer: A

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy

139. Gustavo is trying to tie his shoes. His stubby fingers make it hard to grasp the loops, but his mother patiently waits until he gets the loop set and then assists him pull the lace through. This is an example of Vygotsky's concept of:
- shaping.
 - intrapsychological processes.
 - the zone of proximal development
 - elementary processes.

Answer: C

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Medium

140. _____ built upon Vygotsky's work by incorporation anthropology and cultural psychology into the investigation of development.
- Richard Lerner
 - Nancy Galambos
 - Barbara Rogoff
 - Marie Montessori

Answer: C

Refer to: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

141. _____ theory is based on computers as a model of cognitive functioning.
- Operant conditioning
 - Classical conditioning
 - Information-processing
 - Scaffolding

Answer: C

Refer to: Information-Processing Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

142. Which of the following is not considered a stage theory of development?
- Freud's theory of psychosexual development
 - Information-processing theory
 - Piaget's theory of cognitive development
 - Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development

Answer: B

Refer to: Information-Processing Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

143. Who would describe child as a "little scientist?"
- Vygotsky
 - Skinner
 - Freud
 - Piaget

Answer: D

Refer to: Key Differences between Theories: Piaget and Vygotsky

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

144. _____ would argue that development is based on "the social origins of the mind."
- Vygotsky
 - Piaget
 - Freud
 - all of these

Answer: A

Refer to: Key Differences between Theories: Piaget and Vygotsky

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

145. For Piaget, language:

- a. develops as a result of the maturation of language acquisition device in the brain.
- b. is a result of self-talk.
- c. is in the context of intense tutoring by parents and other members of society.
- d. emerges as a result of development of other cognitive structures.

Answer: D

Refer to: Key Differences between Theories: Piaget and Vygotsky

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

146. For Vygotsky, _____ is a critical component of cognitive development.

- a. the language acquisition device
- b. preintellectual speech
- c. equilibrium
- d. schemas

Answer: B

Refer to: Key Differences between Theories: Piaget and Vygotsky

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

147. For _____, a child will tackle a problem by searching for data and then accommodating cognitive structures, as needed, to reach a solution.

- a. Piaget
- b. Vygotsky
- c. Skinner
- d. Watson

Answer: A

Refer to: Key Differences between Theories: Piaget and Vygotsky

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

148. In Vygotsky's theory of development, the two elements essential to problem solving are:

- a. positive and negative reinforcement.
- b. implicit and explicit instructions.
- c. accommodation and assimilation.
- d. speech and assistance from others.

Answer: D

Refer to: Key Differences between Theories: Piaget and Vygotsky

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

149. What is the role of speech in problem solving for Vygotsky?

- a. To gain approval from others
- b. To organize cognitive changes for existing schemas
- c. To reinforce earlier connections

d. To figure out what the next step should be

Answer: D

Refer to: Key Differences between Theories: Piaget and Vygotsky

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Hard

150. Which of the following is not considered a contribution of cognitive theories of development?

- a. Recognizing that people are active participants in their development
- b. Identifying the unconscious efforts to understand the world
- c. Acknowledging the influence of biological structures on interactions with social forces
- d. Consideration of the influence of social forces on biological structures

Answer: B

Refer to: Contributions and Criticism of Cognitive Theories

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

151. A criticism of Piaget's approach to cognitive development was:

- a. he underestimated the ability of infants and young children.
- b. he relied too much on social context and not enough on genetics.
- c. his model of information processing was too simple in the context of today's technology.
- d. his focus on individual variability did not allow generalization.

Answer: A

Refer to: Contributions and Criticism of Cognitive Theories

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

152. _____ is the developmental approach that only can be observed and scientifically measured should be studied.

- a. Information processing
- b. Scaffolding
- c. Interactionism
- d. Behaviorism

Answer: D

Refer to: The Behavioral Approach

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

153. Of the following, who would not be considered a proponent of behaviorism?

- a. B.F. Skinner
- b. John Watson
- c. Albert Bandura
- d. Jean Piaget

Answer: D

Refer to: Contributions and Criticism of Cognitive Theories

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy

154. Of the following researchers, who would be most closely aligned with classical conditioning?
- Pavlov and Watson
 - Pavlov and Skinner
 - Pavlov and Bandura
 - Skinner and Bandura

Answer: A

Refer to: Pavlov's and Watson's Classical Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

155. _____ is based on the concept that involuntary responses can be elicited through a specific learning process.
- Operant conditioning
 - Observational learning
 - Classical conditioning
 - Modeling

Answer: C

Refer to: Pavlov's and Watson's Classical Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

156. _____ ran the famous experiment pairing the salivary response in dogs with the sound of a bell.
- Skinner
 - Watson
 - Pavlov
 - Bandura

Answer: C

Refer to: Pavlov's and Watson's Classical Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

157. John Watson's controversial study of "Little Albert" and other children was important because it showed that fears can be:
- the result of hidden conflicts left over from early childhood.
 - conditioned by pairing negative physical responses with the presence of learned objects.
 - eliminated through the careful use of punishment.
 - inborn and then manifested through manipulation of the environment.

Answer: B

Refer to: Pavlov's and Watson's Classical Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Hard

158. Three-year-old Florian saw a spider and was immediately attracted to its quick movements. When his mother saw him reach for it, she screamed. This scared Florian badly, and now that he's five years old, he is afraid of spiders. This explanation for phobias was demonstrated by:
- John Watson.
 - Ivan Pavlov.
 - B.F. Skinner.
 - Albert Bandura.

Answer: A

Refer to: Pavlov's and Watson's Classical Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

159. Who is credited with discovering the theory of operant conditioning?
- Piaget
 - Skinner
 - Vygotsky
 - Bandura

Answer: B

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

160. The fundamental principle of operant conditioning is that learning occurs as a result of:
- contiguity.
 - associations.
 - S-R pairings.
 - consequences.

Answer: D

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

161. According to Skinner, what is the key to understanding behavior?
- Punishment
 - The environment
 - Cognitive structures
 - The zone of proximal development

Answer: B

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

162. As shown by operant conditioning, in order for a behavior to be repeated, or persist, it must be:

- a. reinforced.
- b. noticed.
- c. associated with a relevant stimulus.
- d. learned over a series of exposures.

Answer: A

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

163. In Skinner's view, a behavior is more likely to recur if it is:

- a. positively or negatively reinforced.
- b. positively reinforced.
- c. negatively reinforced.
- d. ignored.

Answer: A

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

164. _____ refers to any event that, when it occurs after a response, makes that response more likely to happen in the future as coined by Skinner.

- a. Negative reinforcement
- b. Positive reinforcement
- c. Reward
- d. Scaffolding

Answer: B

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Hard

165. According to Skinner, _____ refers to any event that increases the probability of the occurrence of a response.

- a. reward
- b. the unconditioned stimulus
- c. punishment
- d. reinforcement

Answer: D

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

166. If a parent wants to increase the likelihood that her son will work on his homework and feed the dog, then her son's behavior must be:

- a. positively or negatively reinforced.
- b. positively reinforced only.
- c. negatively reinforced only.
- d. ignored.

Answer: A

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

167. When 9-month-old Hannah climbed to the top of the stairs, her parents praised her and clapped their hands. This is an example of:

- a. positive reinforcement.
- b. negative reinforcement.
- c. reward.
- d. scaffolding.

Answer: A

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Easy

168. If Noah wants his daughter to clean her room, with both of them being happy in the process, he should use:

- a. negative reinforcement.
- b. punishment.
- c. coercion.
- d. positive reinforcement.

Answer: D

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Easy

169. Noah wants his daughter to clean her room. He knows she loves story time, so he tells her that if she cleans her room, he will read a book with her. This is an example of:

- a. positive reinforcement.
- b. negative reinforcement.
- c. scaffolding.
- d. the zone of proximal development.

Answer: A

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Easy

170. _____ refers to any event that, when it ceases to occur after a response, makes that response more likely to happen in the future as coined by Skinner.

- a. Negative reinforcement

- b. Positive reinforcement
- c. Reward
- d. Scaffolding

Answer: A

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Hard

171. _____ refers to those stimuli whose withdrawal increases the probability of the reoccurrence of a response.

- a. Negative reinforcement
- b. Positive reinforcement
- c. Punishment
- d. Extinction

Answer: A

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

172. Bill had a sore throat and took medicine to relieve the pain. When the throat ache subsided, Bill was _____ for taking medicine.

- a. positively reinforced
- b. negatively reinforced
- c. punished
- d. accommodated

Answer: B

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

173. Which of the following is an example of negative reinforcement?

- a. Kyle is late getting home, so his father grounds him for a week.
- b. Greg studies a great deal for his algebra test, but fails anyway.
- c. Abigail decides she doesn't like Mark anymore, so she stops seeing him.
- d. As soon as his daughter begins cleaning her room, Noah stops nagging her.

Answer: D

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

174. Yelling at your child until he complies with your demands is an example of:

- a. positive reinforcement.
- b. negative reinforcement.
- c. punishment.
- d. all of these

Answer: B

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

175. In Skinner's view, a behavior is less likely to recur if it is:

- a. reinforced.
- b. acknowledged.
- c. punished or ignored.
- d. rewarded.

Answer: C

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

176. According to Skinner, _____ refers to any event that decreases the probability of the occurrence of a response.

- a. negative reinforcement
- b. extinction
- c. shaping
- d. punishment

Answer: D

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

177. Every time Jessica started to whine, her mother pinches her. Now Jessica doesn't whine, but she flinches when she sees her mother. This is an example of:

- a. negative reinforcement.
- b. extinction.
- c. punishment.
- d. an unconditioned response.

Answer: C

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

178. _____ a behavior is the method by which extinction decreases the probability of the occurrence of a response.

- a. Ignoring
- b. Punishing
- c. Rewarding
- d. Shaping

Answer: A

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Medium

179. Tania wants her dog to stop biting her. So, every time her dog attempts to bite her, she pulls her hand away and refuses to look at the dog. As a result, the dog stopped trying to bite Tania. This is an example of:
- punishment.
 - negative reinforcement.
 - extinction.
 - scaffolding.

Answer: C

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Hard

180. Bandura stresses the influence of _____ on personality development.
- modeling
 - crisis resolution
 - reinforcement
 - defense mechanisms

Answer: A

Refer to: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

181. Who proposed the social cognitive learning theory?
- Skinner
 - Piaget
 - Erikson
 - Bandura

Answer: D

Refer to: Bandura's Social Cognitive Learning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

182. What does observational learning mean?
- We learn from watching others.
 - Developmental theories are tested by observing human subjects.
 - All developmental theories originate from observation.
 - It refers to observation of research subjects in natural settings.

Answer: A

Refer to: Bandura's Social Cognitive Learning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

183. _____ would most strongly disagree with the statement “Children learn from what you say, not what you do.”

- a. Jean Piaget
- b. Lev Vygotsky
- c. Uri Bronfenbrenner
- d. Albert Bandura

Answer: D

Refer to: Bandura’s Social Cognitive Learning

Bloom’s Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

184. After several months of refusing to do so, Elsie now shares her toys with her sister. Which of the following theories would suggest Elsie learned this behavior by watching others share?

- a. Operant conditioning theory
- b. Social cognitive learning theory
- c. Vygotsky’s theory of development
- d. Hierarchy of needs

Answer: B

Refer to: Bandura’s Social Cognitive Learning

Bloom’s Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Easy

185. Which of the following is NOT a premise of social cognitive learning theory?

- a. New responses may be acquired by passive observation.
- b. A person learns most effectively by being directly reinforced.
- c. Observation of a model may cause the reappearance of responses that had been absent.
- d. Children learn by observing the consequences others receive based on their actions.

Answer: B

Refer to: Bandura’s Social Cognitive Learning

Bloom’s Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

186. Which of the following statements regarding Bandura’s research on modeling and aggression is accurate?

- a. Children exposed to all of the models of aggression were more aggressive than the control group.
- b. Only those children exposed to the live models were more aggressive than the control group.
- c. Only those children exposed to the filmed models were more aggressive than the control group.
- d. None of the groups exhibited more aggression than the control group.

Answer: A

Refer to: Bandura’s Social Cognitive Learning

Bloom’s Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

187. Self-efficacy in social cognitive theory refers to:

- a. a growing sense of personal identity.
- b. the range of abilities that one demonstrates when given extra help.
- c. being a good role model for others.
- d. the belief that one's actions will achieve one's goals.

Answer: D

Refer to: Bandura's Social Cognitive Learning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

188. Reid is a well-adjusted 9-year-old. His parents have given him age-appropriate tasks and have modeled successful problem solving. According to social cognitive theory, Reid is likely to develop:

- a. individuation.
- b. self-efficacy.
- c. a strong identity.
- d. a sense of initiative.

Answer: B

Refer to: Bandura's Social Cognitive Learning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

189. "I make my own luck; I don't wait for the dice to roll my way." This statement reflects:

- a. learned helplessness.
- b. unconditional positive regard.
- c. operant conditioning
- d. a strong sense of self-efficacy.

Answer: D

Refer to: Bandura's Social Cognitive Learning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Hard

190. Why has operant conditioning disappeared from the mainstream of modern science?

- a. It focuses too much on genetic contributions to behavior.
- b. It focuses too much on the role of cognitive structures in the creation of behavior.
- c. It dismisses the role of the biological in the nature-nurture interaction.
- d. It dismisses the role of the social in the nature-nurture interaction.

Answer: C

Refer to: Bandura's Social Cognitive Learning

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

191. _____ refers to the fact that we respond to those around us in a way that causes them to change.

- a. Reciprocal interactions
- b. Observational learning
- c. Reinforcement
- d. Cognitive structures

Answer: A

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

192. Misaki became afraid of a strange noise she heard, so she crawled over to her father and reached for him. He smiled and picked her up, which made her smile and snuggle closer to him and became calm. According to the bioecological model, this is an example of:

- a. modeling.
- b. observational learning.
- c. self-efficacy.
- d. reciprocal interactions.

Answer: D

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Easy

193. Bidirectional influences rely on which of the following?

- a. Heredity only
- b. Environment only
- c. Both environment and heredity
- d. Neither environment nor heredity

Answer: C

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

194. Who created the bioecological model of development?

- a. B.F. Skinner
- b. Uri Bronfenbrenner
- c. Albert Bandura
- d. Jean Piaget

Answer: B

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

195. In the bioecological model, _____ is synonymous with reciprocal interactions.

- a. proximal processes

- b. the chronosystem
- c. epigenetics
- d. interactionism

Answer: A

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

196. Which of the following is NOT a component of the bioecological model?

- a. Context
- b. Time
- c. Person
- d. Observation

Answer: D

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

197. Carolyn plays with her neighbor in the backyard, creating an imaginary world full of wizards and dwarfs. This would correspond with which component of the bioecological model?

- a. Proximal processes
- b. Time
- c. Context
- d. Person

Answer: A

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applied

Difficulty: Medium

198. The _____ refers to the innermost environmental system according to the bioecological model.

- a. macrosystem
- b. exosystem
- c. microsystem
- d. mesosystem

Answer: C

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

199. Mathilde is anxious when she is at home, because she never knows when her parents are going to get into a fight with one of them storming out of the house. Mathilde is lacking security in the _____ of her environment.

- a. microsystem

- b. mesosystem
- c. exosystem
- d. macrosystem

Answer: A

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

200. The _____ refers to the relationship among the microsystems of the bioecological model.

- a. macrosystem
- b. exosystem
- c. mesosystem
- d. endosystem

Answer: C

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

201. Randy's parents talk with his teachers often to make sure they know what he is learning in school and how he is doing there. According to the bioecological model, Randy has a healthy:

- a. macrosystem.
- b. mesosystem.
- c. chronosystem.
- d. exosystem.

Answer: B

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

202. The _____ is the environmental layer in which an individual is not actually present, but it influences them anyway.

- a. microsystem
- b. mesosystem
- c. exosystem
- d. macrosystem

Answer: C

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

203. Mathis's father, Enzo, is having difficulty with his boss. As a result, Enzo is angry when he comes home. He has stopped playing with little Mathis and tends to sit in his chair staring at the television. Enzo's work situation is part of Mathis's:

- a. exosystem.
- b. endosystem.
- c. macrosystem.
- d. microsystem.

Answer: A

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Hard

204. Which of the following corresponds to a society's larger culture?

- a. Exosystem
- b. Macrosystem
- c. Microsystem
- d. Mesosystem

Answer: B

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

205. Lily lives in Australia, where she enjoys freedoms that little girls in other countries, like Afghanistan, can only dream about. As such, Lily has been able to explore the country on her family's station. Her navigation skills are excellent. This is an example of the influence of the _____ on Lily's development.

- a. microsystem
- b. mesosystem
- c. exosystem
- d. macrosystem

Answer: D

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Hard

206. In the bioecological model, the interaction of the various systems overtime is called the:

- a. endosystem.
- b. macrosystem.
- c. exosystem.
- d. chronosystem.

Answer: D

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

207. The critical component in the bioecological model for development is:

- a. context.
- b. consequences.

- c. genetics.
- d. modeling.

Answer: A

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

208. Which of the following is support for the importance of the bioecological model?

- a. Genetic expression is influenced by experience.
- b. The same genetic factors may be involved in different behaviors.
- c. Environmental effects can be found in every level of the expression of biological traits.
- d. all of these

Answer: D

Refer to: A Bioecological Model

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Easy

209. Which of the following is a criticism of early developmental theorists like Freud and Piaget?

- a. They all tend to be one-dimensional in their approaches.
- b. They all integrated too many different developmental potentialities into their theories.
- c. They all relied too heavily on subjective interpretation and were not data driven.
- d. None of the early theories are relevant in any fashion to the developmental process today.

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Theory: Current Status and Future Directions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehensive

Difficulty: Medium

210. Currently, developmental psychologists analyze the developmental process on four levels: genetic, behavioral, environmental, and:

- a. neural.
- b. contextual.
- c. cultural.
- d. historical.

Answer: A

Refer to: Interactions among Levels of Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

211. Modern developmental psychologists, such as Gilbert Gottlieb and Richard Lerner, analyze development in terms of:

- a. the interactions among genetic, neural, behavioral, and environmental levels.
- b. the role genetics plays in development.
- c. the role behavior plays in shaping development.
- d. the interaction between cultural and behavioral processes.

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

212. Which of the following individuals is associated with developmental contextualism?

- a. Albert Bandura
- b. Richard Herrnstein
- c. Richard Lerner
- d. Jean Piaget

Answer: C

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

213. Which of the following individuals is associated with developmental systems theory?

- a. Erik Erikson
- b. Gilbert Gottlieb
- c. Abraham Maslow
- d. Albert Bandura

Answer: B

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

214. A key component of developmental contextualism is the emphasis on:

- a. proximal processes in determining who we become.
- b. reciprocal interactions between all of an individual's characteristics and the environment.
- c. ultimate causation as the source of variation in individual differences.
- d. acknowledging the separate, if equal, contributions of genes and rearing to our growth.

Answer: B

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

215. The theory of developmental contextualism encompasses the notion that:

- a. all of an individual's characteristics function by reciprocal interactions with the environment.
- b. socialization and acculturation are the main influences in development.
- c. developmental influences are in large part inherited.
- d. an individual's behavior is the predominant force in his or her development.

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

216. According to developmental systems theory, which level of organization is the primary causal influence on behavior and development?

- a. Genetic
- b. Neural
- c. Environmental
- d. none of these

Answer: D

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

217. _____ refers to a series of socially defined, age-graded events and roles that individuals enact over time.

- a. Observational learning
- b. Developmental contextualism
- c. Operational development
- d. Life Course Theory

Answer: D

Refer to: Unique Theories of Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

218. _____ proposed the idea of Life Course Theory, which refers to a sequence of socially defined, age-graded events that people enact over the course of their lives.

- a. Glen Elder
- b. Albert Bandura
- c. Richard Lerner
- d. Gilbert Gottlieb

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

219. _____ argues that development is influenced by biological events as well as changing social and historical conditions.

- a. Social Ecological Theory
- b. Social Evolutionary Theory
- c. Life Course Theory
- d. Sociobiology

Answer: Developmental Systems Theory

Refer to: 44

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

220. The publication of _____ was important in the recognition that natural selection was the basic principle of changes that contribute to both physiological and psychological development.

- a. *Principles of Psychology*
- b. *The Behavior of Organisms*
- c. *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*
- d. *On the Origin of Species*

Answer: D

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

221. _____ study how genes are expressed during development and how the context of that development influences the expression of genetic action in an adaptive way.

- a. Biological psychologists
- b. Evolutionary psychologists
- c. Social psychologists
- d. Developmental psychologists

Answer: B

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

222. Darwin's concept of _____ is of most importance to evolutionary psychology's approach to development.

- a. blending theory
- b. terminal addition
- c. natural selection
- d. acquired characteristics

Answer: C

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

223. An important conclusion that emerged from evolutionary developmental psychology and the cognitive revolution is:

- a. "Biology is not destiny."
- b. "I reason, therefore I survive."
- c. "Do what I do, not what I say."
- d. "The environment is everything."

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Medium

224. _____ is associated with humanistic psychology.

- a. Uri Bronfenbrenner
- b. Abraham Maslow
- c. Jean Piaget
- d. Robert Lickliter

Answer: B

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

225. The focus of the humanistic approach to development is:

- a. acquiring integrity.
- b. adaptation.
- c. achieving one's potential.
- d. mastering the macrosystem.

Answer: C

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

226. How many needs are there according to Maslow?

- a. Two
- b. Three
- c. Five
- d. Seven

Answer: C

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

227. According to Maslow, how many people will reach self-actualization?

- a. 1%
- b. 2%
- c. 25%
- d. nearly everyone, given the right circumstances

Answer: B

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

228. In Maslow's hierarchy, the most basic of needs are:

- a. physiological.
- b. self-actualization.
- c. esteem.
- d. love and belonging.

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

229. Joshua is always fed a nutritious breakfast before he heads off to school. His parents also make sure he gets enough sleep. According to Maslow, Joshua's _____ needs are being met.

- a. safety
- b. love and belonging
- c. esteem
- d. physiological

Answer: D

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

230. The second level of Maslow's hierarchy deals with _____ needs.

- a. safety
- b. love and belonging
- c. esteem
- d. physiological

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

231. _____ needs are based on security, protection, and stability.

- a. Safety
- b. Love and belonging
- c. Esteem
- d. Physiological

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

232. Pedro was a passenger on a bus that overturned. While others scrambled for the windows to escape the wreckage, Pedro stayed to help the people who couldn't get out on their own. Pedro is ignoring his _____ needs according to Maslow.

- a. physiological
- b. comfort
- c. safety
- d. belonging

Answer: C

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Medium

233. The third level of Maslow's hierarchy deals with _____ needs.
- a. love and belonging
 - b. safety
 - c. esteem
 - d. comfort

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy

234. _____ needs are based on the importance of social connections and relationships with others.
- a. Love and belonging
 - b. Safety
 - c. Esteem
 - d. Self-actualization

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty: Medium

235. Takumia is a successful executive. He enjoys socializing with his colleagues but could not call any of them friends in the true sense. Takumia is struggling with _____ needs in Maslow's theory.
- a. safety
 - b. esteem
 - c. love and belonging
 - d. self-actualization

Answer: C

Refer to: 46 Developmental Systems Theory
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Medium

236. In Maslow's hierarchy of needs, _____ refers to the opinion we have of our self as well as what others think of us.
- a. esteem
 - b. safety
 - c. love and belonging
 - d. self-actualization

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy

237. Laura has trouble accepting that her peers respect her productivity and efficiency. Her family loves her but wishes she could spend more time with them, rather than at work during the week nights. Laura has not dealt with her _____ needs.
- a. esteem
 - b. love and belonging
 - c. safety
 - d. comfort

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty: Medium

238. _____ refers to the emotional state of realizing we have accomplished all that we had intended.
- a. Esteem
 - b. Belongingness
 - c. Self-actualization
 - d. Unconditional positive regard

Answer: C

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

239. The last stage of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is:
- a. self-actualization.
 - b. unconditional positive regard.
 - c. peak achievement.
 - d. self-efficacy.

Answer: A

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Easy

240. Charles is a successful doctor with a loving family and a nice house. However, he feels restless and anxious, because he feels he is capable of doing much more with his life. According to Maslow, which need is Charles still working on?
- a. Esteem
 - b. Safety
 - c. Love and belonging
 - d. Self-actualization

Answer: D

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty: Medium

241. Maslow's concept of self-actualization is related to Erikson's outcome of:

- a. trust.
- b. generativity.
- c. moratorium.
- d. psychosocial crisis.

Answer: B

Refer to: Developmental Systems Theory

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty: Hard

242. What was the main conclusion of the "From Neurons to Neighbors" study by the National Research Council Institute of Medicine (2000)?

- a. The importance of the Human Genome Project in understanding development
- b. The critical time for interventions is early adolescence, so resources must be concentrated there
- c. Society's investment in children will have long-term benefits for society
- d. Freud was correct in development tends to be set in early childhood, with minimal change throughout the rest of the lifespan

Answer: C

Refer to: From Neurons to Neighborhoods

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium