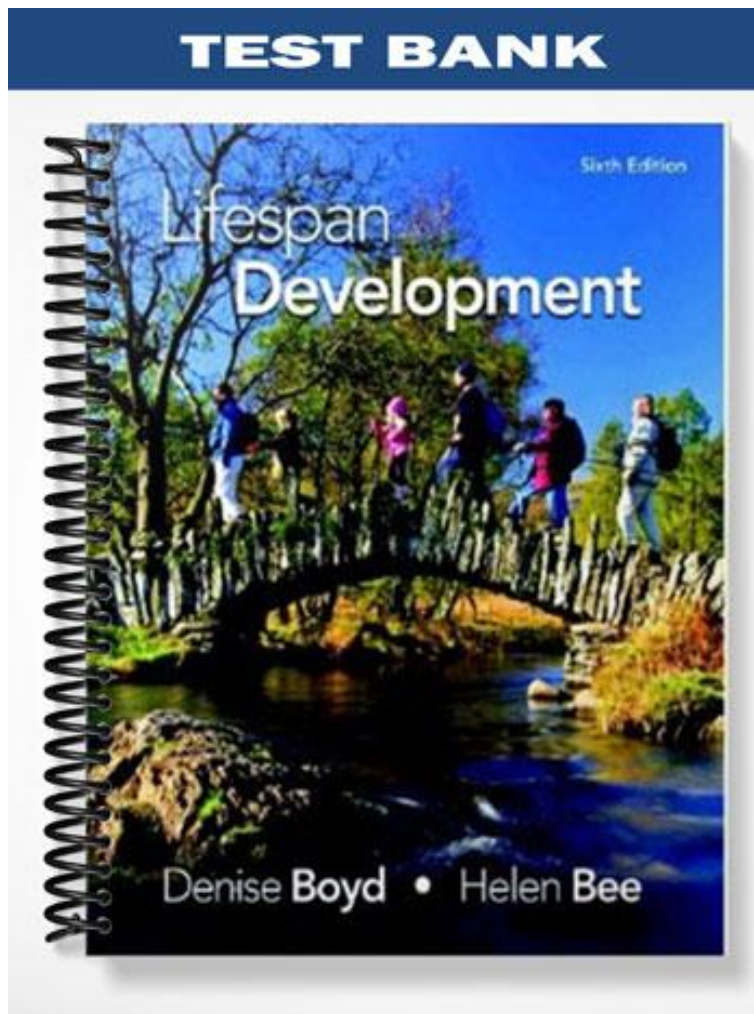


TEST BANK



Sixth Edition

Lifespan
Development

Denise Boyd • Helen Bee

Test Bank Chapter 2 Theories of Development

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which of the following theories relies on the understanding of internal drives and emotions to answer the "whys" of human development?

- A) Psychoanalytic
- B) Humanistic
- C) Biological
- D) Cognitive

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.1

2) Psychoanalytic theorists suggests that human development depends on

- A) our ability to accommodate external stimuli.
- B) our ability to modify our behavior based on the prospect of rewards or punishment.
- C) the influence of internal drives and emotions upon behavior.
- D) social relationships.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.1

3) Which of the following most accurately describes Freud's model of the personality?

- A) Formal operations
- B) Id, ego, and identity
- C) Consciousness, preconsciousness, and reality
- D) Id, ego, superego

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.1

4) Which aspect of our personality demands to be satisfied in physically pleasurable ways?

- A) Executive control of the ego
- B) Moral guardian of the superego
- C) Libido of the id
- D) Reality principle of the superego

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.1

5) Jada saw some money on the kitchen table. She really wanted to take it but her conscience kept her from it. Which part of Jada's personality is telling her that it would be socially unacceptable to take the money?

- A) Superego
- B) Ego
- C) Unconscious
- D) Id

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
Skill: Applied
Objective: 2.1

- 6) According to Freud's model of personality, which of the following best demonstrates the functioning of the id?
- A) "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you"
 - B) Restraining your desire to have a hot fudge sundae
 - C) Stealing a CD because you really want it
 - D) Planning to seduce a sexual partner

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
Skill: Applied
Objective: 2.1

- 7) Freud arrived at his developmental theories through his work with which of the following groups?
- A) His own children
 - B) Children who were orphaned
 - C) Male adult patients who had suffered traumatic events
 - D) Adults who were suffering from serious mental disorders

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
Skill: Factual
Objective: 2.1

- 8) According to Freud's theory of psychosexual development, which of the following occurs when an inadequate early environment fails to meet the needs of any particular stage of psychosexual maturation?
- A) Defense mechanisms
 - B) Libido failure
 - C) Fixation
 - D) Extinction

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
Skill: Factual
Objective: 2.1

- 9) Which of the following is the MOST correct statement regarding repressed memories?
- A) Most adults who were abused as children have no recollection of the abuse.
 - B) The best way to get at repressed memories is for the therapist to suggest that such memories exist.
 - C) It is highly unlikely that false memories will be retrieved because of the inaccuracy of human memory.
 - D) The perpetrators of abuse are more likely to forget the incidents than are the victims.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25

Topic: No Easy Answers
Skill: Applied
Objective: 2.1

- 10) Freud is to psychosexual as Erikson is to _____.
- A) reinforcement
 - B) psychosocial
 - C) dilemma resolution
 - D) psycho sensual

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Conceptual
Objective: 2.2

11) Erikson's is a psychosocial theory because it involves which type of interactions?

- A) Between internal drives and environmental consequences
- B) Between internal drives and unregulated emotions
- C) Between internal drives and cultural demands
- D) Between internal drives and social instincts

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.2

12) Elsa was frequently neglected as a child. As an infant, she would be left in wet diapers, and she was not fed on a regular schedule. Which of the following crises was not properly resolved?

- A) Industry vs. inferiority
- B) Autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- C) Trust vs. mistrust
- D) Initiative vs. guilt

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.2

13) Which factor is generally considered to be an essential aspect of an infant's first psychosocial task?

- A) Learning to control bodily sensations or developing shame if unsuccessful
- B) Becoming aware of pleasurable genital sensations and sharing these sensations with others
- C) Becoming purposeful, goal-oriented, and assertive, which leads to conflicts with parents
- D) Being treated lovingly and predictably by caregivers and learning to trust

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.2

14) According to Erikson, what is the central issue of adolescence?

- A) To develop a sense of autonomy, or become ashamed of one's inability to be independent of parents
- B) To develop initiative and become purposeful and goal oriented, or to be guilty about inability to focus and achieve
- C) To form intimate relationships, or to risk isolation and rejection
- D) To examine one's identity and possible roles, or risk confusion about the future

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.2

15) Erikson's dilemma of intimacy vs. isolation is associated with what developmental age?

- A) Birth to one year
- B) 2-3 years
- C) 18 - 30 years
- D) 30 years to late adulthood

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Factual
Objective: 2.2

- 16) Which of the following best defines generativity?
- A) A sense of wanting to give back to society and future generations
 - B) A sense of needing to make up for one's shortcomings
 - C) The need to resolve a midlife crisis
 - D) The need to establish intimate relationships

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.2

17) Carolyn is thinking of her children and what they are to become. She wants to see her children succeed and raise healthy families of their own. Carolyn spends more and more time thinking about how best to help her children be good people who contribute to society. Which of Erikson's stages would Carolyn most likely be experiencing?

- A) Identity vs. role confusion
- B) Integrity vs. despair
- C) Intimacy vs. isolation
- D) Generativity vs. stagnation

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 27

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.2

18) A self-absorbed, nongenerative adult who is not concerned with establishing and guiding a new generation will be at risk for which of the following?

- A) Isolation
- B) Stagnation
- C) Inferiority
- D) Mistrust

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.2

19) Which of the following is considered to be the major weakness of psychoanalytic theories?

- A) They contribute more to our understanding of how learning occurs than to our knowledge of human development.
- B) Such theories do not explain social, emotional, or personality development.
- C) Few scientists have accepted or acknowledged their key principles.
- D) It has been very difficult to test their key concepts.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28

Topic: Evaluation of Psychoanalytic Theories

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.3

20) Watson believed that children could be trained to do anything through

- A) manipulation of the environment.
- B) sensory deprivation.
- C) focus on meeting early basic needs.
- D) biological conditioning.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Classical Conditioning

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.4

21) In classical conditioning, if the sour taste of lemon juice automatically causes your mouth to pucker, the lemon juice is the _____ and the pucker of lips and tongue is the _____.

- A) conditional stimulus; conditioned response
- B) punishment; conditioned response
- C) unconditioned stimulus; unconditioned response
- D) conditional stimulus; unconditioned response

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Classical Conditioning

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.4

22) If you are teaching a child to produce a reflexive response following a non-reflexive stimulus, which method of learning are you employing?

- A) Observational learning
- B) Classical conditioning
- C) Response-reward learning
- D) Operant conditioning

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Classical Conditioning

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.4

23) Classical conditioning plays an important role in which of the following?

- A) Intrinsic and extrinsic reinforcements for learning
- B) The development of social skills such as courtesy and patience
- C) The development of emotional responses such as anxiety or embarrassment
- D) Differentiated and effective strategies for problem-solving and negotiating a complex environment

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Classical Conditioning

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.4

24) "Little Albert" was a subject of whose research?

- A) Ivan Pavlov
- B) John Watson
- C) B. F. Skinner
- D) Mary Jones

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Classical Conditioning

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.4

25) Behavior is more likely to reoccur if

- A) there is intrinsic reinforcement.
- B) it has been reinforced.
- C) it is extinct.
- D) it has been punished.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.5

26) A boy is pestering his mother for candy in the grocery store, whining for ten minutes and saying things like, "I want candy! Please? Just this once! Oh, come on, Mom, please?" His mother ignores him for ten minutes, but finally gives in and says, "Oh, all right. Here it is. Just stop whining!" If the boy engages in more whining in the future, and the mother gives in even more easily, which of the following would apply to the mother?

- A) Negative punishment
- B) Positive punishment
- C) Negative reinforcement
- D) Positive reinforcement

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.5

27) Miguel is expected to clean his room and to empty all trash in the house. When Miguel forgets his chores, he is grounded. Which of the following has been appropriately applied if Miguel remembers to do his chores?

- A) Punishment
- B) Negative reinforcement
- C) Positive reinforcement
- D) Extinction

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.5

28) Which of the following is credited with introducing the term *operant conditioning*?

- A) Albert Bandura
- B) B.F. Skinner
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) Erik Erikson

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.5

29) Which of the following is the best example of extinction?

- A) You change to a different slot machine because the one that you've been playing doesn't pay very often.
- B) You stop buying lottery tickets until the jackpot is greater than \$10 million.
- C) You stop buying lottery tickets after spending several hundred dollars and never winning.
- D) You purchase mega bucks tickets instead of regular lottery tickets because the odds of winning are greater.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.5

30) Which of the following results in behaviors which are difficult to extinguish?

- A) Negative reinforcement
- B) The application of conditioned stimuli

- C) Continuous reinforcement schedules
- D) Partial reinforcement schedules

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.5

- 31) Which of the following is a common mistake that parents make when trying to stop unwanted behaviors?
- A) They forget to use continuous schedules of reinforcement.
 - B) They create intermittent schedules of reinforcement when they think they are punishing.
 - C) They use intermittent punishment, when they should be using intermittent schedules of reinforcement.
 - D) They use punishment too frequently.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.6

- 32) Which of the following theorists is primarily responsible for social-cognitive learning theory?
- A) Albert Bandura
 - B) Ivan Pavlov
 - C) B. F. Skinner
 - D) John Thorndyke

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Bandura's Social-Cognitive Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.6

- 33) Which of the following best summarizes social-cognitive learning theory?
- A) Children learn best through observation as long as they are consistently rewarded for the same behaviors.
 - B) Children respond best to frequent reinforcement and praise.
 - C) Rewards and punishers are not always necessary as children learn through observing siblings' interactions with their parents.
 - D) Punishment is preferred over reinforcement as a means of teaching new behaviors.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Bandura's Social-Cognitive Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.6

- 34) According to Bandura, which of the following terms best describes the expectancies we acquire about what we can and cannot do?
- A) Self monitoring
 - B) Self evaluation
 - C) Self-efficacy
 - D) Self-evidence

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Bandura's Social-Cognitive Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.6

- 35) Niko plans to go to a good college. He seems unconcerned about competitive admissions policies because he believes that if he studies hard, he can get in wherever he wants. Bandura would consider this an example of which

of the following?

- A) A self-fulfilling prophecy
- B) Delayed gratification
- C) A positive self image
- D) Self-efficacy

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Bandura's Social-Cognitive Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.7

36) Which of these best illustrates the principles of social-cognitive theory?

- A) Shelby misses her curfew by one hour and is grounded by her parents for one week, yet she continues to miss curfew.
- B) When Marla responds angrily to a request from her daughter Bess, Bess' sister Treva, who observed this response, decides she will wait a day or two before asking for a new stereo.
- C) Shea seeks advice from a chat forum on the internet about her recurring headaches.
- D) As a result of the role conflict between her parental responsibilities and her need for personal development, Irina decides to drop out of college for a semester.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 32

Topic: Evaluation of Learning Theories

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.7

37) Which of the following would be considered a strength of social-learning theory?

- A) It seems to give an accurate picture of the way in which many behaviors are learned.
- B) It works well when trying to modify undesirable behaviors.
- C) It explains unconscious, involuntary emotional responses.
- D) It defines specific stages in which most humans pass through as they grow and develop.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 33

Topic: Evaluation of Learning Theories

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.7

38) Which of the following theories is concerned with the developmental aspects of thinking, memory, and logic?

- A) Cognitive
- B) Social
- C) Psychodynamic
- D) Behavioral

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 33

Topic: Cognitive Theories

Skill: Factual

Objective: N/A

39) Babies frequently engage in repetitive actions using their hands and their eyes. Which of the following statements best explains this behavior?

- A) The theory that says that children are born with a mind which is a blank slate waiting to be written upon.
- B) The theory that says that infants' brains are underdeveloped at birth and there is no purpose or meaning to their actions.
- C) The theory that infants rely on their basic biological senses to explore and learn about the world.
- D) Piaget's theory of accommodation.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 33

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.8

40) According to the principles of Piaget's theory of cognitive development, how you act at a party depends upon which of the following to guide and direct your behavior?

- A) Scheme
- B) Memory
- C) Reinforcement
- D) Sensorimotor skills

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.8

41) Which of the following best defines the word *scheme* according to Piaget?

- A) A child's mischievous plan to outwit her parents
- B) The process of taking in new information and revising existing categories in order to effectively deal with similar information in the future
- C) The meaning a child ascribes to an experience
- D) Cognitive structures that guide behaviors and actions

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.8

42) Two year old Luke pointed to a cow in a pasture and said "Doggie!" Which of the following is the child using to name the animal?

- A) Memorization
- B) Assimilation
- C) Preoperational thought
- D) Accommodation

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.8

43) According to Piaget's theory, which of the following best applies to the process of assimilation?

- A) Changing a scheme as a result of acquiring new information
- B) Being shaped by the environment
- C) Using an internal model of experience
- D) Using an existing scheme to make sense of an event or experience

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.8

44) Three-year-old Tran used to call all flying objects such as airplanes and slowly falling leaves "birds." Now he correctly labels airplanes, butterflies, birds, and bees. Which Piagetian process has Tran accomplished?

- A) Assimilation
- B) Concrete operations

- C) Accommodation
- D) Proximal development

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.8

45) Which of the following is the best description of the process of accommodation?

- A) The use of multiple strategies to address new problems
- B) Changing an existing scheme as a result of new information or experiences
- C) Using symbols to represent the events from the real world
- D) Understanding the world in terms of one's senses and motor actions

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.8

46) Piaget believed that children use both assimilation and accommodation to create schemes that fit the reality of their environments. Which of the following terms did he use to describe this process?

- A) Accommodation
- B) Scaffolding
- C) Calibration
- D) Equilibration

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.8

47) Which of the following is the first stage in Piaget's theory of cognitive development?

- A) Sensorimotor
- B) Preoperations
- C) Equilibration
- D) Formal operations

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.8

48) In which stage of cognitive development does a child begins to use symbols to think and communicate?

- A) Sensorimotor
- B) Preoperational
- C) Formal operations
- D) Concrete operations

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.8

49) Which of the following best defines the term *conservation* according to Piaget?

- A) The child learns the importance of recycling.
- B) The child learns to use the minimal number of words necessary to communicate an idea.
- C) The child learns the importance of treating their environment with respect by keeping it clean and uncluttered.

D) The child learns that when an object changes shape, its quantity remains the same.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.8

50) Two-year-old Sven can use crayons and paper to draw pictures. According to Piaget, why is Sven drawing pictures?

A) He is presenting an outward representation of his internal thoughts.

B) At this age the drawings mean nothing. Sven is simply improving his motor skills.

C) Sven is in the early stages of learning to write.

D) He is presenting an outward manifestation of others' thoughts.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 35

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.8

51) During which of Piaget's stages does the child learn to manipulate ideas, concrete objects, or events, as well as to use abstract ideas and hypothetical situations in solving problems?

A) Zone of proximal development

B) Concrete operational

C) Information processing

D) Formal operational

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.8

52) Which of the following theorists is known for the development of sociocultural theory?

A) Jean Piaget

B) Lev Vygotsky

C) Albert Bandura

D) Ivan Pavlov

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 35

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.9

53) Five year old Elena can tie her shoes, but she needs her mother's help to untie them. She also needs her mother's help to button her sweater. Vygotsky would suggest that this situation illustrates Elena's

A) scaffold.

B) zone of proximal development.

C) adaptive processes of assimilation, accommodation, and equilibration.

D) sensorimotor development.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 35

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.9

54) Jan likes to fix her own breakfast, but the milk carton is too heavy for her to manage on her own. Her mother pours milk into a special pump dispenser just for Jan. Which of the following has Jan's mother provided?

A) Concrete operations

- B) Scaffolding
- C) A zone of proximal development
- D) Accommodation

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 35

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.9

55) An adult adapts a process to a child's developmental level in order to assist the child in developing a new skill or ability. What would Vygotsky call this process?

- A) Scaffolding
- B) Assisting
- C) Accommodating
- D) Adapting

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.9

56) "Social interactions are the most important contributors to a child's healthy development." Which of the following theories would most likely support this statement?

- A) Social learning
- B) Cognitive
- C) Behavioral
- D) Sociocultural

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.9

57) Information processing theorists liken the human mind to

- A) a well-oiled machine.
- B) a computer.
- C) a library.
- D) a complex puzzle.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 35

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.10

58) Before information such as a grocery list or a friend's birthday can be stored in long-term memory, in which of the following is the information processed?

- A) Sensory memory
- B) Short-term memory
- C) Adaptive memory
- D) Random access memory

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.10

59) Neo-Piagetian theorists combine which of the following to explain cognitive development in children?

- A) Erikson's developmental stages and Piaget's cognitive theory
- B) Piaget and information processing theory
- C) Bandura's observational theory and Piaget's cognitive theory
- D) Social-learning theory and Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural theory

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.10

- 60) Which of the following was a finding of Kail's 1990 research on children's cognitive development?
- A) That younger children's short-term memories are more limited than those of older children.
 - B) That Piaget greatly underestimated the abilities of younger children.
 - C) That older children's long-term memories are more accurate than those of younger children.
 - D) That Vygotsky's concept of the zone of proximal development was only applicable to the memory of younger children.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.10

- 61) Developmentalists who study children's cognitive development from a Piagetian perspective and from an information-processing perspective would agree upon which of the following observations about children's cognitive development?

- A) The development of memory is not an important aspect of cognitive development.
- B) Cognitive development occurs as a result of diversified experiences in an enriched environment.
- C) The development of logical thinking is based upon processes that are less complex than conditioned responses.
- D) Age is not a determining factor in how children manage and process information to think about and act upon the world.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36

Topic: Evaluation of Cognitive Theories

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.11

- 62) In terms of usefulness and reliability, which of the following is true of Vygotsky's sociocultural theory?

- A) It is far more useful than information-processing theory because it has more empirical support.
- B) It relies too much on empiricism to support its application.
- C) There is insufficient evidence at present to either support or contradict most of his theory.
- D) It has more empirical and research support than Piaget's theory.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36

Topic: Evaluation of Cognitive Theories

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.11

- 63) Which of the following is true of Vygotsky's sociocultural theory?

- A) Researchers have found that children of parents who provide scaffolding early on perform better in elementary school than children whose parents did not provide scaffolding.
- B) Most current research supports Vygotsky's ideas.
- C) Children who work collaboratively perform worse on sophisticated tasks than children who work alone.
- D) Most of the current research contradicts Vygotsky's ideas.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36

Topic: Evaluation of Cognitive Theories

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.11

64) Which of the following was one of the findings in testing the principle of conservation?

- A) To Piaget's surprise, four-year-old children recognized that a ball of clay rolled into a sausage shape still had the same amount of clay.
- B) A five-year-old child was able to recognize that when a subordinate class of objects is placed together with a larger class of the same type of object, the whole was larger than either group.
- C) Six and seven year olds recognized that a ball of clay rolled into a sausage shape still had the same amount of clay.
- D) Piaget found that his research worked best if he used the same types of objects and asked the same questions of all of the children that he studied.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 38

Topic: Research Report

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.11

65) Which of the following is particularly useful in research that is the focus of behavioral genetics?

- A) Special learning environments
- B) Stem cells
- C) Multiple births from independent zygotes
- D) Identical twins

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 38

Topic: Behavior Genetics

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.12

66) In looking at the relationship between heredity and IQ, which of the following is the most true?

- A) Fraternal twins are more likely than identical twins to have similar IQs.
- B) Heredity appears to have the largest influence on childhood IQ scores and decreases with age.
- C) Contradicting earlier research findings, the correlation in IQ scores between identical twins is only approximately +0.2.
- D) Heredity appears to have the largest influence on adult IQ scores and this influence increases with age.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 39

Topic: Behavior Genetics

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.12

67) Which of the following is LEAST likely to influence IQ?

- A) The type of television shows a child watches
- B) A stimulating environment
- C) Genetics
- D) The IQ of one's parents

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39

Topic: Behavior Genetics

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.12

68) The idea that certain human behaviors have developed and persisted in order to ensure survival of the species is drawn from which of the following?

- A) Behaviorism
- B) Classical conditioning
- C) Nativism
- D) Ethology

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 39

Topic: Ethology and Sociobiology

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.13

69) Of the following concepts, which is an aspect of the sociobiology theory of human development?

- A) Stimulus and response
- B) Cognitive deficits
- C) Social rules and behaviors that ensure survival
- D) Defense mechanisms

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Ethology and Sociobiology

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.13

70) Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory of human development places primary emphasis on

- A) children's biological needs.
- B) the interactions among the contexts in which children live and develop.
- C) genetic or hereditary patterns.
- D) environmental stimuli that elicit and reinforce behavior.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.14

71) Which of the following contexts of development includes values and beliefs of the culture in which a child is growing up?

- A) Microsystem
- B) Mesosystem
- C) Exosystem
- D) Macrosystem

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.14

72) Which of the following contexts of development includes the institutions of the culture that affect children's development indirectly?

- A) Microsystem
- B) Mesosystem
- C) Exosystem
- D) Macrosystem

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.14

73) Which of the following contexts of development includes those variables to which people are exposed directly, such as families, schools, religious institutions, and neighborhoods?

- A) Microsystem
- B) Mesosystem
- C) Exosystem

D) Macrosystem

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.14

74) Which of the following do Psychoanalytic and most Learning Theories have in common?

A) They both believe that nurture has the largest impact on development.

B) They are both stability theories.

C) They both believe that we are passive recipients of environmental influences.

D) They both believe that we are active in shaping our own development.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 42

Topic: Usefulness

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.15

75) An important trend in the study of human development involves incorporating many theoretical perspectives in order to better explain development. Which of the following describes this approach?

A) Eclecticism

B) Multiculturalism

C) The cross-modal approach

D) The stages of change model

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 43

Topic: Eclecticism

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.17

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1) An important addition to the three traditional broad theories of development has been the _____ foundations of development.

Answer: biological

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Chapter Introduction

Skill: Factual

Objective: N/A

2) According to Freud, the aspect of the personality which demands immediate gratification of sexual and aggressive impulses is the _____.

Answer: id

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.1

3) You find a wallet lying on the floor of your classroom. Everyone else has left and you are alone. Part of your personality wants to take the money that is in the wallet and part of your personality is telling you that it would be wrong to do so. According to Psychoanalytic theory, the part that is telling you that it would be wrong is your _____.

Answer: superego

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.1

4) Psychosocial is to _____ as Psychoanalytic is to _____.

Answer: Erikson; Freud

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 25-26

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.1 and 2.2

5) I say that a friend of mine is carrying "excess baggage" into his relationships. Erikson would say that my friend has unresolved _____.

Answer: crises

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.2

6) Eight-year-old Jaime is in the third grade. He is very good at drawing and frequently receives praise from his parents and teachers. According to Erikson, Jaime will develop a sense of _____.

Answer: industry

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.2

7) All learning theories rely on the principle that development results from an accumulation of _____.

Answer: experiences

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Learning Theories

Skill: Factual

Objective: N/A

8) The underlying principle of classical conditioning is teaching an organism to exhibit a biologically programmed reflex in response to a _____ stimulus.

Answer: novel (or new)

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Classical Conditioning

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.4

9) _____ coined the term *operant conditioning*.

Answer: B. F. Skinner

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.5

10) In operant conditioning, _____ always strengthens behavior; _____ always weakens behavior.

Answer: reinforcement; punishment

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.5

11) In cognitive theory, _____ is the process of balancing assimilation with accommodation.

Answer: equilibration

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.8

12) Kara is in the first grade. At lunch she sits next to her best friend Sheila and today they are having hotdogs. An older child helps Kara and Sheila by cutting their hotdogs into pieces. Kara complains because her hot dog was cut into five pieces and Sheila's was cut into six. Kara believes that Sheila has more food. Kara has not yet learned the principle of _____.

Answer: conservation

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.8

13) According to Vygotsky, training wheels on a bicycle would be an example of _____.

Answer: scaffolding

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.9

14) _____ studies animals in their natural environment.

Answer: Ethology

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 39

Topic: Ethology and Sociobiology

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.13

15) In Bronfenbrenner's bioecological theory, my immediate family, my job, and my dogs are all part of my _____.

Answer: microsystem

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.14

Short Answer Questions

1) Identify the three broad families of developmental theories and the fourth, which has been added recently to account for one of the major shortcomings of the original three.

Answer: psychoanalytic
learning

cognitive-developmental

the addition of biological theories

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Chapter Introduction

Skill: Factual

Objective: N/A

2) What is the purpose of defense mechanisms according to psychoanalytic theory?

Answer: to ease the anxiety which results from conflicts between the id and superego

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.1

3) In Freud's psychoanalytic theory, what causes fixation?

Answer: results from insufficient gratification of the libido during a stage of development

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25

Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.1

4) List the psychosocial crises that a child between the ages of 1 and 12 years will need to resolve to successfully develop.

Answer: autonomy v. shame and doubt

initiative v. guilt

industry v. inferiority

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 27

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.2

5) In classical conditioning terms, a reflex is made up of what two components?

Answer: an unconditioned stimulus causing an unconditioned response

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Classical Conditioning

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.4

6) In operant conditioning terms, all behavior boils down to reaction to what?

Answer: external reinforcers and/or punishers

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.5

7) Every time I go to the grocery store, I purchase lottery tickets, but I have never won anything. If Skinner's theory is correct, what will eventually happen to my lottery-ticket-buying behavior?

Answer: It will become extinct

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.5

8) Why do we sometimes persist in behaviors even though we have been punished for them?

Answer: either the punishment was inadequate or the reward received from performing the behavior outweighs the punishment

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.6

9) According to social-cognitive theory, in order to learn from a model what factors must be present?

Answer: motivation; physical ability; ability to remember

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Bandura's Social-Cognitive Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.6

10) According to Piaget, what is a scheme?

Answer: a world view or internal cognitive structure that influences how we act in our environment

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.8

11) What would Vygotsky call a developmental level in a child's life when he or she is primed biologically and is

socially ready to learn a new behavior?
Answer: the zone of proximal development
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35
Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory
Skill: Factual
Objective: 2.9

12) If someone asked you whether or not you find Vygotsky's theory to be useful in understanding development, what would be your well-informed response?
Answer: Presently there is insufficient evidence to either support or discredit his theory.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35
Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: 2.9

13) I believe that we need to understand an individual's ability to adapt to their environment in order to explain their development. From which theory am I working?
Answer: ecological and/or ethology
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39
Topic: Ethology and Sociobiology
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: 2.13

14) Using Bronfenbrenner's theory, give a brief example of things that might exist in my macrosystem.
Answer: things such as culture, values and belief systems, social context
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 40
Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: 2.14

15) Name two developmental theories which believe that we are active in shaping our own development.
Answer: possibilities are social-learning, cognitive, or information processing theories
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 41-42
Topic: Comparing Theories
Skill: Factual
Objective: N/A

Essay Questions

1) Briefly describe the function of the id in human behavior.
Answer: answer should include the concept of libido, instant gratification, basic aggression and sexual needs/drives; concept of the id being totally unconscious
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24
Topic: Freud's Psychosexual Theory
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: 2.1

2) Summarize the repressed memory controversy.
Answer: The answer needs to include that opinion in the psychological community is split. Important points: that therapists do not inadvertently "plant" false memories; that memories are indeed sometimes repressed; and that therapists need to exercise caution when working with the concepts of the unconscious mind.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 25
Topic: No Easy Answers
Skill: Factual
Objective: 2.2

3) Explain three basic principles of Erikson's theory of development.
Answer: the answer should include the following: his focus on social interactions; the resolution of crises at each

stage of development; and the idea that healthy resolution of crises depends on some integration of the negative side of the dichotomy

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26-27

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.2

4) At which stage of development would a 25-year-old adult be in Erikson's theory? Name the crisis to be resolved in this stage and give an example of this resolution.

Answer: The individual is in the intimacy vs. isolation stage which focuses on the development of healthy, mature relationships. It is important to note that the relationships do NOT need to be romantic, marriage, or child-producing relationships. The example needs to fit with the correct explanation of the crisis.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 27

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.2

5) Many people do not understand the difference between negative reinforcement and punishment. Explain the difference between these two concepts. Give an example of each.

Answer: The answer must explain the basic difference between reinforcement (strengthening of a response) and punishment (weakening of a response) and the difference between positive (application) and negative (removal). Examples will be varied, but they must be clear that negative reinforcement increases a behavior, while punishment weakens it.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.5

6) Give an example of Bandura's social-cognitive learning at work. Your example must show that you understand the concepts of modeling and how individuals choose whom and what behaviors to model.

Answer: What is critical in this answer is the idea that we tend to model the behaviors of those people with whom we can identify. Other factors that come in to play are motivation, physical abilities, and age.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Bandura's Social-Cognitive Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.6

7) Three of Piaget's basic concepts are schemes, accommodation, and assimilation. Give an example to illustrate each of these concepts.

Answer: The possibilities are endless here. Make sure that the student understands that schemes remain the same with assimilation and that they change with accommodation. Experiences which are not assimilated are either discarded or they will bring about accommodation and changing of schemes.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive-Developmental Theory

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.8

8) What did Vygotsky mean by the terms *scaffolding* and *the zone of proximal development*?

Answer: Scaffolding includes an appropriate level of attention on the part of the child and the appropriate use of "props" by the adult mentor. Zone of proximal development must take into consideration what the child has learned up to the point of new learning and their abilities at the point of new learning.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.9

9) Name the three systems which make up Bronfenbrenner's bioecological theory. Give examples of components

that might be included in each.

Answer: The three systems are macro, exo, and meso (micro). Macro is the largest context and environment, meso is the smallest, and exo is socioeconomic. The examples must exemplify these concepts.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.14

MyDevelopmentLab Essay Questions

1) After viewing Explore: *Key Processes in Stages of Memory*, explain the difference between sensory and short-term memory. Identify a common misunderstanding that people have about short-term memory.

Answer: The answer should include the following key concepts: sensory memory is extremely brief and incorporates information from all of our senses; only information which is actively attended to makes it to short-term memory; short-term memory is only used in real-time situations when actively processing information. The common wrong belief is that short-term memory lasts for hours or days.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Explore: Key Processes in Stages of Memory

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.10

2) How do ecological psychologists study behavior?

Answer: They do experimentation in the field and in the actual situations in which people need to think. They study everyday settings in real life situations.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Watch: Practical Intelligence

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.13

MyDevelopmentLab Study Plan Questions

1) In classical conditioning, a _____ stimulus is paired with a reflexive stimulus to create a response.

Answer: neutral

Diff: 2 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Explore: Three Stages of Classical Conditioning

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.4

2) Alicia was involved in an automobile accident at the corner of Maple Street and Vine. Since the accident, every time Alicia approaches that intersection, she starts to sweat and her heart begins to race. In classical conditioning, which of the following terms applies to the increase in Alicia's heart rate and her sweating?

A) They are now a conditioned stimulus.

B) They are now a neutral stimulus.

C) They are now a conditioned response.

D) They are now conscious behaviors.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Explore: Three Stages of Classical Conditioning

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.4

3) Which of the following statements is true regarding Bronfenbrenner's theory of development?

A) Developmental stages unfold according to a biological sequence.

B) Our own choices and behaviors are the primary contributors to our development; biology plays only a small role.

C) Our environment provides us with opportunities and our responses to those opportunities determine our personality.

D) Development results from a reciprocal interaction between our behaviors and our environment.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Explore: Human Development: No Man is an Island
Skill: Conceptual
Objective: 2.14

4) In Piaget's _____ stage, children begin to understand the principle of conservation.

Answer: concrete operational

Diff: 2 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Explore: Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.8

5) Which of the following is one of Piaget's stages of development?

A) Post-Operational

B) Industry vs. Inferiority

C) Phallic

D) Regenerative

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: MDL

Topic: Explore: Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development

Skill: Factual

Objective: 2.8