

TRUE/FALSE

1. Children learn and form meaning through play.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

2. All humans have the same essential needs.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

3. According to Piaget, an infant is in the preoperational stage of development.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

4. Norms describe specific time periods when children develop certain skills.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

5. Discrete behaviors can be observed.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

6. Behaviorists have contributed to our understanding of how children construct meaning.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

7. Maturation is biologically based (for the most part) and explains such things as learning to sit up, crawl, and walk.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

8. Children and parents influence each other's behavior.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

9. Any delay in responding to a child's needs is likely to have a negative effect on his or her self-esteem.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

10. Teachers can use checklists and rating scales to monitor children's developmental progress and to diagnose developmental delays.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

11. Gender roles and behavior are determined purely by genetics.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

12. A father claims that his child "tantrums all of the time." A frequency count would be useful for determining how often the child actually tantrums on a given day.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Authentic assessment includes all of the following strategies *except* ____.
- a. observing and noting a child's behavior
 - b. administering a standardized test
 - c. gathering information from the child's family
 - d. assembling a child portfolio

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

2. Cognitive-developmental theory has influenced our ways of thinking about ____.
- a. how children learn and create meaning
 - b. the effect of culture and social interaction on children's development
 - c. the need to individualize instruction
 - d. all answers are correct

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

3. Which of the following theorists would argue that children's development is genetically determined?
- a. Gesell
 - b. Erikson
 - c. Montessori
 - d. Piaget

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

4. Which of the following theorists believed that environmental conditions were primarily responsible for children's development?
- a. Bronfenbrenner
 - b. Vygotsky
 - c. Skinner
 - d. all answers are correct

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

5. Erikson used the term "ego identity" to describe a person's ____.
- a. ability to control their primitive impulses
 - b. conceit, arrogance, or self-importance
 - c. self-awareness; how a person fits in
 - d. innate intelligence

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

6. Vygotsky suggested that children's "self-talk" ____.
- a. is an important step in the acquisition of language
 - b. should be ignored so that it isn't reinforced
 - c. reflects an increasingly complex way of thinking
 - d. is abnormal and requires developmental intervention

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

7. ____ is best known for his cognitive-developmental theories of child development.
- a. Sigmund Freud
 - b. Arnold Gessell
 - c. B. F. Skinner
 - d. Jean Piaget

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

8. A toddler hops and claps his hands after observing his father do the same (hoping and clapping). This example illustrates the concept of ____.
- developmentally appropriate leaning
 - nature-nurture effects
 - reciprocal interactions
 - trust vs. mistrust

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

9. A child who uses a block as a “pretend” boat is illustrating the ____ stage of Piaget’s cognitive developmental theory?
- sensorimotor
 - preoperational
 - concrete operational
 - formal operational

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Difficult

10. Sammy puts down the toy car he was about to throw after observing another child be reprimanded for the same behavior. This form of learning is called ____.
- positive reinforcement
 - imitation
 - developmentally appropriate
 - reciprocal

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

COMPLETION

1. The term _____ refers to the different areas of children’s development.

ANS:

domain

domains

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

2. Bandura is noted for his _____ theories.

ANS: social learning

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

3. “Great job! You picked up the blocks and put them on the shelf all by yourself.” This statement is an example of _____ praise.

ANS: descriptive

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

4. The nature vs. nurture controversy refers to different viewpoints about whether development is the result of genetic or _____ factors.

ANS: environmental

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

5. Developmental psychologists consider the _____ years the most important in children's lives.

ANS: early

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

6. Anecdotal notes, frequency counts, and rating scales are all methods used in _____ assessment.

ANS: authentic

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

7. A teacher might use a _____ method to determine if her lessons on cooperation and respect for others have increased children's sharing behavior.

ANS:
time sampling
event sampling

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult

8. The bioecological theory has led to important educational changes including the implementation of anti-bias curriculums and _____ awareness.

ANS: diversity

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

9. Learning to feed one's self is a skill that most children achieve during Erikson's _____ stage of human development.

ANS: autonomy vs. shame and doubt

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

10. A child who is growing up in poverty or exposed to frequent maltreatment would be identified as being _____ for developmental problems.

ANS: at-risk

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

MATCHING

Match each term with the correct definition.

- Theorized that children construct meaning through active involvement in learning
- Suggested that children learn through observation, not reinforcement

- c. Described children's achievements according to age
- d. Believed children could only learn if their basic needs were met
- e. The first to describe development across the lifespan
- f. The father of psychoanalytic theory
- g. Explained learning as the consequence of reinforcement
- h. Suggested that development was shaped by one's environment
- i. Emphasized self-directed learning and sensory-based learning materials
- j. Proposed the *Zone of Proximal Development*

1. Maslow
2. Freud
3. Bandura
4. Gesell
5. Montessori
6. Vygotsky
7. Piaget
8. Skinner
9. Bronfenbrenner
10. Erikson

1. ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy
2. ANS: F	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
3. ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
4. ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
5. ANS: I	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy
6. ANS: J	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
7. ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
8. ANS: G	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy
9. ANS: H	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
10. ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate

SHORT ANSWER

1. In what ways can caregivers be sure to meet young children's basic psychological needs?

ANS:

There are many ways to meet children's basic psychological needs: providing nurturing care that is predictable, responsive and consistent; creating an environment of trust and security; having expectations that are realistic and developmentally appropriate; treating children with dignity and respect; showing children affection; nurturing children's curiosities and interests; and, using positive behavioral guidance.

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

2. How does culture influence children's concept of gender?

ANS:

Cultural values play an important role in shaping and defining children's beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors regarding gender. Everything from the clothes, toys, and books that parents select for children to their expectations and comments about daily life experiences conveys a powerful message about what it means to be male or female. Children also observe and imitate the behaviors of other children and adults with whom they have frequent contact.

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

3. In what ways have psychosocial theories influenced parenting and early childhood education?

ANS:

Psychosocial theories have improved our understanding of children's social and emotional needs and personality formation. We have learned the importance of providing environments and learning experiences that support children's social-emotional development through play. Psychosocial theories have also influenced current approaches to many other contemporary issues such as reducing teacher turnover to strengthen infant attachment, addressing intimidating behaviors (e.g., bullying, sexting) to negate their effect on children's self-esteem, promoting resiliency to overcome adversity, and helping children with autism improve their social skills.

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

4. Briefly describe the term authentic assessment and provide an example.

ANS:

Authentic assessment refers to a method of evaluating children's developmental performance and progress in familiar settings (e.g., classroom, home, playground). It is considered to be developmentally appropriate because it is neither intrusive nor intimidating. Observational data and work samples are collected while children go about their usual activities. The family's observations and concerns are also an important component of this evaluative process. Many examples of authentic assessment tools are plausible.

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

5. What does the term "constructivism" refer to and what application does it have for early childhood programs?

ANS:

The Piagetian term "constructivism" describes a learning approach in which each child constructs or develops his or her own meanings through active participation. Early childhood teachers understand that young children learn best through child-centered play and hands-on, sensory-based experiences versus adult-led instruction. They respect and support children's curiosity, spontaneity, and enthusiasm. They understand their role as essentially one of creating and guiding activities that foster learning. They also appreciate that children can learn from their failures and errors.

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate