

chapter 2

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. According to information-processing theory, the human mind is like a computer. In this analogy, what is the mind's software?
 - a. the genetic code children inherit from their parents
 - b. mental processes, such as attention, memory, and problem-solving strategies
 - c. social and environmental interactions
 - d. the brain and central nervous system

2. Jamal tells you that he thinks children are at the mercy of forces beyond their control and that it is the parents' fault when children get into trouble. With respect to the activity/passivity issue, what does Jamal's statement reflect?
 - a. neither a passivity nor an activity orientation
 - b. a passivity orientation
 - c. an activity orientation
 - d. the fact that activity and passivity combine to produce the final outcome that is observed

3. What was one of Freud's most important contributions to our understanding of human behaviour?
 - a. his discovery of the Oedipal complex
 - b. his emphasis on puberty
 - c. his emphasis on unconscious motivation
 - d. his discovery of the structure of the personality

4. Which of the sayings below would be a suitable slogan for Albert Bandura's cognitive social learning theory?
 - a. "Genius is 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration."
 - b. "Monkey see, monkey do."
 - c. "Great ideas exist as seeds in the minds of newborns."
 - d. "Give me a dozen healthy newborns, and I will direct their development toward any occupations I choose."

5. Often new environments and experiences have characteristics in common with experiences people have encountered in the past. According to Piaget, in these types of situations, which adaptive process is used to respond appropriately?

a. accommodation c. assimilation	b. conservation d. centration
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6. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, the employment environment of the child's parents is part of which developmental context?

a. the macrosystem c. the mesosystem	b. the microsystem d. the exosystem
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7. Carmen was ridiculed by her friends when she wore a sweater to school that she had made herself. Now she

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no longer wears that sweater. According to Skinner, what process is represented by the ridicule?

- a. reinforcement
- b. conditioned stimulation
- c. punishment
- d. internal drive

8. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, what is the microsystem?

- a. the activities and interactions that occur in a person's immediate surroundings
- b. the cultural, subcultural, or social class context within which development occurs
- c. contexts that children are not part of, but which may nevertheless influence their development
- d. changes in the child, or in any of the ecological contexts of development

9. Human beings have a long period of development, requiring nurturance and protection for many years. What would evolutionary theorists argue about this long period of relative immaturity?

- a. It is due to innate evolutionary mechanisms responsible for shaping human conduct and character.
- b. Most human motives and behaviours have a biological basis.
- c. It is a necessity because a long period of adaption is needed for acquiring physical and cognitive competencies.
- d. Infants are more self-sufficient at birth than initially believed.

10. According to Freud, when does the superego develop?

- a. at birth
- b. between 3 and 6 years of age
- c. between 7 and 10 years of age
- d. between 11 and 14 years of age

11. Which period of development do evolutionary psychologists believe is particularly critical for social and emotional development?

- a. the first six months when a child imprints on her new parents
- b. the first three years
- c. the early grade-school years
- d. the adolescent years

12. What is one of the criticisms raised with respect to ethological theories?

- a. Such theories often provide inadequate and post hoc explanations for behaviour.
- b. Learning overrides any effects that might be the result of biological predispositions claimed to be present by ethologists.
- c. Ethological theories fail to take into account the continuities that exist in human development.
- d. Ethologists fail to acknowledge that humans are similar in many ways to other animals.

13. According to Erikson, which parental characteristic is the most important aspect for the development of trust?

- a. disciplinary strategies
- b. warmth
- c. responsiveness to the infant's needs
- d. assertiveness

14. Tyler asked his father for a candy bar at the grocery store, and his father bought him the candy bar. If Tyler

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asks for more candy bars in the future, what has the candy bar acted as?

- a. a reinforcer
- b. a discriminative stimulus
- c. a conditioned stimulus
- d. an unconscious motivator

15. According to Piaget, which of the following best describes the process of accommodation?

- a. new experiences are incorporated into existing schemes
- b. existing schemes are changed or modified to make sense of new experiences
- c. recognition that objects continue to exist when they cannot be seen
- d. failure to centre on a single aspect of a problem

16. According to Freud, what does the id seek?

- a. immediate gratification of innate urges
- b. moral perfection
- c. appropriate outlets for basic needs while adhering to social constraints
- d. self-actualization

17. Disung has just told his mother that his stuffed bear is alive and that the bear hurts because he knocked it over. How is Disung including the bear in his cognitive schemes?

- a. He is assimilating the bear into his existing cognitive schemes.
- b. He is accommodating the bear into his existing cognitive schemes.
- c. He is accommodating the bear into new cognitive schemes.
- d. He is assimilating the bear into new cognitive schemes.

18. What is the focus of organismic models of development?

- a. The view that development is controlled primarily by internal forces.
- b. The view that development is largely described through a collection of behaviours.
- c. The view that development is continuously evolving.
- d. The view that development is primarily determined by environmental events.

19. Egon proposed a theory to explain children's learning. Over the years, several other researchers have tested Edgar's theory, with mixed results. In recent years, nearly every attempt at validation has resulted in disconfirmation of Egon's theory. At this point, what should Egon do?

- a. continue to support his theory as it is, because a few disconfirmations do not mean very much
- b. consider revising his theory, because the recent disconfirmations suggest that there may be problems with the theory
- c. discard his theory altogether, because the recent disconfirmations prove that his theory is incorrect
- d. critically evaluate the procedures used in the studies that failed to confirm his theory in an attempt to uncover flaws in the research procedures

20. According to Freud, which component of personality is responsible for perception, learning, and logical reasoning?

- a. the id
- b. the ego

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- b. its emphasis on biological maturation
 - c. its oversimplified account of the environmental factors that influence human development
 - d. many of its principles cannot be applied to real-life situations
30. Which type of developmental change is recognized by laws that treat child offenders very differently than adult offenders?
- a. unconsciously motivated factors in development
 - b. the role of nature in developmental change
 - c. qualitative development
 - d. quantitative development
31. What do current developmentalists generally stress as an important factor in developmental outcomes?
- a. It is more important to identify discontinuities than continuities.
 - b. Biological factors and life experiences jointly determine developmental outcomes.
 - c. Environmental forces and life experiences play the major role in development.
 - d. It is more important to identify continuities than discontinuities.
32. Each of Erikson's eight stages reflects a conflict that arises because of biological maturation and which of the following?
- a. the child's demands
 - b. social demands
 - c. id development
 - d. ego development
33. Which type of developmental change do learning theorists emphasize?
- a. qualitative
 - b. continuous
 - c. ecologically valid
 - d. discontinuous
34. Luisa proposed a theory that completely explained her observations of children's development during an extended visit to a small village in Africa. Luisa's theory offered no predictions about future observations in other cultures. How would her theory most likely be labelled?
- a. a good theory because it provided clear and complete explanations of her observations
 - b. a mediocre theory, because it did not generalize well to other situations
 - c. a poor theory, because it failed to generate interest from other scientists
 - d. a failure as a theory, because it was not falsifiable
35. How does Bandura's version of social learning theory differ from other learning theories?
- a. He stressed the role of primary reinforcers more than secondary reinforcers.
 - b. He ignored the cognitive aspects of learning.
 - c. He maintained that most learning occurs without reinforcement.
 - d. He equated learning and performance.
36. At what point in the research process are theories developed?
- a. after initial observations; they are then adjusted as necessary after further investigation

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- b. before extensive research; they are unchanging
 - c. after initial observations; they are not changed unless there is a change in the events the theory explains
 - d. before any observations have been made; they are later evaluated to determine if the principles hold up to rigorous testing
37. Joaquin was an especially outgoing, cheerful baby, compared to other babies his same age, and now that he is an adult he stands out as particularly sociable and friendly among his age-mates. Which term best explains Joaquin's personal attribute of extraversion?
- a. positional stability
 - b. absolute stability
 - c. attitudinal flux
 - d. temperamental constancy
38. Alexandre is 25 years old and has not yet decided what he wants to do with his life. He changed majors in college three times in the last two years and he has considered dropping out of college altogether. According to Erikson, which crisis has Alexandre failed to resolve?
- a. identity versus confusion
 - b. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - c. basic trust versus mistrust
 - d. industry versus inferiority
39. The awareness that development in one area is interdependent with development in other areas is captured by which of the following major themes?
- a. continuity of development
 - b. holistic nature of development
 - c. active issue of development
 - d. nurture issue of development
40. Maxim is pleased to find that his daughter Pasha has completed her homework before dinner. He shows his approval by spending the hour after dinner playing Pasha's favourite game. The same thing happens several days later, and soon Pasha is finishing her homework before dinner on a regular basis. According to Skinner, what accounts for the change in Pasha's behaviour?
- a. observational learning
 - b. reinforcement
 - c. punishment
 - d. ego reconstruction
41. Louis lies, steals, and cheats routinely. According to Freud's theory, what would you conclude about Louis's personality structure?
- a. He has a weak id.
 - b. He has a strong superego.
 - c. He has a strong ego.
 - d. He has a strong id.
42. In comparison to Freud's emphases in his psychosexual theory of personality development, what did Erikson emphasize in his psychosocial theory?
- a. the passive role of children who are moulded by social influences
 - b. the ego and the active role of children in their own social development
 - c. the role of biological and sexual urges in conjunction with social influences
 - d. the id and the social influence of parental behaviour and attitudes
43. What is the name of the therapeutic process of reinforcing desirable overt behaviours while simultaneously

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using punishment or extinction to reduce unwanted behaviours?

- a. psychoanalysis
- b. behaviour modification
- c. observational learning
- d. cognitive therapy

44. According to Vygotsky's sociocultural perspective, when do children learn best?

- a. when they are allowed to observe the learning consequences of older children and youth
- b. when they are given expert guidance by more knowledgeable members of society
- c. when they discover new ideas through active learning on their own
- d. when they are rewarded consistently for success and punished for failure

45. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, through what process do children acquire new knowledge?

- a. active construction based on their experiences
- b. observational learning
- c. adult instruction, e.g., demonstrations and explanations
- d. punishment and reward

46. Developmentalists disagree on the extent to which children contribute directly to their own development. What is this controversy known as?

- a. active/passive
- b. continuity/discontinuity
- c. nature/nurture
- d. universal/specific

47. Two-year-old Letitia throws a temper tantrum. According to Freud, which part of Letitia's personality exerted control during her tantrum?

- a. her superego
- b. her ego
- c. her id
- d. her conscience

48. Suppose that a new developmental theory builds on existing knowledge by allowing for the formation of new testable hypotheses. How would this theory be categorized?

- a. as parsimonious
- b. as heuristic
- c. as falsifiable
- d. as normative

49. Which type of learning did Bandura emphasize as an important means of increasing a child's behavioural repertoire?

- a. operant conditioning
- b. behaviourism
- c. contingent reinforcement
- d. observational learning

50. After reading the textbook, Ed concludes that children actively influence the environmental contexts that impact their development. He also believes development shows continuities and discontinuities, and that nurture has the most impact on the final development outcomes that are observed. Which world view does Ed's position reflect?

- a. organismic
- b. contextual

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c. microgenetic

d. mechanistic

51. According to which theorist are actions strengthened by reinforcers and weakened by punishers?

a. Vygotsky

b. Skinner

c. Piaget

d. Bowlby

52. Piaget was the first modern-day developmental theorist to stress which of the following?

a. stages of development

b. the influence of motivation on cognition

c. the role of emotions in thinking

d. the active role of children in development

53. Why was Piaget especially interested in the incorrect answers that children gave to his questions?

a. They supported his theory that children have little innate knowledge and must be taught everything.

b. They supported his theory that children are incapable of learning at some points in development.

c. They showed that younger children do not merely know less, but they think differently from older children.

d. They supported his theory that young children used the same thought processes as older children but lacked the memory capacity to process information effectively.

54. What did the neo-Freudian theorist Alfred Adler emphasize as an important factor in development?

a. intimate love relationships

b. defense mechanisms

c. sibling rivalries

d. the collective unconscious

55. Bronfenbrenner's ecological perspective on learning maintains that the best way to understand the factors that influence development is to study them in which location?

a. a controlled laboratory setting

b. the child's home

c. the child's school

d. the child's natural environment

56. Suppose Nyla wants to have a bracelet that she saw in a store, but she doesn't have the money to buy it, so she steals the bracelet. According to Freud, which component of Nyla's personality was responsible for her theft?

a. her reaction formation

b. her superego

c. her Electra complex

d. her id

57. In the classic tale of *A Christmas Carol*, a transformation took place in Scrooge despite his advanced age. In this tale, he eventually acquired a sense of intimacy and generativity. According to Erikson, is this type of happy ending typical?

a. Yes, because adult experiences can remedy unsatisfactory early resolutions to crises.

b. Yes, because early experience has little carryover to our adult personality.

c. No, because unresolved early crises cannot be remedied later in life.

d. No, because it is rare for individuals to achieve the sense of generativity that Erickson described.

58. Freud was one of the first theorists to focus attention on which of the following?

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- a. the influence of early experiences on later development
 - b. the active role that children play in their own development
 - c. the development of cognition and information processing
 - d. the ways in which environmental consequences could modify behaviour
59. What is one key difference between Bandura's and Skinner's views of development?
- a. Bandura believes reinforcers and punishers have little effect on behaviour.
 - b. Bandura believes reinforcers are more effective than punishers in shaping behaviour.
 - c. Bandura believes people anticipate the consequences that are likely to follow their behaviour.
 - d. Bandura believes people will often work harder to obtain a small reward than they will to obtain a large reward.
60. In Freud's conception of psychosexual development, during which developmental phase does the phallic stage begin?
- a. infancy
 - b. toddlerhood
 - c. preschool to early elementary
 - d. puberty
61. Piaget's theory has had a strong impact on education. Which educational program is based on his findings?
- a. guided participation
 - b. computer-aided instruction
 - c. multicultural assimilation
 - d. discovery-based education
62. According to Skinner, under what conditions does a stimulus become a reinforcer?
- a. when it decreases a biological need
 - b. when it increases the strength of the superego
 - c. when it increases the probability of a response
 - d. when it decreases the probability of a response
63. What is one basic distinction between the views of Freud and Erikson?
- a. Freud thought development was stage-like, whereas Erikson saw it as continuous.
 - b. Freud emphasized the "nurture" side of development, whereas Erikson emphasized the "nature" side of development.
 - c. Freud emphasized the role of biological forces in development, whereas Erikson emphasized the role of social and cultural forces in development.
 - d. Freud believed the transitions between successive stages were gradual, whereas Erikson believed the transitions were more sharply defined and identifiable.
64. Which of the following examples illustrates Vygotsky's notion of the zone of proximal development?
- a. At T-ball Timon can hit the ball from the tee on his own. His father is now teaching Timon how to swing at a ball being tossed. He is helping Timon to swing the bat as the pitcher lobs the ball.
 - b. Lily perseveres with putting together a difficult puzzle, rejecting all offers of help.
 - c. Although Yao Ming is only 4 years old he can already read.

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- d. Manuel's mother does not feel Manuel is trying hard enough at school, so she will not allow him to have a snack after school unless he gets a perfect score on his homework.
65. Christopher lives on the boundary between two school districts. One school has extra funding for reading programs, whereas the other has extra funding for gifted children. Which school would Bronfenbrenner choose for Christopher?
- a. the school that more closely matches Christopher's needs because it will provide the better learning environment
 - b. either school because learning is biologically-based and is not affected by the environment
 - c. the school with more funding for gifted children
 - d. the school with more funding for reading programs
66. In contrast to Piaget's view, how do information-processing theorists view cognitive development?
- a. as more continuous and less stage-like
 - b. as more stage-like and less discontinuous
 - c. as the active role that a child plays in his or her own cognitive development
 - d. as the passive role in his or her own cognitive development
67. In contrast to Piaget's view, how do information-processing theorists view cognitive development?
- a. as a series of large quantitative changes
 - b. as a series of large qualitative changes
 - c. as a series of small quantitative changes
 - d. as a series of small qualitative changes
68. Suppose Sven wants to have a video game that he saw in a store, but he doesn't have the money to buy it, but he *really* wants it. Although Sven feels he should be able to have the video game, he recognizes that taking something that he can't pay for is wrong. According to Freud, which component of Sven's personality would resolve these competing goals?
- a. his collective unconscious
 - b. his superego
 - c. his ego
 - d. his id
69. What type of theorist was Piaget?
- a. a stage theorist who maintained that children played an active role in their own development
 - b. a stage theorist who maintained that children played a passive role in their own development
 - c. an information-processing theorist who maintained that children played an active role in their own development
 - d. an information-processing theorist who maintained that children played a passive role in their own development
70. How did John Watson view the child?
- a. as an inherently moral being who should be left alone to follow his or her own natural inclinations
 - b. as an inherently sinful creature who should be controlled
 - c. as a blank slate
 - d. as a passive being driven by instinct

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71. Erikson believed that humans face eight major crises over their lifetime. What are the two factors that determine when each crisis occurs and the nature of the crisis?

- a. sexual maturation and life stresses
- b. sexual maturation and conflicts between the id and superego
- c. biological maturation and social demands
- d. life stresses and the responsiveness of sexual partners

72. Four-year-old Klaus often tells his older sister that “Mommy and me are going to get married when I grow up.” Which of Freud’s stages of personality development is Klaus’s behaviour consistent with?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. anal | b. phallic |
| c. latency | d. genital |

73. Bandura was among the first to point out the potential for learning through observation. What factor did Bandura emphasize to account for this ability?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| a. maturation | b. experience |
| c. reinforcement | d. cognitive processes |

74. Which theorist emphasized the importance of socially mediated activity in a child’s cognitive development?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. Sigmund Freud | b. Konrad Lorenz |
| c. Lev Vygotsky | d. Karen Horney |

75. According to the ethological view, what are sensitive periods in development?

- a. the only time during which imprinting can occur
- b. the time when young children are least likely to be responsive to environmental experiences
- c. the time when children are most influenced by reinforcers and punishers
- d. the time that is optimal for the emergence of particular competencies or behaviours

76. What is implied if the developmental curve for a particular skill remains stable for many months and then shows a sudden abrupt improvement, and this pattern is repeated throughout childhood?

- a. The skill advances quantitatively.
- b. The skill is erratic and outside of normative developmental processes.
- c. The skill advances discontinuously through stages.
- d. The skill is reliant on continuous developmental processes.

77. According to Piaget, during which stage of cognitive development do children begin to be less likely to be fooled by appearances, and to become more proficient at inferring motives for other people’s behaviour?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. concrete operational | b. preoperational |
| c. sensorimotor | d. formal operational |

78. What is one of the key criticisms of Piaget’s theory of cognitive development?

- a. He focused too much attention on physiological processes.

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- b. He regularly underestimated the intellectual capabilities of young children.
 - c. He failed to consider the active role that children play in their own development.
 - d. He focused too much attention on role models in directing development.
79. What do stage theorists argue describes developmental changes?
- a. They are qualitative.
 - b. They are quantitative.
 - c. They are gradual.
 - d. They are continuous.
80. What is an inborn biological force that motivates one or more responses?
- a. unconscious motive
 - b. drive
 - c. fixation
 - d. psychosocial angst
81. What is one basic distinction between the views of John Watson and Sigmund Freud?
- a. Watson believed that development was based on learned associations, whereas Freud saw development as based on instincts and unconscious motives.
 - b. Watson emphasized the “nature” side of development, whereas Freud emphasized the “nurture” side of development.
 - c. Watson emphasized the role of biological forces in development, whereas Freud emphasized the role of sociocultural forces in development.
 - d. Watson saw children as having stage-like inborn tendencies that ruled development, whereas Freud saw children as driven by continuous biological drives.
82. Which area of developmental research did Piaget’s research contribute immensely to?
- a. social cognition
 - b. information processing
 - c. evolutionary psychology
 - d. reciprocal determinism
83. According to Freud, what causes a child to enter a new psychosexual stage of development?
- a. There is a shift in which part of the body is the focus of pleasure.
 - b. The id becomes a less powerful force in the child’s life.
 - c. The superego becomes a less powerful force in the child’s life.
 - d. The ego loses control of the id.
84. Why does Bandura claim that observational learning is advantageous?
- a. It is unconscious and therefore leaves working memory free to focus on learning additional information.
 - b. It allows children to quickly acquire thousands of new responses without being taught.
 - c. It allows children to focus on only desirable behaviours.
 - d. It is unlike other learning theories in that it is precise and testable.
85. Yolanda has just celebrated her second birthday. According to Erikson’s theory, which life crisis is likely to be most relevant to Yolanda over the next few years?
- a. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - b. intimacy versus isolation

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c. basic trust versus mistrust

d. industry versus inferiority

86. According to information-processing theory, the human mind is like a computer. In this analogy, what is the mind's hardware?

- a. the genetic code children inherit
- b. mental processes, such as attention, memory, and problem-solving strategies
- c. social and environmental interactions
- d. the central nervous system

87. According to the text, what is one criticism that has been raised about the approaches to studying development utilized by learning theorists?

- a. They rely too heavily on constructs that are difficult to define or measure objectively.
- b. They have little applicability outside controlled, laboratory settings.
- c. They fail to use adequate controls in the experiments that are undertaken.
- d. They emphasize an overly simplified view of human development.

88. According to Freud, which stage of personality development begins at age 5 and lasts until the onset of puberty?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. oral | b. anal |
| c. latency | d. phallic |

89. What did the neo-Freudian theorist Harry Stack Sullivan emphasize as an important factor in development?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. sex differences | b. close same-sex friendships |
| c. the collective unconscious | d. number of siblings |

90. Which statement best describes a good scientific theory?

- a. It has many explanatory principles.
- b. Its tenets explain the phenomenon so well that no new hypotheses need to be formulated.
- c. It results in testable predictions.
- d. It is narrow in focus and explains only a few specific phenomena.

91. After reading the textbook, Sahil concludes that children are passive in their own development. He also believes development involves gradual quantitative changes, and that nurture has the most impact on the final development outcomes that are observed. Which world view does Sahil's position reflect?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a. microgenetic | b. contextual |
| c. mechanistic | d. organismic |

92. Compared to Freud's psychosexual theory, Erikson's theory of personality placed more emphasis on which personality structure?

- a. the role of fixation
- b. psychological development beyond childhood
- c. the superego

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- d. the collective unconscious

93. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, mass media, government, and local school boards are part of which context of development?

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

94. What is the focus of contextual models of development?

- a. the individual whose development is greatly influenced by interactions between internal forces and others in the environment
- b. universal aspects of development that are common to all individuals
- c. qualitative changes in development rather than quantitative changes
- d. quantitative changes in development rather than qualitative changes

95. Which controversy is concerned with the issue of whether children are self-determined or moulded by external forces?

- a. nature/nurture
- b. continuity/discontinuity
- c. universal/particularistic
- d. active/passive

96. What do stage models assert about development?

- a. It is a series of abrupt changes.
- b. It is malleable and based on personal experience.
- c. It is instinctive and immune from modification.
- d. It is gradual and continuous.

97. According to Freud, what shapes a healthy personality?

- a. a weak ego, one that allows either the id or the superego to dominate from one situation to the next
- b. a dominant superego that ensures that behaviour is always moral
- c. the unconscious, preconscious, and conscious levels of awareness in dynamic balance
- d. the ego, superego, and id in dynamic balance

98. What did behaviourist John Watson argue about traits?

- a. They arise from experience alone.
- b. They arise from heredity alone.
- c. They arise from an interaction of experience and heredity.
- d. They arise from neither experience nor heredity.

99. What would govern a person's behaviour if he or she was under the influence of the superego?

- a. inborn instinctual drives
- b. reason and deliberation
- c. memories of the prior context of the action

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- d. society's moral values and standards

100. While Kyle's mother was toilet training him, she punished Kyle whenever he had an "accident." According to Freud's theory, what would be the outcome of this punishment for Kyle's personality?

- a. Kyle would be unaffected by being punished because that is how children learn from their mistakes.
- b. Kyle might be withdrawn and need constant reassurance about his worth.
- c. Kyle might be anxious, inhibited, and wasteful.
- d. Kyle might be unable to form relationships with women because they do not compare to his mother.

101. Your partner becomes moody and stops paying attention to you every time you start to criticize the way that he or she drives. Eventually you stop criticizing your partner's driving. What might Skinner suggest that the withdrawal of attention acted as?

- a. a punisher
- b. a conditioned stimulus
- c. a reinforcer
- d. an internal drive

102. An ecological systems theorist would agree with which of the following statements?

- a. Development depends on external stimuli rather than on internal forces.
- b. Development depends on observing the behaviour of other people.
- c. Development depends on conscious drives and motivations.
- d. Development depends on the contexts in which it occurs.

103. What did the neo-Freudian theorist Karen Horney emphasize as an important factor in development?

- a. sex differences
- b. birth order
- c. sibling interactions
- d. the collective unconscious

104. Ethological theory views the child as playing an active role in promoting and maintaining which of the following?

- a. the psychosocial stages of development
- b. learning
- c. their cognitive development
- d. social interactions

105. What is the focus of mechanistic models of development?

- a. the individual whose development is controlled primarily by internal forces
- b. environmental influences on development
- c. stage-like changes in development
- d. the individual whose development is greatly influenced by interactions with others in the environment

106. Which criticism might Bandura or Skinner offer regarding ethological theory?

- a. Ethological theory ignores the instinctual aspects of human behaviour.
- b. The innate responses emphasized in ethological theory are of little developmental significance owing to their rapid modification by learning.
- c. Ethologists pay insufficient attention to unconscious motives.

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d. Ethologists ignore the role played by learning in human development.

107. Eight-year-old Charlotte thought all nurses were young females until a middle-aged male nurse took her temperature and pulse in the hospital. The change in Charlotte's understanding of who nurses can be illustrates which Piagetian process?

- a. accommodation
- b. assimilation
- c. object permanence
- d. egocentrism

108. African crocodiles get bigger each year while they mature, but the basic shape of an elderly crocodile is the same as that of a young one. How is growth in crocodiles best described?

- a. as active
- b. as eclectic
- c. as continuous
- d. as discontinuous

109. According to Piaget, what are adaptive, intelligent interactions dependent on?

- a. assimilation
- b. accommodation
- c. assimilation and accommodation working in a complementary fashion
- d. mental maturity due to maturation

110. Sven tells you that he believes that children experience sudden, abrupt changes in how they perceive rules. Based on this statement, what could you assume that Sven believes about development?

- a. It is universal.
- b. It is the result of genetic rather than behavioural causes.
- c. It is the result of maturation.
- d. It is discontinuous.

111. According to Piaget, why do children create erroneous notions about the world?

- a. They often do not pay close enough attention to the explanation's adults give.
- b. They passively accept information from others.
- c. They lack focus and attention.
- d. They base their notions on their current understanding of their experiences.

112. According to Erikson's theory, a child who is very suspicious of others and who views the world as a dangerous place did not successfully resolve which crisis?

- a. basic trust versus mistrust
- b. autonomy versus shame and doubt
- c. initiative versus guilt
- d. industry versus inferiority

113. Preschoolers and early elementary school children are learning to take initiative and are trying new tasks. According to Erikson, what type of parent fosters healthy development during this time?

- a. one who lets the child do what he or she wants
- b. one who neither encourages nor discourages initiative
- c. one who punishes initiative behaviours

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- d. one who helps achieve a balance between initiative taking and respecting others

114. Sabina believes that the best way to help children master math is to start by teaching them the basic building blocks that underlie more complex mathematical operations. She thinks that math skills will increase gradually, as children learn more efficient and effective strategies. Which theories do Sabina's views most clearly reflect?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| a. social learning | b. information-processing |
| c. ecological | d. cognitive |

115. What does the developmental systems view argue?

- a. Development cannot be understood without a deep understanding of evolutionary events.
- b. Development is best understood through the holistic lens of contextual development.
- c. Development is a product of continuing interactions between biological, psychological, and social factors.
- d. Development cannot move forward until scientists completely map the human genome.

116. Hilary is driving on a busy highway with her 3-year-old daughter in the car. Suddenly, another car cuts them off and Hilary swears as she slams on the brakes. A few weeks later, the same thing happens, and her daughter swears loudly. Hilary is horrified and can't imagine where her daughter learned those words. Which theorist would be most accurate at explaining her daughter's behaviour?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. Skinner | b. Bandura |
| c. Piaget | d. Adler |

117. Jiang smokes heavily, overeats, and needs a lot of reassurance from his wife that she still loves him. Based on Freud's theory, we might expect to find that Jiang had some type of trauma during which stage of psychosexual development?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. oral | b. anal |
| c. phallic | d. genital |

118. Marianna proposed a theory to explain children's understanding of nature. Over the years, the predictions of her theory have been tested, with mixed results. Many researchers have developed their own theories that modify Marianna's theory. From the information given, what could you conclude about her theory?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. It is falsifiable. | b. It is parsimonious. |
| c. It is heuristic. | d. It is valid. |

119. According to Piaget, which of the following best describes the process of assimilation?

- a. existing schemes are changed or modified to make sense of new experiences
- b. recognition that objects continue to exist when they cannot be seen
- c. failure to centre on a single aspect of a problem
- d. new experiences are incorporated into existing schemes

120. Normand has just found his 10-year-old daughter smoking a cigarette in the garage. He is very angry and cannot understand where she learned to smoke. When Normand questions his daughter, she replies that she saw

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her babysitter smoking and thought it would be fun to try. How would Bandura explain his daughter's behaviour?

- a. Behaviour is modified through direct environmental consequences.
- b. Children learn from observation.
- c. Behaviour is modified through unconscious motivations.
- d. Children play a passive role in their own development.

121. Suppose a new developmental theory is one that uses a few principles to account for several empirical observations. How would this theory be categorized?

- a. as parsimonious
- b. as heuristic
- c. as falsifiable
- d. as normative

122. With which statement would Piaget most likely agree?

- a. Intelligence can be measured by paper-and-pencil tests.
- b. The individual constructs his or her reality from interacting with the environment.
- c. Thought structures do not change, only the environment changes.
- d. Cognitive growth is characterized by continuous developmental change.

123. Five-year-old Michael visits a farm for the first time and mistakes the cows he sees there for horses, like those he has seen on television. According to Piaget, which process does Michael's error exemplify?

- a. accommodation
- b. object permanence
- c. centration
- d. assimilation

124. Which theorist has been a driving force to our understanding of a child's intellectual development?

- a. Bandura
- b. Piaget
- c. Bronfenbrenner
- d. Freud

125. Florence has just celebrated her fourth birthday. Based on Piaget's theory, which stage of cognitive development would Florence be in?

- a. formal operational
- b. concrete operational
- c. sensorimotor
- d. preoperational

126. When Lila's baby cries loudly, Lila responds by feeding him. He then smiles at Lila and makes cooing sounds. How would an evolutionary psychologist explain the behaviours of Lila and her son?

- a. Lila is reinforcing her son's crying and her son is reinforcing Lila's responsiveness to that cry.
- b. Lila is biologically programmed to respond to her son's cries, and her son is trained to provide reinforcement for his mother's responses.
- c. Lila is biologically programmed to respond her son's cries, and her son is biologically programmed to respond to his mother.
- d. Lila is being reinforced for attending to her son's cries, and her son is biologically programmed to respond to his mother.

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127. "We learn by watching and copying others' actions." This statement would be most likely endorsed by proponents of which theory?
- a. ethological
 - b. sociocultural
 - c. cognitive social learning
 - d. information-processing
128. How would a person taking the position that development is discontinuous characterize developmental changes?
- a. as abrupt, qualitative, and often unconnected over time
 - b. as a product of maturational forces
 - c. as gradual, quantitative, and connected over time
 - d. as arising from the child's active role more than from the influence of external forces
129. What do many contemporary researchers suggest about nature and nurture?
- a. Nature can never be eliminated and thus is more important than nurture in development.
 - b. Nurture is more important to development and can overcome any small influence that nature may have.
 - c. Nature and nurture interact and both are important.
 - d. Neither nature nor nurture is responsible for the final developmental outcomes that are observed.
130. What is the term for any event or stimulus that increases the frequency of the behaviour that it follows?
- a. conditioned stimulus
 - b. punisher
 - c. reinforcer
 - d. unconditioned stimulus
131. According to Piaget, people would not respond in new ways to changes in the environment without which cognitive process?
- a. accommodation
 - b. assimilation
 - c. conservation
 - d. centration
132. According to Freud, which aspect of personality is the conscious, rational component?
- a. the superego
 - b. the ego
 - c. the id
 - d. the collective unconscious
133. According to Freud, what does the ego seek?
- a. immediate gratification of innate urges
 - b. moral perfection
 - c. appropriate outlets for gratifying basic needs while adhering to social constraints
 - d. repression of anxious thoughts and conflicts
134. Which of the following statements about the Little Albert experiment is accurate?
- a. Little Albert progressed through a series of biological maturation, and this maturation process dictated Albert's responses over time.
 - b. The Little Albert experiment has been replicated many times in recent years.

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- c. Watson was unable to instill a fear response in Little Albert.
 - d. Watson's results from the Little Albert experiment demonstrated that emotional reactions were acquired rather than inborn.
135. What is the term for any event or stimulus that decreases the frequency of the behaviour that it follows?
- a. punisher
 - b. conditioned stimulus
 - c. reinforcer
 - d. unconditioned stimulus
136. Explain how reinforcers and punishers affect behaviour.
137. Describe Bandura's concept of observational learning, including a descriptive example.
138. List each of Piaget's four stages of cognitive development, noting the ages when each stage occurs and the main characteristics of each stage.
139. List the five subsystems that make up Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory and explain what is included in each subsystem.
140. Describe the two sides to the debate surrounding the holistic nature of development.
141. Identify one key difference between Bandura's cognitive social-learning theory and Skinner's operant learning theory.
142. The continuity/discontinuity issue centres on the course of human development. Explain how a theorist from the continuity side of the issue would view development, and contrast that with the view of a theorist who takes a discontinuous view of development.
143. Describe Vygotsky's sociocultural model and compare it to Piaget's model of cognitive development.
144. List each of Freud's five stages of psychosexual development, noting the ages when each stage occurs, and provide a brief description of each stage.
145. Explain what ethologists mean by a sensitive period and provide one example of a characteristic that shows evidence of having a sensitive period.
146. Describe two lasting contributions that Piaget has made to the field of developmental psychology.
147. Identify two major contributions that Freud's psychoanalytic theory has made to the field of developmental psychology.
148. Piaget believed that children develop intellectually through the complementary processes of assimilation and accommodation. Use an appropriate example to illustrate each of these two processes.
149. List the first four stages in Erikson's theory of personality development, noting the ages when each stage occurs, and provide a brief description of each stage.

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150. Compare and contrast the information-processing view of cognitive development with Piaget's view.
151. Outline the learning view of human development.
152. List three prominent neo-Freudian theorists, and identify the developmental area each has been most extensively involved with.
153. Identify two main differences between Erikson's psychosocial theory and Freud's psychosexual theory of development.
154. Describe the nature/nurture issue as it applies to developmental psychology and explain the contemporary view regarding this issue.
155. Identify three characteristics of good theories and explain what is meant by each of these characteristics.
156. List the key characteristics of the mechanistic, organismic, and contextual models, and identify the developmental theories that match these different views.
157. Reciprocal determinism suggests that human development reflects an interaction among three key elements. Identify these three elements and provide an example that illustrates the notion of reciprocal determinism in development.
158. Describe the active/passive issue as it applies to developmental change.
159. Identify the three personality structures proposed by Freud and briefly describe each of these structures.
160. Sandy is 18 years old and smokes two packs of cigarettes every day. She has been smoking since she was 15; she started because several of her friends did. When asked why she smokes so much, she says simply that it makes her feel good and gives her something to do. (a) What might Freud say about why Sandy smokes? (b) What would Skinner say? (c) What would Bandura say?
161. List and describe the major characteristics of a good theory.
162. Discuss *psychoanalytic theory* in terms of the innate-purity/original-sin issue, the nature-nurture issue, and the activity-passivity issue.
163. Discuss *radical behaviourism* in terms of the innate-purity/original-sin issue, the nature-nurture issue, and the activity-passivity issue
164. Rhonda and Sam are the proud parents of 6-month-old fraternal twins, and they observe that when either infant cries, the other begins to cry soon thereafter. And though the babies cry frequently, the nearest parent always comes to see what is wrong, and changes diapers, and feeds or soothes the babies. Naturally, Rhonda and Sam wonder if they are being too responsive to their babies and therefore teaching them to cry. (a) How might Erikson respond to the parents' concern? (b) What would Skinner say about why the crying occurs at a high rate? (c) What might an ethologist say?

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165. Discuss the *ethological perspective* in terms of the innate-purity/original-sin issue, the nature-nurture issue, and the activity-passivity issue.

166. Discuss *Piaget's cognitive developmental theory* in terms of the innate-purity/original-sin issue, the nature-nurture issue, and the activity-passivity issue.

167. Tommy was 4 years old and wanted to be “just like Daddy.” He liked to dress the same way as his dad, and he insists on dressing himself. Tommy also wanted to “fix” things as his dad and mom did, and he seemed satisfied even when he broke what he was trying to fix. Tommy’s dad and mom often commented on how proud they were of their son. (a) What would Freud say about why Tommy imitates his dad’s behaviour? (b) What aspect of Tommy’s behaviour would Piaget be interested in? Why? (c) What would Erikson emphasize about Tommy’s behaviour?

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
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Answer Key

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. c
6. d
7. c
8. a
9. c
10. b
11. b
12. a
13. c
14. a
15. b
16. a
17. a
18. a
19. b
20. b
21. d
22. c
23. c
24. d

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25. d

26. d

27. b

28. c

29. c

30. c

31. b

32. b

33. b

34. d

35. c

36. a

37. a

38. a

39. b

40. b

41. d

42. b

43. b

44. b

45. a

46. a

47. c

48. b

49. d

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50. b

51. b

52. d

53. c

54. c

55. d

56. d

57. a

58. a

59. c

60. c

61. d

62. c

63. c

64. a

65. a

66. a

67. c

68. c

69. a

70. c

71. c

72. d

73. d

74. c

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75. d

76. c

77. a

78. b

79. a

80. b

81. a

82. a

83. a

84. b

85. a

86. d

87. d

88. c

89. b

90. c

91. c

92. b

93. b

94. a

95. d

96. a

97. d

98. a

99. d

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100. c

101. a

102. d

103. a

104. d

105. b

106. b

107. a

108. c

109. c

110. d

111. d

112. a

113. d

114. b

115. c

116. b

117. a

118. c

119. d

120. b

121. a

122. b

123. d

124. b

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125. d

126. c

127. c

128. a

129. c

130. c

131. a

132. b

133. c

134. d

135. a

136. Answers will vary.

137. Answers will vary.

138. Answers will vary.

139. Answers will vary.

140. Answers will vary.

141. Answers will vary.

142. Answers will vary.

143. Answers will vary.

144. Answers will vary.

145. Answers will vary.

146. Answers will vary.

147. Answers will vary.

148. Answers will vary.

149. Answers will vary.

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150. Answers will vary.

151. Answers will vary.

152. Answers will vary.

153. Answers will vary.

154. Answers will vary.

155. Answers will vary.

156. Answers will vary.

157. Answers will vary.

158. Answers will vary.

159. Answers will vary.

160. (a) Freud would want more information on Sandy's background, with emphasis on her first few years of life. He would also want to know about any other oral habits or behaviours Sandy displays. The best guess, however, is fixation in the oral stage as a result of overfeeding or underfeeding. (b) Skinner and other behaviourists might note that smoking is reinforcing because of physiological effects of the drug, possibly also that smoking is socially reinforced in some situations (especially where other smokers are present). (c) Bandura and other social learning theorists would note Sandy began smoking with her friends, who might well have served as models for the behaviour.

161. A good theory is *parsimonious*, which means that it explains many phenomena with few principles and assumptions. A good theory is *testable*, in that it produces hypotheses about behaviour and development under specific circumstances, and a good theory is also *falsifiable* in that the hypotheses can be disconfirmed if they are inaccurate. A good theory is also *heuristic* because it organizes existing knowledge and goes beyond that in attempting to explain human behaviour and development.

162. In psychoanalytic theory, much emphasis is placed upon socially undesirable impulses from the id that must be either sublimated or repressed, which implies a distinctly negative or *original sin* view of the child. Motivation begins with the id and the instincts, and, in this regard, the child is essentially a prisoner of biology and is being pushed through the developmental stages. Thus, the *nature* side is favoured. And the effect of the strongly biological/maturational emphasis as well as the effects of child-rearing practices is that the child is distinctively *passive* in determining the course and outcomes of development.

163. For Watson, and to some extent for Skinner, the child is a *tabula rasa* that cannot be classified either as innately good or evil; this is a moot point for the radical behaviourists. *Nurture* is clearly favoured by the behaviourists, in their extreme emphasis on the effects of environment in controlling behaviour and determining development, and little attention is given to the possibility of innate motives (other than those involving air, food, and other aspects of staying alive). In turn, the child is extremely *passive* and at the mercy of

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environmental forces, to the extent that Skinner argues against “free will” or “intrinsic interest” as determinants of anything.

164. (a) Erikson would argue that parents can hardly be too responsive to their infants during the first year, as they should try to establish a basic sense of trust. (b) Skinner would pay the most attention to the consequences of the behaviour, probably arguing that the parents are maintaining crying at a higher-than-necessary rate. Before passing judgment, however, he would insist on altering the consequences and verifying that the crying behaviour changes. Reinforcement must be demonstrated, not assumed. (c) An ethological interpretation would emphasize the adaptive significance of crying in satisfying needs in turn related to survival. Crying also ensures the adult contact that is necessary for emotional relationships and attachment, factors also ultimately related to survival. An ethologist’s first reaction might be that the frequency of crying is primarily determined by innate factors, at least during the first few months of life.

165. Ethologists emphasize both “good” and “bad” innate motives and behaviour patterns, and so for them the *innate-purity/original-sin* issue is essentially moot. Research on naturally selected behaviours in humans involves “good” motives such as empathy and altruism, attachment, and so on, as well as “bad” motives such as aggression. In turn, ethologists strongly favour biological and maturation *nature*-oriented explanations of behaviour, noting again their tendency to view behaviour in terms of natural selection and evolutionary pressures. And children are *active* participants in their development, especially with regard to reciprocal determinism.

166. Curiosity and the desire to learn and understand are innate motives in Piaget’s theorizing, and since these are essentially positive motives, Piaget comes down on the *innate-purity* side of the fence; children’s undesirable motives are typically not considered. In turn, Piaget is not classifiable as either “nature” or “nurture”; he tends to describe development in terms of the *interaction* between biologically determined motives and the opportunities and experiences the child has throughout development. And the child is clearly *active* in seeking knowledge and understanding of the environment through motives such as curiosity.

167. (a) Resolution of the Oedipal complex has led to a strong identification with his father. (b) Piaget would be most interested in Tommy’s attempts to understand how things work, which is fostered by his taking things apart and trying to fix them and put them back together. Tommy probably learns by his mistakes as well. And Piaget would note in particular the “self-motivated” nature of Tommy’s attempts to fix things. (c) Erikson might attend to the strong autonomy Tommy is displaying, noting that Tommy is now focused on acquiring “initiative” through acting grown up and seeking responsibilities on his own.