

INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT:
CONCEPTS
AND APPLICATIONS (6/E)

By William Crain

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PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

Ch. 1: Early Theories: Preformationism, Locke, and Rousseau

Easy

1. Locke thought children
 - a. are like blank slates* (p. 7)
 - b. are preformed at birth
 - c. grow according to an inner timetable
 - d. develop in a series of stages
2. Rousseau
 - a. was considered a master classroom teacher
 - b. was inspired by Montessori
 - c. was a failure as a father* (p. 14)
 - d. was dedicated to preformationism
3. Some recent research suggests that newborn infants think like adult scientists. If valid, this research would support the position of
 - a. Locke
 - b. the preformationists* (p. 3)
 - c. Rousseau
 - d. learning theory
4. Rousseau believed the aim of education should be for children
 - a. to learn the skills necessary to become useful members of society
 - b. to learn to think for themselves* (p. 13)
 - c. to learn self-control
 - d. learn to read at an early age
5. Locke discussed
 - a. models
 - b. rewards and punishments
 - c. small steps
 - d. all of the above* (pp. 8, 10)
5. Locke believed the best rewards and punishments are
 - a. immediately administered
 - b. gradually administered
 - c. physical
 - d. praise and disapproval* (p. 9)

6. A child raised by Rousseau's method at the age of 10 or 12 would not be
- athletic
 - happy
 - spontaneous
 - sophisticated* (p. 18)
7. Rousseau strongly opposed lessons that are
- too difficult* (pp. 19, 20)
 - mere games
 - purely sensory
 - unrelated to future tasks
8. Which of the following is not associated with Rousseau's thought?
- Romanticism
 - child-centered education
 - metacognition* (pp. 13, 16, 20)
 - recapitulation
9. If Rousseau were alive today, he probably would look most favorably on a book titled
- "Let Children Be Children" * (pp. 15,16)
 - "Teaching Your Preschooler to Read the Simple Way"
 - "The Rational Infant"
 - "Preparing Children for Success"

Difficult

10. Rousseau primarily disagreed with Locke over
- the extent to which children are curious
 - the extent to which children are innately wicked or innocent
 - whether social factors can influence behavior
 - the extent to which children should be guided by adults* (pp. 12-13)
11. The textbook suggest that the first major force to weaken preformationism was
- changes in artistic perspective
 - changes in the occupational world* (pp. 5-6)
 - the writings of Locke and the Enlightenment
 - changes in Christian theology
12. The text says Locke
- ignored his own insight that children have their own nature* (pp. 11-12)
 - never clearly defined his terms
 - minimized the extent to which children are interested in the social

- d. world
was wrong to overlook individual differences in children

13. The text most clearly criticizes Rousseau because

- a. he played down the extent to which children are socially oriented*
(pp. 20-21)
- b. he believed society applies only weak pressures
- c. he failed to discover the concept of maturation
- d. he unfairly misrepresented Locke's writings