



Pool Canvas

Add, modify, and remove questions. Select a question type from the Add Question drop-down list and click **Go** to add questions. Use Creation Settings to establish which default options, such as feedback and images, are available for question creation.

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Name Chapter 1--History, Theories, and Methods

Description

Instructions

[Modify](#)

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 1 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question How do we define "child?"

Answer ✓ a person undergoing development from infancy to puberty
a person undergoing development during the first three years of life
there is no agreement on how to define "child"
the period of development prior to the development of complex speech

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 2 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question How is the definition of "child" different from that of "infant?"

Answer ✓ infancy is defined as the first two years of life, whereas childhood lasts from birth to puberty
infancy lasts until age 2, whereas childhood lasts until age 5
infancy is defined by a lack of complex speech, whereas childhood is defined as the presence of complex speech
the definition of child and infant are the same

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 3 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The term "infancy" derives from Latin roots meaning:

Answer
not walking
✓ not speaking
not eating solid foods
a child younger than age 3

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 4 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Benjamin is in the period known as "early" childhood. This is determined by his:

Answer
ability to communicate with others
✓ age
level of social skill
height and weight

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 5 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The period of middle childhood is generally defined as the years from 6 to 12. In Western societies, the beginning of this period is usually marked by:

- Answer**
- a child's entry into preschool
 - a child's entry into first grade
 - the development of mixed-sex friendship groups
 - the development of sex role identity

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 6

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

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Question Development is:

- Answer**
- quantitative change in the individual over time
 - predictable and consistent for all persons
 - the orderly appearance, over time, of physical structures, psychological traits, and behaviors
 - qualitative change in the individual over time

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 7

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question Kylie first learned to lift her head, then sit up, then creep, stand, and walk. These changes in type and kind of motor development represent:

- Answer**
- qualitative changes
 - quantitative changes
 - both qualitative and quantitative changes
 - neither qualitative nor quantitative changes

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 8

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question The terms "growth" and "development:"

- Answer**
- are synonymous
 - are opposites
 - are different. Growth refers to changes in quality, whereas development refers to changes in quantity
 - are different. Growth refers to changes in quantity whereas development refers to changes in quality

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 9

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question Why do we study child development?

- Answer**
- to gain insight into the origins of sex differences
 - to help us understand developmental problems
 - to help us ensure optimal conditions of child development
 - all of the above

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 10

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question Dr. Thomas wants to determine why some children are hyperactive, whereas others are not. Which of the following motives for studying child development does this best represent?

- Answer**
- to gain insight into the origins of adult behavior
 - to gain insight into sex differences and gender roles and the effects of culture on development

✓ to gain insight into the origins, prevention and treatment of developmental problems
all of the above

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 11 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to your textbook, the study of issues such as the effects of day care programs on children's social and intellectual development fall under which of the following motives for studying child development?

- Answer**
- gaining insight into human nature
 - gaining insight into sex differences and gender roles
 - gaining insight into the origins and prevention of developmental problems
 - ✓ optimizing conditions of development

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 12 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In ancient times and in the Middle Ages, children were often viewed as:

- Answer**
- innately good
 - ✓ innately evil=
 - tabula rasa
 - none of the above

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 13 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which thinker suggested that children are born a "tabula rasa?"

- Answer**
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - ✓ John Locke
 - Alfred Binet
 - Sigmund Freud

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 14 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which thinker suggested that children are innately good?

- Answer**
- ✓ Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - John Locke
 - Alfred Binet
 - Sigmund Freud

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 15 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question How have children been viewed historically?

- Answer**
- as innately evil and in need of harsh discipline
 - as miniature adults after age 7, or the "age of reason"
 - as clean slates changed by experience
 - ✓ all of these

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 16 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question What changes regarding children did not occur until the 20th century?

- Answer**
- viewing children as miniature adults after the age of 7
 - ✓ passing laws to protect children from strenuous labor and caretaker abuse
 - convicting children of crimes, sending them to monasteries and marrying them without their consent
 - viewing children as the property of their parents

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 17 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Who kept a "baby biography" describing his son's behavior in great detail?

- Answer**
- John Locke
 - Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - ✓ Charles Darwin
 - Sigmund Freud

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 18 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Who is quoted as saying, "Give me a dozen healthy infants, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in, and I'll guarantee to train them to become any type of specialist I might suggest?"

- Answer**
- ✓ John Watson
 - B.F. Skinner
 - Jean Piaget
 - John Locke

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 19 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Developmentalists seek to:

- Answer**
- describe child development.
 - explain child development.
 - predict child development.
 - ✓ all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 20 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Just four years after Watson proposed his view that children are blank slates, whose ideas, preferences, and skills are shaped by the environment, Gesell came forth with which perspective of child development?

- Answer**
- children are inherently evil
 - children are inherently good
 - ✓ biological maturation was the main principle of development
 - environment was the main principle of development

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 21 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question How is "theory" defined?

- Answer**
- testable predictions about an event
 - ✓ related sets of statements about events
 - a feedback process that predicts development
 - a scientific method used to study child development

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 22 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Useful theories have which of the following characteristics?

- Answer**
- they allow us to make predictions
 - they have a wide range of applicability
 - they should enable researchers to influence events
 - all of the above

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 23 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Who was the originator of psychoanalytic theory?

- Answer**
- Horney
 - Jung
 - Freud
 - Darwin

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 24 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to psychoanalytic perspectives, children and adults are caught in conflict. Early in development, this conflict takes place between the child and:

- Answer** the external world
- their internal forces
 - their superego
 - the fixations they develop during the psychosexual stages of development

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 25 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Freud, which aspect of our personality is present at birth and is unconscious?

- Answer**
- id
 - ego
 - superego
 - all of these

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 26 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Freud believed that most of the human mind lay beneath consciousness, similar to a/n:

- Answer**
- volcano
 - submarine
 - reflection
 - iceberg

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 27 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Freud, where in consciousness does the psychic structure called the id reside?

- Answer**
- preconscious
 - conscious
 - unconscious
 - it varies throughout life

[◀ Add Question Here](#)[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)Question 28 **Multiple Choice** **0 points****Question** According to Freud, the psychic structure called ego:

Answer ✓ provides rational ways of coping with frustration
 is driven by the quest for pleasure
 is our moral base that forces us to follow rules
 is biologically based and present at birth

[◀ Add Question Here](#)[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)Question 29 **Multiple Choice** **0 points****Question** The superego:

Answer ✓ represents the moral standards and values of parents
 is innate and transmitted to the child genetically
 develops to help the child find rational ways of satisfying urges
 none of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)Question 30 **Multiple Choice** **0 points****Question** Freud called his theory of child development:

Answer

- psychosocial
- epigenetic
- ✓ psychosexual
- emergent

[◀ Add Question Here](#)[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)Question 31 **Multiple Choice** **0 points****Question** According to Freud, during the first year of life, children are in the ____ stage of development.

Answer

- ✓ oral
- fixated
- anal
- latency

[◀ Add Question Here](#)[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)Question 32 **Multiple Choice** **0 points****Question** According to Freud, what causes a child to get "fixated" in a stage of development?

Answer

- insufficient gratification
- excessive gratification
- conflicts in gratification
- ✓ all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)Question 33 **Multiple Choice** **0 points****Question** Which of the following persons would be labeled "anal-expulsive?"

Answer

- someone who is overly dependent
- someone who is very gullible (easily fooled)
- someone who is orderly and neat
- ✓ someone who is careless and sloppy

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 34 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Connor is four-years-old. He has developed a strong attachment to his mother, and sees his father as a rival for her affections. According to Freud, which of the following stages is Connor in?

Answer

- phallic
- latency
- genital
- fixation

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 35 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following is the correct order of Freud's psychosexual stages?

Answer

- anal, latency, phallic, oral, genital
- oral, latency, anal, phallic, genital
- phallic, oral, anal, latency, genital
- oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 36 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Children enter the latency stage at 5 or 6 years of age and:

Answer

- usually never progress to further stages
- generally stay there until puberty
- then enter the phallic stage at adolescence
- stay there until the anal stage at age 8

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 37 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Anna is an 8-year-old girl. Her sexual impulses are suppressed, and she spends her time focused on her schoolwork and developing relationships with same-sex friends. Which of Freud's psychosexual stages is Anna in?

Answer

- phallic
- latency
- genital
- oral

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 38 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Freud's theories have been criticized for:

Answer

- overemphasizing instincts and unconscious motives.
- underemphasizing social relationships and conscious desires.
- being based primarily on adult's recollections of their childhoods.
- all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 39 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question What aspect(s) of Freud's theory has endured over time?

Answer

- his suggestion that behavior is determined and not arbitrary
- the idea that childhood experiences can have far-reaching effects

the idea that our cognitive processes can be distorted to defend us against feelings of anxiety or guilt

✓ all of these

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 40 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Who suggested that we develop in a healthy fashion by confronting and resolving developmental life crises?

Answer

- Karen Horney
- ✓ Erik Erikson
- Sigmund Freud
- Alfred Adler

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 41 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Erikson's psychosocial theory deviates from Freud's psychosexual theory in that Erikson:

Answer

- emphasized sexual and aggressive instincts
- ✓ emphasized social relationships and physical maturation
- extended Freud's five stages to ten stages
- all of these

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 42 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Erikson labeled the stages of his theory based upon:

Answer

- chronological age
- psychosexual conflicts
- ✓ life crises
- unhealthy patterns of parenting

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 43 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question According to Erikson, early experiences:

Answer

- have no impact on later development
- ✓ exert a continued influence on later development
- are determined by internal struggles and unconscious urges
- only predict future development once we reach 6 to 8 years of age

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 44 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question What is the first stage of psychosocial development, according to Erikson?

Answer

- ✓ trust vs. mistrust
- autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- initiative vs. guilt
- industry vs. inferiority

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 45 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question What is the second stage of psychosocial development, according to Erikson?

- Answer**
- trust vs. mistrust
 - ✓ autonomy vs. shame and doubt
 - initiative vs. guilt
 - industry vs. inferiority

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 46 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Erikson, which stage of development occurs between the ages of 3 to 6?

- Answer**
- trust vs. mistrust
 - autonomy vs. shame and doubt
 - ✓ initiative vs. guilt
 - industry vs. inferiority

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 47 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which stage in Erikson's theory involves the development of independence?

- Answer**
- trust vs. mistrust
 - ✓ autonomy vs. shame and doubt
 - initiative vs. guilt
 - industry vs. inferiority

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 48 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Erikson, what is the primary task of the teenage years?

- Answer**
- sexual maturation
 - gaining metacognitive abilities
 - ✓ developing an identity
 - all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 49 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Jeremy is 16-years-old. He's in the process of figuring out not only his future career goals, but also his political viewpoints and his perspectives on religion. According to Erikson, which is true about Jeremy?

- Answer**
- he is in the initiative vs. guilt stage
 - he has feelings of shame and doubt
 - ✓ he is in the identity vs. role diffusion stage
 - he is attempting to master his feelings of industry

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 50 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following is considered an advantage of Erikson's theory?

- Answer**
- it reinstated the importance of unconscious forces in human development
 - he suggested that childhood experiences could easily be overcome as we develop in our lives
 - ✓ he emphasized the importance of human consciousness and choice
 - he reminded us that humans are selfish and need to be forced to adhere to social norms

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 51 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Zack has been wetting the bed. A special pad is placed under him while he is sleeping. If the pad becomes wet, a circuit closes, causing a bell to ring. After several repetitions, Zack learns to wake up before wetting the pad. Over time, Zack stops wetting the bed altogether. This is an example of the application of what theory to the treatment of bed-wetting?

Answer

- psychodynamic theory
- psychosocial theory
- cognitive theory
- learning theory

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 52 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The application of learning theory in helping children overcome behavior disorders or to cope with adjustment problems is often referred to as:

Answer

- psychology of adjustment
- behavior modification
- classical conditioning
- sensitization learning

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 53 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Kareem laughs whenever his neck is touched. Now before touching his neck, his mommy says "gotcha." Pretty soon, as soon as she says "gotcha," Kareem starts to laugh. This is an example of:

Answer

- habituation learning
- classical conditioning
- sensitization learning
- operant conditioning

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 54 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Kareem laughs whenever his neck is touched. Now before touching his neck, his mommy says "gotcha." Pretty soon, as soon as she says "gotcha" Kareem starts to laugh. In this example, what is the conditioned response?

Answer

- laughing when his neck is touched
- saying "gotcha"
- laughing when he hears "gotcha"
- touching his neck

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 55 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Kareem laughs whenever his neck is touched. Now before touching his neck, his mommy says "gotcha." Pretty soon, as soon as she says "gotcha," Kareem starts to laugh. In this example, what is the unconditioned stimulus?

Answer

- laughing when his neck is touched
- saying "gotcha"
- laughing when he hears "gotcha"
- touching his neck

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 56 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Kareem laughs whenever his neck is touched. Now before touching his neck, his mommy says "gotcha." Pretty soon, as soon as she says "gotcha," Kareem starts to laugh. In this example, what is the unconditioned response?

Answer laughing when his neck is touched
 saying "gotcha"
 laughing when he hears "gotcha"
 touching his neck

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 57 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Kareem laughs whenever his neck is touched. Now before touching his neck, his mommy says "gotcha." Pretty soon, as soon as she says "gotcha," Kareem starts to laugh. In this example, what is the conditioned stimulus?

Answer laughing when his neck is touched
 saying "gotcha"
 laughing when he hears "gotcha"
 touching his neck

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 58 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which person introduced the concept of reinforcement into behaviorism?

Answer Freud
 Skinner
 Watson
 Piaget

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 59 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Nathan enjoys riding his bicycle outside. Each day that Nathan cleans up the toys in his room, he gets to ride his bike for an extra 15 minutes that day. The additional bike riding time:

Answer is a negative reinforcer.
 is a positive reinforcer.
 is a punishment.
 is an unconditioned response.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 60 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question With negative reinforcement:

Answer you eliminate an unwanted behavior by administering something bad
 you decrease an unwanted behavior by withholding something desired
 you increase a desired behavior by taking away something unpleasant
 negative reinforcement is the same as punishment

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 61 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Extinction of learning occurs:

Answer from repeated performance of operant behavior without reinforcement
 when classically conditioned stimuli are removed
 with the passage of time, even if reinforcement continues
 never - once something is learned it cannot be "unlearned"

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 62 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Punishment:

Answer is meant to decrease the frequency of a behavior
 does not in itself suggest an alternate, acceptable behavior
 can have unwanted negative side effects such as anger and hostility
 ✓ all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 63 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Chris's mother offers to give him a cookie, but only if he doesn't throw a temper tantrum in the grocery store. What concept of operant conditioning is at work here?

Answer ✓ positive reinforcement
 negative reinforcement
 extinction
 conditioned stimulus and conditioned response

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 64 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Timothy, who is four-years-old, is taking a soccer class. His parents are highly critical of his soccer skills and they regularly scold him for not making more goals. Research suggests which of the following?

Answer the scolding is a neutral stimulus
 ✓ the scolding may result in Timothy's withdrawal from wanting to play soccer
 the scolding helps Timothy understand how to improve his soccer skills
 all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 65 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** The concept of shaping suggests:

Answer ✓ we can teach complex behaviors by reinforcing small steps toward behavioral goals
 children will behave the way they behave regardless of parental intervention
 children learn through observation only
 children will engage in more disruptive behaviors if you attempt to ignore them

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 66 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Tamika is learning how to tie her shoes. Her father praises her for crossing the shoelaces. Then, he praises her again as she learns to form one end into a loop. Slowly, Tamika learns how to tie a bow with the laces. This reinforcing of small steps toward a desired behavior is called:

Answer negative reinforcement
 extinction
 conditioned response
 ✓ shaping

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 67 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** What appears to be the most effective way for teachers to increase appropriate behaviors and decrease disruptive behaviors in their students?

- Answer**
- be very firm and harsh in response to disruption
 - do not reinforce the positive but be sure to punish the negative
 - ✓ reinforce appropriate behaviors and ignore misbehavior
 - none of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 68 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following is an example of "time out from positive reinforcement"?

- Answer**
- placing the child in a time out seat at the front of the classroom
 - punishing the child by making him write sentences on the board
 - refusing to put stars and fun stickers on improperly completed homework
 - ✓ placing the child away from peers for a time with no reinforcement

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 69 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question When her daughter misbehaves, Olivia has her daughter sit quietly by herself for a few minutes without being allowed to play with other children or toys. What else should Olivia do to ensure that the time out is effective in reducing her daughter's unwanted behavior?

- Answer**
- ✓ she should warn her daughter that a time out would occur if misbehavior continues
 - she should also use punishment to make the time out more effective
 - she should not tell her daughter how long the time out will last
 - she should not remind her daughter why the time out is occurring

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 70 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Social cognitive theorists, such as Albert Bandura, suggest that:

- Answer**
- children do not learn by use of such principles as reinforcement and punishment.
 - children do not learn unless they are given hands-on practice with what is to be learned.
 - ✓ children learn much of what they learn through observation of others.
 - none of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 71 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Is it possible for skills a child has learned to remain "latent" or unused?

- Answer**
- no, if they don't use it, they lose it
 - ✓ yes, they may only use it when it is needed
 - no, learning is an active, not a passive process
 - yes, but only for motor skills such as jumping rope or playing basketball

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 72 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Albert Bandura is a:

- Answer**
- behaviorist
 - psychoanalyst
 - humanistic theorist
 - ✓ social cognitive theorist

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 73 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Bandura:

Answer ✓ children choose whether or not to show new behaviors they have learned
 children can only learn by doing
 children will not imitate the behavior of others unless they are rewarded for doing so
 children are passive recipients of knowledge

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 74 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following represents observational learning?

Answer Jonathan jumps when he hears loud thunder
 Antony isn't given any dessert because he didn't eat his green vegetables at dinner
 ✓ Gina watches her mother mow the grass and then she pushes her toy lawnmower around the lawn in a similar way
 Sara stops having temper tantrums in public when her father begins ignoring them

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 75 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Brian wanted to learn how to play lacrosse. He chose to sign up for classes. The more he paid attention to his coaches, the better his skills became. People commented on how gifted a lacrosse player he was. As a result, he now thinks of himself as an excellent player. This example best represents:

Answer classical conditioning
 operant conditioning
 ✓ observational learning
 assimilation and accommodation

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 76 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following theorists would be most interested in how children perceive and mentally represent the world?

Answer Freud
 Erikson
 Watson
 ✓ Piaget

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 77 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question In his research, Piaget became fascinated by the wrong answers children gave to items on intelligence tests. These wrong answers reflected:

Answer inconsistent but logical mental processes
 consistent but logical processes
 inconsistent but illogical processes
 ✓ consistent but illogical processes

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 78 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following is a cognitive theorist MOST likely to study?

- Answer**
- how children confront and resolve developmental crises in their lives
 - how id, ego, and superego work together to form a healthy personality
 - how patterns of reinforcement and punishment promote learning
 - ✓ how children perceive and mentally represent the world

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 79 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question From his work at the Binet Institute in Paris, Piaget concluded that:

- Answer**
- children's incorrect answers resulted from inconsistent cognitive processing
 - only their correct answers demonstrated what children were thinking
 - ✓ children's incorrect answers followed consistent cognitive processes
 - there was nothing to learn about cognitive processes from children's incorrect answers

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 80 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Piaget saw children as:

- Answer** ✓
- budding scientists
 - ignorant blank slates
 - at the mercy of instinctive impulses
 - passive vessels waiting to be filled with knowledge

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 81 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Piaget, which of the following represents a scheme?

- Answer**
- animal
 - chair
 - toy
 - ✓ all of these

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 82 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question How are schemes changed?

- Answer**
- through assimilation
 - through accommodation
 - by comparing new information to existing schemes
 - ✓ all of these

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 83 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following terms is not associated with Piaget's theory?

- Answer**
- scheme
 - adaptation
 - equilibration
 - ✓ all of these are associated with Piaget's theory

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 84 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Schemes serve:

Answer ✓ as action patterns that serve to guide behavior
to limit our ability to learn about and to represent our world mentally
to guarantee that information processing will be unique and individualized
to restrict our understanding of the world

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 85 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Infants:

Answer do not have schemes
are incapable of cognition
✓ have schemes that involve simply what they can and cannot do with objects
are entirely dependent upon reflexes for survival

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 86 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Piaget called a biological tendency to interact with and respond to the environment:

Answer ✓ adaptation
accommodation
assimilation
referencing

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 87 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Assimilation is:

Answer learned
acquired
unusual
✓ biological

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 88 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Baby Tyrese has an understanding of "things he can reach," such as a toy in his crib, and "things he can't reach," such as the mobile hanging above his crib. According to Piaget, what are these cognitive structures called?

Answer theories
✓ schemes
assimilation categories
accommodation categories

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 89 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A child's scheme for "puppy" might include:

Answer how a puppy looks
the sound a puppy makes
how big puppies are
✓ all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 90 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Accommodation involves:

- Answer** ✓
- the changing of a scheme or the creation of a new scheme
 - the elimination of an old scheme
 - a process of restricting knowledge to avoid confusion
 - a linkage between cognition and language

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 91

Multiple Choice

0 points

Question Cynthia's mother gives her an apple each day and tells her that apples are "fruit." However one day, Cynthia's mother gives her an orange. She tells Cynthia this is also "fruit." What happens to Cynthia's scheme of "fruit?"

- Answer**
- she assimilates the new information about oranges into the existing scheme
 - she ignores the new information about oranges
 - ✓ she accommodates the information so that her scheme now includes apples and oranges
 - she eliminates the concept of apple and now her scheme of fruit only contains oranges

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 92

Multiple Choice

0 points

Question When it comes to learning new things, children will:

- Answer**
- first attempt to accommodate
 - ignore new information
 - ✓ first attempt to assimilate
 - abandon use of schemas

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 93

Multiple Choice

0 points

Question What happens when a child attempts to assimilate new information and cannot?

- Answer**
- the child will ignore the contradiction at all costs
 - ✓ the child may accommodate to restore equilibrium
 - the child will simply accept the incongruity and move on
 - none of these

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 94

Multiple Choice

0 points

Question Drew has a pet dog. His sister, Amelia, has a pet cat. So, Drew's scheme of "things that are pets" includes both dogs and cats. However, he visits a friend who has a pet parrot. This parrot does not fit into Drew's existing scheme. So, he accommodates this information. Now, his "things that are pets" scheme includes birds as well. This restoring of cognitive balance is called:

- Answer**
- assimilation
 - shaping of schemes
 - ✓ equilibration
 - cognitive dissonance

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 95

Multiple Choice

0 points

Question Which of the following is NOT a stage of cognitive development, according to Piaget?

- Answer** ✓
- hypothetical
 - sensorimotor

concrete operational
preoperational

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 96 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question According to Piaget:

- Answer**
- intelligence is genetic and unfolds through maturation with the passage of time
 - cognition is a simple process that is innate and becomes stronger with experience and time
 - ✓ cognitive developments are based upon children's interactions with the environment
 - none of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 97 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Piaget believed that:

- Answer**
- development is haphazard, random, and based upon experience
 - ✓ cognitive developments are stage-based and universal
 - children learn in different sequences based upon their environments
 - perception is too directly linked to sensation to separate the two

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 98 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Piaget suggested:

- Answer**
- that cognitive development is orderly and predictable
 - that all children will progress through the same sequential stages of development
 - that development at one stage is made possible by development in a preceding stage
 - ✓ all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 99 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Applying Piaget's theory to educational settings would involve:

- Answer**
- looking at the child's ability to repress his aggressive tendencies
 - ✓ gearing instruction to the child's developmental level
 - assisting children in completing problems in workbooks
 - realizing that children of all ages process information similarly

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 100 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question When evaluating Piaget's theory of cognitive development, which of the following is true?

- Answer**
- Piaget overestimated the ages at which children are capable of doing certain things
 - ✓ Piaget underestimated the ages at which children are capable of doing certain things
 - cognitive development does occur in distinct stages as Piaget believed
 - none of the above

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 101 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of the following represents an information processing view of cognition?

- Answer**
- how people encode information
 - how people store information
 - how people retrieve information
 - ✓ all of these

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 102 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to information processing views:

- Answer**
- typing on a keyboard is like our short-term memory
 - placing information in RAM memory is like sensory memory
 - ✓ storing something to a hard drive is like long-term memory
 - all of these

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 103 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The information processing perspective refers to people's strategies for problem solving as:

- Answer**
- input
 - hardware
 - ✓ software
 - RAM

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 104 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Dr. Flynn studies children's thought processes. She asks research questions regarding the size of a child's short-term memory and how many programs the child can run simultaneously. Dr. Flynn's research is representative of which type of theoretical orientation?

- Answer**
- biological
 - cognitive developmental
 - behavioral
 - ✓ information-processing

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 105 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question What is the scope of the biological perspective?

- Answer**
- it deals with the ways in which children encode information
 - it examines how children learn to act by observing models
 - it views children as going through stages of psychosexual development
 - ✓ it refers to heredity, maturation of the nervous system, and the effects of hormones

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 106 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Ethology is an example of:

- Answer** ✓
- a biologically oriented theory of development
 - a strict information processing approach to studying development
 - a stage theory for studying cognitive development
 - a behaviorist method for studying behavior

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 107 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Ethology focuses on:

Answer ✓ evolution
environment
learning
reinforcements

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 108 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of the following researchers was an ethologist?

Answer
Freud
✓ Lorenz
Piaget
Bandura

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 109 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question According to the theory of ethology, built-in or instinctive behaviors can also be called:

Answer
phenotypic
nurture
✓ fixed action patterns
releasing stimuli

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 110 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Birds reared in isolation have been known to build nests, even if they have never seen another bird building a nest, or a nest itself. These built-in, instinctive behaviors are referred to by ethologists as:

Answer ✓ fixed action patterns
learned behavioral tendencies
survival mechanisms
reflexes

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 111 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of the following terms or phrases is not associated with ethological theory?

Answer
critical period
development is discontinuous
imprinting
✓ RAM

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 112 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question According to Urie Bronfenbrenner:

Answer
who you are at birth is who you are throughout life
✓ there are reciprocal interactions that influence child development
unconscious conflicts and urges primarily influence child development
interactions with parents determine what kind of adult a child becomes

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 113 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of the following is the correct order of Bronfenbrenner's 5 systems, going from narrowest (closest to the child) to widest (furthest away from the child)?

Answer

- microsystem, exosystem, mesosystem, macrosystem, chronosystem
- mesosystem, microsystem, exosystem, macrosystem, chronosystem
- ✓ microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, macrosystem, chronosystem
- macrosystem, exosystem, microsystem, chronosystem, mesosystem

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 114 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following represents a "microsystem"?

Answer ✓

- the child's home
- the interaction between a child's home and school
- the school board
- the child's culture

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 115 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Cross-cultural studies examine the effects of:

Answer

- mesosystems
- exosystems
- microsystems
- ✓ macrosystems

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 116 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Gina's mother is a Vice President at a large company. Her work requires long hours at the office. As a result, Gina's mom does not always make it to her basketball games. Her mother's workplace represents which type of system for Gina?

Answer

- mesosystem
- ✓ exosystem
- microsystem
- macrosystem

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 117 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Studies that investigate the effects of divorce on children over time examine which of Bronfenbrenner's systems?

Answer

- mesosystem
- exosystem
- macrosystem
- ✓ chronosystem

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 118 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question What is valuable about ecological theory?

Answer

- it looks for unconscious motives of behavior
- it emphasizes the impact of genetic determinants
- ✓ it makes researchers aware of the multiple systems that impact children
- it clearly delineates the overarching importance of reinforcement and punishment

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 119 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Which of the following names is associated with sociocultural theory?

- Answer**
- Freud
 - Erikson
 - Bronfenbrenner
 - ✓ Vygotsky

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 120 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Sociocultural theory:

- Answer**
- illuminates the interplay between genetics and development
 - ✓ addresses the impact of diverse systems on children
 - explores the importance of the unconscious on child development
 - none of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 121 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Vygotsky suggests that:

- Answer** ✓
- a child's interactions with adults organize the child's learning experiences
 - children learn only through a complex interaction of rewards and punishments
 - children are like miniature adults and need to be nurtured to obtain cognitive skills
 - factors such as ethnicity and gender do not play an important role in development

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 122 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Omar can tie his shoes, but only with his mother's help. This suggests that tying shoes:

- Answer**
- is beyond Omar's scope of capability
 - ✓ is within Omar's zone of proximal development
 - is an innate process that simply needs nurturing to unfold
 - is too difficult for a child his age and should not be attempted

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 123 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)**Question** Which of the following is an example of scaffolding?

- Answer**
- tying a child's shoes for him
 - a child reading a book on her own
 - ✓ using flash cards to learn math until the child can calculate the answer in her head
 - none of the above

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 124 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Alyssa goes to a Montessori school in which there are children ranging in age from 3 to 6 in her class. The older children assist the younger ones in their learning of basic concepts and skills. This idea, that older individuals can assist younger ones in their learning, is best exemplified in which person's theory?

- Answer**
- ✓ Vygotsky
 - Bronfenbrenner
 - Lorenz

none of the above

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 125 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The nature/nurture debate considers:

- Answer**
- why genes are more influential in development than environment
 - why the environment is more important in development than evolution
 - ✓ the relationship(s) between genetics, environment, and human development
 - all of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 126 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Is development continuous or discontinuous?

- Answer**
- continuous
 - discontinuous
 - the answer to this is not known
 - ✓ both - it may depend upon what aspect of development is being studied

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 127 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which theorist would answer the "active-passive" question in child development by suggesting the concept of "reciprocal determinism?"

- Answer**
- Freud
 - ✓ Bronfenbrenner
 - Bandura
 - Piaget

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 128 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A hypothesis is:

- Answer** ✓
- a testable statement
 - a theory
 - a research question
 - an experiment

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 129 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Dr. Martinez wants to know which exhibits children prefer at the new Children's Museum. To find out, she unobtrusively observes them to see which exhibits they choose to visit most and at which ones they spend the most time. Which type of research method does this represent?

- Answer** ✓
- naturalistic observation
 - the case study method
 - a longitudinal study
 - a standardized test

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 130 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Dr. Meyers has intensely studied a pair of conjoined twins for two years. This represents:

- Answer**
- an experiment
 - a correlational design
 - a cross-lagged method
 - ✓ a case study

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 131 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following represents the "strongest" correlation?

- Answer**
- + .65
 - + .70
 - ✓ - .80
 - .45

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 132 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A researcher has found that the more hours students spend partying, the lower their exam scores. This represents:

- Answer**
- a fact of life for college students
 - ✓ a negative correlation
 - a positive correlation
 - a case study

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 133 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Dr. Simmons has found a strong positive correlation between watching violent cartoons on TV and children's levels of aggression towards others. What can be concluded from this research?

- Answer**
- violent TV causes aggressive behavior in children
 - aggressive behavior causes children to watch more violent TV
 - violent TV viewing and aggressive behavior are unrelated
 - ✓ none of the above

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 134 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Dr. Manquero forms the hypothesis that ingesting chocolate prior to an exam will improve exam performance. She gives half of her participants chocolate and the other half gum. She then gives the participants an exam. In this experiment, what is the experimental group?

- Answer**
- the group that chews gum
 - the performance on the exam
 - ✓ the group that eats chocolate
 - there is no experimental group as this is a case study

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 135 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Dr. Manquero forms the hypothesis that ingesting chocolate prior to an exam will improve exam performance. She gives half of her participants chocolate and the other half gum. She then gives the participants an exam. In this experiment, what is the dependent variable?

- Answer**
- the group that chews gum
 - ✓ the performance on the exam
 - the group that eats chocolate
 - whether they eat chocolate or chew gum

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 136 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Dr. Manquero forms the hypothesis that ingesting chocolate prior to an exam will improve exam performance. She gives half of her participants chocolate and the other half gum. She then gives the participants an exam. In this experiment, what is the best way to divide the participants into groups?

Answer

- make sure that each group wants to eat the chocolate or chew the gum
- how the groups are formed doesn't matter
- have all males in one group and all females in the other
- use random assignment

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 137 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following methods involves studying development over time?

Answer

- a longitudinal study
- an experiment
- a cross-sectional study
- none of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 138 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Dr. Klein wants to investigate the long-term effects of anti-depressants in children. To do so, she randomly selects a group of subjects and follows them across five years. What type of study is this?

Answer

- naturalistic
- cross-sequential
- cross-sectional
- longitudinal

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 139 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Suppose you wished to conduct a cross-sequential study on children's gender roles across a period of 6 years. Which method would you use?

Answer

- follow one group of children, assessing their gender roles across 6 years
- conduct detailed interviews of one child across six years
- obtain a sample of 3-year-olds and of 6-year-olds and assess them for three years
- visit a day care center and observe which toys children choose to play with at different ages

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 140 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Four-year-old Shaunda took part in a research study that investigated the effects of fruit juice consumption on obesity in children. When the study was published in a research journal, Shaunda's name was used in the article. Which guideline of ethical research involving children was violated?

Answer

- parental participation was not obtained
- identities of children are to remain confidential
- children and parents must be informed of the purposes of the research
- the researchers did not get proper approval for conducting the study

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 141 **Matching****0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question** Match the following:**Answer Match Question Items****Answer Items**

M. - A. Infancy	A. baby biography
H. - B. Oral stage	B. distinct periods which occur in an orderly sequence
F. - C. Operant conditioning	C. theory of psychosocial development
T. - D. John Locke	D. place information into existing schemas
I. - E. Correlation coefficient	E. subjects who do not receive treatment
P. - F. Macrosystem	F. stimulus, response, consequence
D. - G. Assimilation	G. similar behavior in same-age peers
O. - H. Accommodation	H. first year of life
B. - I. Stage theory	I. number ranging from +1.00 to -1.00
N. - J. Punishment	J. standardized intelligence test
E. - K. Control group	K. children are caught in conflicts
L. - L. Phallic stage	L. begins in the third year of life
A. - M. Charles Darwin	M. first two years of life
R. - N. Classical conditioning	N. decreases undesired behavior
J. - O. Binet	O. create a new schema
S. - P. Ethology	P. cross-cultural studies
G. - Q. Cohort effect	Q. increases desired behavior
Q. - R. Negative reinforcer	R. Pavlov
K. - S. Psychoanalytic theories	S. study of how behaviors specific to a species help them adapt
C. - T. Erikson	T. tabula rasa

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 142 **True/False****0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question** The terms "growth" and "development" are synonymous.**Answer**

True

✔ False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 143 **True/False****0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question** John B. Watson's theory emphasizes libidinal energy and erogenous zones.**Answer**

True

✔ False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 144 **True/False****0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question** Theories are related statements about events.**Answer**

✔ True

False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 145 **True/False****0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question** Freud felt insufficient or excessive gratification in a stage of development would lead to developmental problems.**Answer**

✔ True

False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 146 True/False 0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to Erikson, successful resolution of early life crises sets the stage for positive resolution of later crises.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 147 True/False 0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The first stage of psychosocial development is trust vs. mistrust.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 148 True/False 0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A conditioned stimulus is one that occurs without prior learning.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 149 True/False 0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Negative reinforcement will increase a desired behavior when removed.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 150 True/False 0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Operant conditioning emphasizes observational learning in the determining of behavior.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 151 True/False 0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question With accommodation, new schemas may be formed.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 152 True/False 0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Ethology was heavily influenced by the work of Charles Darwin.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 153 True/False 0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A child's peer group can be considered an exosystem.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 154 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A key Vygotskian concept is "scaffolding."

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 155 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Socioeconomic status (SES) is determined mainly by level of income.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 156 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A dependent variable is one that is manipulated or changed so that its effects can be observed on an independent variable.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 157 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Describe what is meant by "child development."

Answer Child development focuses on the period of life from infancy to puberty. Although much occurs in child development prior to birth, referring to such development as "prenatal" distinguishes this development. Given the important changes that occur during childhood, and the significance of adolescence for the transition into adulthood, child development warrants a discussion of its own. Child development includes the areas of physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development. Child developmentalists ask questions about what kind of changes occur in these areas, what prompts these changes, and the patterns of these changes.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 158 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Describe the history of child development.

Answer There have been differing views of children throughout history. Early views considered children to be evil and in need of harsh and persistent discipline. Other views looked upon children as miniature adults who simply needed to grow. Advocates of this view, of course, would support putting children to work as soon as they were "big enough" to do the work. Others looked at childhood as a time of goodness or even "blankness," making the child ready to experience the world and become whatever the environment destined the child to become. John Locke, for example, believed that children were born a "tabula rasa" or clean slate. They were not born with inborn predispositions. This meant they were born ready to become anything. If the environment and their caregiving were positive, they would become positive adults and do important things. If the environment and their caregiving were negative, they were destined to wither and be less productive adults. This idea, of course, can be seen in statements of behavioral psychologists such as John Watson.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 159 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Briefly describe the major theories of child development.

Answer Behaviorism suggests that children are like clay, ready to be molded. It is primarily parents, through patterns of reinforcement and punishment, who are thought to provide this molding. The psychoanalytic theories view children as caught in a series of conflicts. For Freud,

those conflicts are between children's urges and the constraints of society. For Erikson, they are crises such as trust vs. mistrust that influence whether children will develop in a healthy fashion and be positively prepared for the next crisis. Social cognitive theorists focus on what children learn by observing others such as parents, teachers, and other children. In addition, these theories attempt to explain the complex relationships between child behavior, cognitive characteristics, and the environment. The cognitive perspective became well known through the work of Jean Piaget. Piaget believed that childhood mistakes reflected as much or more about children's logic than their lack of knowledge. He proposed a well-developed stage theory of cognitive development that showed how the child's increasing ability to create internal mental representations of the world was linked to their cognitive development. Theorists operating from the biological perspective look at maturation (the predetermined and orderly unfolding of abilities). Ethology examines instinctive or inborn behavior patterns. The ecological perspective examines the relationships between living organisms and their environments.

Bronfenbrenner is a well-known ecologist. According to him, human development must be considered within the context of five intertwined systems: (1) microsystem - such as home or school, (2) mesosystem - such as how parents and school interact, (3) exosystem - such as the school board with which the child does not directly interact but is still affected by, (4) macrosystems - such as one's culture and (5) chronosystem - the impact of events across time as well as the effects of sociohistorical time on child development. The sociocultural perspective attempts to answer the question "how much and what aspects of our development is influenced or determined by culture?"

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 160 **Essay**

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question Describe the controversies in child development.

Answer The main controversies are: (1) nature vs. nurture, (2) continuity vs. discontinuity, and (3) active vs. passive. The nature vs. nurture controversy is not as much a controversy as it is a debate. The issue is to delineate how much and what aspects of development are due to genetic influences and which are due to environmental influences. The issue of continuity or discontinuity concerns the orderliness and linearity of child development. Continuity theories assume that development is steady, gradual, stage-like, and sequential. Discontinuity theories stress individual differences in development and that development involves both gains and losses. The active vs. passive controversy focuses on how big a role the child plays in her own development. Theorists, such as Freud, seemed to think that development was something that happened to children (passive) while Piaget stressed the active role children take in their own cognitive development.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 161 **Essay**

0 points

[Modify](#)

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Question Discuss the research methods used to study child development.

Answer We study child development in a scientific manner. The goals of studying child development are: (1) description, (2) prediction, (3) control, and (4) explanation. From observation, researchers may generate theories about why development might occur in certain ways. Hypotheses may be generated that are specific testable predictions that can then be used to formulate experiments and conduct research. Children may be studied using naturalistic observation. You might, for example, watch children at a daycare center and document gender differences in amount and type of aggressive behaviors. Experiments may be conducted if ethical and not harmful to children. Children may be randomly assigned to groups and comparisons made. Let's say you have the hypothesis that giving rewards for good behavior will increase those behaviors. You randomly assign 10 children to a "reward" group (the experimental group) and 10 to a "non-reward" group (the control group). You complete the first phase of the study by comparing the number of positive behaviors elicited by each child (this establishes that your groups are comparable in the number of positive behaviors elicited). During the second phase of the study, you reward the positive behaviors of the children in the reward group and not in the control group. During the third phase of the study, you count the number of positive behaviors elicited by the children in each group and then make comparisons. If the children in the reward group are engaging in more positive behaviors than those in the control group, you might conclude that this is due to the presence of the reward in one group and the absence of reward in the other group. Aside from experiments, other methods of doing research include the case study, in which one

particular individual is studied intensively over time. Groups of individuals may be studied at one point in time, such as in a cross-sectional study, or data may be gathered across years, such as in a longitudinal study.

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