

Points 0

**Questions**

Show Question Details

**Question**

**0 pts**

Name, describe, and give the approximate ages for the four stages of cognitive development as outlined by Piaget.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Describe how classical conditioning can explain why a cat comes running at the sound of an electric can opener.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Describe the characteristics of a grand theory of development.

**Question**

**0 pts**

How does social learning theory differ from traditional behaviorism?

**Question****0 pts**

Give a detailed description of how you could use operant conditioning to get your roommate to make her bed more often.

**Question****0 pts**

Briefly explain how learning takes place in classical conditioning. Briefly explain how learning takes place in operant conditioning. Give an example of each type of conditioning.

**Question****0 pts**

Ryan wants to learn to tie his own shoes. Using the zone of proximal development, describe in some detail two different ways you might go about helping him learn this new skill.

**Question****0 pts**

Compare and contrast sociocultural theory and social learning theory. Discuss how the two theories differ from each other even though their names sound similar.

**Question****0 pts**

Imagine that you are a psychotherapist. A new client comes to you. First, explain the nature of the information that you would obtain from your new

client if you are a Freudian psychoanalyst. Second, explain the nature of the information that you would obtain from your client if you are an Eriksonian psychoanalyst.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Name, describe, and give the approximate ages for the five stages of Freud's psychosexual theory of development.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Describe two ways in which Erikson's psychoanalytic theory differs from Freud's psychoanalytic theory.

**Question**

**0 pts**

You are a psychologist who wants to explain each of the following problems or behaviors. Identify which of the three major theoretical perspectives examined in this chapter will be most useful to you in each case, and briefly explain why.

- a. Randy finds it difficult to stop smoking, especially when he is studying.
- b. Alec has an irrational fear of thunderstorms.
- c. Anne always misbehaves in the supermarket, but is perfectly well-behaved in the car.
- d. Debra thinks that girls can change into men when they grow up.
- e. Coco, a cocker spaniel, has learned to sniff out narcotics at the airport.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Imagine you want to teach a child how to do a jigsaw puzzle. Following sociocultural theory, describe the steps you should take to try to help the child learn how to do the jigsaw puzzle independently. How will you know if the child is learning?

**Question**

**0 pts**

Dina, a child in her first year of nursery school, refuses to share her toys with other children. She always grabs what she wants and screams and hits when something is taken away. She does not respond to the teacher's lessons about sharing. In three separate statements, describe what a psychoanalytic theorist, a behaviorist, and a cognitive theorist would say about Dina's behavior and how to remedy it.

**Question**

**0 pts**

A fourth-grade class includes several children who are disruptively aggressive. In detail, explain how a behaviorist would define the problem and help the disruptive children, the teacher, and the other students.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Define the terms assimilation and accommodation. Describe one way in which these processes are similar and one way in which they are different.

**Question**

**0 pts**

A person is confronted with an event that is out of the ordinary; for example, the betrayal by a friend, or the devastating effects of an earthquake, or an encounter with an extraterrestrial being. Describe the person's possible reaction to one of these experiences, using the terms from cognitive theory.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Give an example of a time when you assimilated a new experience and an example of a time when you accommodated to it.

**Question**

**0 pts**

A major difference between psychoanalytic theory and cognitive theory is that psychoanalytic theory focuses on \_\_\_\_\_, while cognitive theory focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question**

**0 pts**

According to Erikson, if infants learn that others will provide for their basic needs, they will resolve the first crisis with trust. If infants do not learn this, they will resolve the first crisis with \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question**

**0 pts**

According to Erikson, each psychosocial stage is characterized by a particular \_\_\_\_\_ that must be resolved.

**Question**

**0 pts**

According to Freud, the last psychosexual stage, the genital stage, is reached at \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question**

**0 pts**

In guided participation, learning is a reciprocal interaction between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question**

**0 pts**

\_\_\_\_\_ theory seeks to explain growth of individual knowledge and competencies in terms of guidance, support, and structure provided by the broader cultural context.

**Question****0 pts**

A child who is fearful and hesitant to try new things may be exhibiting an unresolved conflict from the \_\_\_\_\_ stage, according to Erikson.

**Question****0 pts**

According to Erikson, if older adults look back on their life and believe it has meaning, they will resolve the final crisis with integrity. If they are not able to do this, they will resolve the final crisis with \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question****0 pts**

Whereas Freud described psychosexual stages of development, Erikson described \_\_\_\_\_ stages.

**Question****0 pts**

The first psychosexual stage identified by Freud is the \_\_\_\_\_ stage, the second is the \_\_\_\_\_ stage, and the third is the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.

**Question****0 pts**

\_\_\_\_\_ theory interprets human behavior in terms of unconscious drives and motives.

**Question****0 pts**

Vygotsky said the teacher draws the child into the zone of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question****0 pts**

Vygotsky believed that parents and tutors mentor children in various skills by using \_\_\_\_\_, in which the mentor and child engage in joint activities.

**Question****0 pts**

The underlying theoretical base of the \_\_\_\_\_ approach is that the details of thought and attention reveal how the mind functions.

**Question****0 pts**

During Piaget's sensorimotor stage, a child's main task is to use \_\_\_\_\_ and motor skills to understand the world.

**Question****0 pts**

According to Piaget, in the first stage of cognitive development, the infant uses his or her \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ abilities to understand the world.

**Question****0 pts**

Behaviorism emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_, in that the direct environment is responsible for the production of various behaviors.

**Question****0 pts**

In social learning theory, evidence of self-confidence as a result of achievements and high aspirations is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question****0 pts**

Your son has just repeated the swear word you used when you stubbed your toe. A social learning theorist would say that your son has just demonstrated \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question****0 pts**

According to Piaget, when individuals cannot reinterpret new experiences to fit into old ideas, they must \_\_\_\_\_ the experiences by expanding and revising their original concept.

**Question****0 pts**

A consequence that increases the likelihood that a behavior will be repeated is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question****0 pts**

B. F. Skinner was an American behaviorist who believed that \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning explained much of human behavior.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Your palms sweat when you see exam booklets even on days that you do not have an exam; this is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning.

**Question**

**0 pts**

In classical conditioning, an animal or person comes to associate a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ stimulus with a meaningful one.

**Question**

**0 pts**

When Sam's dog hears Sam rustle his car keys, the dog runs to the front door. Behaviorists would conclude that the dog has been \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question****0 pts**

Behaviorists believe that psychologists should limit their study to behaviors that can be \_\_\_\_\_ and measured.

**Question****0 pts**

Piaget was most interested in how \_\_\_\_\_ think and learn.

**Question****0 pts**

A developmentalist who draws from many theories, using what is most helpful from each, is said to have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

**Question****0 pts**

The process by which humans and other living creatures adjust and adapt to their changing environments is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question****0 pts**

Evolutionary theory is based on \_\_\_\_\_ ideas of how life evolved from primitive cells to human beings.

**Question****0 pts**

Rogers stressed the importance of all people giving each other \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question****0 pts**

The five levels of Maslow's hierarchy of need are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question****0 pts**

The two theorists credited with the founding of Humanism are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question****0 pts**

Sociocultural theory has been criticized for neglecting \_\_\_\_\_ processes that guide development.

**Question****0 pts**

Cognitive theory focuses on:

actions.

unconscious urges.

thoughts.

feelings.

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

Which of the following best summarizes the beginnings of Piaget's study of cognitive development in children?

He was asked to develop an achievement test for French schoolchildren.

He was asked to analyze questions for a standardized IQ test.

**Answer**

He was asked to do a field study on the behavioral characteristics of young children at play.

He was intrigued by the differences in behaviors between his own children and children whom he observed on the playground.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Piaget's theory of development focused primarily on:

how our thinking changes as we grow older.

biological and physical changes.

our unconscious issues.

the ways in which our environment influences our physical development.

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

During which of Piaget's stages do children begin to express their internal experience in terms of symbols such as speaking?

sensorimotor

preoperational

formal operational

**Answer**

concrete operational

**Question**

**0 pts**

Olaf can reason consistently about real and tangible things. However, he cannot yet reason about abstract ideas or situations. Olaf is probably in Piaget's \_\_\_\_\_ stage.

rational logic

preoperational

formal operational

concrete operational

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

The most advanced stage of cognitive development according to Piaget is the:

concrete operational.

abstract operational.

formal operational.

**Answer**

symbolic operational.

**Question**

**0 pts**

According to Piaget, cognitive growth is promoted by a need for:

assimilation.

models.

reinforcement.

equilibrium.

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

When a person can understand new experience using his existing thoughts and ideas, he has achieved:

cognitive dissonance.

discordance.

cognitive equilibrium.

concordance.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

Nine-month-old Joshua is given a stuffed toy which is too large for him to hold in his hand or place in his mouth. Joshua lets the stuffed toy fall to the ground and shows no further interest in it. How would Piaget explain this behavior?

Since Joshua was unable to achieve cognitive equilibrium, he applied assimilation to this new experience.

Since Joshua couldn't hold onto the stuffed toy, he remained in a state of disequilibrium.

Since Joshua was unable to achieve cognitive equilibrium, he applied accommodation to this new experience.

Joshua wanted to play with the stuffed toy, but he doesn't have the visual ability to perceive the size of the toy.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

According to Piaget, two types of adaptation are:

object permanence and decentering.

concrete and formal operations.

equilibrium and disequilibrium.

assimilation and accommodation.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

According to Piaget, when a new experience or idea does not fit a person's existing understanding, the person experiences cognitive:

disbelief.

disequilibrium.

disarray.

disorganization.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

If you were to see a man from the nation of Fiji, but had never seen someone from there before, you would still recognize him as a human being. This cognitive process is called:

accommodation.

assimilation.

object permanence.

disequilibrium.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

When we adjust our old ways of thinking in order to include new information, Piaget calls this process:

synchrony.

assimilation.

accommodation.

equilibration.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

Which of the following behaviors would most likely continue as a result of operant conditioning?

Answer

playing the lottery if you've won

driving over the speed limit while intoxicated

falling asleep after arriving home from a long day at work

feeling afraid while approaching an intersection at which you were involved in an automobile accident

**Question**

**0 pts**

The psychosocial stage that occurs at the same time as Freud's anal stage is:

industry vs. inferiority.

initiative vs. guilt.

Answer

autonomy vs. shame and doubt.

trust vs. mistrust.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Freud believed that the goal of a healthy life is to:

Answer

“love and to work.”

“bring your unconscious to the surface.”

“find your one true life partner.”

“resolve all of your unconscious issues.”

**Question**

**0 pts**

According to Freud, who is most likely to be in the genital stage?

a 6-month-old girl

a 1-year-old boy

a 7-year-old girl

a 16-year-old boy

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

According to Freud, sexual needs are relatively quiet during which stage of development?

toddlerhood

Answer

latency

adulthood

infancy

**Question**

**0 pts**

In Erikson's psychosocial theory, resolutions to developmental crises depend on the interaction between the individual and:

her genetic predisposition.

the social environment.

her ability to learn from experience.

the area of the body where sexual urges are centered.

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

Unlike Freud, Erikson's psychosocial theory emphasizes:

the logic that underlies thought processes.

the inherent rewards and punishments of living.

active mental processes.

Answer

the social and cultural environment.

### Question

0 pts

Freud and Erikson would both agree that:

Answer

problems of adult life stem from unresolved conflicts of childhood.

there are five stages of development.

people's relationships to their family and culture are of the utmost importance.

environment determines behavior.

### Question

0 pts

Sigmund Freud and Erik Erikson are best known for their contributions to \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

cognitive

sociocultural

Answer

psychoanalytic

behavioral

**Question**

**0 pts**

Garland chews gum constantly. He gets anxious when he runs out of it. Freud would conclude that:

---

He is overconcerned with having fresh breath for social situations.

---

He is harboring an unresolved conflict from the oral stage of development.

---

He has learned that chewing gum may reduce the development of dental caries.

---

He is imitating his father, who also chewed gum.

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

Which of the following is most consistent with Freudian theory?

Parents should wean infants from the breast or bottle as soon as possible.

How conflicts over weaning, toilet training, and sexual curiosity are resolved determine an individual's personality.

Individuals who smoke cigarettes probably had trouble learning how to toilet train.

People's relationships to their family and culture are more important in determining development than are their sexual urges.

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

Sheila believes that she is in control of her own behaviors and that she can manipulate her environment to achieve what she wants to achieve. Social learning theorists would say that Sheila has a high sense of:

trust.

operational efficiency.

behavioral control.

self-efficacy.

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

The theory that arose in direct opposition to psychoanalytic and behaviorist theories is:

Answer

humanism.

cognitive.

epigenetic.

sociocultural.

**Question**

0 pts

Which of the following hypotheses did psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism agree upon before Harlow's research?

Infants are genetically programmed to bond with their mothers.

Infants' attachments to their mothers result from the fact that their mothers feed them.

Infants need to learn to love their mothers over the first several years of life because their mothers are kind toward them.

Infants have no true love for their mothers, as infants are not cognitively advanced enough to understand love.

Answer

**Question**

0 pts

Harlow conducted his research on children's attachments to their mothers using:

Answer

monkeys.

turtles.

humans.

dogs.

**Question**

**0 pts**

What did Harlow notice in his monkeys that led him to question psychoanalytic and learning theories?

Some of them showed no love for their mothers.

They showed a stronger attachment to their cloth mothers than to their bottles.

Some of them refused to eat from a bottle.

They seemed to be comforted by their bottles in times of fear.

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

What did Harlow's research demonstrate about infants' attachments to their mothers?

They are based on food supply.

They rarely occur naturally.

Answer

They are based on comfort and touch.

They are genetically programmed.

### Question

0 pts

Cognitive theories emphasize the:

Answer

development of thought processes and their effect on behavior, attitudes, and beliefs.

role of unconscious urges and impulses.

control that external forces have over the direction of human development.

crisis that each individual must resolve at each stage of life.

### Question

0 pts

The researcher most associated with operant conditioning is:

Answer

Ivan Pavlov.

B. F. Skinner.

John B. Watson.

Lev Vygotsky.

**Question**

**0 pts**

In operant conditioning, an organism learns that:

a neutral stimulus is associated with a meaningful stimulus.

punishment always follows a reinforcer.

classically conditioned responses are learned for life.

a particular behavior usually produces a particular consequence.

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

Rachel is a young child who has been given a vaccination each time she has been to the doctor's office. She now starts to scream and cry each time she sees the doctor's office building. According to the principles of classical conditioning, she is screaming and crying because she:

is trying to use negative reinforcement to discourage her parents from taking her to the doctor.

has learned to associate the car ride with the pain she feels when she gets a shot.

is angry at the doctor and her mother for giving her shots.

Answer

has learned to associate the building with the pain she feels when she gets a shot.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Which of the following would be a result of classical conditioning?

laughing at a funny movie

crying with the pain of a stubbed toe

Answer

feeling happy at the smell of baking cookies

wearing layers in the winter

**Question**

**0 pts**

Pavlov's dogs salivated at the sound of the bell because they:

were rewarded with a pat on the back each time they salivated on command.

Answer

learned to associate the bell with food.

learned to enjoy the music of the bell.

believed the bell was food.

**Question**

**0 pts**

In classical conditioning, an organism learns:

a reflex.

that reinforcement follows responses.

to associate a neutral stimulus with a meaningful one.

how to become self-sufficient.

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

The scientist who first demonstrated classical conditioning was:

Answer

Ivan Pavlov.

B. F. Skinner.

John B. Watson.

Lev Vygotsky.

### Question

0 pts

Which of the following is a primary difference between behaviorism and psychoanalytic theory?

Psychoanalytic theory holds that the unconscious is unknowable and therefore irrelevant to describing behavior, while behaviorism believes that the only way to correct unwanted behavior is to understand the unconscious.

Psychoanalytic theory places little emphasis on a child's relationship with her parents, while behaviorism believes that this relationship is key in explaining behavior.

Answer

Psychoanalytic theory believes that observable behavior is a symptom of unconscious drives, while behaviorism believes that observable behaviors are all that matter.

Behaviorism believes that scientific scrutiny is of little importance in supporting theories, while psychoanalysis has its roots in the scientific method.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Which of the following best summarizes the underlying philosophy of learning theory?

Unconscious, reflexive behaviors are the basis for all types of learning, and external motivators have very little influence.

Parents, teachers, and peers have little influence on learning until a child reaches adolescence.

Early parental relationships are extremely important in determining how a child will be able to learn in society.

Behaviors are learned in a step-by-step manner and external, environmental influences are more relevant than internal conscious influences.

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

Behaviorism is a \_\_\_\_\_ theory and is also referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

grand; learning

newer; social

grand; social

newer; learning

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

Who helped initiate behaviorism by saying, "Let us limit ourselves to the things that can be observed . . . "?

Lev Vygotsky

Erik Erikson

B. F. Skinner

John B. Watson

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

Behaviorism focuses on which of the following?

observable behavior

unconscious urges

thoughts

emotions

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

The theory that arose in direct opposition to psychoanalytic theory is:

cognitive theory.

Answer

behaviorism.

sociocultural theory.

ecological theory.

### Question

0 pts

Which of the following best summarizes the central factor in resolution of the initiative versus guilt crisis?

how strict or relaxed parents and teachers are about potty training

Answer

how parents and society react to a child's seeking independence

how an adolescent's parents react to their sexual exploration

whether or not a child becomes overly attached to their same-sex parent

### Question

0 pts

The psychosocial stage in which people try to see their lives as a worthy and justifiable whole is:

identity vs. role confusion.

the formal operational stage.

Answer

integrity vs. despair.

the genital stage.

### Question

0 pts

A 9-year-old girl learning to be competent at school would be in Erikson's psychosocial stage of:

Answer

industry vs. inferiority.

identity vs. role confusion.

autonomy vs. shame and doubt.

integrity vs. despair.

### Question

0 pts

Erikson believed that the main crisis during adolescence involved:

trying to find an intimate relationship.

establishing a sense of self-control.

learning to trust others in the world.

Answer

trying to determine what roles to play.

### Question

0 pts

In the industry vs. inferiority stage, children try to:

become accepted by important others.

figure out who they are.

Answer

master new skills.

become toilet trained.

### Question

0 pts

According to Erikson, an infant must resolve the crisis of:

industry vs. inferiority.

Answer

trust vs. mistrust.

autonomy vs. shame and doubt.

independence vs. dependence.

**Question**

**0 pts**

According to Freud, individuals' lifelong patterns of behavior are determined by:

how they were punished and reinforced for particular behaviors.

their attitudes, beliefs, and assumptions.

how they experience and resolve psychosexual conflicts.

the behaviors modeled by their parents.

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

According to Freud, each stage of development involves:

Answer

potential conflicts.

inappropriate sexual urges.

a major developmental crisis.

need for cultural adaptation.

### Question

0 pts

Joseph always dates women who are at least ten years older than he is. Which of the following might Freud propose as an explanation for Joseph's attraction to older women?

Joseph has developed an oral fixation.

Joseph's parents probably did not apply appropriate potty training.

As a child, Joseph had an unhealthy relationship with his siblings.

Answer

Joseph is stuck in the phallic stage of development.

### Question

0 pts

Katie's 9-month-old son Jason sucks and chews on just about everything he finds—toys, books, fingers, and so forth. According to psychoanalytic

theory, Jason is in the:

Answer

oral stage.

sensorimotor stage.

attachment stage.

anal stage.

### Question

0 pts

A 1-year-old likes to pull his cat's tail because the cat meows and moves away. One day he pulls another cat's tail and gets scratched. From that day on, he is cautious around cats. What cognitive process has probably occurred?

decentering

modeling

assimilation

Answer

accommodation

### Question

0 pts

A sociocultural theorist would agree that:

even an overwhelmed novice can learn new skills.

standards must be met regardless of the student's skill level.

learning must be active.

the same manner of teaching can work for any individual.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

The concept of the zone of proximal development suggests that the parent or teacher:

dictate the child's interests and abilities.

urge the child far beyond his or her current skill level.

hold the child back until he or she can perform the skills independently.

provide support as the child takes on new challenges.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

According to sociocultural theory, learning occurs when the new skills are:

more simple than those in the zone of proximal development.

Answer

within the zone of proximal development.

more complex than those in the zone of proximal development.

extremely challenging.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Which of the following theories holds that a person's behavior cannot be understood without studying the context in which he lives?

cognitive

sociocultural

social learning

epigenetic

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

Operant conditioning is also known as:

classical conditioning.

respondent conditioning.

Answer

instrumental conditioning.

reciprocal determinism.

**Question**

0 pts

A dog learns to “shake paws” on command because it has been given dog biscuits for doing so. This is an example of:

classical conditioning.

operant conditioning.

cognitive conditioning.

stimulus conditioning.

Answer

**Question**

0 pts

According to behaviorists, a child who frequently hits other children is doing this because the child:

has innate tendencies.

has been reinforced for this behavior.

is expressing unconscious aggression.

Answer

has been classically conditioned to do this.

**Question**

**0 pts**

In operant conditioning, reinforcers:

are easy to determine.

diminish behaviors which they follow.

strengthen behaviors which they follow.

are sometimes pleasant and sometimes unpleasant.

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

In operational conditioning, reinforcements have what effect on an individual's behavior?

Answer

make the behavior more likely to reoccur

make the behavior less likely to reoccur

ensure that the behavior will remain constant

cause an individual to think harder about his or her behavior

**Question**

**0 pts**

In operational conditioning, punishment has what effect on an individual's behavior?

makes the behavior more likely to reoccur

makes the behavior less likely to reoccur

ensures that the behavior will completely disappear

causes an individual to think harder about his or her behavior

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

Lori always yells at her 5-year-old son Jake when he won't get dressed for school. Although she has been yelling at him to get dressed nearly every day for months, he still does not comply when she asks him to get dressed. Operant conditioning would explain this by pointing out that:

5-year-olds are trying to exert their independence.

Jake has come to associate mornings with yelling.

Lori's yelling is not working as a punishment.

Jake is fearful that he will appear incompetent at school.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

Social learning theory emphasizes:

cooperation with others.

observation and imitation.

reinforcers.

understanding how one's behavior affects other people.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

Thu is the youngest of four children. She has observed that her older sister is frequently given a treat when she offers to help clear the dinner table.

Soon, Thu offers to help to clear the dinner table, even though she has never been asked to do so. What type of learning has taken place?

classical conditioning

social learning

unconscious learning

operant conditioning

Answer

### Question

0 pts

After watching a new Jackie Chan movie, Rob tries some of the karate moves he saw in the film. Social learning theorists would say that \_\_\_\_\_ has occurred.

operant conditioning

classical conditioning

reinforcement

modeling

Answer

### Question

0 pts

A father wants his son to help his mother wash the dishes every night. According to social learning theory, the father should:

give his son a “time out” if he doesn't help with the dishes.

promise the boy a new basketball if he helps wash the dishes.

help out with the dishes himself.

tell his son that he can't have dessert unless he helps with the dishes.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

A researcher in human development who takes an eclectic approach:

emphasizes the role of ecosystems.

believes that social learning is the best descriptor of human behavior.

uses parts of several theories rather than sticking to one particular theory.

does not use any theories.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

The theory that most strongly emphasizes nurture as important in development is:

Piaget's cognitive theory.

Erikson's psychosocial theory.

epigenetic theory.

behaviorism.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

When considering all of the grand and newer theories, which one of the following statements best summarizes their application and usefulness?

All of the grand and newer theories have strengths and weaknesses. No one theory is applicable across all behaviors.

While the grand theories have been proven to be useful over time, the newer theories require further study before we can assess their value.

Virtually all of the theories proposed so far have been useful only to provide the framework for ongoing research.

Research developmentalists are finding the newer theories to be far more applicable to modern-day behaviors than the grand theories.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

The process of selective adaptation continues over a period of:

two to three weeks.

two to three months.

five to ten years.

Answer

many generations.

### Question

0 pts

Humans react today in ways that helped our ancestors survive and reproduce millions of years ago because of a process called:

survival of the fittest.

Answer

selective adaptation.

guided participation.

operant conditioning.

### Question

0 pts

According to evolutionary theory, two long-standing biological drives in every species are:

survival and reproduction.

Answer

competition and cooperation.

leisure and enjoyment.

accommodation and assimilation.

**Question**

**0 pts**

The process by which humans adapt and adjust to their environment is known as:

evolution.

survival.

selective adaptation.

humanism.

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

Humanism is criticized for:

Answer

not including an appreciation for a person's cultural background.

not taking into account free choice.

not being a stage theory.

proposing a theory of evil.

**Question**

**0 pts**

What did Rogers feel that everyone should give each other?

love and acceptance

free choice

positive thoughts

Answer

unconditional positive regard

**Question**

**0 pts**

The basic need in the final stage of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is:

respect and esteem of the community and oneself.

Answer

becoming truly oneself.

food, water, shelter.

loving friends and family.

### Question

0 pts

The final stage in Maslow's hierarchy of needs is:

safety and security.

respect and esteem.

Answer

self-actualization.

physiological.

### Question

0 pts

Most developmental psychologists are:

Freudian, because early experiences are so important.

Answer

eclectic, because each theory of human development has its limitations.

sociocultural theorists, because many factors influence development.

learning theorists, because behaviorism is the most scientific.

**Question**

**0 pts**

According to sociocultural theory, the zone of proximal development refers to the skills that:

the learner can master with assistance.

can overwhelm the learner.

the learner wants to learn.

the learner can perform independently.

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

In Vygotsky's idea of social apprenticeship, a mentor draws the child into a zone of:

possibilities.

distal development.

Answer

proximal development.

potentiality.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Mr. McGinty works with his child, Edward, to put together a new puzzle. Each time Edward tries the puzzle, his father helps him less and less, and he requires less help from his father. This example best supports the view of development put forth by:

Piaget.

Answer

Vygotsky.

Skinner.

Freud.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Emil was taught as a child to surrender his chair to the elderly if there were an insufficient number of chairs in a room. His action demonstrates the application of:

psychoanalytic theory.

epigenetic theory.

Answer

sociocultural theory.

cognitive theory.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Which of the following is an example of guided participation?

Answer

A boy helps his younger brother build a sand castle on the beach.

A father reads from an instruction manual while his daughter assembles her bicycle.

A teacher lectures about global warming.

A mother bakes cupcakes for her daughter's school party.

**Question**

**0 pts**

The process by which a skilled person helps a novice learn by engaging the learner in joint activities is referred to as:

Answer

guided participation.

instruction.

selective adaptation.

assisted growth.

**Question**

**0 pts**

According to Vygotsky, novices learn from mentors through a process called an apprenticeship in:

career selection.

learning.

thinking.

development.

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

What did Lev Vygotsky conclude from observing the behaviors of the diverse peoples of the former Soviet Union?

Culture influences how a person learns.

Diversity itself contributes to learning.

People learn new behaviors by working with mentors.

New behaviors can only be learned in new contexts.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

The two theorists credited with developing humanism were:

Freud and Erikson.

Watson and Skinner.

Vygotsky and Rogoff.

Maslow and Rogers.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

Lev Vygotsky is best known for his contributions to \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

Answer

cognitive

sociocultural

psychoanalytic

behavioral

**Question**

0 pts

The central thesis of sociocultural theory is that human development is the result of a dynamic interaction between developing persons and their:

genetic heritage.

surrounding society and culture.

physical well-being.

parents.

Answer

**Question**

0 pts

The newer theories differ from the grand theories in that they are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

bigger; grander

multicultural; multidirectional

multidisciplinary; plastic

multicultural; multidisciplinary

Answer

### Question

0 pts

The use of information processing has led to the discovery that particular parts of the brain do not function normally in children with which disorder?

ADHD

schizophrenia

bipolar disorder

depression

Answer

### Question

0 pts

The perspective that looks at human thinking and compares it by analogy to computer processing and analysis is:

cognitive.

psychoanalytic.

evolutionary.

Answer

information processing.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Which of the following theories emerged out of cognitive theory?

Answer

information-processing theory

social learning theory

psychoanalysis

operant conditioning

**Question**

**0 pts**

Leila is six years old and in the preoperational stage of cognitive development. What process will help her move toward the concrete operational stage?

initiative

imitation

Answer

accommodation

classical conditioning

**Question**

0 pts

Imagine you and your friend are having a discussion about politics. Your friend makes an argument that puts your views into disequilibrium. If you respond by believing that your friend is simply uninformed or dumb, Piaget would say that you are demonstrating:

accommodation.

disequilibrium.

reinterpretation.

assimilation.

Answer

**Question**

0 pts

You place a rubber ball in baby Vladimir's hand. His hand is slippery so the ball falls to the ground. You pick the ball up and put it back in Vladimir's hand. This time, even though his hand is not slippery, he intentionally lets the ball fall to the ground and watches while it bounces. What has taken place?

cognitive equilibration

assimilation

social learning

Answer

accommodation

**Question**

**0 pts**

The basic need associated with the fourth level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is:

protection.

food, water, and air.

becoming truly oneself.

Answer

respect for one's self as well as respect from the community.

**Question**

**0 pts**

The fourth level in Maslow's hierarchy of needs is:

respect and esteem.

safety and security.

self-actualization.

Answer

love and belonging.

**Question**

**0 pts**

The basic need associated with the third level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is:

having loving friends, family, and community.

respect and esteem.

fulfilling one's true potential.

food, water, shelter.

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

The third level in Maslow's hierarchy of needs is:

self-actualization.

physiological.

safety and security.

love and belonging.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

The need associated with the second level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is:

respect of the community.

feeling protected from injury and death.

love and belonging.

self-actualization.

Answer

### Question

0 pts

The second level in Maslow's hierarchy of needs is:

Answer

safety and security.

love and belonging.

physiological.

self-actualization.

**Question**

**0 pts**

The needs and drives associated with the physiological level of Maslow's hierarchy are:

feeling protected from injury.

becoming truly oneself.

respect from the community.

Answer

food, water, warmth, air.

**Question**

**0 pts**

The first level in Maslow's hierarchy of needs is:

self-actualization.

respect and esteem.

Answer

physiological.

love and belonging.

**Question**

**0 pts**

Developmental theories look at observations and data to try to understand human growth and development.

Answer

true

false

**Question**

**0 pts**

For operant conditioning to work, reinforcers must be given each and every time the individual performs the behavior.

Answer

true

false

**Question**

**0 pts**

The technique for conditioning behavior called “reinforcement” usually results in a halting of the desired behavior.

true

false

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

Within operant conditioning, what might appear to be a punishment could actually serve as a reward.

true

false

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

In classical conditioning, individuals become more or less likely to repeat a behavior based on the consequences of the behavior.

true

false

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

Earning a paycheck is the result of operant conditioning.

Answer

true

false

**Question**

**0 pts**

Conditioning refers to any process in which a behavior is learned.

Answer

true

false

**Question**

**0 pts**

Only some human behaviors can be understood as a result of classical conditioning.

Answer

true

false

**Question**

**0 pts**

When a dog begins to bark at the sound of his owner's keys jingling outside the door, operant conditioning has occurred.

true

false

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

A learning theory is information that has been proven to be true by extensive research.

true

false

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

According to Freud, the development of even young infants involves sexual pleasures.

true

false

Answer

**Question**

**0 pts**

Theories provide insight and guidance about developmental problems.

Answer

true

false

**Question**

**0 pts**

The basic laws of behavior, as formulated by behaviorists, apply to any individual, from newborn to centenarian.

Answer

true

false

**Question**

**0 pts**

Watson would agree with the statement, "Genetics are very important in determining what path an individual will take in life."

Answer

true

false

**Question**

**0 pts**

Erikson's first five stages of psychosocial development are somewhat related to Freud's psychosexual stages in that they both believe that adult life problems reflect conflicts that may have occurred during childhood.

Answer

true

false

### Question

0 pts

Erikson's theory involves developmental crises that involve two opposite outcomes, but most people end up somewhere in the middle.

Answer

true

false

### Question

0 pts

According to Erikson, if a young adult is able to find love and companionship in a relationship with another person, he or she will resolve the sixth crisis of development by achieving intimacy. If he or she is not able to do this, he or she will resolve the sixth crisis by achieving a sense of inferiority.

Answer

true

false

**Question****0 pts**

According to Erikson, during the industry vs. inferiority stage, the child is learning to feel competent and to master new skills.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

The theory of childhood sexuality was first proposed by Erikson.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

According to Freud, during the latency stage, sexual interests are vigorous.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer**

**Question****0 pts**

According to psychoanalytic theory, the parent–child relationship is the model for all intimacy.

**Answer** true false**Question****0 pts**

Psychoanalytic theory views irrational and unconscious inner drives and motives as influencing even the smallest details of daily life.

**Answer** true false**Question****0 pts**

Theories in addition to the three grand theoretical approaches described in the chapter (psychoanalytic, behaviorism, and cognitive) contribute to the study of human development.

**Answer** true false

**Question****0 pts**

Grand theories are widely applied, comprehensive, and enduring.

true

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

According to social learning theory, modeling is more likely to occur if the model is respected and admired by the observer.

true

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

Theories are facts.

true

false

**Answer**

**Question****0 pts**

According to social learning theory, individuals model any behavior they see repeatedly.

true

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

Behaviorism explains theories of learning using a nature approach.

true

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

Most developmentalists today are strongly committed to one of the theories described in this chapter.

true

false

**Answer**

**Question****0 pts**

The psychoanalytic theory of human development emphasizes nature (traits evident at birth) over nurture (all the traits that emerge after birth).

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

To be eclectic means to be practical and to minimize theory.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

Humanism has been criticized for having a "theory of evil."

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer**

**Question****0 pts**

Maslow developed a five-step hierarchy of needs.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

Maslow believed that all people have the same basic needs and drives.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

Selective adaptation explains how humans have remained unchanged throughout the last 150 years.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer**

**Question****0 pts**

Evolutionary theory builds on the work of Darwin.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

From a sociocultural perspective, what people need to learn and how they learn is the same for everyone.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

Freud is credited with the founding of humanism.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer**

**Question****0 pts**

According to sociocultural theory, learning can be either active or passive.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

Vygotsky believed the most universally important learning tool was television.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

A major pioneer of the sociocultural perspective was Lev Vygotsky.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer**

**Question****0 pts**

Sociocultural theory holds that learning is one-directional from student to teacher.

true

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

According to sociocultural theory, individuals very often learn skills on their own through a process of trial and error.

true

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

According to sociocultural theory, each person develops competencies taught by more skilled members of the society.

true

false

**Answer**

**Question****0 pts**

Researchers using an information-processing approach often use brain scans to investigate details of attention and thought.

**Answer** true false**Question****0 pts**

Gina wants a glass of milk but all of the glassware is in the sink waiting to be washed. She finds a clean empty fruit jar and pours milk into it. Gina solved her problem by using the process of accommodation.

**Answer** true false**Question****0 pts**

According to Piaget, disequilibrium represents a cognitive imbalance that initially produces confusion and ultimately results in growth.

**Answer** true false

**Question****0 pts**

Piaget's second stage of cognitive development is called the concrete operational stage.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

According to Piaget, there are four age-related periods of cognitive development, each involving a different type of thinking and behaving.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer****Question****0 pts**

Jean Piaget was a major pioneer in cognitive theory.

\_\_\_\_\_

true

\_\_\_\_\_

false

**Answer**

**Question**

**0 pts**

Sociocultural theory can best be understood in the context of a nurture approach.

**Answer**

true

false

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Notify users this quiz has changed

\_\_\_\_\_