Life Span Development (Canadian) 6th edition Santrock Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Which approach posits that development is heavily coloured by emotion?
A) social-cognitive
B) ethological
C) psychoanalytic
D) information-processing
Answer: C

2) Which approach describes development as primarily unconscious?
A) psychoanalytic
B) cognitive
C) information-processing
D) ethological
Answer: A

3) When Mary was a young child, she watched her big brother throw her beloved stuffed animal into the fireplace and saw it burn. Mary felt extreme anguish over her loss and anger at her brother, but she later forgot this traumatic event. Freud would say that _____.
A) she would probably develop a fragile superego as a result
B) her ability to pass through the five psycho-sexual stages would be compromised
C) repression is the defense mechanism responsible
D) impairments to her memory and information processing are due to an uncontrolled id
Answer: C

4) Callie is learning about the psychoanalytic perspective and understands there are three parts to the personality. According to Freud, they are the _____.
A) libido, ego, and id
B) ego, superego, and subego
C) superego, ego, and id
D) unconscious, conscious, and superego
Answer: C

5) Which of the structures identified by Freud uses reasoning to make decisions?
A) erogenous zone
B) superego
C) ego
D) id
Answer: C

6) According to Freud, the "id" is associated with
A) reality.
B) morality.
C) instincts.
D) guilt.
Answer: C

7) According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, which of the following is NOT one of the chief sources of pleasure during the first 18 months of development?
A) chewing
B) biting
C) sucking
D) smiling
Answer: D

8) According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, a child who is forced to stop breast feeding before he/she is ready will become fixated
A) on the Oedipus complex.
B) at the oral stage.
C) on an earlier psychosexual stage.
D) at the phallic stage.
Answer: B

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9) Tony is learning to be toilet-trained. He is going through which of Freud's stages of development?
A) phallic B) genital C) oral D) anal
Answer: D

10) The Oedipus complex occurs during the
A) genital stage. B) oral stage. C) phallic stage. D) anal stage.
Answer: C

11) Josh has repressed his sexual urges and has started to develop social and intellectual skills. Benito is in the _____ stage of psychosexual development.
A) oral B) anal C) phallic D) latency
Answer: D

12) Freud proposed that the phallic psychosexual stage usually occurs between the ages of
A) 3 years and 6 years. B) 18 months and 3 years.
C) birth and 18 months. D) 6 years and puberty.
Answer: A

13) The oral stage of Freud's psychosexual stages occurs between the ages of
A) birth and 18 months. B) 18 months and 3 years.
C) 6 years and puberty. D) 3 years and 6 years.
Answer: A

14) An adolescent is in the _____ stage of psychosexual development.
A) genital B) phallic C) latency D) anal
Answer: A

15) Which is the correct developmental order according to Freud?
A) oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital B) oral, anal, genital, latency, phallic
C) anal, oral, phallic, latency, genital D) anal, oral, latency, genital, phallic
Answer: A

16) Erikson's psychosocial theory posits that people
A) struggle with the stagnation crisis during adolescence.
B) seldom resolve each crisis in a positive way.
C) spend most of their lives resolving their Oedipus complex.
D) go through each of the psychosocial stages in sequence.
Answer: D

17) According to Erikson, a healthy resolution to a psychosocial crisis
A) means that balance and emotional strength emerge
B) indicates the person is ready to affiliate with others
C) suggests that help was provided
D) indicates that the person reached self-actualization
Answer: A

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18) Freud and Erikson disagreed about the primary motivation for human behaviour. Freud thought it was _____, while Erikson thought it was _____.
A) intrinsic; extrinsic
B) biological; learned
C) sexual; social
D) learned; inherited
Answer: C

19) Each stage in Erikson's theory presents a crisis that must be resolved. These crises serve as
A) negative events that serve to prepare the person for future crises.
B) marker events that have little long-term effect on personality development.
C) turning point of increased vulnerability and enhanced potential.
D) opportunities to repair relations with significant others in one's life.
Answer: C

20) Which of the following is an appropriate pairing of theorist with concept?
A) Freud and imprinting
B) Erikson and crises
C) Piaget and reinforcement
D) Bandura and computers
Answer: B

21) Which of Erikson's stages most accurately describes a preschooler?
A) identity vs. identity confusion
B) initiative vs. guilt
C) trust vs. mistrust
D) industry vs. inferiority
Answer: B

22) Erikson's psychosocial stage that highlights the developmental task of initiative versus guilt normally occurs
A) in the elementary school years.
B) during the preschool years.
C) during the adolescent years.
D) in infancy and toddlerhood.
Answer: B

23) At the airport, 4-year-old Kelly cries, "Let ME get the suitcases, Mommy!" Her mom lets her drag the bags off the luggage carousel; even though it takes much longer than if her mom had done it. According to Erikson's stage theory, Kelly's mom is helping Kelly develop
A) trust.
B) a healthy sense of altruism.
C) a sense of initiative.
D) her identity.
Answer: C

24) The successful outcome of Erikson's stage of _____ results in self-discovery.
A) autonomy vs. shame and doubt
B) initiative vs. guilt
C) identity vs. identity confusion
D) industry vs. inferiority
Answer: C

25) A successful resolution of Erikson's stage of integrity versus despair is
A) love
B) purpose
C) wisdom
D) self-discovery
Answer: C

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26) Trust is to mistrust as
A) autonomy is to guilt.
B) industry is to identity confusion.
C) generativity is to stagnation.
D) identity is to intimacy.
Answer: C

27) Which of the following is NOT a criticism of the psychoanalytic perspective?
A) It is difficult to test scientifically.
B) It presents a negative view of human nature.
C) Later life experiences are given too much importance.
D) It places too much emphasis on sex.
Answer: C

28) Some psychoanalytical theorists, unlike Freud, expressed that environmental, social and biological factors all play a role in the emergence of adult personalities. This group of theorists is referred to as
A) new Freudians. B) anti-Freudians. C) neo-Freudians. D) non-Freudians.
Answer: C

29) One contribution of the psychoanalytic approach is
A) its focus on dysfunctional unconscious patterns
B) its emphasis on family relationships as a central aspect of development
C) its emphasis on gender and cultural neutrality
D) that it highlighted the role that accommodation plays in resolving crises
Answer: B

30) Which of the following individuals is NOT considered a neo-Freudian?
A) Alfred Adler B) Carl Jung C) Karen Horney D) Jean Piaget
Answer: D

31) Who developed the notion of a collective unconscious?
A) Carl Jung B) Eric Fromm C) Karen Horney D) Alfred Adler
Answer: A

32) Lindsey has recently started studying psychology. She is concerned with Freud's arguments on the grounds of gender differences. Lindsey's ideas are quite similar to those of
A) Eric Fromm. B) Karen Horney. C) Carl Jung. D) Alfred Adler.
Answer: B

33) Which psychologist is most closely associated with a personality typology that distinguishes between introversion and extroversion?
A) Eric Fromm B) Alfred Adler C) Carl Jung D) Karen Horney
Answer: C

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34) Who considered human nature in light of dysfunctional social patterns such as poverty, war, and power?
A) Alfred Adler B) Karen Horney C) Eric Fromm D) Carl Jung
Answer: C

35) Little Ling-Chi is trying to make sense of her world. According to Piaget, the two processes she uses to do this are
A) assimilation and organization.
B) organization and adaptation.
C) adaptation and cognition.
D) memory and accommodation.
Answer: B

36) Individuals move from one Piagetian stage to the next because of _____ changes in cognition.
A) qualitative B) quadrivalent C) quadraphonic D) quantitative
Answer: A

37) Baby Justin is playing in the sand for the first time. Instead of digging in it, he tries to scoop and throw it, just like he plays with water in the bathtub. Justin is exhibiting
A) organization. B) accommodation. C) cognition. D) assimilation.
Answer: D

38) The cognitive process of assimilation occurs when individuals
A) ignore information contradicting their knowledge.
B) try to balance conflicting information.
C) incorporate new information into existing knowledge.
D) adjust to new knowledge they have acquired.
Answer: C

39) Young Tim likes to explore through touch. One day he touches the oven and burns his hand. Tim learns that although some items can be touched, ovens are not one of these items. This is an example of
A) accommodation.
B) a defense mechanism.
C) the Oedipus complex.
D) assimilation.
Answer: A

40) In Piaget's theory, "operations" refer to
A) physical behaviours.
B) internalized mental actions.
C) words and visual images.
D) abstract levels of thinking.
Answer: B

41) During which one of Piaget's cognitive stages does logical reasoning replace intuitive thought?
A) concrete operational
B) formal operational
C) sensorimotor
D) preoperational
Answer: A

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42) Mark spends a lot of time thinking about the world as it is now and as it could be if everyone took more personal responsibility for environmental and social conditions. Piaget would say that Mark is probably in the _____ stage of development.
A) preoperational
B) sensorimotor
C) formal operational
D) concrete operational
Answer: C

43) Sarah is a preschooler who loves to draw pictures of the new things she sees each day. Sarah is in Piaget's _____ stage of cognitive development.
A) preoperational
B) formal operational
C) concrete operational
D) sensorimotor
Answer: A

44) The concrete operational stage of Piagetian development is characterized by
A) logical reasoning rather than intuitive thought.
B) thinking in abstract terms.
C) increased symbolic thinking.
D) learning through sensorimotor experiences.
Answer: A

45) Formal operational thinkers are characterized by
A) a lack of abstract thought.
B) the entertaining of possibilities.
C) symbolic action.
D) inflexibility.
Answer: B

46) Piaget identified the first stage of cognitive development as the
A) concrete operational stage.
B) formal stage.
C) preoperational stage.
D) sensorimotor stage.
Answer: D

47) An adolescent is in which stage of cognitive development?
A) formal operational
B) sensorimotor
C) concrete operational
D) preoperational
Answer: A

48) Which of the following pairs is CORRECT?
A) Skinner-pleasure centers
B) Freud-learned motivations
C) Piaget-unconscious motives
D) Vygotsky-social interactions
Answer: D

49) Piaget emphasized the biological processes of cognitive development, whereas Vygotsky emphasized the effects of _____ on development.
A) social interactions
B) ethology
C) the unconscious
D) learning
Answer: A

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50) Who portrayed a child's development as inseparable from social and cultural activities?
A) Karen Horney B) Sigmund Freud C) Lev Vygotsky D) Jean Piaget
Answer: C

51) The teachers at Grandview Public School recently initiated a peer reading program. They believe that when a skilled reader regularly helps a child learn, this will advance a child's reading skills and communicate to the child that reading is an important activity. This program most closely models the teachings of
A) Jean Piaget B) Eric Erikson
C) Uri Bronfenbrenner D) Lev Vygotsky
Answer: D

52) The information-processing approach to development is concerned mainly with how
A) both the Oedipus and Electra complex influence people's skills and knowledge.
B) biology and evolution affect an individual's development.
C) culture and the collective unconscious influence development.
D) people manipulate information, monitor it, and strategize about it.
Answer: D

53) Which of the following theories places the MOST emphasis on the relationship between memory and thinking?
A) social cognitive B) information-processing
C) ethological D) psychoanalytic
Answer: B

54) The information-processing approach can be categorized as a _____ type of developmental theory.
A) cognitive B) behavioural C) psychoanalytical D) ecological
Answer: A

55) A contribution of the cognitive approach to life-span development is that it
A) focuses on individual differences in how people process information.
B) emphasizes developmental changes in children's thinking.
C) assumes a negative view of human nature.
D) underscores the important role of the id in problem solving.
Answer: B

56) Which of the following is a criticism of the cognitive perspective?
A) It does not present development in a series of stages.
B) It places too much emphasis on individual variations in development.
C) It ignores unconscious thought.
D) It takes a negative view of human nature.
Answer: C

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57) Behavioural theorists believe that the only way to learn more about development is to focus on the observation of behaviour because
A) it reveals the way in which prior crises have been resolved during development.
B) this allows us to better understand the biology behind development.
C) it provides inferences about underlying cognitive processes.
D) only what can be directly observed and measured can be studied in a scientific way.
Answer: D

58) Pavlov's research with dogs eventually led him to discover the principle of
A) classical conditioning
B) operant reinforcement
C) salivation conditioning
D) social learning theory
Answer: A

59) According to Skinner's operant conditioning theory, a behaviour is less likely to recur if it is followed by a(n)
A) punishing stimulus.
B) rewarding stimulus.
C) increasing reward.
D) diminishing reward.
Answer: A

60) Who discovered the principle of classical conditioning?
A) B.F. Skinner
B) Albert Bandura
C) Ivan Pavlov
D) Lev Vygotsky
Answer: C

61) Marcy is very afraid of cats because when she was a child, a kitten scratched her on the nose. Behaviourists would say that her fear was
A) classically conditioned.
B) negatively reinforced.
C) positively reinforced.
D) shaped.
Answer: A

62) Nellie bangs her head against the wall repeatedly throughout the day. Skinner would say that the BEST way to solve this problem is to
A) identify the environmental conditions that are maintaining this behaviour and change them.
B) determine how Nellie's expectations about success have led her to develop this behaviour.
C) explore experiences from Nellie's early childhood.
D) interview Nellie to determine her current level of cognitive functioning.
Answer: A

63) Which theory would be BEST to consider if you wanted to understand the proper ways to use incentives and time-outs as ways to help children behave?
A) Piaget's cognitive theory
B) Skinner's behaviourism
C) Erikson's psychosocial stages
D) Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory
Answer: B

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64) To explain human development, behaviourists emphasize
A) environment.
B) cognition.
C) biology.
D) unconscious motives.
Answer: A

65) Bandura's most recent model of learning and development involves behaviour, the person, and the environment. These factors operate
A) uni-directionally.
B) randomly.
C) reciprocally.
D) independently.
Answer: C

66) Social cognitive theorists would agree with Piaget regarding the importance of _____ on development.
A) cognition
B) behaviour
C) culture
D) environmental influences
Answer: A

67) Which theory would be BEST to consider if you wanted to understand how and why children copy the behaviours they see in TV cartoons?
A) Erikson's psychosocial stages
B) Bandura's social cognitive theory
C) Piaget's cognitive theory
D) Skinner's behaviourism
Answer: B

68) People's confidence that they can control their successes is an example of a person factor in whose theory?
A) Erikson
B) Freud
C) Skinner
D) Bandura
Answer: D

69) Michelle hits Sally. Sally hits back. Michelle thinks about how big Sally is and says, "Let's not fight anymore." Sally says "Okay", and they go off to ride their bikes in the park. This sequence is an example of
A) formal operational thinking.
B) reciprocal influences of behaviour, cognition, and environment.
C) imprinting during critical periods of development.
D) learning through observation and imitation.
Answer: B

70) 70."Sit down, shut up, and respect your brother!" Mom shouts to Timmy. "Learn to talk instead of fighting!" Timmy is likely to
A) keep on talking and not respect his brother.
B) begin fighting with his brother.
C) learn to yell to solve his problems.
D) sit down, shut up, and learn to respect his brother.
Answer: C

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71) A contribution of the behavioural and social cognitive approach is that it
A) emphasizes the importance of parental influences on children's development
B) minimizes the role of the environment in determining behaviour
C) highlights the role of unconscious forces on cognitive and emotional development
D) includes the importance of scientific research and environmental determinants of behaviour
Answer: D

72) Skinner argued that consequences of a behaviour produce changes in the probability that the behaviour will occur in the future. This explains
A) classical conditioning.
B) social cognitive theory.
C) assimilation.
D) operant conditioning.
Answer: D

73) Little Johnny watched his mother tuck his sister into bed for the night. He then went to bed and did the same with his stuffed dog. This fits with
A) operant conditioning.
B) classical conditioning.
C) social cognitive theory.
D) prosocial behaviour.
Answer: C

74) Sam touches a hot stove and pulls his hand away quickly. Skinner would say that
A) Sam was classically conditioned
B) reciprocal influences would explain Sam's behaviour
C) others who were watching would learn from Sam's experience
D) Sam is unlikely to repeat this behaviour in the future
Answer: D

75) What does Bandura mean when he says that cognitive processes are important mediators of the environment-behaviour connection?
A) parents promote cognitive processes which then directly affects behaviour
B) the environment influences cognitive processes and these cognitive processes affect behaviour
C) behaviour depends only on cognitive processes but not the environment
D) cognitive processes depend on the environment but do not influence behaviour
Answer: B

76) Which theory emphasizes the roles of biology and critical periods of development?
A) ethological
B) behavioural
C) ecological
D) cognitive
Answer: A

77) One of the most important applications of ethological theory to human development involves
A) Bowlby's theory of attachment.
B) Siegler's information processing theory.
C) Bandura's observational learning.
D) Pavlov's classical conditioning.
Answer: A

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78) Amy will be having her first child soon. To promote emotional bonding, she insists that she be the first to see and hold her baby after delivery. Her belief is associated with which theory?
A) ethological B) life-course C) biological D) ecological
Answer: A

79) Bowlby, the father of attachment theory, maintains that infants
A) establish sleep/wake routines only with the help of caregivers
B) thrive when they are exposed to soothing music
C) form emotional bonds with their caregivers that go beyond the need for nourishment
D) require only food, sleep, and diaper changes during the first 6 months of life
Answer: C

80) A secure attachment during the first two years of life contributes to a child's
A) intellectual development.
B) sense of self.
C) positive resolution to the trust vs. mistrust crisis.
D) exprinting with his primary caregiver.
Answer: B

81) One of the contributions of Jane Goodall, a well-known ethologist, who studied chimpanzees was to document the chimps'_____.
A) eating habits B) complex social system
C) verbal facilitative techniques D) sleeping habits
Answer: B

82) Some believe that flirting is an innate behaviour because it occurs in all cultures. This would be an example of taking a(n) _____ approach towards understanding human behaviour.
A) humanitarian B) environmental C) ethological D) social cognitive
Answer: C

83) _____, the father of ethology, was able to get goslings to attach themselves socially to him by ensuring that he was the first "mother figure" they saw after hatching.
A) B.F. Skinner B) Konrad Lorenz C) Charles Darwin D) John Bowlby
Answer: B

84) A child must develop a secure attachment to their primary caregiver in the first two years of life to ensure the child's ability to develop a healthy sense of self. This ethological theory was advanced by
A) Charles Darwin. B) Uri Bronfenbrenner.
C) John Bowlby. D) Konrad Lorenz.
Answer: C

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85) Which of these research approaches would an ethologist be most likely to use?
A) determine how to optimize psychological well-being for soldiers returning from combat
B) compare healthy adolescents with those who have hearing impediments
C) assess the effectiveness of two types of therapy for treating people who suffer from generalized anxiety disorder
D) assess memory impairments in older adults and compare with infant memory performance
Answer: B

86) A contribution of the ethological approach to life-span development is that it
A) emphasized the importance of congruity with one's ideal self
B) dismissed the importance of biological bases of development
C) focused on the role that others play in promoting learning
D) used and emphasized the importance of careful observations in naturalistic settings
Answer: D

87) Secure attachments are related to
A) reduced reliance on parental support, more independence, and more anxiety
B) lower levels of depression, closer friendships, and more stable romantic relationships
C) tense relationships with siblings who compete for attention from parents and lower self-esteem
D) higher self-esteem, higher levels of anxiety, and fewer close friendships
Answer: B

88) Humanists believe that all behaviour is intrinsically motivated toward
A) acquiring leadership roles in our social groups.
B) uncovering unconscious forces.
C) the reduction of the stress response.
D) self-improvement.
Answer: D

89) Carl Rogers was an influential humanist who used the term _____ for the gap between the ideal self and the real self.
A) division B) disparity C) incongruity D) congruence
Answer: C

90) Abraham Maslow argued that when primary physical needs are met,
A) people turn to helping others satisfy their primary physical needs
B) people can pursue more psychological needs
C) they can focus on satisfying their congruence
D) they can strive to decrease their homeostasis
Answer: B

91) The final motivating force in Maslow's hierarchy of needs is
A) self-potential. B) self-actualization.
C) self-realization. D) self-awareness.
Answer: B

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92) Higher order needs are characterized by all of the following, except
A) Autonomy B) Confidence C) Competence D) Dependency
Answer: D

93) Carl Rogers maintained that the role of the therapist should be to
A) empower personal awareness
B) promote higher-order mental processes
C) uncover repressed memories
D) develop behaviour-change strategies
Answer: A

94) Maryn's therapist uses the client-centered therapy proposed by Carl Rogers. Her therapy sessions are most likely to focus on
A) unearthing repressed memories so that their effects can be dealt with fully
B) developing a behaviour modification program to tackle bad habits
C) bridging the gap between the real self and the ideal self
D) achieving re-identification with her parental figures
Answer: C

95) Rogers would say that a fully functioning person would
A) trust his or her gut instinct to make decisions
B) focus on the past so that he or she can learn from mistakes
C) continue to strive to meet higher-order needs
D) continually work on resolving the Oedipus or Electra complex throughout life
Answer: A

96) According to Maslow, higher-order self-esteem needs
A) are easily lost.
B) separate the individual from his or her context.
C) focus on the respect the individual has for him/herself.
D) focus exclusively on the cultural settings in which the individual actively participates.
Answer: C

97) The humanist approach contributes to our understanding of life-span development in that it
A) focuses on the importance of secure attachments for psychological health
B) proposes that scientific research is overvalued
C) reflects a positive regard for human nature
D) emphasizes the importance of social and historical contexts
Answer: C

98) One implication of Bronfenbrenner's bio-ecological theory is that to understand development one must
A) separate the individual from his or her context.
B) focus exclusively on the cultural settings in which the individual actively participates.
C) focus on the biological factors involved.
D) consider the different social and cultural contexts within which an individual interacts.
Answer: D

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99) "Development is best thought of as being strongly influenced by the environment, especially the various social and cultural contexts with which one interacts. To understand development, psychologists must analyze an individual's interactions within and between these different contexts." This statement would MOST likely come from
A) Bronfenbrenner. B) Skinner. C) Lorenz. D) Piaget.
Answer: A

100) According to Bronfenbrenner, within which environmental system does the most direct interactions with social agents take place?
A) microsystem B) chronosystem C) mesosystem D) exosystem
Answer: A

101) Which of the following is a criticism of ethological theory?
A) too much emphasis on stages
B) too little emphasis on biological foundations
C) too little attention to developmental changes
D) too much emphasis on environmental determinants
Answer: B

102) In Bronfenbrenner's theory, the macrosystem refers to the
A) contexts in which people live but don't play an active role.
B) experiences in another setting that influence people in their immediate context.
C) patterning of environmental events and transitions throughout life.
D) culture in which people live.
Answer: D

103) Shawn's job requires lots of travel. He would like to take more time off work to be with his family, but his boss will not allow it. His problems at home are now affecting his work, and the demands of his job are affecting his marriage. This type of interaction illustrates Bronfenbrenner's concept of a
A) mesosystem. B) microsystem. C) chronosystem. D) macrosystem.
Answer: A

104) One unique aspect of Bronfenbrenner's theory compared to other developmental theories is that Bronfenbrenner considers
A) the role of historical changes in society.
B) the cultural context of development.
C) development over the life-span.
D) the role of the environment in development.
Answer: A

105) Positive psychology is the scientific study of the individual's _____.
A) inspirations B) dreams C) strengths D) attitudes
Answer: C

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106) According to Csikszentmihalyi, the term used for the heightened state when individuals are doing a task that fully captures their attention, is _____.

A) flow B) creativity C) transcendence D) spirit

Answer: A

107) In the dynamic system, the term self-organization has the following dominant characteristic:

A) allows for developmental spontaneity and novelty
B) becomes highly intrinsic due to complex feedback
C) adapts to the interaction between the nervous system and the rest of the body
D) becomes unstable with experience throughout the life-span.

Answer: A

108) Scientist are learning more and more about how the brain maps our personal narratives by connecting our experiences with the neurotransmitters called _____.

A) amylase and lipase B) serotonin and dopamine
C) vasopressin and atomoxetine D) acetylcholine and epinephrine

Answer: B

109) A social worker is trying to help Tina to finish her technical degree and find housing and work. The social worker applies Skinner's theory to reward Tina for her efforts; Erikson's theory to understand the identity and intimacy crises Tina is now facing; and, Bronfenbrenner's theory to understand how the relations between family, school, and work will affect Tina's development. The social worker is using the _____ approach to developmental theory.

A) dynamic B) fragmented C) eclectic D) ethological

Answer: C

110) The theorists who provide the most complete picture of cognitive development are

A) Vygotsky and Piaget B) Rogers and Maslow
C) Erikson and Fromm D) Lorenz and Pavlov

Answer: A

111) The theories which have been best at examining the environmental determinants of development have been the

A) psychoanalytic and psychosocial theories.
B) information-processing theory and the views of Piaget and Vygotsky.
C) psychosocial and humanist theories.
D) behavioural, ecological, and social cognitive theories.

Answer: D

112) Joe believes development across the life-span occurs in discrete stages. Which famous theorists would agree with Joe?

A) Freud and Piaget B) Bronfenbrenner and Pavlov
C) Piaget and Lorenz D) Skinner and Bandura

Answer: A

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ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

113) Briefly discuss the three Freudian structures of personality.

Answer: Id: the part of personality that consists of instincts, an individual's psychic reserve of energy. Super ego: the moral part of personality that takes into account whether something is right or wrong. Ego: the part of personality that deals with the demands of reality.

114) List Freud's five stages of psychosexual development.

Answer: (1) Oral stage; (2) anal stage; (3) phallic stage; (4) latency stage; and, (5) genital stage.

115) Identify some of the neo-Freudians that further evolved the psychoanalytic approach.

Answer: Some of these theorists include Alfred Adler, Karen Horney, Carl Jung, and Eric Fromm.

116) List six of Erikson's eight stages of development.

Answer: (1) Trust vs. mistrust; (2) autonomy vs. shame and doubt; (3) initiative vs. guilt; (4) industry vs. inferiority; (5) identity vs. identity confusion; (6) intimacy vs. isolation; (7) generativity vs. stagnation; and, (8) integrity vs. despair.

117) Identify and briefly describe the thinking processes associated with Piaget's four stages of cognitive development.

Answer: (1) Sensorimotor: coordinating sensory experiences with physical actions; (2) preoperational: representing the world with words, images, and drawings; (3) concrete operational: operations are performed, logical thinking applied to concrete or physical examples; and, (4) formal operations: abstract thinking.

118) What three points did Vygotsky make about development?

Answer: (1) Social and cultural contexts are primary factors in a child's development; (2) knowledge is situated and collaborative; and, (3) interaction with skillful adults or peers is essential for cognitive development.

119) Compare and contrast behaviourism and social cognitive theory.

Answer: Both behaviourism and social cognitive theory state that development is observable behaviour, learned through experience with the environment. Both also emphasize empirical research in studying development. In behaviourism, the mind is not needed to explain behaviour and development. Social cognitive theorists, unlike behaviourists, also believe that humans can regulate and control their behaviour.

120) Explain the social cognitive approach.

Answer: The social cognitive theory is the view that behaviour, environment, and cognition are the key factors in development.

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121) Explain the ethological approach and the notion of attachment.

Answer: Ethology stresses that behaviour is strongly influenced by biology, is tied to evolution, and is characterized by critical or sensitive periods. Attachment refers to enduring emotional bonds; according to Bowlby, all infants form attachments with caregivers. Caregivers protect infants from harm (ensuring the survival of the species), and infants smiling, crying, cooing serve to elicit caregiver responses. This is how infants elicit loving, protective responses from caregivers, which in turn, strengthen attachment.

122) What are some of the criticisms of the ethological approach?

Answer: The concepts of critical and sensitive periods might be too rigid. The emphasis on biological foundations might be too strong. There is inadequate attention to cognition. It is better at generating research with animals than with humans.

123) What is the humanist view of development?

Answer: Humanists believe that people work hard to become the best they can possibly become. They embrace the role of values, intentions, and meaning in understanding human behaviours.

124) Suppose you sought psychotherapy from someone who provides Rogerian therapy. What should you expect your therapy to focus on?

Answer: Exploring congruence (relationship between ideal and real self), the extent to which our actualizing tendency is reducing incongruity (gap between ideal & real self). Therapist should be supportive & non-prescriptive.

125) Identify the different levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

Answer: Deficit needs include physiological needs, safety needs, belonging needs, and esteem needs. The being needs include cognitive and aesthetic needs, as well as actualizing needs. He believed that few people are ever able to reach self-actualization.

126) List three of the five systems in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and give a brief definition of each.

Answer: (1) Microsystem: setting in which the individual lives; (2) mesosystem: relationships between microsystems or connections between contexts; (3) exosystem: interplay between experiences in another social setting-in which the individual does not have an active role-and experiences in an immediate context; (4) macrosystem: the culture in which individuals live; and, (5) chronosystem: patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances.

127) Explain what is meant by positive psychology.

Answer: The father of Positive Psychology is Martin Seligman. He said that psychology, instead of concentrating on treatment modalities of disorders, can do better by becoming positive in nature. Due to the work of Seligman and Csikszentmihalyi, an explosion in psychology has occurred focusing on optimism, healthy character traits and being happy.

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128) Explain what is meant by an eclectic theoretical orientation.

Answer: An eclectic theoretical orientation does not follow any one theoretical approach but, rather, selects and uses the best from each theory.

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1) C
2) A
3) C
4) C
5) C
6) C
7) D
8) B
9) D
10) C
11) D
12) A
13) A
14) A
15) A
16) D
17) A
18) C
19) C
20) B
21) B
22) B
23) C
24) C
25) C
26) C
27) C
28) C
29) B
30) D
31) A
32) B
33) C
34) C
35) B
36) A
37) D
38) C
39) A
40) B
41) A
42) C
43) A
44) A
45) B
46) D
47) A
48) D
49) A
50) C

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51) D
52) D
53) B
54) A
55) B
56) C
57) D
58) A
59) A
60) C
61) A
62) A
63) B
64) A
65) C
66) A
67) B
68) D
69) B
70) C
71) D
72) D
73) C
74) D
75) B
76) A
77) A
78) A
79) C
80) B
81) B
82) C
83) B
84) C
85) B
86) D
87) B
88) D
89) C
90) B
91) B
92) D
93) A
94) C
95) A
96) C
97) C
98) D
99) A
100) A

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101) B
102) D
103) A
104) A
105) C
106) A
107) A
108) B
109) C
110) A
111) D
112) A
113) Id: the part of personality that consists of instincts, an individual's psychic reserve of energy. Super ego: the moral part of personality that takes into account whether something is right or wrong. Ego: the part of personality that deals with the demands of reality.
114) (1) Oral stage; (2) anal stage; (3) phallic stage; (4) latency stage; and, (5) genital stage.
115) Some of these theorists include Alfred Adler, Karen Horney, Carl Jung, and Eric Fromm.
116) (1) Trust vs. mistrust; (2) autonomy vs. shame and doubt; (3) initiative vs. guilt; (4) industry vs. inferiority; (5) identity vs. identity confusion; (6) intimacy vs. isolation; (7) generativity vs. stagnation; and, (8) integrity vs. despair.
117) (1) Sensorimotor: coordinating sensory experiences with physical actions; (2) preoperational: representing the world with words, images, and drawings; (3) concrete operational: operations are performed, logical thinking applied to concrete or physical examples; and, (4) formal operations: abstract thinking.
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