Advanced Lifespan Odyssey for Counseling Professionals 1st edition Erford Test Bank

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TRUE/FALSE

1 : Classical conditioning is concerned with learning based on previous consequences, whereas operant conditioning is concerned with the stimulus-response association.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

2 : Original sin is a medieval concept that states that all infants are born with a hereditary stain left behind from Adams sin.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

3 : Human development is complex and multifaceted.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

4 : The Id is governed by pleasure and instinct, whereas the ego is governed by reality and logic.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

5 : Sigmund Freud created the psychosocial stages of development.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

6 : Reinforcements strengthen behavior, whereas punishments decrease behaviors.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

7 : Although neo-Freudians moved toward interactional conceptualizations of clients, their approaches are still considered deterministic.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

8 : Natural selection is the study of the adaptive and evolutionary basis of animal behavior.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

9 : Vygotskys zone of proximal development is the distance between what can be achieved individually versus what can be achieved with support and guidance.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

10 : Secure attachment is characterized by being able to separate from ones parent, explore the current situation, reconnect with the parent actively, and demonstrate a preference for the parent over the stranger.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

MULTIPLE CHOICE

11 : _____ is not associated with the behavioral approach to human development.
A : Reinforcement
B : Ego development
C : Classical conditioning
D : Punishment

Correct Answer : B

12 : _____ is credited with conducting the first organized studies of human development.
A : Darwin
B : Skinner
C : Freud
D : Piaget

Correct Answer : A

13 : John Lockes Idea of _____ began to change how children were viewed.
A : original sin
B : laissez-faire
C : tabula rasa
D : human development

Correct Answer : C

14 : During the _____, children were considered miniature adults.
A : Dark Ages
B : Middle Ages
C : 18th century
D : 20th century

Correct Answer : B

15 : After hitting his sister, the younger brother is not allowed to watch television for a week. This is an example of
A : negative reinforcement.
B : positive reinforcement.
C : negative punishment.
D : positive punishment.

Correct Answer : C

16 : According to Bandura, _____ motivates us to behave.
A : modeling
B : self-concept
C : observational learning
D : self-efficacy

Correct Answer : D

17 : A child who separates easily from her parent and quickly engages with the parent when the parent returns is said to have the _____ attachment pattern.
A : securely attached
B : insecure avoidant
C : insecure ambivalent
D : insecure disorganized-disoriented

Correct Answer : A

18 : Ethological theory can be traced back to the work of
A : Darwin.
B : Bowlby.
C : Piaget.
D : Freud.

Correct Answer : A

19 : According to Bowlby, children in the proximity-seeking-behavior phase will
A : smile at anyone.
B : cry at anyone.
C : become less responsive to unfamiliar faces.
D : follow their mother around the room.

Correct Answer : D

20 : Maturation theorists believe that human development is
A : biological and that development happens with individual differences.
B : biological and sequential but must be triggered by an environmental influence.
C : biological, automatic, and sequential.
D : biological, automatic, but not sequential.

Correct Answer : C

21 : In Freuds ideas about personality structure, the _____ is governed by the _____ principle.
A : id; pleasure

B : ego; pleasure
C : ego; morality
D : superego; pleasure

Correct Answer : A

22 : According to Freud, people use defense mechanisms to protect themselves from
A : physical harm.
B : unwanted anxiety.
C : unwelcome touch.
D : embarrassment.

Correct Answer : B

23 : Karen Horney proposed that people move in three possible directions in order to cope with anxiety. _____ is not one of the three ways.
A : Toward
B : Against
C : Away
D : Between

Correct Answer : D

24 : _____ are tools used to visualize family patterns and processes.
A : Defense mechanisms
B : Bioecological models
C : Genomaps
D : Genograms

Correct Answer : D

25 : _____ is not a correct psychosocial stage and associated task proposed by Erikson.
A : Early childhoodautonomy vs. shame and doubt
B : Middle adulthoodgenerativity vs. stagnation
C : Later lifeintegrity vs. despair
D : Middle childhoodinitiative vs. guilt

Correct Answer : D

26 : According to Erikson infancy is characterized by which psychosocial stage?
A : Trust vs. mistrust
B : Autonomy vs. shame
C : Initiative vs. guilt
D : Identity vs. role confusion

Correct Answer : A

27 : The zone of proximal development is the difference between
A : what a child can achieve and what his or her peers can achieve.
B : what a child can achieve and what his or her siblings can achieve.
C : what a teacher can achieve and what his or her students can achieve.
D : what a student can achieve alone and what the same child can achieve with support.

Correct Answer : D

28 : When considering the racial identity development stages of the Cross model and the statuses of the Helms model, _____ is similar to _____.
A : Preencounter; Contact
B : Encounter; Autonomy
C : Internalization-Commitment; Disintegration
D : Encounter; Pseudoindependence

Correct Answer : A

29 : Which stage of the White Racial Identity model is described in the following? Questioning of beliefs causes cognitive dissonance, conflict, anxiety, and/or guilt.
A : Contact
B : Disintegration
C : Reintegration
D : Autonomy

Correct Answer : B

30 : Which is not a stage in the biracial identity development model?
A : Personal Identity
B : Enmeshment/Denial
C : Confusion
D : Appreciation

Correct Answer : C

ESSAY

31 : Reflect on your own development. With which developmental theory do you most identify, and with which do you least identify?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary

32 : Explain how societal views on childhood have changed throughout history.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary

33 : Describe some advantages and disadvantages of stage models of development.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary

34 : Describe the difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning. Provide at least one example of each.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary

35 : How would someone from a humanistic developmental perspective explain why some teenagers choose to begin using drugs? How would a behaviorist explain the same behavior?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?