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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 02: Fill-In-The-Blank

1. A _____ is an explanation of facts and observations defined by a set of concepts and ideas that organize phenomena.
ANSWER: theory

2. A _____ theory is a systematic statement of principles and generalizations that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change over time.
ANSWER: developmental

3. Theories can produce hypotheses, generate discoveries, and offer practical _____.
ANSWER: guidance

4. Theories can produce hypotheses, generate _____, and offer practical guidance.
ANSWER: discoveries

5. Theories can produce _____, generate discoveries, and offer practical guidance.
ANSWER: hypotheses

6. Jason learned that emotions impact performance. From this, he developed the idea that students who are sad when they take a test will perform poorly compared to those who take the test while happy. In this example, Jason used a theory to produce a _____.
ANSWER: hypothesis

7. Psychoanalytic theories hold that irrational, unconscious drives and motives, often originating in _____, underlie human behavior.
ANSWER: childhood

8. The foundation of psychoanalytic theory is inner drives, motives, and _____ needs.
ANSWER: unconscious

9. According to Freud, the _____ stage is the first stage of psychosexual development.
ANSWER: oral

10. Freud believed that by _____, psychosexual development was complete.
ANSWER: puberty; adolescence

11. _____ is the psychoanalytic theorist who described eight stages of human development.
ANSWER: Erik Erikson (Erikson)

12. Within his theory of psychosocial development, _____ emphasized relationships to family and culture at each stage of the theory.
ANSWER: Erikson (Erik Erikson)

13. Behaviorism is a type of _____ theory.
ANSWER: learning

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14. The process by which a neutral stimulus is gradually linked to a meaningful stimulus is called _____.
ANSWER: classical conditioning; respondent conditioning

15. After visiting the doctor's office several times and receiving a shot each time, Erin now tenses and cries when her mother pulls into the doctor's parking lot. Erin's response is due to _____ conditioning.
ANSWER: classical

16. In _____ conditioning, a person takes an action that is followed by a consequence.
ANSWER: operant; instrumental

17. Tanner received praise for his aggressive defense in the basketball game. This encouraged him to play aggressive defense in the next game. In this example, praise was operating as a _____ for Tanner.
ANSWER: reinforcement

18. The _____ theory states that every individual learns many things through observation and imitation of other people.
ANSWER: social learning

19. When others copy the actions that a person performs, they are _____ certain behaviors.
ANSWER: modeling

20. Tim watches his dad mow the lawn. After a few minutes, Tim takes a toy lawnmower and begins following his dad, row by row. Tim is _____ his dad's behavior.
ANSWER: modeling

21. Piaget's stages of cognitive development include the sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and _____ operational stages.
ANSWER: formal

22. According to Piaget, humans seek cognitive _____.
ANSWER: equilibrium

23. With respect to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, _____ is when new experiences are reinterpreted to fit into old ideas.
ANSWER: assimilation

24. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, old ideas are restructured to include new experiences through the type of adaptation known as _____.
ANSWER: accommodation

25. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, new experiences are reinterpreted to fit into old ideas through the type of adaptation known as _____.
ANSWER: assimilation

26. The _____ theory was inspired by the input, programming, memory, and output of a computer.

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ANSWER: information-processing; information processing

27. The central thesis of _____ theory is that human development results from the dynamic interaction between developing persons and their surrounding society.
ANSWER: sociocultural

28. Vygotsky said that each person develops with the guidance of more skilled members of the society, who are tutors or mentors in a(n) _____ in thinking.
ANSWER: apprenticeship

29. Vygotsky developed the concept of _____, which is the method used by parents, teachers, and entire societies to teach novices the skills and habits expected within their culture.
ANSWER: guided participation

30. According to _____ theory, biologically based drives work to ensure that individuals survive and reproduce.
ANSWER: evolutionary

31. Selective _____ is the process by which living creatures (including people) adjust to their environment.
ANSWER: adaptation

32. Each developmental theory has received severe criticism. The _____ theory has been criticized for being too subjective.
ANSWER: psychoanalytic

33. Each developmental theory has received severe criticism. The theory of _____ has been criticized for being too mechanistic.
ANSWER: behaviorism

34. Each developmental theory has received severe criticism. The _____ theory has been criticized for undervaluing emotions.
ANSWER: cognitive

35. Each developmental theory has received severe criticism. The _____ theory has been criticized for neglecting individual choice.
ANSWER: sociocultural

36. Each developmental theory has received severe criticism. The _____ theory has been criticized for ignoring the power of current morals, laws, and norms.
ANSWER: evolutionary

37. Dr. Fine is trying to explain childhood aggression. He says that children might learn aggression by observing it, but they also may be expressing aggression because being aggressive may allow them to survive long enough to reproduce. In explaining childhood aggression, Dr. Fine is using the _____ perspective.
ANSWER: eclectic

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Chapter 02: Multiple Choice

1. An explanation of facts and observations defined by a set of concepts and ideas that organize phenomena is a _____.

a. hypothesis
b. theory
c. conclusion
d. development

ANSWER: b

2. A systematic statement of principles and generalizations that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change over time is a _____.

a. hypothesis
b. developmental theory
c. conclusion
d. stage

ANSWER: b

3. Theories can do which of the following?

a. produce hypotheses
b. solve developmental problems
c. quantify which behaviors are normal
d. establish facts

ANSWER: a

4. In class, Sam learned that some theorists link happiness to productivity. From this, he developed the thought that happy employees in a factory will produce more products per hour. In this example, Sam's theory led him to _____.

a. produce a hypothesis
b. solve a developmental problem
c. generate a discovery
d. gain practical guidance

ANSWER: a

5. Hannah theorized that sleep helps people act in safer ways. She tested her theory by conducting an experiment. She manipulated the amount of sleep participants got and then tested participants' driving ability. Hannah learned that participants who got more sleep were safer drivers. In this example, Hannah's theory led her to _____.

a. replicate research
b. solve a developmental problem
c. generate a discovery
d. change the behavior of many people

ANSWER: c

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6. Lilly's 12-year-old son used to get out of bed easily and early on school days, but lately he has been hard to wake. While reading a parenting book, Lilly came across the theory of "delayed phase of preference," in which sleep patterns shift when young people start to go through puberty. In this example, a theory helped Lilly _____.

a. design an experiment
b. change her own behavior
c. generate a discovery
d. gain practical guidance

ANSWER: d

7. Psychoanalytic theories contend that _____ underlie human behavior.

a. unconscious needs
b. learned associations
c. a history of reinforcements and punishments
d. instincts inherited from ancestors

ANSWER: a

8. The foundation of psychoanalytic theory is _____.

a. observable behaviors
b. inner drives, deep motives, and unconscious needs
c. a person's ideas and beliefs
d. observations that individuals make about their environments

ANSWER: b

9. Psychoanalytic theory originated with _____.

a. Piaget
b. Freud
c. Watson
d. Erikson

ANSWER: b

10. Which is the correct order of the stages of Freud's psychosexual theory, beginning with infancy and ending with the preschool years?

a. oral, anal, genital
b. anal, oral, phallic
c. oral, anal, phallic
d. phallic, oral, anal

ANSWER: c

11. Each stage of Freud's psychosexual theory of development is characterized by a conflict associated with different parts of the body. According to Freud, how people experience and resolve each conflict influences personality _____.

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a. throughout life because early years provide the foundation of adult behavior
b. throughout life only if some of the conflicts are successfully resolved
c. only in childhood, with new conflicts emerging later that shape adult identity
d. at a particular stage of development

ANSWER: a

12. According to Freud's psychosexual theory, which stage centers around breast-feeding and weaning?
a. oral stage
b. anal stage
c. phallic stage
d. genital stage

ANSWER: a

13. Though many of the theorists who followed Freud's psychoanalytic theory modified and expanded his ideas, they agreed on the importance of _____.
a. early childhood experiences and psychosexual conflicts
b. psychosexual conflicts and the unconscious
c. early childhood experiences and the unconscious
d. psychosexual conflicts and stages of psychosexual development

ANSWER: c

14. Unlike Freud, Erikson _____.
a. only described development in childhood
b. believed that adult problems reflect childhood conflicts
c. proposed a theory of the entire life span
d. was a psychoanalytic psychologist

ANSWER: c

15. Which psychoanalytic theorist identified unique stages of development from birth through late adulthood?
a. Freud
b. Piaget
c. Skinner
d. Erikson

ANSWER: d

16. Within Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, each of the developmental stages is characterized by a particular challenge or _____.
a. conflict negotiation
b. developmental conflict
c. developmental crisis
d. crisis opposition

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ANSWER: c

17. Koji is 4 years old and has just "baked a cake" by mixing together applesauce, smashed up Cheerios, and chocolate syrup. He very proudly presents the cake to his mother, declaring, "I made this cake for you!" Koji seems to be in Erikson's stage of initiative versus guilt, and he might develop lifelong guilt if his mother _____.

a. pretends to like the cake
b. punishes him for wasting food
c. tells him that the cake looks good, but she's not hungry
d. tells him thank you and then enlists his help in cleaning up the kitchen

ANSWER: b

18. It is time for 2-year-old Mira and her mother to leave for preschool. However, Mira insists that she must put on her shoes by herself. It seems that Mira is in Erikson's _____ stage of development.

a. trust vs. mistrust
b. autonomy vs. shame
c. initiative vs. guilt
d. industry vs. inferiority

ANSWER: b

19. Alexei is a 6-month-old infant. When he cries in the middle of the night, one of his parents quickly comes to see what he needs. It is probably advisable that his parents continue to respond reliably, because Alexei is in Erikson's _____ stage of development.

a. trust vs. mistrust
b. autonomy vs. shame
c. initiative vs. guilt
d. industry vs. inferiority

ANSWER: a

20. One of the reasons that school-age children (5–12 years of age) tend to enjoy working on worksheets, or making collections of objects, or practicing their hobby is because they are in Erikson's _____ stage of development.

a. trust vs. mistrust
b. autonomy vs. shame
c. initiative vs. guilt
d. industry vs. inferiority

ANSWER: d

21. Thirteen- year-old Mishal has never taken any singing lessons before, but she has decided to join her school choir. While there she met a new friend, who introduced her to a new sport. Mishal is trying out new activities and new friends because she's in Erikson's _____ stage of development.

a. identity vs. role confusion
b. autonomy vs. shame

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c. initiative vs. guilt
d. industry vs. inferiority

ANSWER: a

22. Johnny is 12 years old and has been aggressive toward his siblings and peers by hitting, kicking, and calling them names. Johnny's parents are worried about these new aggressive behaviors and consult with a psychologist, who suggests that this behavior could be the result of unconscious drives originating from conflicts during early development. The psychologist's explanation for the aggression is consistent with _____.

a. psychoanalytic theory
b. cognitive theory
c. behaviorism
d. information-processing theory

ANSWER: a

23. Pavlov's experiments with dogs that salivated when they heard a specific noise provide an example of _____.

a. classical conditioning
b. observational learning
c. operant conditioning
d. reinforcement

ANSWER: a

24. When a person or animal learns to associate a neutral stimulus with a meaningful stimulus, gradually responding to the neutral stimulus in the same way as to the meaningful one, the person or animal is exhibiting _____.

a. classical conditioning
b. observational learning
c. operant conditioning
d. modeling

ANSWER: a

25. A balloon popped and made Bobby cry. It happened again when he was at a friend's birthday party. Now when Bobby sees a balloon, he starts to cry. Bobby cries in response to the balloon because of _____.

a. operant conditioning
b. observational learning
c. classical conditioning
d. modeling

ANSWER: c

26. When Scott gets home from work, his infant son, Mino, smiles and kicks his legs. Pavlov would say that Scott's arrival has been paired with playtime, so now Mino is displaying a _____ to Scott's arrival.

a. unconditioned stimulus

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b. unconditioned response
c. conditioned stimulus
d. conditioned response

ANSWER: d

27. American behaviorists believe that psychologists should focus on _____.
a. observable behaviors
b. inner drives and motives
c. a person's ideas and beliefs
d. a person's sexual conflict

ANSWER: a

28. Learning as defined in behaviorism is _____ the general definition of learning.
a. more narrow than
b. more comprehensive than
c. the same as
d. the opposite of

ANSWER: b

29. The process by which a response becomes linked to a particular consequence is called _____.
a. psychoanalysis
b. cognition
c. observational learning
d. operant conditioning

ANSWER: d

30. Skinner believed that psychology should focus on the study of behavior. The type of conditioning that Skinner identified was _____.
a. classical conditioning
b. observational conditioning
c. operant conditioning
d. cognitive conditioning

ANSWER: c

31. Operant conditioning is also referred to as _____.
a. classical conditioning
b. instrumental conditioning
c. observational conditioning
d. reinforcement conditioning

ANSWER: b

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32. The teacher praised students for their good work on a spelling test. The teacher hopes that the praise will encourage students to study hard for the next spelling test. In this example, praise is operating as a _____.

a. reinforcement
b. punishment
c. conditioner
d. norm

ANSWER: a

33. The boss praised his hourly employees for their good work. The boss hopes that the praise encourages the employees to continue to work hard. In this example, the reinforcement is _____.

a. the boss's praise
b. the employee's good work
c. the boss
d. an hourly wage

ANSWER: a

34. Any consequence that follows a behavior and makes the person more likely to repeat that behavior is called a(n) _____.

a. punishment
b. condition
c. reinforcement
d. observation

ANSWER: c

35. Ingrid's parents discovered that she had skipped school and met up with her friends. In response, they restricted her from spending time with her friends. Two days later, they discovered that Ingrid had snuck out to meet her friends. Although they intended the restriction as a punishment, Ingrid interpreted it as a reward. How can you tell?

a. Ingrid has repeated the behavior.
b. Ingrid liked being restricted.
c. Ingrid's parents enjoyed imposing the consequence.
d. Getting to stay home is a reward for everyone.

ANSWER: a

36. Theorists who promote classical conditioning differ from theorists who promote operant conditioning in their beliefs about the source of learned behavior. Which of these statements is true?

a. Classical conditioning theorists emphasize the association between one stimulus and another, whereas operant conditioning theorists emphasize past reinforcement.
b. Classical conditioning theorists emphasize past reinforcement, whereas operant conditioning theorists emphasize the association between one stimulus and another.
c. Classical conditioning theorists emphasize observing another person's actions, whereas operant conditioning theorists emphasize past reinforcement.

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d. Classical conditioning theorists emphasize the association between one stimulus and another, whereas operant conditioning theorists emphasize observing another person's actions.

ANSWER: a

37. Social learning theory focuses on learning that occurs from _____.
a. the association between one stimulus and another
b. past reinforcement
c. observing and imitating others
d. responding to a particular stimulus

ANSWER: c

38. A person observes the actions of others and copies them. Social learning theorists would call this an example of _____.
a. classical conditioning
b. operant conditioning
c. modeling
d. cognition

ANSWER: c

39. Observational learning is also called _____.
a. classical conditioning
b. operant conditioning
c. modeling
d. cognition

ANSWER: c

40. Jimmy watches his friend kick a soccer ball into the goal. Later that day, Jimmy finds a soccer ball and proceeds to kick it into the goal. Jimmy most likely engaged in the same behavior as his friend due to _____.
a. classical conditioning
b. modeling
c. operant conditioning
d. reinforcement

ANSWER: b

41. The modeling of behavior is more likely to occur when the model is _____.
a. younger than the observer
b. pitied by others
c. powerful in the group
d. an observer

ANSWER: c

42. Tammy grew up watching her parents fight. Now that Tammy is an adult, she does not want to fight all the

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time with her romantic partners. Which of the following explains how Tammy learned that she did not want a relationship filled with conflict?

a. classical conditioning
b. operant conditioning
c. social learning theory
d. cognitive theory

ANSWER: c

43. Johnny is 12 years old and has been aggressive toward his siblings and peers by hitting, kicking, and calling them names. Johnny's parents are worried about these new acts of aggression and consult with a psychologist, who suggests that this aggression could be a result of watching too many violent movies and playing too many violent video games. The psychologist's explanation for the aggression is consistent with _____.

a. psychoanalytic theory
b. cognitive theory
c. behaviorism
d. information-processing theory

ANSWER: c

44. The foundation of cognitive theory is _____.

a. observable behaviors
b. inner drives and motives
c. a person's thoughts and expectations
d. observations

ANSWER: c

45. Which of the following was a cognitive theorist?

a. Freud
b. Watson
c. Piaget
d. Maslow

ANSWER: c

46. With regard to cognitive development, Piaget argued that _____.

a. what children know is more revealing than how they think
b. how children think changes with time and experience
c. the cultural context is more revealing than what children know
d. what children know is more revealing than their cultural context

ANSWER: b

47. Which of these is the correct sequential order of Piaget's four stages of cognitive development?

a. formal operational, concrete operational, preoperational, sensorimotor
b. preoperational, sensorimotor, formal operational, concrete operational

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c. sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational
d. sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operational, concrete operational

ANSWER: c

48. According to Piaget, intellectual advancement occurs because of cognitive _____.
a. learning
b. resolution
c. equilibrium
d. modeling

ANSWER: c

49. A state of mental balance in which people are not confused because they can use their existing thought processes to understand current experiences and ideas is called _____.
a. social learning
b. conflict resolution
c. cognitive equilibrium
d. information processing

ANSWER: c

50. Jenny has never seen a pear before today. As her mom hands one to Jenny, she says, "This is a pear. It is a fruit." Jenny knows that apples and bananas are fruits and that she likes eating them, so she has a reference for this new experience. Jenny is experiencing _____.
a. social learning
b. operant conditioning
c. guided participation
d. cognitive equilibrium

ANSWER: d

51. According to Piaget, when new experiences are reinterpreted to fit into old ideas, it is called _____.
a. learning
b. assimilation
c. equilibrium
d. accommodation

ANSWER: b

52. Sally has a dog at home, so she knows about dogs. She is walking down the street and sees an animal walking toward her. The animal has four legs, fur, a tail, and is barking. Sally knows that these are characteristics of a dog, given her knowledge of dogs. She quickly concludes that this animal is a dog. This example illustrates the Piagetian concept of _____.
a. operations
b. assimilation
c. equilibrium

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d. accommodation

ANSWER: b

53. According to Piaget, when old ideas are restructured to include new experiences, it is called _____.
a. learning
b. assimilation
c. equilibrium
d. accommodation

ANSWER: d

54. Sally has a dog at home, so she knows about dogs. She is walking down the street and sees an animal walking toward her. The animal has four legs, fur, and a tail. Sally knows that these are characteristics of dogs. But the animal coming toward her is meowing, not barking. Sally's mom tells her that the animal is a cat. Now when Sally sees an animal with four legs, a tail, and fur, she will conclude that it is a dog if it barks and a cat if it meows, illustrating _____.
a. operations
b. assimilation
c. equilibrium
d. accommodation

ANSWER: d

55. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the more effortful cognitive adaptation is _____.
a. assimilation
b. accommodation
c. assimilation during childhood and accommodation during adulthood
d. accommodation during childhood and assimilation during adulthood

ANSWER: b

56. The approach to cognitive development that focuses on the processes of thought instead of stages is called _____ theory.
a. learning
b. information-processing
c. cognitive cultural
d. accommodation

ANSWER: b

57. A perspective that compares human thinking processes, by analogy, to the input, programming, memory, and output of computer analysis is _____.
a. the social learning theory
b. the information-processing theory
c. behaviorism
d. the psychoanalytic theory

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ANSWER: b

58. Within the information-processing perspective, what is the correct sequential order for producing cognition?
    a. The brain produces an output; input is picked up by the five senses; the brain reacts, connects, and stores memories.
    b. The brain reacts, connects, and stores memories; input is picked up by the five senses; the brain produces an output.
    c. Input is picked up by the five senses; the brain produces an output; the brain reacts, connects, and stores memories.
    d. Input is picked up by the five senses; the brain reacts, connects, and stores memories; the brain produces an output.

ANSWER: d

59. Robin has always had a difficult time remembering things. She went to a psychologist and underwent tests which concluded that the way she senses input and then stores the information is interfering with her ability to recall the information. This explanation for Robin's memory difficulties is consistent with _____.
    a. psychoanalytic theory
    b. evolutionary theory
    c. social learning theory
    d. information-processing theory

ANSWER: d

60. Which of the following has been revealed through brain imagery studies?
    a. Infants in the womb are unaware of their surroundings.
    b. Newborns are unaware of their surroundings.
    c. The brains of infants in the womb are more active when they hear their mother's language.
    d. The brains of newborns are more active when they hear their mother's language.

ANSWER: d

61. Which theory of development emphasized unconscious drives and early experiences, and which emphasized learning by association, reinforcement, or observation?
    a. Psychoanalytic theory emphasized unconscious drives and early experiences, whereas behaviorism emphasized learning.
    b. Psychoanalytic theory emphasized unconscious drives and early experiences, whereas cognitive theory emphasized learning.
    c. Behaviorism emphasized unconscious drives and early experiences, whereas psychoanalytic theory emphasized learning.
    d. Cognitive theory emphasized unconscious drives and early experiences, whereas psychoanalytic theory emphasized learning.

ANSWER: a

62. Which theory of development emphasized unconscious drives and early experiences, and which emphasized understanding how a person thinks?

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a. Psychoanalytic theory emphasized unconscious drives and early experiences, whereas behaviorism emphasized understanding how a person thinks.
b. Psychoanalytic theory emphasized unconscious drives and early experiences, whereas cognitive theory emphasized understanding how a person thinks.
c. Behaviorism emphasized unconscious drives and early experiences, whereas psychoanalytic theory emphasized understanding how a person thinks.
d. Cognitive theory emphasized unconscious drives and early experiences, whereas psychoanalytic theory emphasized understanding how a person thinks.

ANSWER: b

63. Approaches to toilet training have changed over time. At one point, it was suggested to parents to postpone toilet training until the child was at least a year old to avoid serious personality problems later on. This view is consistent with _____.

a. psychoanalytic theory
b. cognitive theory
c. behaviorism
d. information-processing theory

ANSWER: a

64. Approaches to toilet training have changed over time. At one point it was suggested that parents toilet-train whenever they wished, using reinforcement as part of the training. This view is consistent with _____.

a. psychoanalytic theory
b. cognitive theory
c. behaviorism
d. information-processing theory

ANSWER: c

65. Different theories and diverse parental practices are associated with toilet training. According to the text, what is the best method for toilet training?

a. It is best to start to toilet-train children before they turn 1 year old.
b. Using reinforcements for toilet training works for all children.
c. Children should decide when they want to be toilet-trained.
d. There is no single best strategy for toilet training all children.

ANSWER: d

66. The so-called "new" theories, unlike the grand theories, are multidisciplinary. For example, _____ theory draws on anthropology.

a. psychoanalytic
b. information-processing
c. evolutionary
d. sociocultural

ANSWER: d

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67. The so-called "new" theories, unlike the grand theories, are multidisciplinary. Evolutionary theory, for example, draws on the work of _____.

a. archeologists
b. educators
c. engineers
d. computer scientists

ANSWER: a

68. The idea that human development results from the dynamic interaction between developing persons and their surrounding society is the central thesis of _____ theory.

a. humanistic
b. sociocultural
c. evolutionary
d. cognitive

ANSWER: b

69. Which Russian theorist emphasized the cultural context?

a. Piaget
b. Vygotsky
c. Maslow
d. Erikson

ANSWER: b

70. Vygotsky used the term _____ to describe how cognition is stimulated and developed in people by more skilled members of society.

a. zone of proximal development
b. guided participation
c. apprenticeship in thinking
d. selective adaptation

ANSWER: c

71. Vygotsky used the term _____ to describe the method used by parents, teachers, and entire societies to teach novices the skills and habits expected within their culture.

a. zone of proximal development
b. guided participation
c. apprenticeship in thinking
d. selective adaptation

ANSWER: b

72. Sally is helping her mom make a cake. Her mom helps Sally pick out the right ingredients, measure them, and mix them together. According to Vygotsky, Sally is engaging in _____.

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a. her zone of proximal development
b. guided participation
c. operant conditioning
d. selective adaptation

ANSWER: b

73. According to Vygotsky, the skills, knowledge, and concepts that the learner is close to acquiring but cannot yet master without help is referred to as _____.

a. the zone of proximal development
b. guided participation
c. operant conditioning
d. selective adaptation

ANSWER: a

74. Chinh is a 1-year-old little girl. She has been walking with support for several weeks and is just about to take her first unsupported step. She staggers a little and then falls. She gets back to her feet and is ready to try again. It sounds like walking unsupported is _____.

a. within Chinh's zone of proximal development
b. too hard for Chinh right now
c. boring and unmotivating
d. overwhelming and unmotivating

ANSWER: a

75. Within Vygotsky's zone of proximal development, the role of the more skilled member of society is to _____ in order to help the novice learn.

a. model the work
b. take charge of the situation
c. urge a new competence
d. critique behaviors

ANSWER: c

76. Adofo is within the zone of proximal development for acquiring the ability to write his name. His mother's role as the more skilled member of society is to _____ in order to help Adofo learn.

a. model the work
b. take charge of the situation
c. urge him toward this new competence
d. critique his behaviors

ANSWER: c

77. Within Vygotsky's zone of proximal development, the novice should do which of the following to guide and inspire the more skilled member of society?

a. ask questions

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Chapter 02: Multiple Choice

b. give up after three unsuccessful attempts
c. urge a new competence
d. demand more intensive assistance

ANSWER: a

78. Einen is within Vygotsky's zone of proximal development for acquiring the ability to play checkers. Einen should do which of the following to guide and inspire her father to assist her in gaining this ability?
a. ask questions
b. give up after three unsuccessful attempts
c. urge a new competence
d. demand more intensive assistance

ANSWER: a

79. In the United States in the 1950s, most children experienced their first taste of freedom when they learned to ride a bike and were allowed to ride it unsupervised in their neighborhood. Today, children are much older when they first experience this kind of freedom. The _____ has changed between the 1950s and now.
a. culture
b. temperament
c. evolutionary style
d. genes

ANSWER: a

80. The sociocultural approach to understanding development often focuses on differences among people. Sociocultural scientists focus on differences in which of the following areas?
a. culture
b. temperament
c. evolutionary style
d. genes

ANSWER: a

81. According to evolutionary theory, people _____.
a. all have the same basic needs or motivations
b. are driven to survive and reproduce
c. learn from the environment
d. learn from observations

ANSWER: b

82. According to evolutionary theory, why are so many people afraid of snakes?
a. because of daily life-threatening experiences
b. because of unconscious memories of childhood experiences with snakes
c. because they have learned by watching others react with fear to snakes

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Chapter 02: Multiple Choice

d. because a fear of snakes helped our ancestors survive millions of years ago

ANSWER: d

83. The grandmother hypothesis suggests that _____.

a. grandmothers are better caregivers than mothers

b. women enter menopause so that they can protect their existing children

c. men live longer than women because men can reproduce longer

d. grandchildren are more interesting to women than their own children are

ANSWER: b

84. The process by which living creatures (including people) adjust to their environment through accumulations of beneficial genetic mutations over generations is referred to as _____.

a. reinforcement

b. conditioning

c. selective adaptation

d. cognitive equilibrium

ANSWER: c

85. _____ is the process by which genes for traits that aid survival and reproduction are selected over time to allow the species to thrive.

a. Reinforcement

b. Conditioning

c. Selective adaptation

d. Cognitive equilibrium

ANSWER: c

86. Chris is helpful and cooperative and takes care of his family and friends. Aaron is selfish and arrogant and puts his needs before his family and friends. Whose traits would likely be selected for future generations in order to meet the evolutionary goals of humans?

a. Chris's traits

b. Aaron's traits

c. Chris's and Aaron's traits are equally likely to be selected.

d. Neither, because personality traits cannot be selected

ANSWER: a

87. For centuries, men have needed women to be sexually faithful to ensure that her children are also his offspring. Which theory is consistent with this explanation for faithfulness among romantic partners?

a. humanism

b. evolutionary theory

c. behaviorism

d. sociocultural theory

ANSWER: b

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Chapter 02: Multiple Choice

88. Why have human genes evolved more rapidly than those of other species?
a. Other species' genes are not capable of mutation.
b. Humans have reproduced more often than other species.
c. Other species have fewer offspring than humans do.
d. Humans have had to adapt to many climates over time.
ANSWER: d

89. What is one benefit of genetic diversity within a species?
a. fewer offspring, as only mates with matching genes can breed
b. more offspring, as fertility is higher among species with greater genetic diversity
c. greater chance of species survival when exposed to new diseases or toxins
d. less chance of genetic mutations in the future
ANSWER: c

90. The theories that have made us aware of the impact of early-childhood experiences, remembered or not, on development are _____ theories.
a. psychoanalytic
b. cognitive
c. sociocultural
d. universal
ANSWER: a

91. _____ has/have shown the effect that immediate response, associations, and examples have on learning, moment by moment and over time.
a. Psychoanalytic theories
b. Cognitive theories
c. Sociocultural theories
d. Behaviorism
ANSWER: d

92. The theories that have brought an understanding of intellectual processes and how our thoughts and beliefs affect every aspect of our development are _____ theories.
a. psychoanalytic
b. cognitive
c. sociocultural
d. universal
ANSWER: b

93. The theories that have reminded us that development is embedded in a rich and multifaceted cultural context, evident in every social interaction, are _____ theories.
a. psychoanalytic

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b. cognitive
c. sociocultural
d. universal

ANSWER: c

94. The theories which stress that human impulses need to be recognized before they can be guided are _____ theories.
a. psychoanalytic
b. cognitive
c. sociocultural
d. evolutionary

ANSWER: d

95. Critics of sociocultural theory argue that it is _____.
a. too subjective
b. too mechanistic
c. neglectful of individual choices
d. not considerate enough of context

ANSWER: c

96. Critics of behaviorism argue that the theory _____.
a. is too subjective
b. is too mechanistic
c. neglects individuals
d. undervalues emotions

ANSWER: b

97. Critics of psychoanalytic theory argue that the theory _____.
a. is too subjective
b. is too mechanistic
c. neglects individuals
d. undervalues emotions

ANSWER: a

98. Critics of cognitive theory argue that the theory _____.
a. is too subjective
b. is too mechanistic
c. neglects individuals
d. undervalues emotions

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 02: Multiple Choice

99. The approach taken by most developmentalists, in which they apply aspects of each of the various theories of development rather than adhering exclusively to one theory, is referred to as the _____ perspective.

a. eclectic
b. multidisciplinary
c. self-selected
d. multicontextual

ANSWER: a

100. The benefit of an eclectic approach is that it _____.

a. is not tied to one theory, and so it is less biased
b. explains human development from a single perspective
c. allows each psychologist to develop their own grand theory
d. prevents non-psychologists from drawing incorrect conclusions

ANSWER: a

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 02: True/False

1. A developmental theory is a systematic statement of general principles that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change as they grow older.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

2. Theories undermine the development of hypotheses.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

3. According to Freud, the first stage of psychosexual development during infancy is the anal stage.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

4. The foundation of psychoanalytic theory is inner drives, motives, and unconscious needs.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

5. Erikson's stages of psychosocial development cover only the early years of life.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

6. According to John Watson, psychologists should study observable behavior.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

7. In classical conditioning, a meaningful stimulus becomes linked to a neutral stimulus.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

8. In operant conditioning, an individual follows a modeled behavior.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

9. Cognitive theory is also called modeling.

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Chapter 02: True/False

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

10. Social learning theory compares human thinking processes to computer analysis of data.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

11. Piaget's first stage of cognitive development is the preoperational stage.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

12. Newer theories on development tend to be multidisciplinary.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

13. Sociocultural theory states that human development results from the dynamic interaction between a person's genes and unconscious drives.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

14. A father operates in a zone of proximal development when he helps his daughter learn how to ride a bike by herself through adjusting the level of support he provides her.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

15. Sociocultural learning is passive.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

16. Evolutionary theory is based on the idea that thoughts and expectations affect actions.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

17. According to evolutionary theory, every species has two long-standing, biologically based drives: survival

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and reproduction.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

18. Preferences for emotional and sexual faithfulness between romantic partners have been explained from an evolutionary perspective.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

19. Developmentalists who subscribe to the eclectic perspective select what they consider to be the best aspects of each theory to explain development.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 02: Essay

1. What is a developmental theory? Identify the three things discussed in the text that a theory can do.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
A developmental theory is a systematic statement of general principles that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change as they grow older. Theories can produce hypotheses, generate discoveries, and offer practical guidance.

	Good (5 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Weak (0-1 pts)
Define developmental theory	Defines developmental theory	Gives a vague definition of developmental theory	Does not define a developmental theory
Identify the three things a theory can do	Tells the three things a theory can do	Tells two things a theory can do	Tells one thing or nothing that a theory can do

2. Freud's theory of psychosexual development and Erikson's theory of psychosocial development are two examples of psychoanalytic theory. First, describe two similarities of the theories. Second, describe two differences between the theories.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Both Freud and Erikson had stage theories based on the belief that adult problems echoed childhood conflicts. However, Erikson's psychosocial theory had eight stages, while Freud's psychosexual theory had just four. Erikson named two polarities at each stage, and his stages encompassed the entire life span, while Freud's ended at adolescence. Erikson's theory also emphasized the influence of family and culture, while Freud's theory emphasized unconscious sexual urges.

	Good (5 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Weak (0-1 pts)
Describe similarities	States that both men had stage theories based on the idea that adult problems echoed childhood conflicts	States that both theories had stages	Does not describe accurately how the theories are similar
Describe differences	States at least two ways in which the theories differed	States one of the ways in which the theories differed	Does not state a way in which the theories differed *or* does not accurately describe how the theories differed

3. First, describe classical and operant conditioning. Second, name the researcher who identified classical conditioning and the researcher who identified operant conditioning.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Classical conditioning is a process by which a person learns to associate a neutral stimulus with a meaningful stimulus, gradually reacting to the neutral stimulus with the same behavior as the meaningful one. Pavlov is associated with classical conditioning.
In operant conditioning, a person performs some action and then a response occurs. If the response is pleasurable, the person is likely to repeat the action. If the response is unpleasant, the person is unlikely to repeat the action. Skinner is associated with operant conditioning.

	Good (5 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Weak (0-1 pts)

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Chapter 02: Essay

Describe classical and operant conditioning	Correctly describes both types of conditioning	Correctly describes one type of conditioning	Cannot describe either type of conditioning *or* confuses the two types
Name the researchers associated with each	Correctly names Pavlov and Skinner	Correctly names Pavlov *or* Skinner	Cannot name either Pavlov or Skinner *or* confuses who belongs with each type of conditioning

4. Explain social learning theory. Where does it come from, and what does it emphasize? Then describe the concept of modeling and indicate at least three reasons that a model is likely to be copied.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Social learning theory is an extension of behaviorism that emphasizes the influence that other people have over a person's behavior. Even without specific reinforcement, every individual learns many things through observation and imitation of other people. Modeling is the central process of social learning, by which a person observes the actions of others and then copies them. Models are people; they are most likely to be copied if they are admired, powerful, nurturing, or similar to the observer.

	Good (5 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Weak (0-1 pts)
Explain social learning theory	States that the theory is an offshoot of behaviorism and how everyone learns by observation and imitation	States that everyone learns through observation and imitation	Is vague about the definition of social learning theory
Describe modeling	Clearly describes how modeling is implicit in social learning	Describes imitation but not modeling	Fails to describe modeling
Give reasons why a model is apt to be copied	Lists three of the four reasons	Lists two of the four reasons	Lists one or none of the reasons

5. List Piaget's four stages of cognitive development in order, and explain what Piaget believed causes intellectual advancement.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
The four stages are sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational. According to Piaget, cognitive equilibrium causes intellectual advancement because humans seek mental balance. Disequilibrium can cause cognitive growth if people change their thinking through assimilation or accommodation.

	Good (5 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Weak (0-1 pts)
List the stages of cognitive development	Lists the four stages in order	Lists three of the stages in order *or* confuses the order of two of the stages	Lists two or fewer stages *or* has the stages out of order
Explain the cause of	Understands how people seek cognitive equilibrium	Understands that people seek	Does not adequately explain Piaget's

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Chapter 02: Essay

intellectual advancement	and that disequilibrium can cause assimilation or accommodation	cognitive equilibrium	beliefs about intellectual advancement

6. Define information-processing theory. According to this theory, what is the process that underlies cognition?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Information-processing theory is a perspective that compares human thinking processes to a computer's analysis of data, including sensory input, making connections to stored memories, and output. Information-processing scientists believe that cognition begins with 1) input picked up by the five senses. It proceeds to 2) brain reactions and 3) making connections to stored memories, and it 4) concludes with some form of output.

	Good (5 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Weak (0-1 pts)
Define information-processing theory	Gives the definition of information-processing theory	Knows that information-processing theory compares cognition to computer processes	Gives an incorrect or vague definition of information-processing theory
Explain the process	Tells the four steps in the process	Tells two of the steps in the process	Tells fewer than two of the steps in the process

7. Describe what Vygotsky meant by "apprenticeship in thinking" and "guided participation" and give an example of each.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Vygotsky stated that all adults teach children the skills expected by their society and culture. Apprenticeship in thinking is how Vygotsky described the more skilled members of the society acting as tutors or mentors to help a person develop skills. Guided participation is the method used by parents, teachers, and entire societies to teach novices (apprentices) the skills and habits expected within their culture.

	Good (5 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Weak (0-1 pts)
Define apprenticeship in thinking and guided participation	Gives a definition for each term	Gives a definition for either term	Confuses the two terms
Give an example of each	Offers an example for each term	Offers an example for either term	Confuses the two examples

8. Define Vygotsky's zone of proximal development and how it relates to learning. Provide two examples.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
The zone of proximal development is the set of skills, knowledge, and concepts that a learner is close to acquiring but cannot master without help. A mentor breaks a large task down into its parts and then motivates and assists the learner to achieve it, one step at a time. Some frustration is permitted, but the learner must be actively engaged, never passive or overwhelmed. Mentors continually push for more competence by urging the learner to try something just a little harder

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rather than make a large leap. Examples include a person helping another learn how to tie one's shoes, swim, ride a bike, or ice skate. This is why physical therapists tailor exercises to their patients' current abilities.

	Good (5 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Weak (0-1 pts)
Define zone of proximal development and how it relates to learning	Defines the term and explains clearly how it relates to learning (describes mentor and learner)	Defines the term and somewhat explains how it relates to learning (describes mentor *or* learner)	Does not define the term *or* cannot explain how it relates to learning (fails to describe mentor or learner)
Provide examples	Provides two examples	Provides one example	Does not provide an example

9. Describe the two biologically based drives associated with evolutionary theory and explain how selective adaptation relates to this theory.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:

According to evolutionary theory, every species has two long-standing, biologically based drives: survival and reproduction. A basic idea from evolutionary theory is selective adaptation, which proposes that humans today react in ways that helped their ancestors' survival and reproduction millions of years ago. Thus, some of the best human behaviors—such as cooperation and self-sacrifice—may have originated long ago when groups survived because they took care of one another and other groups died out when they didn't take care of each other. In one version of selective adaptation, genes for traits that aid survival and reproduction are the ones most commonly selected over time, thereby allowing the species to thrive.

	Good (5 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Weak (0-1 pts)
Identify the drives associated with evolutionary theory	States the two biologically based drives	States either survival *or* reproduction	Cannot identify either survival or reproduction
Explain selective adaptation	Explains both aspects of selective adaptation (human behaviors and genes)	Explains either aspect of selective adaptation	Does not adequately explain either aspect of selective adaptation

10. Define *eclectic perspective* and provide an example of how a clinician might use this approach to explain a case of childhood aggression.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:

The approach taken by most developmentalists is to apply aspects of each of the various theories of development rather than adhering exclusively to one theory. Childhood aggression should be explained from the perspective of at least two competing theories: psychoanalytic (e.g., inner drives), behaviorism (e.g., learned from observation), cognitive (e.g., beliefs that aggression is good or helpful), sociocultural (e.g., may need to be aggressive to be successful in one's culture), and universal (e.g., humans evolved to be aggressive in order to survive and reproduce).

	Good (5 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Weak (0-1 pts)

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Chapter 02: Essay

Define *eclectic perspective*	Understands that most developmentalists apply aspects of multiple theories	States that most developmentalists apply aspects of two theories	Cannot define the eclectic perspective
Describe its use to explain childhood aggression	Explains childhood aggression based on three or more theories	Explains childhood aggression based on two theories	Explains childhood aggression based on one theory

11. Name four kinds of developmental theories and describe how they have contributed to science's understanding of human development.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Cognitive theory helps scientists to understand how intellectual processes and thinking affect people's actions. Behavioral theory (or behaviorism) has shown the effect that immediate responses and associations have on human learning. Sociocultural theories show how one's culture, social interaction, and environment impact one's behaviors. Psychoanalytic theory has made scientists aware of the importance of social and emotional experiences during early childhood. Universal theories stress those things that all humans share despite their culture, location, or era (such as the desire for safety and love).

	Good (5 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Weak (0-1 pts)
Name theories	Names all five	Names three of the theories	Names one or two of the theories
Describe how theories contributed to understanding	Describes how each of the four theories have added to science's knowledge of development	Describes how two of the theories have added to science's knowledge of development	Describes how one of the theories has added to science's knowledge of development

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