Life Span Human Development 9th edition Sigelman Test Bank

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TRUE/FALSE

1 : Discontinuity theorists believe that development involves primarily quantitative changes in human behavior.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

2 : The ego is the irrational, impulsive component of personality that serves only to satisfy ones instincts.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

3 : Erikson suggested that humans develop over a series of psychosexual stages.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

4 : Negative punishment involves the removal of something pleasant that results in behavior decreasing in frequency.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

5 : According to Piaget, children construct their own understanding of the world based on their experiences.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

6 : An important focus of systems theory is in understanding the behavior of individuals in their environment.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

7 : Stage theorists tend to view parents as supporters of development, while learning theorists tend to view parents as supporters of behavior.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

8 : When a five-year-old girl performs every action that her mother does while making dinner including singing to the radio and dropping a pan on the floor the child is demonstrating the

concept of reciprocity.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

9 : Amir is a strong proponent of Vygotskys perspective, so he views development as being driven by universal formal transactions of cognitive information.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

10 : Bronfenbrenners PPCT model encourages researchers to emphasize proximity and chronology when studying human development.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

SHORT RESPONSE

11 : Compare and contrast the developmental assumptions of nature versus nurture, activity versus passivity, continuity versus discontinuity, and universality versus context-specificity.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

12 : Describe Piagets preoperational, concrete operations, and formal operations stages of development using examples from children or adults you have met (including yourself).

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

13 : Explain and provide examples of the concepts of negative reinforcement, positive punishment, and extinction.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

14 : Describe how childrens development of early language skills would be viewed by the eight perspectives that comprise the issues of nature-nurture, activity-passivity, continuity-discontinuity, and universality-context specificity.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

15 : Identify the psychosexual and psychosocial stage that a 14-year-old experiences, and compare the conflicts faced in the two stages.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

16 : Explain the relationship between Banduras concepts of self-efficacy and reciprocal determinism, and provide an example of these concepts at work in a persons life.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

17 : Describe the sociocultural perspective and the information-processing approach to development, and explain how they address limitations in Piagets perspective on development.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

18 : Explain how Bronfenbrenners perspective may require each person to have his or her own developmental theory, and why this could be problematic for scientific research.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

19 : Explain how a researcher would apply Bronfenbrenners PPCT model to a study of adolescent development of responsible sexual behavior.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

20 : Which theory of human development do you feel is most valid: stage theory, learning theory, systems theory, or eclecticism? Explain your reasoning and provide examples to support it.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21 : A theory guides all of the following EXCEPT
A : what is most important to study.
B : what can be hypothesized about.
C : how many times an issue should be studied.
D : how an issue should be studied.

Correct Answer : C

22 : With regard to the nature-nurture debate, a strong believer in nature would suggest that
A : environmental influences are more important than genetic makeup in determining human behavior.
B : maturation forces are more influential than environmental experiences in determining human behavior.
C : teaching and enrichment of the environment are often more influential than genetics in determining human behavior.
D : humans are basically good.

Correct Answer : B

23 : Because Dr. Patel falls on the nurture side of the nature-nurture controversy, she is most likely to believe that
A : if infants are given normal opportunities to move about, their motor skills will naturally unfold in a universal sequence.
B : teachers expectations for their students success will have little effect on how they actually achieve.
C : while a childs experiences in school will have an impact on his or her intellectual

development, what the child is born with matters more.
D : a mothers care can greatly impact the development of a child.

Correct Answer : D

24 : A parent who falls on the activity side of the activity-passivity issue is most likely to believe that
A : if a child is aggressive, the parents were not active enough in parenting.
B : if new skills are not regularly used, they will disappear.
C : we are naturally more active when young and become more passive with age.
D : children play an important role in shaping their own development.

Correct Answer : D

25 : Lindsey argues that she is not responsible for any of her bad behavior as she is driven by biological and environmental factors over which she has no control. This belief best exemplifies the _____ position on development.
A : discontinuity
B : continuity
C : passivity
D : activity

Correct Answer : C

26 : Jerome believes that development proceeds through a series of developmental stages, each of which represents distinct changes. He might best be called a(n) _____ theorist.
A : discontinuity
B : learning
C : activity
D : context-specificity

Correct Answer : A

27 : Qualitative changes are best thought of as changes in _____, while quantitative changes are best thought of as changes in _____.
A : amount; type
B : size; shape
C : kind; degree
D : continuity; discontinuity

Correct Answer : C

28 : The universality-context-specificity issue is concerned with whether
A : we all follow the same or different developmental paths.
B : environmental or biological factors are more influential in development.
C : we pass through abrupt developmental stages or develop in small, gradual steps.
D : we all participate in our developmental outcomes or not.

Correct Answer : A

29 : The statement, change is different from person to person because cultures differ from person to person, best fits with the _____ approach to development.
A : discontinuity

B : passivity
C : context-specificc
D : universality

Correct Answer : C

30 : Marcus believes that his daughter Anita acts the way she does because of the unconscious workings of her mind. This belief best matches with the _____ theory of development.
A : cognitive-developmental
B : contextual
C : behavioral
D : psychoanalytic

Correct Answer : D

31 : According to Freud, the primary mission of the ego is to
A : help the child learn right from wrong.
B : raise the childs self-esteem.
C : help the child find realistic ways to get needs met.
D : provide for immediate gratification.

Correct Answer : C

32 : Lisa and Lyle both want to stay up past their bedtimes to watch a show on TV. When their parents say No, Lisa throws a fit, while Lyle says, Please? Ill brush my teeth and get into PJs so that I can just pop into bed the minute the show is over! From a Freudian perspective, Lisa is responding from her _____, while Lyle is communicating through his _____.
A : id; ego
B : ego; superego
C : id; superego
D : ego; id

Correct Answer : A

33 : After her mother says, No, you may not eat any cookies Sandra takes some cookies from the cookie jar and eats them when her mother isnt looking. Later, she feels bad because she knows this was not a good thing to do. Sandras attitude indicates that her
A : id is in control.
B : ability to delay gratification is strong.
C : superego is reasonably well developed.
D : logic includes the concept of stagnation.

Correct Answer : C

34 : The Oedipus complex is successfully resolved through the process of
A : regression.
B : identification.
C : reaction formation.
D : projection.

Correct Answer : B

35 : To control anxiety, the ego is most likely to

A : fulfill all of the ids desires.
B : turn over control to the superego.
C : progress through different psychosexual stages.
D : adopt defense mechanisms.

Correct Answer : D

36 : Brynn is three years old. She has been out of diapers for over a year. When her mother comes home from the hospital with a new baby brother, Brynn begins to suck her thumb and wet the bed at night. According to Freud, Brynn is experiencing
A : reaction formation.
B : regression.
C : repression.
D : sublimation.

Correct Answer : B

37 : Which defense mechanism involves removing unacceptable thoughts from consciousness?
A : Reaction formation
B : Projection
C : Regression
D : Repression

Correct Answer : D

38 : A reasonable criticism of Freudian psychoanalytic theory is that it puts too little emphasis on the
A : biological instincts or urges that underlie behavior.
B : collection of hard data to support his findings.
C : emotional side of development.
D : effects of early life experiences on development.

Correct Answer : B

39 : One strength of Freuds approach to development is his description of how
A : early experience can influence later development.
B : children learn through observation.
C : reinforcement and punishment determine behavior.
D : conscious motivations underlie most decision-making.

Correct Answer : A

40 : In comparison to Freud, Erikson placed greater emphasis on
A : infantile sexuality.
B : development after adolescence.
C : operant conditioning principles.
D : biological determinants of behavior.

Correct Answer : B

41 : Eriksons theory is different from Freuds because it
A : places greater emphasis on biological influences.
B : describes development in terms of stages.

C : focuses on possibilities for growth beyond adolescence.
D : involves the resolution of crises.

Correct Answer : C

42 : Maya has recently given birth to a healthy baby boy, Jason. Whenever Jason cries, Maya goes to him, tries to figure out the reason for his crying, and then promptly does all she can to meet his needs. According to Eriksons theory, Jason is well on his way toward mastering the conflict of
A : autonomy versus shame and doubt.
B : initiative versus guilt.
C : industry versus inferiority.
D : trust versus mistrust.

Correct Answer : D

43 : The preschool-aged child is typically in which of Eriksons psychosocial stages?
A : Intimacy versus isolation
B : Identity versus role confusion
C : Initiative versus guilt
D : Integrity versus despair

Correct Answer : C

44 : Rather than a sense of inferiority, eight-year-old Zeke has developed a sense of mastery in all his academic endeavors. Erikson would say that Zeke has a strong sense of
A : generativity.
B : integrity.
C : autonomy
D : industry.

Correct Answer : D

45 : Jiao is 15 years old. She spends countless hours alone and in conversation with her peers trying to figure out what it is she wants to do with her life. Jiao is in which of the following of Eriksons psychosocial stages?
A : Identity versus role confusion
B : Industry versus inferiority
C : Initiative versus guilt
D : Intimacy versus isolation

Correct Answer : A

46 : Which question provides the best example of the concept of generativity versus stagnation?
A : Will my work benefit the next generation?
B : Do I know who I am?
C : Should I get married?
D : Will my choice of college major lead to a career in which I will make a lot of money?

Correct Answer : A

47 : Ruth is 80 years old and terminally ill with cancer. As she reflects back on her life, she comes to the conclusion that she has lived a full and productive life, and that it could not have

been better lived in any other way. Ruth has successfully mastered the developmental task of
A : intimacy versus isolation.
B : generativity versus stagnation.
C : industry versus inferiority.
D : integrity versus despair.

Correct Answer : D

48 : Miguel is currently questioning himself. Which question would indicate that Miguel is currently in Eriksons integrity versus despair stage of life?
A : Can I raise happy children?
B : Should I marry Luisa?
C : Has my life been worthwhile?
D : Will my job as a comedian help the younger generation?

Correct Answer : C

49 : Which of the following is a key criticism of Eriksons theory of personality development?
A : He is pessimistic regarding ones ability to overcome problems that have their roots in early childhood experiences.
B : He portrays adulthood as a period of little growth and change.
C : His theory is rather vague and difficult to test.
D : His theory focuses too strongly on formal operations in thinking.

Correct Answer : C

50 : Watson believed that
A : most children progress through a predictable series of stages that are programmed by biological maturation.
B : children have many inborn tendencies.
C : how a person turns out depends entirely on the environment in which he or she grows up.
D : elements of the unconscious mind are responsible for moral thought.

Correct Answer : C

51 : When describing her theory of development, Candice says, The basic idea is that I take a stimulus that at first has no effect on an individual. Then I pair that stimulus with a second stimulus that does elicit some response. After the two have been paired together a few times, I test to see if the initial stimulus now elicits a response similar to the one elicited by the second stimulus. Given this description, Candice would be best classified as a(n) _____ conditioning theorist.
A : operant
B : instrumental
C : social
D : classical

Correct Answer : D

52 : An unconditioned stimulus is best described as a(n)
A : learned behavior acquired through conditioning.
B : event that automatically leads to a response.
C : unconscious motivation involving the id and ego.
D : experience that leads to a relatively permanent change in behavior.

Correct Answer : B

53 : Watson and Raynors experiment is important because it demonstrated that
A : infants are unable to learn.
B : humans cannot be classically conditioned.
C : fear can be learned.
D : operant conditioning is more important than classical conditioning.

Correct Answer : C

54 : The basic premise of operant conditioning is that
A : most learning occurs when a person mimics an observed model.
B : learning takes place over a series of qualitatively different stages.
C : the consequences that follow a behavior impact the likelihood of the behavior being repeated.
D : pairing a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus will lead to a conditioned stimulus.

Correct Answer : C

55 : In operant conditioning terms, a positive consequence is to a negative consequence as
A : good is to bad.
B : adding is to removing.
C : reinforcement is to punishment.
D : operant is to classical.

Correct Answer : B

56 : Joy comes home from work exhausted and is surprised to find that her daughter, Michelle, has set the table and started dinner. Joy is thrilled. She praises Michelle and spends an extra half-hour reading with her before bed (something that Michelle likes). The same thing happens the next day, and soon this has become a daily event. This is an example of
A : classical conditioning.
B : observational learning.
C : operant conditioning.
D : modeling.

Correct Answer : C

57 : After Davio brings home a report card with all As, his parents (who want to make sure this behavior continues in the future) give him a new car (something that he really wanted). It appears that Davios parents are attempting to use _____ to keep his grades up.
A : positive reinforcement
B : negative reinforcement
C : positive punishment
D : negative punishment

Correct Answer : A

58 : Chenelle wants her daughter Lisa to improve her study skills. How could Chenelle use positive reinforcement to achieve this goal?
A : She could give Lisa candy (something Lisa likes) every time she studies.
B : She could take candy from Lisa (something Lisa likes) every time Lisa does not study.

C : She could give Lisa spinach for dinner (something Lisa hates) every time she studies.
D : She could take spinach (something Lisa hates) from Lisas dinner every time she studies.

Correct Answer : A

59 : In operant conditioning terms, _____ occurs when something unpleasant is removed and the result is an increased response rate.
A : positive reinforcement
B : negative reinforcement
C : positive punishment
D : negative punishment

Correct Answer : B

60 : Inez tells her daughter Rosa, I will stop this nagging, which you find unpleasant, as soon as you clean your room today and continue to clean it in the future. This description indicates that Inez is trying to use
A : positive reinforcement.
B : negative reinforcement.
C : positive punishment.
D : negative punishment.

Correct Answer : B

61 : In operant conditioning terms, a negative consequence
A : reinforces an action.
B : punishes an action.
C : occurs when something is removed.
D : occurs when something is added.

Correct Answer : C

62 : In operant conditioning terms, _____ occurs when something unpleasant is added and the result is a decreased response rate.
A : positive reinforcement
B : negative reinforcement
C : positive punishment
D : negative punishment

Correct Answer : C

63 : Rhondella really likes jewelry. Her parents want Rhondella to stop talking on the phone every night after school. In order to accomplish this task, they take away her new watch and tell her that she will lose more jewelry if she does not decrease her phone use. In this situation, Rhondellas parents are attempting to use _____ to alter her behavior.
A : positive reinforcement
B : negative reinforcement
C : positive punishment
D : negative punishment

Correct Answer : D

64 : In operant conditioning, which statement best exemplifies the process of extinction?

A : Just do it.
B : Just keep the rewards coming.
C : Just ignore it.
D : Just keep the punishments coming.

Correct Answer : C

65 : How did Bandura demonstrate the existence of observational learning in the famous Bobo doll study?
A : He showed that children would model an adult they saw in a film.
B : He showed that children scared by a loud noise would cry when they heard a bell.
C : He showed that boys liked dolls as much as girls.
D : He showed that children regress when they know a new sibling is about to be born.

Correct Answer : A

66 : Olga goes along with her brother Gustav to his gymnastics class and watches closely while he works on the balance beam. One day, Olgas mom finds her out in the back yard, with a board spread across two big boxes, doing some of the same maneuvers that she has seen Gustav do in class. This is an example of
A : observational learning.
B : operant conditioning.
C : passivity.
D : formal operations.

Correct Answer : A

67 : Hector is watching his first soccer match on television. Despite the fact that he has learned to kick the ball like the players while watching the event, he does not demonstrate this skill in his backyard later that afternoon. Bandura would refer to this situation as demonstrating
A : repression.
B : classical conditioning.
C : identification.
D : latent learning.

Correct Answer : D

68 : What is vicarious reinforcement?
A : When a persons behavior changes based on consequences received directly
B : When a persons behavior changes based on consequences that happen to an observed model
C : When a persons behavior changes based on the influence of a collective unconscious
D : When a persons behavior changes based on the effect of inborn, unfolding genetic factors

Correct Answer : B

69 : Self-efficacy is best defined as
A : feeling great about who you are.
B : the belief that you can effectively accomplish a specific outcome.
C : the ability to make fun of ones self.
D : your self-concept concerning gender, intellect, and sexual orientation.

Correct Answer : B

70 : Reciprocal determinism refers to a continuous back and forth interaction between
A : a want and a desire.
B : genes and environmental experience.
C : a person, his or her behavior, and the environment.
D : a reinforcement and a consequence.

Correct Answer : C

71 : What is a common criticism of learning approaches to human development?
A : Placing too little emphasis on genetic factors
B : Failing to account for the fact that experiences appear to affect behavior
C : Placing too much emphasis on unconscious factors
D : Failing to describe any types of consequences that influence development

Correct Answer : A

72 : Constructivism proposes that children learn best
A : by doing.
B : when an adult completes a task for them.
C : when genetics determine a behavior.
D : through vicarious reinforcement.

Correct Answer : A

73 : During the _____ stage of development, individuals lack the ability to use symbols.
A : concrete operations
B : formal operations
C : preoperational
D : sensorimotor

Correct Answer : D

74 : Lakesha watches as her mom puts a couple of drops of red food coloring into her glass of water. Although Lakesha tasted the water just before her mom put in the drops, she now believes that her water will taste like fruit punch. Piaget would most likely argue that Lakesha is in the _____ stage of development.
A : concrete operations
B : formal operations
C : preoperational
D : sensorimotor

Correct Answer : C

75 : Who would be most likely to believe that the horrible-sounding music his band is playing actually sounds good, just because he wants the band to sound good?
A : John, a preoperational thinker
B : Paul, a concrete operational thinker
C : George, a formal operations thinker
D : Ringo, a postformal operations thinker

Correct Answer : A

76 : What best describes the problem-solving approach of the concrete operational thinker?
A : Systematic
B : Scientific
C : Trial and error
D : One-step analysis

Correct Answer : C

77 : Molly has just entered the stage of formal operational thought. Something she can do now that she could not do before is to
A : engage in trial-and-error problem-solving.
B : mentally classify objects in her head.
C : think symbolically.
D : deal effectively with purely hypothetical situations.

Correct Answer : D

78 : A major criticism of Piagets theory is that it
A : has few practical applications.
B : focuses too heavily on the importance of social relationships in determining the course of development.
C : portrays children as passive learners.
D : underestimates the cognitive abilities of young children.

Correct Answer : D

79 : Which type of theorist would be most likely to describe the human mind in terms of mental hardware and software?
A : Psychoanalytic
B : Constructivist
C : Information-processing
D : Operant conditioning

Correct Answer : C

80 : A theorist with a(n) _____ perspective would be most likely to focus on the interaction between a changing environmental context and a person who is producing changes in the environment.
A : psychoanalytic
B : systems
C : discontinuity
D : operant conditioning

Correct Answer : B

81 : The greatest weakness of the systems theory of development is that it
A : places too great an emphasis on genes.
B : shows no appreciation for development during adulthood.
C : fails to provide a coherent picture of development.
D : views conscious factors as being as influential as unconscious factors.

Correct Answer : C

82 : In Bronfenbrenners theory, the interrelationships between microsystems form the
A : chronosystem.
B : exosystem.
C : macrosystem.
D : mesosystem.

Correct Answer : D

83 : In Bronfenbrenners theory, linkages involving social settings that individuals do not experience directly but that can still influence their development are called the
A : chronosystem.
B : exosystem.
C : macrosystem.
D : mesosystem.

Correct Answer : B

84 : Chous mother had a terrible day at work and when she got home, snapped at him because he had not finished his homework. This illustrates the impact of the
A : chronosystem.
B : exosystem.
C : macrosystem.
D : mesosystem.

Correct Answer : B

85 : People and their environments and the relations between the two change over time and unfold in particular patterns or sequences over a persons lifetime. This illustrates the
A : chronosystem.
B : exosystem.
C : macrosystem.
D : mesosystem.

Correct Answer : A

86 : Terrell has been refusing to go to school. Bronfenbrenner suggests that the problem has been aggravated by poor communication between the school and Terrells parents. This illustrates the operation of the
A : chronosystem.
B : exosystem.
C : macrosystem.
D : mesosystem.

Correct Answer : D

87 : Anthony has been refusing to go to school. Anthonys culture places great emphasis on academic achievement and expects that young people will get no grade lower than an A, and his teacher wonders whether that may be influencing Anthonys school refusal. This illustrates operation of the
A : chronosystem.
B : exosystem.
C : macrosystem.
D : mesosystem.

Correct Answer : C

88 : As a strong believer in learning theory, Dr. Sanchez would be most likely to describe parents as _____ of their children.
A : trainers
B : supporters
C : partners
D : genetic-precursors

Correct Answer : A

89 : Which statement best exemplifies the perspective held by most 21st century developmentalists?
A : Extreme black-and-white positions are in vogue.
B : Freudian ideas (especially those concerning the issues of child sexual fantasy) are more accepted than ever.
C : Learning approaches are effective at describing the development of thoughts but not effective at explaining the acquisition of behaviors.
D : Humans and their environments mutually interact to influence development.

Correct Answer : D

90 : Dr. Leung believes that no one theory can explain human development and has developed an approach that incorporates elements from many of the major theories. Given this description, Dr. Leung is best classified as a(n) _____ theorist.
A : psychodynamic
B : ethological
C : eclectic
D : sociocultural

Correct Answer : C

91 : Donna sometimes gets overwhelmed even thinking about research on human development, because there is so much data out there to consider. She is grateful that others have developed theories, because it helps her to determine which data is
A : logical.
B : relevant.
C : proven.
D : ethical.

Correct Answer : B

92 : The ability of a theory to provide researchers with a sense of the big picture reflects which benefit of scientific theories?
A : validity
B : continuity
C : prediction
D : organization

Correct Answer : D

93 : DeShaun prefers to focus his developmental research on things he can observe in a

laboratory setting. He avoids conducting research into Freuds developmental theories because they are too _____
A : sexual.
B : contextual.
C : unconscious.
D : universal

Correct Answer : C

94 : Sheldon proudly proclaims himself to be a man of science, who is guided by facts. Would Sheldon support Freuds theories on human development?
A : Yes, they are easily observed.
B : No, they are not sequential.
C : Yes, they are highly rational.
D : No, they are too ambiguous.

Correct Answer : D

95 : Eriksons theory offers value to scientists because it _____ a key aspect of human development.
A : explains
B : delineates
C : validates
D : justifies

Correct Answer : B

96 : Eriksons psychosocial theory is more useful than Freuds psychosexual theory because
A : it is easily testable.
B : it emphasizes cognition.
C : it is more comprehensive.
D : it is more contextual.

Correct Answer : C

97 : Some theorists believe that humans are more passive in development, while others believe they are more active. Which of the following correctly lists the theorists from a highly passive perspective to a highly active perspective?.
A : Erikson, Bandura, Skinner, Freud
B : Bandura, Skinner, Erikson, Freud
C : Freud, Erikson, Skinner, Bandura
D : Freud, Skinner, Bandura, Erikson

Correct Answer : C

98 : Marisol is a strong supporter of the learning theories, so she believes that human development is
A : individualistic.
B : systemic.
C : sequential.
D : conflicted.

Correct Answer : A

99 : As a human development researcher, Thuy prefers working with learning theories because she believes they are more _____ than other theories.
A : testable
B : realistic
C : ordered
D : emotional

Correct Answer : A

100 : Claytons friends have been known to call him a bit of a control freak. He has no problem with that label; he prefers to be the master of his own universe even when it comes to his developmental journey through life. Which theorist would Clayton consider as his champion?.
A : Skinner
B : Erikson
C : Bandura
D : Watson

Correct Answer : C

101 : Priya is participating in a research project intended to alter her behavior through learning theory, which in her case is successful. Watson would say that Priyas behavior was guided by _____, whereas Bandura would say that her behavior was guided by _____.
A : perceptions; consequences
B : stimuli; consequences
C : consequences; stimuli
D : stimuli; perceptions

Correct Answer : D

102 : Compared to earlier learning theorists, Bandura would say that human development is more
A : concentric.
B : participatory.
C : emotional.
D : formalized.

Correct Answer : B

103 : Although not as popular among scientists as it once was, Piagets cognitive theory of development still has influence in the field of
A : human resources.
B : gerontology.
C : neurology.
D : education.

Correct Answer : D

104 : Some public figures in America seem to believe that the world revolves around them and cannot comprehend any ideas or perspectives other than their own. Piaget would say that these adults are acting more like _____
A : 2-year-olds
B : 4-year-olds

C : 7-year-olds
D : 11-year-olds

Correct Answer : B

105 : A developmental scientist who wanted to point out weaknesses in Piagets theory of development would have the most success focusing on which of the following?
A : a childs age
B : a childs culture
C : a childs models
D : a childs behaviors

Correct Answer : B

106 : After reading about various developmental theorists, Quentin became fascinated with Vygotskys perspective. Now that he is formally a researcher, which of the following is the likely focus of Quentins work?
A : environment as systems
B : media as models
C : language as culture
D : time as reinforcement

Correct Answer : C

107 : The cognitive deficits that occur in someone who has Alzheimers disease demonstrates a component of which theory on human development?
A : sociocultural
B : bioecological
C : information-processing
D : psychosocial

Correct Answer : C

108 : Damon is preparing to deliver a speech on the interdependent developmental dynamic between humans and their environment. Who will Damon likely reference in his speech?
A : Piaget
B : Bronfenbrenner
C : Watson
D : Skinner

Correct Answer : B

109 : Why did Bronfenbrenner call his framework for human development bioecological?
A : because he believed that development reflects people and their environment
B : because he believed that humans tend to conserve their developmental energy
C : because he believed that genetics play the primary role in development
D : because he believed that environmental damage is affecting human development

Correct Answer : A

110 : Compared to Bronfenbrenners model, the earlier theorists all generally believed that human development _____
A : derives from conflict

B : takes place in a vacuum
C : engages many factors
D : varies per individual

Correct Answer : B

111 : Eriksons perspective on development focused on conflicts, whereas Vygotsky focused on _____ and Bronfenbrenner focused on _____.
A : systems; cultures
B : cultures; tools
C : tools; transactions
D : transactions; behaviors

Correct Answer : C

112 : Which term best reflects the scope of Bronfenbrenners chronosystem?
A : micro
B : multilevel
C : exo
D : macro

Correct Answer : B

113 : Lynette has always been afraid of public speaking, but she needs to add this skill if she wants to advance in her company. Recently she joined a group that meets weekly to deliver short speeches and offer each other feedback. Which of the following best describes what Lynette is engaged in?
A : information processing
B : reciprocal determinism
C : latent learning
D : proximal processing

Correct Answer : D

114 : Bronfenbrenner would say that summer camp provides adolescent children with opportunities for proximal processes that can help in developing their _____.
A : sexual maturity
B : social competence
C : concrete operations
D : self-efficacy

Correct Answer : B

115 : In his research on adolescent boys development of methods to deal with conflict, Victor made sure to identify and explore the ethnic backgrounds of his subjects. What element of the PPCT model is Victor focusing on in this aspect of his research?
A : time
B : context
C : person
D : process

Correct Answer : B

116 : Which of the following developmental theorists most emphasized the C component of Bronfenbrenners PPCT model?
A : Vygotsky
B : Freud
C : Bandura
D : Watson

Correct Answer : A

117 : Which of the following developmental theorists most emphasized the process component of the PPCT model?
A : Erikson
B : Freud
C : Skinner
D : Bronfenbrenner

Correct Answer : C

118 : Systems theories of development are popular with contemporary scientists because they reflect the _____nature of human life.
A : transactional
B : universal
C : biological
D : complex

Correct Answer : D

119 : A key criticism of Bronfenbrenners theory of development is that it _____
A : can be easily generalized.
B : is too individualistic.
C : limits social influences.
D : is lacking in structure.

Correct Answer : B

120 : On Saturdays, Halimas grandmother shows her how to make some of the familys favorite recipes from their home country. Bronfenbrenner would view these experiences as _____.
A : overimitation.
B : transactions.
C : latent learning.
D : use of tools.

Correct Answer : B