

Description

Instructions

Modify

Add Question Here

ModifyRemove

Question 1

-

Multiple Choice0 points

Question

Children:

Answer

have always been viewed in the same manner throughout history.

are considered small adults nowadays, whereas they were considered more childlike during the Middle Ages.

typically were expected to have more privileges in the past than they do today.

✓

have been viewed in terms of their roles and privileges differently throughout history.

Add Question Here

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Question 2

-

Multiple Choice0 points

Question

In ancient times and in the Middle Ages, children were often viewed as:

Answer

innately good.

✓

innately evil.

tabula rasa.

none of the above

Add Question Here

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Question 3

-

Multiple Choice0 points

Question

Which thinker suggested that children are born a "tabula rasa?"

Answer

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

✓

John Locke

Alfred Binet

Sigmund Freud

Add Question Here

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Question 4

-

Multiple Choice0 points

Question

Which thinker suggested that children are innately good?

Answer

✓

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

John Locke

Alfred Binet

Sigmund Freud

Add Question Here

ModifyRemove

Question 5

-

Multiple Choice0 points

Question

A “tabula rasa” suggests that children:

Answer

are born innately good.

are born innately evil.

✓

can be influenced by their experiences.

are born with all that they need for survival.

Add Question Here

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Question 6

-

Multiple Choice0 points

Question

How have children been viewed historically?

Answer

as innately evil and in need of harsh discipline

as miniature adults after age 7, or the "age of reason"

as clean slates changed by experience

✓

all of these

Add Question Here

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Question 7

-

Multiple Choice0 points

Question

Who is quoted as saying, "Give me a dozen healthy infants, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in, and I'll guarantee to train them to become any type of specialist I might suggest?"

Answer

✓

John Watson

B.F. Skinner

Jean Piaget

John Locke

Add Question Here

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Question 8

-

Multiple Choice0 points

Question

\_\_\_\_\_ suggested that children would develop into generous and moral individuals if they were left to their natural tendencies or impulses.

Answer

✓

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

John Locke

Alfred Binet

Sigmund Freud

Add Question Here

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Question 9

-

Multiple Choice0 points

Question

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, children experienced:

Answer

✓

greater legal protections than during other periods of history.

tended to get married younger than during previous centuries.  
were considered the property of their parents and therefore not protected by the law from physical and sexual abuse.  
less emphasis on education than during previous centuries.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 10




Multiple Choice

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**Question** The notion of “family life”:

- Answer**
- has remained the same throughout history.
  - over time has grown to include a broader range of family members, like cousins, aunts, and uncles.
  -  was narrowed to included just the nuclear family during the Industrial Revolution.
  - shrank to include only one child per family during the Industrial Revolution.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 11




Multiple Choice

0 points

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[Remove](#)

**Question** The idea of “childhood” as a special time of life:

- Answer**
- was concurrent with a time of ease and play for children during the Industrial Revolution.
  -  became evident during the Industrial Revolution.
  - declined throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
  - corresponded to the Middle Ages and the importance of children in the family during this time.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 12




Multiple Choice

0 points

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**Question** The purpose of the first intelligence test was to:

- Answer**
- measure IQ scores to determine genius-level abilities in children.
  -  identify children at risk of falling behind in school.
  - create separate classrooms for high- and low-intelligence children.
  - compare people of different racial and ethnic backgrounds.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 13




Multiple Choice

0 points

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[Remove](#)

**Question** Adult development:

- Answer**
- has been focused on more than child and adolescent development during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
  - should not be studied since there are few changes that occur after adolescence that are of interest to researchers or others.
  -  is being studied more and more by researchers today.
  - involves changes in physical, but not mental capacities.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 14




Multiple Choice

0 points

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**Question** John Watson’s behaviorism and John Locke’s concept of “tabula rasa”:

- Answer**
- have nothing in common.
  - both suggest that one’s genetic endowment determines one’s ideas, preferences, and skills.
  -  both suggest that experience determines one’s ideas, preferences, and skills.
  - emphasize the importance of maturational processes.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 15




Multiple Choice

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**Question** Just four years after Watson proposed his view that children are blank slates whose ideas, preferences, and skills are shaped by their environments, Gesell came forth with which perspective of child development?

- Answer**
- Children are inherently evil.
  - Children are inherently good.
  -  Biological maturation is the main principle of development.
  - Environment is the main principle of development.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 16



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

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**Question** John Watson’s behaviorism came down on the side of \_\_\_\_\_, while Arnold Gesell’s maturational perspective came down on the side of \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- nature; nurture
  -  nurture; nature
  - biology; genetics
  - environment; learning

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 17




Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** John Watson’s behaviorism focused primarily on \_\_\_\_\_, while Arnold Gesell’s maturational perspective focused primarily on \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
-  behavior patterns; physical aspects of growth and development
  - physical aspects of growth and development; behavior patterns
  - heredity; biology
  - biology; learning

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 18



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

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**Question** Who was the originator of psychoanalytic theory?

- Answer
- Horney

Jung

✓

Freud

Darwin

Add Question Here

Question 19



Multiple Choice

0 points

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Remove

Question

According to psychoanalytic perspectives, children and adults are caught in conflict. Early in development, this conflict is between the child and

- Answer
- ✓

parental expectations, social rules, and moral codes.

their sexual and aggressive tendencies.

their id.

the child's external limits which have been internalized.

Add Question Here

Question 20



Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

According to Freud, which aspect of our personality is present at birth?

- Answer
- ✓

id

ego

superego

all of these

Add Question Here

Question 21



Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory, external limits, such as parental demands, are internalized and conflict with inner forces. The child's observable behavior, thoughts, and feelings reflect the outcomes of this conflict.

- Answer
- ✓

behavioral

learning

cognitive-developmental

✓

psychoanalytic

Add Question Here

Question 22



Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

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Question

Both Freud's and Erikson's psychoanalytic theories are:

- Answer
- ✓

stage theories.

quantitative theories.

exclusively nature theories.

continuous theories.

Add Question Here

Question 23



Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

Freudian psychoanalytic theory focuses on:

- Answer
- ✓

observable behaviors.

emotional and social development.

learning and education.

quantitative change in development.

Add Question Here

Question 24



Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

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Question

According to Freud, the id is considered:

- Answer
- ✓

preconscious.

conscious.

unconscious.

it varies throughout life.

Add Question Here

Question 25



Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

The id, according to Freudian psychoanalytic theory, represents:

- Answer
- ✓

biological drives.

dependence, obsessive neatness, and vanity.

personality disorders.

learned behaviors.

Add Question Here

Question 26



Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

According to Freud, the psychic structure called ego:

- Answer
- ✓

curbs the appetites of the id and keeps within social conventions.

is driven by the quest for pleasure.

is our moral base that forces us to follow rules.

is biologically based and present at birth.

Add Question Here

Question 27



Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

The superego:

Answer

- ☐ is innate and transmitted to the child genetically.
- ☐ develops to help the child find rational ways of satisfying urges.
- ☒ represents the moral standards and values of parents.
- ☐ is present at birth.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 28  **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Freud called his theory of child development:

- Answer**
- ☐ psychosocial.
  - ☐ epigenetic.
  - ☒ psychosexual.
  - ☐ emergent.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 29  **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** According to Freud, during the first year of life, children are in the \_\_\_\_ stage of development.

- Answer**
- ☒ oral
  - ☐ fixated
  - ☐ anal
  - ☐ latency

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 30  **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** According to Freud, what causes a child to become "fixated" in a stage of development?

- Answer**
- ☐ insufficient gratification
  - ☐ excessive gratification
  - ☐ conflicts in gratification
  - ☒ all of these

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 31  **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** According to Freudian psychoanalytic theory, a child may become fixated in the oral stage of development by which of the following?

- Answer**
- ☐ being potty trained too strictly
  - ☒ being weaned too early or breast fed for too long
  - ☐ concentrating on school work too long
  - ☐ playing with opposite gender children too often

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 32  **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Becoming fixated during the anal stage of development, in Freud's theory, would lead to:

- Answer**
- ☐ someone who is overly dependent.
  - ☐ someone who is very gullible (easily fooled).
  - ☐ someone who is shy and overcautious.
  - ☒ someone who is careless and sloppy.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 33  **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** A nail-biting adult may be said, according to Freudian psychoanalytic theory, to be "fixated" during which stage of development?

- Answer**
- ☒ oral
  - ☐ phallic
  - ☐ anal
  - ☐ genital

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 34  **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Which of the following is the correct order of Freud's psychosexual stages?

- Answer**
- ☐ anal, latency, phallic, oral, genital
  - ☐ oral, latency, anal, phallic, genital
  - ☐ phallic, oral, anal, latency, genital
  - ☒ oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 35  **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** According to Freud, it is not uncommon for boys to develop strong attachments to their mothers during the \_\_\_\_ stage of development.

- Answer**
- ☐ oral
  - ☐ anal
  - ☒ phallic
  - ☐ genital

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 36  **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Children enter the latency stage at 5 or 6 years of age and:

**Answer** usually never progress to further stages.  
generally stay there until puberty.  
then enter the phallic stage at adolescence.  
stay there until the anal stage at age 8.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 37



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Ashley is an 8-year-old girl whose sexual impulses are suppressed. She spends her time focusing on her schoolwork and developing relationships with same-sex friends. Which of Freud's psychosexual stages is Ashley in?

**Answer** phallic  
latency  
genital  
oral

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 38



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Freud's theories have been criticized for:

**Answer** underemphasizing sexuality and instinct.  
overemphasizing social relationships and learning.  
relying upon patients' memories of childhood events.  
using the scientific method too carefully.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 39



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Which of the following is TRUE regarding Freud's legacy for future thinkers?

**Answer** Its focus on the scientific method has led to stronger ways of studying human development.  
Its emphasis on the emotional needs of children has influenced how educators understand children's behavior.  
Its focus on the importance of genetics has led to modern researchers understanding of how genetics and environment intersect.  
There has been no further examination of issues in human development initially identified by Freud.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 40



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Erikson's psychosocial theory deviates from Freud's psychosexual theory in that Erikson:

**Answer** increases the emphasis on intrapsychic conflict.  
emphasizes social relationships more than sexual ones.  
places greater emphasis on the id.  
focuses more on sexual relationships than social ones.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 41



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Erikson labeled the stages of his theory based on:

**Answer** chronological age.  
psychosexual conflicts.  
life crises.  
unhealthy patterns of parenting.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 42



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Erikson's psychosocial theory emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ more than Freudian psychosexual theory.

**Answer** lifespan development  
the role of the id  
the importance of early experiences  
psychological traits

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 43



Multiple Choice

0 points

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[Remove](#)

**Question** According to Erikson, early experiences:

**Answer** are easily overcome under the right circumstances.  
exert a continued influence on future development.  
exert very little influence on who we become.  
only predict future development once we reach 6-8 years of age.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 44



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Which of the following is considered an advantage of Erikson's theory?

**Answer** It reinforces the importance of unconscious forces in human development.  
It suggests that childhood experiences could easily be overcome as we develop in our lives.  
It reminds us that humans are selfish and need to be forced to adhere to social norms.  
It emphasizes the importance of human consciousness and choice.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 45



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Erikson's psychosocial theory of development has been considered:

**Answer**

- less appealing than Freud's theory, since Erikson's theory portrays people as prisoners of their psyche.
- more positive and hopeful than Freudian theory.
- to be in conflict with all contemporary empirical evidence.
- a useless theory.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 46



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Zack has been wetting the bed. A special pad is placed under him while he is sleeping. If the pad becomes wet, a circuit closes, causing a bell to ring. After several repetitions, Zack learns to wake up before wetting the pad. Over time, Zack stops wetting the bed altogether. This is an example of the application of what theory to the treatment of bed-wetting?

- Answer**
- psychodynamic theory
  - psychosocial theory
  - cognitive theory
  - learning theory

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 47



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Kareem laughs whenever his neck is touched. Now his mommy says "gotcha" before touching his neck. Eventually, as soon as his mommy says "gotcha," Kareem starts to laugh. This is an example of:

- Answer**
- habituation learning
  - classical conditioning
  - sensitization learning
  - operant conditioning

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 48



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Kareem laughs whenever his neck is touched. Now his mommy says "gotcha" before touching his neck. Eventually, as soon as his mommy says "gotcha," Kareem starts to laugh. In this example, what is the conditioned response?

- Answer**
- laughing when his neck is touched
  - saying "gotcha"
  - laughing when he hears "gotcha"
  - touching his neck

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 49



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Kareem laughs whenever his neck is touched. Now his mommy says "gotcha" before touching his neck. Eventually, as soon as his mommy says "gotcha," Kareem starts to laugh. In this example, what is the unconditioned stimulus?

- Answer**
- laughing when his neck is touched
  - saying "gotcha"
  - laughing when he hears "gotcha"
  - touching his neck

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 50



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Kareem laughs whenever his neck is touched. Now his mommy says "gotcha" before touching his neck. Eventually, as soon as his mommy says "gotcha," Kareem starts to laugh. In this example, what is the unconditioned response?

- Answer**
- laughing when his neck is touched
  - saying "gotcha"
  - laughing when he hears "gotcha"
  - touching his neck

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 51



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Kareem laughs whenever his neck is touched. Now his mommy says "gotcha" before touching his neck. Eventually, as soon as his mommy says "gotcha," Kareem starts to laugh. In this example, what is the conditioned stimulus?

- Answer**
- laughing when his neck is touched
  - saying "gotcha"
  - laughing when he hears "gotcha"
  - touching his neck

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 52



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Who introduced the concept of reinforcement into behaviorism?

- Answer**
- Freud
  - Skinner
  - Watson
  - Piaget

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 53



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Negative reinforcement is:

- Answer**
- when one eliminates an unwanted behavior by administering something bad.
  - when one decreases an unwanted behavior by withholding something desired.
  - when one increases a desired behavior by taking away something unpleasant.
  - the same as punishment.

 [Add Question Here](#)



Question 54

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

Operant conditioning involves changing behavior as a result of:

Answer

innate processes.

mental evaluation of a situation.

reinforcements or punishments.

pairing two stimuli to produce a response.

Add Question Here

Question 55

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

Extinction of learning occurs:

Answer

from repeated performance of operant behavior without reinforcement.

when classically conditioned stimuli are removed.

with the passage of time, even if reinforcement continues.

never - once something is learned it cannot be "unlearned."

Add Question Here

Question 56

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

Punishment:

Answer

decreases the frequency of a behavior.

works as well as reinforcements.

is always physical, such as spanking.

is considered the best method of childrearing.

Add Question Here

Question 57

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

Chris's mother offers to give him a cookie, but only if he doesn't throw a temper tantrum in the grocery store. What concept of operant conditioning is at work here?

Answer

positive reinforcement

negative reinforcement

extinction

conditioned stimulus and conditioned response

Add Question Here

Question 58

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

Parental or teacher attention acts as a:

Answer

reinforcement.

punishment.

neither a reinforcement or punishment.

either a reinforcement or punishment, depending on whether the behavior in question increases or decreases in frequency.

Add Question Here

Question 59

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

Punishment, in the form of aversive events that suppress the frequency of a behavior, may not be the most effective form of childrearing technique because:

Answer

it works even when delivery is not guaranteed.

it suppresses the behavior for both parents or with all teachers when used.

it may cause feelings of anger and hostility.

it provides clear alternatives to unacceptable behavior.

Add Question Here

Question 60

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

Which of the following is true about punishment?

Answer

It is usually more effective than reinforcement.

It is a good way to teach children how to deal with stress.

It does not suggest an alternative to unacceptable behavior.

all of these

Add Question Here

Question 61

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

What appears to be the most effective way for teachers to increase appropriate behavior and decrease disruptive behavior in their students?

Answer

Be very firm and harsh in response to disruption.

Reinforce appropriate behavior and ignore misbehavior.

Do not reinforce the positive but be sure to punish the negative.

Stick to classical rather than operant conditioning techniques.

Add Question Here

Question 62

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

Question

Which of the following is an example of "time out from positive reinforcement?"

Answer

placing a child in a time out seat at the front of the classroom

punishing a child by making him write sentences on the board

refusing to put stars and fun stickers on improperly completed homework

placing a child away from peers for a time with no reinforcement

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 63




Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Social cognitive theorists, such as Albert Bandura, suggest that:

- Answer**
- children do not learn by the use of such principles as reinforcement and punishment.
  - children do not learn unless they are given hands-on practice with what is to be learned.
  -  children learn much of what they learn through the observation of others.
  - children only learn through classical and operant conditioning.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 64




Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** According to Bandura, a social cognitive theorist:

- Answer**
-  children choose whether or not to show new behaviors they have learned.
  - children can only learn by doing.
  - children will not imitate the behavior of others unless they are rewarded for doing so.
  - children are passive recipients of knowledge.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 65




Multiple Choice

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[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Which of the following represents observational learning?

- Answer**
- Jonathan jumps when he hears loud thunder.
  - Nicholas isn't given any dessert because he didn't eat his green vegetables at dinner.
  -  Gina watches her mother mow the grass and then she pushes her toy lawnmower around the lawn in a similar way.
  - Sara stops having temper tantrums in public when her father begins ignoring them.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 66



Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Which of the following theorists would be most interested in how children perceive and mentally represent the world?

- Answer**
- Freud
  - Skinner
  - Pavlov
  -  Piaget

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 67




Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Which of the following is a cognitive theorist MOST likely to study?

- Answer**
- how children confront and resolve developmental crises in their lives
  - how id, ego, and superego work together to form a healthy personality
  - how patterns of reinforcement and punishment promote learning
  -  how children perceive and mentally represent the world

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 68




Multiple Choice

0 points

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[Remove](#)

**Question** From his work at the Binet Institute in Paris, Piaget concluded that:

- Answer**
- children's incorrect answers resulted from inconsistent cognitive processing.
  - only children's correct answers demonstrated what they were thinking.
  -  children's incorrect answers followed consistent cognitive processes.
  - there was nothing to learn about cognitive processes from children's incorrect answers.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 69




Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Piaget saw children who \_\_\_\_\_ as “natural physicists.”

- Answer**
-  liked to experiment with their physical environments
  - only learned through reinforcements and punishments
  - were at the mercy of their ids
  - had innate knowledge of their worlds which was unaffected by experience

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 70




Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** According to Piaget, what is a scheme?

- Answer**
-  a pattern of action or mental structure used in acquiring or organizing knowledge
  - something babies suck
  - the interaction between the environment and the organism
  - an innate knowledge structure that does not change with development

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 71




Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** How are schemes changed?

- Answer**
- only through assimilation
  - by comparing old information with new schemes
  - As children get older, they get more complex genetic structures.
  -  by comparing new information with old schemes that do not fit the new information

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 72



Multiple Choice

0 points

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[Remove](#)



**Question** Which of the following terms is not associated with Piaget's theory?

- Answer**
- schemas
  - adaptation
  - equilibration
  - ✓ superego

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 73

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Schemas serve:

- Answer** ✓
- as action patterns.
  - to limit our ability to learn about and to represent our world mentally.
  - to guarantee that information processing will be unique and individualized.
  - to restrict our understanding of the world.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 74

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Infants:

- Answer**
- do not have schemes.
  - are incapable of cognition.
  - ✓ have schemes that involve simply what they can and cannot do with objects.
  - are entirely dependent upon reflexes for survival.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 75

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Piaget called a biological tendency to interact with and respond to the environment:

- Answer**
- ✓ adaptation.
  - accommodation.
  - assimilation.
  - referencing.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 76

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Baby Tyrese has an understanding of "things he can reach," such as a toy in his crib, and "things he can't reach," such as the mobile hanging above his crib. According to Piaget, what are these cognitive structures called?

- Answer**
- theories
  - ✓ schemes
  - assimilation categories
  - accommodation categories

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 77

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Accommodation involves:

- Answer** ✓
- the changing of a scheme or the creation of a new scheme.
  - the elimination of an old scheme.
  - a process of restricting knowledge to avoid confusion.
  - a linkage between cognition and language.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 78

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

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[Remove](#)

**Question** Cynthia's mother gives her an apple each day and tells her that apples are "fruit." However one day, Cynthia's mother gives her an orange. She tells Cynthia this is also "fruit." What happens to Cynthia's scheme of "fruit?"

- Answer**
- She assimilates the new information about oranges into the existing scheme.
  - She ignores the new information about oranges.
  - ✓ She incorporates the information so that her scheme now includes apples and oranges.
  - She eliminates the concept of apple and now her scheme of fruit only contains oranges.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 79

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** What happens when a child attempts to assimilate new information and cannot?

- Answer**
- The child will ignore the contradiction at all costs.
  - ✓ The child may accommodate to restore equilibrium.
  - The child will simply accept the incongruity.
  - none of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 80

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Which of the following is NOT a stage of cognitive development, according to Piaget?

- Answer** ✓
- hypothetical
  - sensorimotor
  - concrete operational
  - preoperational

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 81

**Multiple Choice**

**0 points**

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** According to Piaget, the cognitive-developmental theorist:

		<div><div>Answer</div><div>intelligence is genetic and unfolds through maturation with the passage of time. cognition is a simple process that is innate and becomes stronger with experience and time. ✔ cognitive developments are based upon children's interactions with the environment. children are born with all of the schemes they will ever need.</div></div>		<div><div></div><div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div></div>
Question 82	<div><div>-</div></div>	<div><div>Multiple Choice</div><div>0 points</div></div> <div><div>Question</div><div>Piaget, the cognitive-developmental theorist, believed that:</div><div>Answer</div><div>✔ development is haphazard, random, and based on experience. ✔ cognitive developments are stage-based and universal. children learn in different sequences based on their environments. perception is too directly linked to sensation to separate the two.</div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div></div>
Question 83	<div><div>-</div></div>	<div><div>Multiple Choice</div><div>0 points</div></div> <div><div>Question</div><div>Applying Piaget's theory to educational settings would involve:</div><div>Answer</div><div>✔ looking at the child's ability to repress his aggressive tendencies. ✔ gearing instruction to the child's developmental level. assisting children in completing problems in workbooks. realizing that children of all ages process information similarly.</div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div></div>
Question 84	<div><div>-</div></div>	<div><div>Multiple Choice</div><div>0 points</div></div> <div><div>Question</div><div>When evaluating Piaget's theory of cognitive development, which of the following is true?</div><div>Answer</div><div>✔ Piaget overestimated the ages at which children are capable of doing certain things. ✔ Piaget underestimated the ages at which children are capable of doing certain things. Cognitive development does occur in distinct stages as Piaget believed. Piaget completely misunderstood children's ability to think logically.</div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div></div>
Question 85	<div><div>-</div></div>	<div><div>Multiple Choice</div><div>0 points</div></div> <div><div>Question</div><div>Which of the following represents an information processing view of cognition?</div><div>Answer</div><div>✔ how people encode, store, and retrieve information how people develop sexual attractions for their opposite-sex parent how people assimilate and accommodate information into their schemes how people develop their native intelligence</div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div></div>
Question 86	<div><div>-</div></div>	<div><div>Multiple Choice</div><div>0 points</div></div> <div><div>Question</div><div>The information processing perspective uses the _____ as a metaphor for explaining how people's memory and problem-solving work.</div><div>Answer</div><div>✔ computer camera camera digital clock</div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div></div>
Question 87	<div><div>-</div></div>	<div><div>Multiple Choice</div><div>0 points</div></div> <div><div>Question</div><div>The information processing perspective refers to people's strategies for problem solving as:</div><div>Answer</div><div>input. hardware. ✔ software. RAM.</div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div></div>
Question 88	<div><div>-</div></div>	<div><div>Multiple Choice</div><div>0 points</div></div> <div><div>Question</div><div>What is the scope of the biological perspective?</div><div>Answer</div><div>It deals with the ways in which children encode information. It examines how children learn to act by observing models. ✔ It views children as going through stages of psychosexual development. It refers to heredity, maturation of the nervous system, and the effects of hormones.</div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div></div>
Question 89	<div><div>-</div></div>	<div><div>Multiple Choice</div><div>0 points</div></div> <div><div>Question</div><div>Ethology is an example of:</div><div>Answer</div><div>✔ a biologically oriented theory of development. a strict information processing approach to studying development. a stage theory for studying cognitive development. a behaviorist method for studying behavior.</div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div></div>
Question 90	<div><div>-</div></div>	<div><div>Multiple Choice</div><div>0 points</div></div> <div><div>Question</div><div>Which of the following researchers was an ethologist?</div><div>Answer</div><div>Freud</div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div></div>

- ✔ Lorenz
- Piaget
- Bandura

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 91



Multiple Choice

0 points

**Question** According to the theory of ethology, built-in or instinctive behaviors can also be called:

- Answer**
- phenotypic.
  - nurture.
  - ✔ fixed action patterns.
  - releasing stimuli.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 92



Multiple Choice

0 points

**Question** Ethology suggests that behavior is a result of:

- Answer**
- ✔ innate behaviors.
  - learned associations.
  - experimentation with the environment.
  - psychosexual crises.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 93



Multiple Choice

0 points

**Question** Birds reared in isolation have been known to build nests, even if they have never seen another bird building a nest, or a nest itself. These built-in, instinctive behaviors are referred to by ethologists as:

- Answer**
- ✔ fixed action patterns.
  - learned behavioral tendencies.
  - survival mechanisms.
  - reflexes.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 94



Multiple Choice

0 points

**Question** Which of the following is TRUE regarding ethology?

- Answer**
- Instincts have little effect on the behavior of an individual.
  - Prenatal exposure to hormones has little effect on gender behaviors.
  - Most ethologists tend to believe that the same level of influence of biology affects humans as it does other animals.
  - ✔ Different species have different fixed action patterns.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 95



Multiple Choice

0 points

**Question** According to Urie Bronfenbrenner, an ecological systems theorist:

- Answer**
- who you are at birth is who you are throughout life.
  - ✔ there are reciprocal interactions that influence child development.
  - unconscious conflicts and urges primarily influence child development.
  - interactions with parents determine what kind of adult a child becomes.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 96



Multiple Choice

0 points

**Question** Which of the following is the correct order of Bronfenbrenner's 5 systems, going from narrowest (closest to the child) to widest (furthest away from the child)?

- Answer**
- microsystem, exosystem, mesosystem, macrosystem, chronosystem
  - mesosystem, microsystem, exosystem, macrosystem, chronosystem
  - ✔ microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, macrosystem, chronosystem
  - macrosystem, exosystem, microsystem, chronosystem, mesosystem

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 97



Multiple Choice

0 points

**Question** Which of the following represents a "microsystem?"

- Answer**
- ✔ the child's home
  - the interaction between a child's home and school
  - the school board
  - the child's culture

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 98



Multiple Choice

0 points

**Question** Which of the following represents an "exosystem?"

- Answer**
- ✔ a parent's workplace
  - a child's daycare center
  - a child's school
  - a child's neighborhood

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 99



Multiple Choice

0 points

**Question** Cross-cultural studies examine the effects of:

- Answer**
- mesosystems.

- exosystems.
- microsystems.
- ✓ macrosystems.

[Add Question Here](#)

Modify Remove

Question 100 **Multiple Choice** 0 points

**Question** Gina's mother is a Vice President at a large company. Her work requires long hours at the office. As a result, Gina's mom does not always make it to her soccer games. Her mother's workplace represents which type of system for Gina?

**Answer**

- ☐ mesosystem
- ☒ exosystem
- ☐ microsystem
- ☐ macrosystem

 [Add Question Here](#)

Modify Remove

Question 101 - Multiple Choice 0 points

**Question** Studies that investigate the effects of divorce on children over time examine which of Bronfenbrenner's systems?

**Answer**

- mesosystem
- exosystem
- macrosystem
-  chronosystem

[Add Question Here](#)

Modify Remove

Question 102 0 points

**Question** What is valuable about ecological theory?

**Answer** It looks for unconscious motives of behavior.  
It emphasizes the impact of genetic determinants.  
✔ It makes researchers aware of the multiple systems that impact children.  
It clearly delineates the overarching importance of reinforcement and punishment.

[Add Question Here](#)

Modify Remove

Question 103 0 points

**Question** Which of the following names is associated with sociocultural theory?

**Answer** Freud  
Erikson  
Bronfenbrenner  
✓ Vygotsky

[Add Question Here](#)

Modify Remove

Question 104 Multiple Choice 0 points

**Question** Sociocultural theory:

**Answer** illuminates the interplay between genetics and development.

✔ addresses the impact of diverse systems on children.

explores the importance of the unconscious on child development.


explains how one's genes interact with one's environment.

[Add Question Here](#)

Modify Remove

Question 105 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Vygotsky's sociocultural theory suggests that

**Answer**  a child's interactions with adults organize the child's learning experiences.  
children learn only through a complex interaction of rewards and punishments.  
children are like miniature adults and need to be nurtured to obtain cognitive skills.  
factors such as ethnicity and gender do not play an important role in development.

[Add Question Here](#)

Modify Remove

Question 106 - Multiple Choice 0 points

**Question** Omar can tie his shoes, but only with his mother's help. This suggests that tying shoes:

**Answer**

- is beyond Omar's scope of capability.
- ✓ is within Omar's zone of proximal development.
- is an innate process that simply needs nurturing to unfold.
- is too difficult for a child his age and should not be attempted.

[Add Question Here](#)

Modify Remove

Question 107 0 points

**Question** Which of the following is an example of scaffolding?

**Answer**

- tying a child's shoes for him
- a child reading a book on her own
- ✔ using flash cards to learn math until the child can calculate the answer in her head
- none of the above

[Add Question Here](#)

Modify Remove

Question 108 0 points

**Question** The sociocultural perspective does NOT emphasize:

**Answer** diversity  
ethnicity

- gender
- ✓ genetics

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 109

-

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Which of the various ethnic groups are projected to grow the fastest between the year 2000 and the year 2050?

**Answer** European Americans and African Americans  
European Americans and Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders  
European Americans and Latino & Latina Americans  
✓ Latino & Latina Americans and African Americans

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 110

-

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** The nature/nurture debate is concerned with:

**Answer** the question of why genes are more influential in development than environment.  
the question of why the environment is more important in development than evolution.  
✓ the relationship(s) between genetics, environment, and human development.  
the claim that females are more intelligent for genetic reasons.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 111

-

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Which theorist would answer the “continuity-discontinuity” debate by saying that development is continuous, with maturational processes of the nervous system allowing cognitive development?

**Answer** ✓ Piaget  
Freud  
Erikson  
Watson

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 112

-

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Is development continuous or discontinuous?

**Answer** continuous  
discontinuous  
the answer to this is not known  
✓ both continuous and discontinuous - it may depend on what aspect of development is being studied

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 113

-

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** An educator who provides an open education and encourages children to explore their environment is most likely to believe in children as:

**Answer** passive.  
continuous.  
discontinuous.  
✓ active.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 114

-

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Dr. Martinez wants to know which exhibits children prefer at the new Children's Museum. To find out, she unobtrusively observes them to see which exhibits they choose to visit most and at which ones they spend the most time. Which type of research method does this represent?

**Answer** ✓ naturalistic observation  
the case study method  
a longitudinal study  
a standardized test

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 115

-

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Dr. Meyers has intensely studied a pair of conjoined twins for two years. This represents:

**Answer** an experiment.  
a correlational design.  
a cross-lagged method.  
✓ a case study.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 116

-

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Which of the following represents the "strongest" correlation?

**Answer** +.65  
+.70  
✓ -.80  
-.45

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 117

-

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** A researcher has found that the more hours students spend partying, the lower their exam scores tend to be. This represents:



- Answer
- a fact of life for college students.
- ✔

a negative correlation.
- a positive correlation.
- a case study.

Add Question Here

Question 118

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Dr. Simmons has found a strong positive correlation between watching violent cartoons on TV and children's levels of aggression toward others. What can be concluded from this research?

- Answer
- Violent TV causes aggressive behavior in children.
- Aggressive behavior causes children to watch more violent TV.
- Violent TV viewing and aggressive behavior are unrelated.
- ✔

Watching violent television and children's aggression are related, but possibly not causally.

Add Question Here

Question 119

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** A hypothesis is:

- Answer
- only used in correlational research.
- ✔

tested with an experiment.
- always supported by the findings of an experiment.
- useless when comparing two equal groups of participants.

Add Question Here

Question 120

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Dr. Manquero forms the hypothesis that ingesting chocolate prior to an exam will improve exam performance. She gives half of her participants chocolate and the other half gum. She then gives the participants an exam. In this experiment, what is the experimental group?

- Answer
- the group that chews gum
- the performance on the exam
- ✔

the group that eats chocolate
- There is no experimental group.

Add Question Here

Question 121

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Dr. Manquero forms the hypothesis that ingesting chocolate prior to an exam will improve exam performance. She gives half of her participants chocolate and the other half gum. She then gives the participants an exam. In this experiment, what is the dependent variable?

- Answer
- the group that chews gum
- ✔

the performance on the exam
- the group that eats chocolate
- whether they eat chocolate or chew gum

Add Question Here

Question 122

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Dr. Manquero forms the hypothesis that ingesting chocolate prior to an exam will improve exam performance. She gives half of her participants chocolate and the other half gum. She then gives the participants an exam. In this experiment, what is the best way to divide the participants into groups?

- Answer
- Make sure that each group wants to eat the chocolate or chew the gum.
- How the groups are formed doesn't matter.
- Have all males in one group and all females in the other.
- ✔

Use random assignment.

Add Question Here

Question 123

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** In the study on violent television and aggression, the independent variable is the:

- Answer
- subject.
- aggressiveness (child's behavior).
- television.
- ✔

type of TV program watched (violent or not).

Add Question Here

Question 124

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** In the study on violent television and aggression, the dependent variable is the:

- Answer
- subject.
- ✔

aggressiveness (child's behavior).
- television.
- type of TV program watched (violent or not).

Add Question Here

Question 125

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Which of the following methods involves studying development over time?

- Answer
- ✔

a longitudinal study
- an experiment
- a cross-sectional study
- a correlational study

Add Question Here

Question 126

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Dr. Klein wants to investigate the long-term effects of anti-depressants in children. To do so, she randomly selects a group of subjects and follows them across five years. What type of study is this?

**Answer**

naturalistic

cross-sequential

cross-sectional

✔

 longitudinal

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 127

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** The purpose of having random assignment in an experiment is to:

**Answer**

prevent subjects from knowing of which experimental group they are a member.

provide ethical reasons for being in an experiment .

✔

 make sure that no pre-existing differences among groups caused the change in the experimental group's behavior.

cause a selection factor to determine how the subjects will behave in the experiment.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 128

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Which of the following is NOT considered a drawback of the longitudinal method?

**Answer**

Subjects may die.

✔

 Subjects may be studied over a number of years.

Subjects may fall out of touch with the researchers.

Subjects may not want to participate for a long-term study.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 129

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** The cohort effect:

**Answer**

✔

 is a particular problem in cross-sectional research.

occurs when subjects know of which experimental group they are a member.

is a problem when subjects die off selectively from longitudinal research.

is a particular problem in cross-sequential research.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 130

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Cross-sequential research:

**Answer**

takes less time than cross-sectional research.

is hampered by the cohort effect.

✔

 combines longitudinal and cross-sectional research methods.

has too many ethical problems to be considered an effective research method.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 131

Multiple Choice

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Four-year-old Shaunda took part in a research study that investigated the effects of fruit juice consumption on obesity in children. When the study was published in a research journal, Shaunda's name was used in the article. Which guideline of ethical research involving children was violated?

**Answer**

Parental participation was not obtained.

✔

 Identities of children are to remain confidential.

Children and parents must be informed of the purposes of the research.

The researchers did not get proper approval for conducting the study.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 132

Matching

0 points

Modify

Remove

**Question** Match the following:

Answer	Match Question Items	Answer Items
	M. - A. Hypothesis	A. Children actively construct their knowledge.
	H. - B. Oral stage	B. maturation
	F. - C. Operant conditioning	C. theory of psychosocial development
	T. - D. John Locke	D. place information into existing schemas
	I. - E. Sigmund Freud	E. outside of awareness
	P. - F. Macrosystem	F. using consequences to alter behavior
	D. - G. Assimilation	G. Children are innately good.
	O. - H. Accommodation	H. first year of life
	B. - I. Biological development	I. theory of psychosexual development
	N. - J. Punishment	J. standardized intelligence test
	E. - K. Unconscious	K. Children are caught in conflicts.
	L. - L. Phallic stage	L. begins in the third year of life
	A. - M. Jean Piaget	M. tested in experiments
	R. - N. Classical conditioning	N. decreases behavior
	J. - O. Alfred Binet	O. modify schema to fit new information
	S. - P. Conscious	P. cultural setting
	G. - Q. Jean-Jacques Rousseau	Q. increases behavior
	Q. - R. Reinforcment	R. Pavlov
	K. - S. Psychoanalytic theories	S. what we are currently aware of
	C. - T. Erik Erikson	T. tabula rasa

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 133	<div><div></div><div>True/False</div></div>	0 points	<div>Modify</div> <div>Remove</div>
	<div><div>Question</div><div>During the Middle Ages, children were expected to reach the “age of reason” at age 7.</div><div>Answer</div><div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 134	<div><div></div><div>True/False</div></div>	0 points	<div>Modify</div> <div>Remove</div>
	<div><div>Question</div><div>John Locke said children begin life without inborn predispositions.</div><div>Answer</div><div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 135	<div><div></div><div>True/False</div></div>	0 points	<div>Modify</div> <div>Remove</div>
	<div><div>Question</div><div>“Tabula rasa” means “blank slate.”</div><div>Answer</div><div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 136	<div><div></div><div>True/False</div></div>	0 points	<div>Modify</div> <div>Remove</div>
	<div><div>Question</div><div>Jean-Jacques Rousseau stated that children were born inherently evil.</div><div>Answer</div><div><div>True</div><div>✔ False</div></div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 137	<div><div></div><div>True/False</div></div>	0 points	<div>Modify</div> <div>Remove</div>
	<div><div>Question</div><div>Researchers have found no difference between adolescent and adult performance on intellectual tasks.</div><div>Answer</div><div><div>True</div><div>✔ False</div></div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 138	<div><div></div><div>True/False</div></div>	0 points	<div>Modify</div> <div>Remove</div>
	<div><div>Question</div><div>Freud believed the superego developed to force the id to follow rules.</div><div>Answer</div><div><div>True</div><div>✔ False</div></div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 139	<div><div></div><div>True/False</div></div>	0 points	<div>Modify</div> <div>Remove</div>
	<div><div>Question</div><div>Freud felt insufficient or excessive gratification in a stage of development would lead to developmental problems.</div><div>Answer</div><div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 140	<div><div></div><div>True/False</div></div>	0 points	<div>Modify</div> <div>Remove</div>
	<div><div>Question</div><div>According to Freud, becoming “fixated” in a stage of psychosexual development is a result of receiving too little or too much gratification during that stage.</div><div>Answer</div><div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 141	<div><div></div><div>True/False</div></div>	0 points	<div>Modify</div> <div>Remove</div>
	<div><div>Question</div><div>According to Freudian psychosexual theory, children develop strong sexual attachments to the same-sex parent during the genital stage.</div><div>Answer</div><div><div>True</div><div>✔ False</div></div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 142	<div><div></div><div>True/False</div></div>	0 points	<div>Modify</div> <div>Remove</div>
	<div><div>Question</div><div>Erikson's theory is completely unrelated to Freud's.</div><div>Answer</div><div><div>True</div><div>✔ False</div></div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 143	<div><div></div><div>True/False</div></div>	0 points	<div>Modify</div> <div>Remove</div>
	<div><div>Question</div><div>Erikson's psychosocial theory emphasizes the role of the ego.</div><div>Answer</div><div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 144	<div><div></div><div>True/False</div></div>	0 points	<div>Modify</div> <div>Remove</div>
	<div><div>Question</div><div>John Watson, founder of American behaviorism, believed that children were born with all they needed to know for life.</div><div>Answer</div><div><div>True</div><div>✔ False</div></div></div>		

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 145



True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** A conditioned stimulus is one that occurs without prior learning.

**Answer**

True

 False

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 146



True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Classical conditioning involves training an individual to respond to a new stimulus by pairing it with an unconditioned stimulus.

**Answer**

 True

False

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 147



True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** According to behaviorists, once a behavior is learned it cannot be extinguished.

**Answer**

True

 False

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 148



True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Negative reinforcement will decrease a desired behavior when removed.

**Answer**

True

 False

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 149



True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Punishments such as spanking are considered less effective than types of discipline that provide alternative, acceptable behaviors.

**Answer**

 True

False

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 150



True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Bandura's social cognitive theory argues that children learn by observing models.

**Answer**

 True

False

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 151



True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** With accommodation, new schemas may be formed.

**Answer**

 True

False

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 152



True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Ethology was heavily influenced by the work of Charles Darwin.

**Answer**

 True

False

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 153



True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Scaffolding is what teachers and parents do to help children reach a higher level of performance than they could without assistance.

**Answer**

 True

False

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 154



True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Alfred Binet developed the first intelligence test to identify which children may fall behind in school.

**Answer**

 True

False

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 155



True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Piaget's cognitive-developmental theory suggests that children passively respond to their environments.

**Answer**

True

 False

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 156



True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

**Question** Children adapt to their environments through assimilation and accommodation, according to Piaget's cognitive-developmental theory.

	Answer	<div><div>✔</div>True</div> <div>False</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div>
Question 157	<div>True/False</div> <div>0 points</div> <div>Question Teachers who follow Piaget's cognitive-developmental theory provide children with opportunities to experiment with their environment.</div> <div>Answer</div> <div><div>✔</div>True</div> <div>False</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div> <div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
Question 158	<div>True/False</div> <div>0 points</div> <div>Question Information-processing theory uses the computer as a metaphor for human thinking and memory.</div> <div>Answer</div> <div><div>✔</div>True</div> <div>False</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div> <div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
Question 159	<div>True/False</div> <div>0 points</div> <div>Question According to ethologists, fixed action patterns are learned behaviors.</div> <div>Answer</div> <div>True</div> <div><div>✔</div>False</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div> <div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
Question 160	<div>True/False</div> <div>0 points</div> <div>Question A key Vygotskian concept is the zone of proximal development.</div> <div>Answer</div> <div><div>✔</div>True</div> <div>False</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div> <div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
Question 161	<div>True/False</div> <div>0 points</div> <div>Question In the sociocultural perspective, children's aggressive and sexual impulses are the focus.</div> <div>Answer</div> <div>True</div> <div><div>✔</div>False</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div> <div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
Question 162	<div>True/False</div> <div>0 points</div> <div>Question Ecological system theory states that only genetic factors are worth studying.</div> <div>Answer</div> <div>True</div> <div><div>✔</div>False</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div> <div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
Question 163	<div>True/False</div> <div>0 points</div> <div>Question A child's peer group can be considered an exosystem.</div> <div>Answer</div> <div>True</div> <div><div>✔</div>False</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div> <div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
Question 164	<div>True/False</div> <div>0 points</div> <div>Question According to Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, the chronosystem involves changes over time.</div> <div>Answer</div> <div><div>✔</div>True</div> <div>False</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div> <div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
Question 165	<div>True/False</div> <div>0 points</div> <div>Question It is not important to study diversity, since all people are born with the same capacities and same opportunities in life.</div> <div>Answer</div> <div>True</div> <div><div>✔</div>False</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div> <div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
Question 166	<div>True/False</div> <div>0 points</div> <div>Question Gender is not considered an aspect of diversity.</div> <div>Answer</div> <div>True</div> <div><div>✔</div>False</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div> <div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
Question 167	<div>True/False</div> <div>0 points</div> <div>Question The nature-nurture controversy debates whether development is continuous or a series of stages.</div> <div>Answer</div> <div>True</div> <div><div>✔</div>False</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div> <div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
Question 168	<div>True/False</div> <div>0 points</div> <div>Question Stage theories consider development as a discontinuous process.</div>	<div><div>◀</div><a href="#">Add Question Here</a></div> <div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	



	Answer	<div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 169	True/False	0 points	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	Question John Locke's conception of children (tabula rasa) was as passive recipients of actions from the environment.			
	Answer	<div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 170	True/False	0 points	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	Question The scientific method should not be used to study human development for ethical reasons.			
	Answer	<div><div>True</div><div>✔ False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 171	True/False	0 points	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	Question Naturalistic observation is used to study children from different cultures.			
	Answer	<div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 172	True/False	0 points	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	Question Case studies involve large numbers of subjects each being studied once.			
	Answer	<div><div>True</div><div>✔ False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 173	True/False	0 points	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	Question Correlational studies prove causal relationships between variables.			
	Answer	<div><div>True</div><div>✔ False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 174	True/False	0 points	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	Question Experiments are used to test hypotheses.			
	Answer	<div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 175	True/False	0 points	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	Question Independent variables are manipulated by the experimenter.			
	Answer	<div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 176	True/False	0 points	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	Question Dependent variables are measured results in an experiment.			
	Answer	<div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 177	True/False	0 points	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	Question A control group in an experiment receives the experimental treatment.			
	Answer	<div><div>True</div><div>✔ False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 178	True/False	0 points	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	Question Random assignment in an experiment is important to reduce the likelihood that a selection factor is determining the outcome.			
	Answer	<div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 179	True/False	0 points	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	Question Longitudinal research studies the same individuals over time.			
	Answer	<div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 180	True/False	0 points	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	Question It is rare for subjects to drop out of long-term longitudinal research.			

	<b>Answer</b>	<div><div>True</div><div>✔ False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 181	<b>True/False</b>	<b>0 points</b>	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	<b>Question</b> The cohort effect is a potential problem in cross-sectional research.			
	<b>Answer</b>	<div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div>		<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 182	<b>True/False</b>	<b>0 points</b>	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	<b>Question</b> Cross-sequential research combines the longitudinal and cross-sectional research methods.			
	<b>Answer</b>	<div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div>		
Question 183	<b>True/False</b>	<b>0 points</b>	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
	<b>Question</b> Researchers do not have to worry about ethical considerations when designing an experiment.			
	<b>Answer</b>	<div><div>True</div><div>✔ False</div></div>		
Question 184	<b>True/False</b>	<b>0 points</b>	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
	<b>Question</b> Ethical guidelines dictate that research participants' identities remain confidential.			
	<b>Answer</b>	<div><div>✔ True</div><div>False</div></div>		
Question 185	<b>Essay</b>	<b>0 points</b>	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
	<b>Question</b> <i>Based on the information provided in Chapter One of the textbook, provide brief answers to the following question(s):</i>			
	How has the way children are viewed changed over history?			
	<b>Answer</b> There have been differing views of children throughout history. Early views considered children to be evil and in need of harsh and persistent discipline. Other views looked upon children as miniature adults who simply needed to grow. Advocates of this view, of course, would support putting children to work as soon as they were “big enough” to do the work. Others looked at childhood as a time of goodness or even “blankness,” making the child ready to experience the world and become whatever the environment destined the child to become. John Locke, for example, believed that children were born a “tabula rasa” or clean slate. They were not born with inborn predispositions. This meant they were born ready to become anything. If the environment and their caregiving were positive, they would become positive adults and do important things. If the environment and their caregiving were negative, they were destined to wither and be less productive adults. This idea, of course, can be seen in statements of behavioral psychologists such as John Watson.			<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 186	<b>Essay</b>	<b>0 points</b>	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	<b>Question</b> <i>Based on the information provided in Chapter One of the textbook, provide brief answers to the following question(s):</i>			
	Give examples of the following: microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, macrosystem, chronosystem.			
	<b>Answer</b> Microsystem: parents, peers, teachers; Mesosystem: relations among Microsystems, such as parent-teacher conferences, school-community interactions on field trips; Exosystem: parents' work places, poverty and unemployment of parents, school board; Macrosystem: cultural values, such as expectations for independence of children, belief in co-sleeping of parents and children, importance of mother staying at home with children; Chronosystem: time since divorce for family, historical events such as Depression.			<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 187	<b>Essay</b>	<b>0 points</b>	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	<b>Question</b> <i>Based on the information provided in Chapter One of the textbook, provide brief answers to the following question(s):</i>			
	Describe how adaptation is used to further development, according to Piaget’s cognitive-developmental theory.			
	<b>Answer</b> Adaptation is a biological necessity that people have to respond to changes in their environment, using the processes of assimilation and accommodation. Infants are born with basic schemas which they use to understand their environments, through the process of assimilation. When the schemas are no longer able to work with new information, the schemas are changed through the process of accommodation. Through a series of disequilibrium and equilibrium states, cognitive processes are altered to fit the needs of the environment and the individual. The individual manipulates the environment like a scientist, testing hypotheses and reaching higher levels of cognitive abilities in a series of stages from sensorimotor to preoperational, concreteoperational, and finally formal operational thought.			<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 188	<b>Essay</b>	<b>0 points</b>	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	<b>Question</b> <i>Based on the information provided in Chapter One of the textbook, provide brief answers to the following question(s):</i>			
	Compare and contrast Freud's psychosexual theory and Erikson's psychosocial theory of development.			
	<b>Answer</b> Freud's theory considers the id to be the primary focus of development. The id, the instinctual needs, requires gratification which the ego must supervise. During the psychosexual stages, fixation may occur if gratification is either over- or under-filled. Once fixation has occurred, it is difficult or impossible to repair. The psychosexual stages begin at birth and end during adolescence. Erikson's theory considers the ego to be the primary focus of development. During the psychosocial stages, social conflicts must be resolved to have optimal development, although revisiting these conflicts later is possible. The psychosocial stages cover birth through late adulthood.			<div><div>◀</div><div>Add Question Here</div></div>
Question 189	<b>Essay</b>	<b>0 points</b>	<div><div>Modify</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
	<b>Question</b> How do behaviorism and ethology differ in their approaches to explaining human development?			
	<b>Answer</b>	Behaviorism suggests that children are like clay, ready to be molded. It is primarily parents, through patterns of reinforcement		

and punishment, who are thought to provide this molding. Theorists operating from this biological perspective look at maturation (the predetermined and orderly unfolding of abilities) and ethology examines instinctive or inborn behavior patterns. Behaviorism assumes that the individual will start with few abilities, except for basic learning patterns, based on classical and operant conditioning, responding to the environment while the ethological theorists assume that the individual brings a host of skills to bear from genetic inheritance.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 190

Essay

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** How does the information-processing theory use the computer metaphor to describe human cognition?

**Answer** The computer, with its random access memory, storage capacity, and software, is used as a metaphor for human cognition. Information is encoded or inputted into the “computer” and then manipulated in working memory (RAM). Information may be stored in a storage device (short- or long-term memory) and retrieved when needed. Problem solving strategies are considered to be “mental programs” or “software”, while the brain is the “hardware”. Limitations in thinking may be a result of limited memory capacity, retrieval problems, and ability to run multiple programs.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 191

Essay

0 points

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**Question** Describe the controversies in human development.

**Answer** The main controversies are: (1) nature vs. nurture, (2) continuity vs. discontinuity, and (3) active vs. passive. The nature vs. nurture controversy is not as much a controversy as it is a debate. The issue is to delineate how much and what aspects of development are due to genetic influences and which are due to environmental influences. The issue of continuity or discontinuity concerns the orderliness and linearity of child development. Continuity theories assume that development is steady, gradual, stage-like, and sequential. Discontinuity theories stress individual differences in development and that development involves both gains and losses. The active vs. passive controversy focuses on how big a role the child plays in her own development. Theorists, such as Freud, seemed to think that development was something that happened to children (passive) while Piaget stressed the active role children take in their own cognitive development.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 192

Essay

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** How is the scientific method used to examine human development?

**Answer** We study human development in a scientific manner. The goals of studying child development are: (1) description, (2) prediction, (3) control, and (4) explanation. From observation, researchers may generate theories about why development might occur in certain ways. Hypotheses may be generated that are specific testable predictions that can then be used to formulate experiments and conduct research. People may be studied using naturalistic observation. You might, for example, watch children at a daycare center and document gender differences in amount and type of aggressive behaviors. Experiments may be conducted if ethical and not harmful to children. Individuals may be randomly assigned to groups and comparisons made. Let’s say you have the hypothesis that giving rewards for good behavior will increase those behaviors. You randomly assign 10 children to a “reward” group (the experimental group) and 10 to a “non-reward” group (the control group). You complete the first phase of the study by comparing the number of positive behaviors elicited by each child (this establishes that your groups are comparable in the number of positive behaviors elicited prior to the second phase of the study). During the second phase of the study, you reward the positive behaviors of the children in the reward group and not in the control group. During the third phase of the study, you count the number of positive behaviors elicited by the children in each group and then make comparisons. If the children in the reward group are engaging in more positive behaviors than those in the control group, you might conclude that this is due to the presence of the reward in one group and the absence of reward in the other group.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 193

Essay

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**Question** What are the costs and benefits of the longitudinal, cross-sectional, and cross-sequential research methods?

**Answer** Longitudinal studies examine longer-range development of a group of individuals over time. They may have selective dropout or death of subjects and cost more time and money than other methods. Cross-sectional studies compare different groups of individuals at the same time on one occasion. Many find that groups have different experiences based on when they were born, so cohort effect may be problematic. Cross-sequential studies require less time overall than longitudinal studies, since they compare different groups of individuals over a shorter period of time and can make time-lag comparisons. Cross-sequential studies avoid the cohort effect, since they compare more than one group (cohort) with each other and over time.

 [Add Question Here](#)

Question 194

Essay

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** What ethical considerations must researchers make when determining a study of human development?

**Answer** To manage ethical considerations, researchers must protect subjects from physical and psychological harm, inform subjects of purpose of research and methods to be used. Participants must be allowed to provide voluntary consent to participate as well as withdraw from the study at any time. Participants must be provided with information about the outcome of the study. The identity of participants must be kept confidential at all times. In order to proceed on such a study, the researchers must present their plans for their study to a group of peers and receive approval prior to beginning the study.

 [Add Question Here](#)