

Exam

Name_____

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

- 1) Which of the following is most associated with collaborative learning?
- A) Students watching and copying the actions of an interaction partner.
 - B) Students presenting class lectures.
 - C) Students working collectively in a dialectical environment.
 - D) Students working in a formal educational environment.

1) _____

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 2) According to Kaufman (1990), intelligence (as measured by an IQ test):
- A) remains stable from late adolescence to late adulthood.
 - B) typically peaks in the late 30s and then declines into later adulthood.
 - C) peaks around 25 years of age.
 - D) remains stable across the lifespan.

2) _____

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 3) According to Freud, which of the personality structures is dominant during the oral stage?
- A) The super ego
 - B) The id
 - C) The ego
 - D) All personality structures are equally involved

3) _____

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 4) After learning to select a small red diamond and a small red heart, a child learns to select all small or red objects. This is an example of:
- A) generalisation.
 - B) modelling.
 - C) mediation.
 - D) classical conditioning.

4) _____

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

5) The concept(s) vital to Buhler's theory of lifespan psychological growth depend on which of the following? 5) _____

- A) Skilled self-monitoring, assessment and redirection.
- B) Hard work through life to achieve these goals.
- C) A realistic initial set of goals.
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A)

- B)
- C)
- D)

6) Few children's development exactly matches the average normative timetable in every way. Which of the following contribute to this variability? 6) _____

- A) Sampling method used to develop norms
- B) Ethnic background
- C) Individual cognitive differences
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A)

- B)
- C)
- D)

7) Which of the following is not one of Erikson's potential conflicts? 7) _____

- A) Generativity versus self-absorption
- B) Role progress versus stagnation
- C) Identity versus role confusion
- D) Industry versus inferiority

Answer: B

Explanation: A)

- B)
- C)
- D)

8) The rapid progress of social change, particularly in areas of health care, education, technology and attitudes to women's employment, are: 8) _____

- A) not a problem for cross-sectional research.
- B) cohort-specific experiences.
- C) caused by the Flynn effect.
- D) social norms in world development .

Answer: B

Explanation: A)

- B)
- C)
- D)

9) Which of the following is true about Piaget's sensorimotor stage?

9)

- A) An infant at this stage learns to deal effectively with the physical and social world.
- B) It ends when the child has mastered symbolic thought.
- C) It is typically defined as the period from 1-3 years of age.
- D) All of the above are true.

Answer: A

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

10) The descriptive goal of developmental psychology is to gather facts and figures about _____ and _____.

10)

- A) age groups; social norms
- B) transitions; outcomes
- C) age groups; age-related changes
- D) children; adults

Answer: C

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

11) Which of the following is not one of the three different kinds of pre-theoretical models that are prevalent in lifespan developmental psychology?

11)

- A) Socio-cultural model
- B) Environmental-mechanistic model
- C) The dialectical model
- D) The organic-maturational model

Answer: A

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

12) In a behaviour modification/cognitive behaviour therapy context, which of the following is an example of Reinforcement?

12)

- A) A rat learning to avoid a bar producing an electric shock
- B) A child having their pocket money withheld for misbehaving
- C) A teenager earning money for cleaning their room
- D) All of the above

Answer: C

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

13) Which of the following is not correct regarding case studies? 13) _____

- A) They involve data collection from a range of sources often including relatives and institutional records.
- B) They are highly generalisable to other individuals.
- C) They compile a complete picture of the individual.
- D) They suggest hypotheses about development that can be followed up using broader sampling techniques.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

14) Cohort-specific experiences are a major problem for which of the following research methods? 14) _____

- A) Longitudinal designs
- B) Cross-sectional designs
- C) Case studies
- D) All of the above

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

15) Which author(s) are credited with the initial development of social learning theory? 15) _____

- A) Kendler and Kendler
- B) Albert Bandura
- C) Neal Miller and John Dollard
- D) B.F. Skinner

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

16) _____ are testable predictions that suggest ideas requiring scientific data collection 16) _____
for their answers.

Answer: Hypotheses

Explanation:

17) According to Baltes, _____ entails choosing or developing a psychological attribute, 17) _____
element or strategy to perform a particular psychological function.

Answer: selection

Explanation:

18) Dissecting complex, mature behaviour into its simpler parts and earlier beginnings is most 18) _____
likely to occur in _____ - _____models.

Answer: environmental-mechanistic

Explanation:

19) _____ originally pioneered the notion of lifespan development as a predictable process of qualitative gains in personality, strength, organisation and complexity.

19) _____

Answer: Freud

Explanation:

20) The second goal of developmental scientists is explanation, which relates to _____ changes occur.

20) _____

Answer: why

Explanation:

21) _____ to boost development or remove obstacles in the path of development can supply ways of testing models, explanations and theories of human development.

21) _____

Answer: Applied interventions

Explanation:

22) The _____ is an unconscious reservoir of selfish instincts.

22) _____

Answer: id

Explanation:

23) According to _____, the cultural tools that a child receives from the social environment, through interactions with parents, peers and teachers, are essential in enabling the human mind to grow.

23) _____

Answer: Vygotsky

Explanation:

24) In a/an _____, the same group of participants is followed through time, being tested at regular intervals as they grow older.

24) _____

Answer: longitudinal study

Explanation:

25) According to Piaget, thinking in the _____ stage is 'prelogical'.

25) _____

Answer: preoperational

Explanation:

26) Social learning theory, in both its original and its social cognitive incarnations, strongly emphasises _____.

26) _____

Answer: observational learning

Explanation:

27) The researcher is able to test causal hypotheses in a _____.

27) _____

Answer: controlled experimental study

Explanation:

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

28) Learning to do something by observing someone else doing it is an example of vicarious reinforcement.

28) _____

Answer: True False

Explanation:

- 29) Age norms facilitate social services planning and environmental design for particular age groups. 29) _____
- Answer: True False
Explanation:
- 30) The findings of laboratory experiments and case studies generalise well into the typical individual's everyday life. 30) _____
- Answer: True False
Explanation:
- 31) In a cross-sectional study, members of different age groups, chosen to be similar to one another on dimensions other than age, are compared at a number of points in time. 31) _____
- Answer: True False
Explanation:
- 32) The best picture of development can be drawn when cross-sectional, longitudinal and time-lag research are conducted at the same time on the same group of people. 32) _____
- Answer: True False
Explanation:
- 33) The three goals of lifespan developmental scientists are description, explanation and potentialisation. 33) _____
- Answer: True False
Explanation:
- 34) When applied to human development, the dialectical analogy suggests that psychological growth is diminished by struggles, setbacks, debates and disputes. 34) _____
- Answer: True False
Explanation:
- 35) In some of his early research, Albert Bandura (1969) showed that aggression can develop through observational learning and modelling. 35) _____
- Answer: True False
Explanation:
- 36) Freud's seminal theory has played a major role in the growth of modern developmental psychology. 36) _____
- Answer: True False
Explanation:
- 37) A basic assumption of Buhler's theory is that each human life is coherently organised from birth to death around a goal activity. 37) _____
- Answer: True False
Explanation:
- 38) When creating normative descriptions of adult development, it is often necessary to come up with separate norms for adults with different backgrounds and varying kinds of lifestyles and life experiences. 38) _____
- Answer: True False
Explanation:

- 39) While resembling Vygotsky's theory in many respects, Piaget's is more explicitly social, and more attentive to the unique features of the child's own sociocultural environment. 39) _____

Answer: True False

Explanation:

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

- 40) Discuss which of Erikson's potential conflicts may have been most impacted on by the social changes of the last 25 years.

Answer:

- 41) Compare and contrast the theories of Piaget and Vygotsky.

Answer:

- 42) Scientifically evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using self-report techniques in psychological research.

Answer:

- 43) Which of the three pre-theoretical models (environmental-mechanistic, the organic-maturational or the dialectical) is most relevant in current conceptualisations of lifespan developmental psychology? Provide evidence and examples.

Answer:

Answer Key
Testname: C2

- 1) C
- 2) C
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) D
- 6) D
- 7) B
- 8) B
- 9) A
- 10) C
- 11) A
- 12) C
- 13) B
- 14) B
- 15) C
- 16) Hypotheses
- 17) selection
- 18) environmental-mechanistic
- 19) Freud
- 20) why
- 21) Applied interventions
- 22) id
- 23) Vygotsky
- 24) longitudinal study
- 25) preoperational
- 26) observational learning
- 27) controlled experimental study
- 28) FALSE
- 29) TRUE
- 30) FALSE
- 31) FALSE
- 32) TRUE
- 33) FALSE
- 34) FALSE
- 35) TRUE
- 36) TRUE
- 37) TRUE
- 38) TRUE
- 39) FALSE
- 40)
- 41)
- 42)
- 43)