

CHAPTER TWO

Major Theories for Understanding Human Development

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE	ITEM NUMBER
1. To define the concept of theory and explain how theories contribute to the study of development.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, , 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 143, 144, 148, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161
2. To review the basic concepts of seven major theories that have guided research in the study of human development: evolutionary theory, psychosexual theory, cognitive developmental theory, theories of learning, cultural theory, social role theory, and systems theory.	21, 22, 23, 24, 39, 40, 57, 58, 59, 67, 68, 73, 78, 91, 93, 95, 96, , 105, 106, 111, 119, 126, 133, 140, 141, 142, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 155, 157, 156, 162, 163

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. A _____ is a logical system of concepts that provides a framework for organizing and interpreting observations.
- theory
 - variable
 - symbol
 - correlation

Conceptual p. 22 A
CO: 1 Easy

2. The guiding premises underlying the logic of a theory are its _____.
- predictions
 - assumptions
 - variables
 - applications

Conceptual p. 23 B
CO: 1 Easy

3. The function of a theory is to
 - a. dictate an appropriate research design.
 - b. describe unobservable processes and relate them to observable events.
 - c. develop hypotheses.
 - d. create symbols that society can agree upon.

Factual p. 23 B
 *CO: 1 Moderate

4. Which of the following statements is considered a characteristic of a “good” formal theory?
 - a. It is logical and internally consistent.
 - b. It is unrelated to previous research.
 - c. It is focused on a relatively narrow, specific subject area.
 - d. It includes contradictory statements that can be tested.

Conceptual p. 23 A
 CO: 1 Moderate

5. Which of the following statements best describes how theories help explain observations?
 - a. They rule on specific contradictory examples.
 - b. They identify orderly relationships.
 - c. They are based on random sampling.
 - d. They bring about change.

Conceptual p. 23 B
 *CO: 1 Difficult

6. Theories are generally limited to explaining behaviors that fall within that theory’s _____.
 - a. life stage
 - b. range of applicability
 - c. operational definitions
 - d. statistical significance

Factual p. 23 B
 CO: 1 Moderate

7. The textbook highlights three questions to ask in order to understand the theory. Which of the following is **not** one of these questions?
 - a. Which phenomena is the theory trying to explain?
 - b. Who developed the theory?
 - c. What assumptions does the theory make?
 - d. What does the theory predict?

Factual p. 23 B
 CO: 1 Moderate

8. In order to understand a theory, one question to ask is: Which phenomenon is the theory trying to explain? Which of the following statements best describes how to answer this question?
 - a. Theories do NOT try to explain phenomena; theories focus on causes of behavior.
 - b. Theories explain the process for operationalizing concepts or phenomena that a researcher is to study.
 - c. The statistical significance of a correlation coefficient is the phenomena being explained.
 - d. The range of applicability based on the original intent of the theory is considered the phenomena.

Conceptual p. 23 D
 CO: 1 Difficult

9. In order to understand a theory, one question to ask is: What assumptions does the theory make? Which of the following statements best describes how to answer this question?
- Assumptions are developed after the theory has been tested.
 - The range of assumptions refers to the focus of the theory.
 - Assumptions are the guiding premises underlying the logic of a theory.
 - Theories do not make assumptions; theories focus on predicting assumptions.

Conceptual p. 23 C
CO: 1 Difficult

10. The assumptions of any theory may or may not be correct. Assumptions
- are based on research results from over 50 years ago, so they may not be relevant today.
 - may be influenced by the cultural context of the theorist.
 - predict statistical significance of the current research design only.
 - may be the same as another theory.

Factual p. 23 B
CO: 1 Moderate

11. In order to understand a theory, one question to ask is: What does the theory predict? Which of the following statements best describes how to answer this question?
- Theories increase understanding by suggesting causal relationships as a prediction.
 - Predictions can only be made if research results are statistically insignificant.
 - Theories do not make predictions; theories focus on operationalizing concepts.
 - Theories can only predict relationships between humans.

Conceptual p. 23 A
CO: 1 Moderate

12. A theory of human development is expected to provide explanations for which of the following?
- how society and economics change over time
 - how people change and grow over the life span
 - conflicts between ethnic subcultures
 - causes of illness and health over the life span

Factual p. 24 B
CO: 1 Moderate

13. A question that theory of human development should attempt to answer includes which of the following?
- What are the mechanisms that account for growth across the life span?
 - What factors are likely to place a person at risk during specific life periods?
 - How do physical, cognitive, emotional, and social functions interact?
 - all of these

Factual p. 24 D
CO: 1 Moderate

14. Which of the following is considered the age range conceptualized by psychosocial theory?
- infancy through age 12
 - adolescence
 - the entire life span
 - early through middle adulthood

Factual p. 24 C www
*CO: 1 Easy

15. Human development theories are needed to
- help explain behavior at different levels of analysis.
 - assist in uncovering truths about humans and animals.
 - embellish case studies of families.
 - illustrate relationships from the beginning of time.

Factual p. 22 A
CO: 1 Easy

16. Evolutionary theory places the study of individual development in the context of
- classical conditioning based on learning over time.
 - individual development in the context of the history of the species.
 - habituation with a mother/caregiver figure for survival.
 - biologically-guided genetic growth plans.

Factual p. 22 B
*CO: 1 Moderate

17. Which of the following is the best descriptor phrase for the laws of natural selection?
- the genetic make-up of most species is remarkably similar
 - over time, species are becoming more and more responsive to radiation
 - over generations, species gradually change in response to changing environmental conditions
 - genetics alone account for species change

Factual p. 25 C
CO: 1 Easy

18. Which of the following terms focuses on describing the unique adaptive behaviors of specific species, such as mating, caregiving, play, and strategies for obtaining resources?
- chemistry
 - education
 - ethology
 - teratology

Conceptual p. 26 C
CO: 1 Moderate

19. The comparative study of unique adaptive behaviors is called ethology. This type of study helps clarify _____ to the long-term survival of the species.
- the contributions of culture
 - the importance of developmental males
 - the role of gender
 - the contributions of each generation

Conceptual p. 26 D
CO: 1 Moderate

20. Evolutionary psychology includes the study of
- the future development of behavior.
 - the dominance of members of species currently living.
 - the origins of social behavior.
 - similarity of mammals in various environmental settings.

Conceptual p. 26 C
CO: 1 Moderate

21. The continuation of a species depends on the capacity of its individual members to survive, mate, reproduce, and
- a. rear their offspring.
 - b. have reflexes.
 - c. use spoken language.
 - d. express emotion.

Factual p. 27 A
CO: 2 Easy

22. Which of the following statements is considered a major implication of evolutionary theory related to the study of human development?
- a. The importance of similarities among all humans allows for the scientific study of continuity over time.
 - b. Factors that influence reproductive success of a group have implications for the survival of the species.
 - c. The early years of childhood are most critical in shaping the structure of adult personality.
 - d. The course of human development is shaped by entries into and exits from key life roles.

Conceptual p. 27 B
*CO: 2 Moderate

23. Which of the following statements best illustrates the link between evolutionary theory and psychosocial theory?
- a. Through patterns of reinforcement, genetics is linked to individual development during adulthood.
 - b. Adults strengthen their genetic make-up and influence as they age.
 - c. The process of cultural survival is considered random in specific generations.
 - d. Individuals face a continuous struggle to adapt traits and abilities to environmental demands.

Conceptual p. 27 D
CO: 2 Difficult

24. Psychosocial evolution refers to
- a. the survival of humans who progress through various life stages.
 - b. ways in which knowledge can alter or transform behavior and override genetically guided patterns.
 - c. the fact that psychosocial development cannot be influenced by individuals' conscious decisions.
 - d. strategies to achieve a positive resolution during a psychosocial crisis.

Conceptual p. 27 B
CO: 2 Difficult

25. According to psychosexual theory, what are the two instinctual drives that contribute to personality development?
- a. sexuality and shame
 - b. aggression and affiliation
 - c. sexuality and aggression
 - d. sexuality and inhibition

Factual p. 28 C www
CO: 1 Easy

26. Which of the following is considered the focus of Freud's psychosexual theory?
- the influence of sexual and aggressive drives to motivate behavior
 - learned behaviors and habits on moral development
 - social roles on family uniqueness
 - goals and expectations on confidence building

Factual p. 28 A
CO: 1 Easy

27. Freud hypothesized that many explanations for seemingly natural behavior could be found by analyzing the conflicting sexual and aggressive needs, fears, and wishes that are housed in the
- metaconscious.
 - conscious.
 - ego.
 - unconscious.

Conceptual p. 29 D
CO: 1 Easy

28. Which of the following statements is considered an assumption of Freud's psychosexual theory?
- All behavior is a result of cultural conditioning.
 - Children's behavior is rational and thoughtful.
 - All behavior is motivated.
 - Most behavior is a result of random factors that cannot be explained.

Factual p. 28 C
*CO: 1 Moderate

29. In psychosexual theory, which of the following terms refers to reality-oriented functions such as perception, learning, memory, and judgment?
- superego
 - ego
 - id
 - unconscious

Conceptual p. 30 B
CO: 1 Moderate

30. According to psychosexual theory, which structure houses the person's moral and ethical principles?
- id
 - ego
 - superego
 - guilt

Conceptual p. 30 C
CO: 1 Moderate

31. In psychosexual theory, how is the ego related to the id and the superego?
- The ego is mostly unconscious, pushing the id and superego into awareness.
 - The ego tries to satisfy the id without offending the superego.
 - The superego is the commander-in-chief, the ego is the sergeant, and the id is the private.
 - The ego's moral and ethical principles dictate the actions of the id.

Conceptual p. 31 B
CO: 1 Moderate

32. Which of the following terms refers to methods used to protect the person from anxiety?
- a. defense mechanisms
 - b. adaptation
 - c. emotional intelligence
 - d. role enactment

Conceptual p. 32 A
CO: 1 Easy

33. _____ is a common defense mechanism used by children and adults in which they claim that a bad experience never happened.
- a. Denial
 - b. Projection
 - c. Rejection
 - d. Reality expansion

Conceptual p. 32 A
CO: 1 Easy

34. In terms of psychosexual theory, which of the following statements about defense mechanisms is most accurate?
- a. Children are so honest that they use only coping mechanisms.
 - b. Only very neurotic people use defense mechanisms.
 - c. The basic function of defense mechanisms is to protect the person from being overwhelmed by painful thoughts and feelings such as anxiety and guilt.
 - d. After a long period, defense mechanisms lead to higher levels of functioning.

Conceptual p. 32 C
CO: 1 Moderate

35. According to psychosexual theory, the most significant personality developments take place during which of the following life stages?
- a. prenatal period
 - b. first, five or six years of life
 - c. adolescence
 - d. early adulthood

Factual p. 28 B
CO: 1 Easy

36. In psychosexual theory, development is divided into _____ stages.
- a. three
 - b. five
 - c. seven
 - d. nine

Factual p. 31 B www
CO: 1 Moderate

37. According to psychosexual theory, what are the stages of development?
- oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
 - id, ego, superego
 - unconscious, preconscious, conscious
 - reaction formation, projection, and denial

Factual p. 31 A
CO: 1 Easy

38. Which of the following statements reflects an important contribution made by psychosexual theory to the study of human development?
- The role of childhood experiences can be used to explain adult behavior.
 - Parenting practices help shape biological sexual urges.
 - The foundation for sexual drives is projected to the next generation.
 - The unconscious is the main contributor to sexual development.

Factual p. 34 A
CO: 2 Moderate

39. Which of the following is considered a similarity between psychosexual theory and psychosocial theory?
- use of a life span approach
 - description of the functions of the ego system
 - consideration of middle childhood as a 'latent' and quiet life stage
 - incorporation of importance of schooling on development

Conceptual p. 35 B
CO: 2 Difficult

40. Which of the following statements is considered a difference between psychosocial and psychosexual theory?
- Psychosocial theory does not suggest stages of development.
 - Psychosocial theory is not interested in child-rearing practices.
 - Psychosocial theory suggests directions for development beyond adolescence into adulthood and old age.
 - Psychosocial theory places greater emphasis on infancy and toddlerhood.

Conceptual p. 35 C
CO: 2 Easy

41. Which of the following terms refers to the process of organizing and making meaning of experience?
- equilibrium
 - repression
 - cognition
 - ethology

Conceptual p. 35 C
*CO: 1 Easy

42. Which of the following psychosexual terms is most closely related to the processes of cognition?
- unconscious processing
 - impulse expression
 - ego functions
 - projection

Conceptual p. 35 C
CO: 1 Difficult

43. Cognitive developmental theory focuses specifically on how
- knowing emerges and is transformed into logical, systematic capacities for reasoning.
 - the ego interprets experiences into logical, systematic, thought processes.
 - evolution continues throughout the life span of a specific species based on cognition.
 - various systems within a family impact an individual's capacity for thought.

Factual p. 35 A
CO: 1 Moderate

44. What is Piaget trying to explain in his cognitive development theory?
- the process for how the capacity for logical thought develops
 - reasons why some children are mathematically gifted
 - individual differences in learning styles
 - the process for how culture influences cognition

Factual p. 36 A www
*CO: 1 Difficult

45. According to Piaget, organisms strive to achieve a balance of organized structures that provides effective ways of interacting with the environment. This is known as
- balancing.
 - intelligence.
 - equilibrium.
 - consciousness.

Conceptual p. 36 C
CO: 1 Easy

46. Equilibrium is achieved through _____, a process of gradually modifying existing schemes in order to take into account discrepancies between what is known and what is being experienced.
- natural selection
 - evolution
 - adaptation
 - schematic overload

Conceptual p. 36 C
CO: 1 Moderate

47. In cognitive developmental theory, equilibrium is achieved through a process of
- fixation.
 - adaptation.
 - conditioning.
 - rewards and punishments.

Conceptual p. 36 B
CO: 1 Easy

48. What is the difference between a scheme and an operation in cognitive developmental theory?
- an operation is a verbal scheme
 - an operation is a mental manipulation of related schemes
 - a scheme is more complex than an operation
 - a scheme is in equilibrium and an operation is in disequilibrium

Conceptual p. 36 B
CO: 1 Difficult

49. In Piaget's theory, which of the following are considered the two complementary processes that account for adaptation?
- sensorimotor intelligence and preoperational thought
 - natural selection and fitness
 - cultural discontinuity and moral reasoning
 - assimilation and accommodation

Factual p. 36 D
 *CO: 1 Moderate

50. Accommodation is referred to as the
- resistance to changing familiar schemes held in place through equilibrium.
 - tendency to interpret new experiences in light of existing schemes.
 - desire to make meaning out of experience.
 - tendency to modify schemes to account for new attributes revealed through experience.

Conceptual p. 36 D
 CO: 1 Moderate

51. Kendra has been breastfed. The first time she gets a bottle of apple juice, she uses the same sucking motion she has been accustomed to using during breastfeeding. Juice floods out of the nipple of the bottle. This is an example of
- defensive behavior.
 - assimilation.
 - adaptive self-organization.
 - vicarious learning.

Application p. 36 B
 CO: 1 Easy

52. The first stage in Piaget's cognitive developmental theory is
- sensorimotor intelligence.
 - preoperational thought.
 - concrete operational thought.
 - formal operational thought.

Factual p. 36 A www
 CO: 1 Easy

53. The preoperational thought stage is when
- infants become toddlers.
 - children learn a language.
 - children can understand abstract concepts.
 - children become adolescents.

Factual p. 36 B
 CO: 1 Moderate

54. Which of the following statements best describes a characteristic of formal operational thought?
- Knowing is based primarily on instruction from others.
 - Logic is based on the creation of a system of interrelated rules that can be used for problem solving.
 - Knowing is based primarily on direct experience by the individual within a family context.
 - Logic is based largely on memories of past experiences.

Conceptual p. 37 B
 CO: 1 Moderate

55. Dakota has started to read short biographies of women she believes are important. She makes lists of who is most important in categories like business leader, political leader, and star athlete. Then she starts to read about the number one person in each category. Which of Piaget's stages do you think Dakota is in?
- formal operational stage
 - concrete operational stage
 - preoperational stage
 - post formal operational stage

Application p. 37 B
CO: 1 Moderate

56. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- Repetition is the most important experience for promoting cognitive growth.
 - Young children and adults approach problems using the same basic principles of logic and reasoning.
 - Encounters with discrepancy promote the growth of logical thinking.
 - Because they cannot use symbols, infants do not have the capacity for problem solving.

Conceptual p. 37 C
CO: 2 Difficult

57. Which of the following statements is considered an assumption of Piaget's cognitive development theory?
- All behavior is motivated.
 - Advances in cognitive capacities occur into old age.
 - Personality development ends at age 6.
 - The roots of cognition lie in an infant's biological capacities.

Factual p. 37 D
CO: 2 Moderate

58. Which of the following is considered one of Piaget's contributions to understanding infant cognition?
- Infants are able to create and manipulate symbols.
 - For infants, most thinking is unconscious.
 - Infants have the same capacity for abstract reasoning as adolescents.
 - Infants establish logical connections.

Conceptual p. 37 D
CO: 2 Moderate

59. By asking children how they know what they know, Piaget introduced the study of
- intelligence.
 - metacognition.
 - categorization.
 - morality.

Conceptual p. 38 B
CO: 2 Easy

60. In contrast to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, Vygotsky placed greater emphasis on
- social context.
 - role of exploration and experimentation.
 - biological bases of cognition.
 - evolution.

Factual p. 38 A
*CO: 1 Easy

61. What are the central concepts of Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development?
- id, ego, superego
 - assimilation, accommodation, schemes
 - culture, zone of proximal development, movement from intermental to the intramental
 - microsystem, exosystem, and mesosystem

Factual p. 38 C www
CO: 1 Moderate

62. Vygotsky emphasized the role of a culture's _____ in shaping thought.
- tools and signs
 - levels of continuity
 - boundaries
 - roles

Factual p. 38 A
CO: 1 Difficult

63. Vygotsky argued that complex mental operations exist first in the social world and are then internalized. He described this as movement from the _____ to the _____.
- ego; superego
 - intermental; intramental
 - model; child
 - microsystem; mesosystem

Factual p. 38 B
CO: 1 Moderate

64. Ricky wants to play a computer game, but cannot quite figure out how to get the figures to jump and kick. Ricky watches his older sister play the computer game for a few minutes and asks her a few questions. Then Ricky is able to play the game by himself. According to Vygotsky's theory, this is an example of
- formal operational reasoning.
 - learning in the zone of proximal development.
 - cultural determinism.
 - equilibrium.

Application p. 39 B
CO: 1 Moderate

65. What is the zone of proximal development?
- length of time needed to accommodate
 - distance between the radius of significant others and development
 - length of time needed to assimilate
 - distance between developmental level and level of potential development

Conceptual p. 39 D www
CO: 1 Easy

66. Which of the following statements is considered an implication for human development based on Vygotsky's theory?
- In all cultures, children will approach problem solving in the same way.
 - Social interaction and culture shape an individual's cognitive development.
 - It is better to spend time with people who are a little less skilled than you in order to build self-esteem.
 - The direction of cognitive growth is largely determined by genetic factors.

Conceptual p. 39 B
CO: 2 Moderate

67. Which of the following concepts promotes development in both Piaget's cognitive developmental theory and Erikson's psychosocial theory?
- discrepancies
 - reinforcement
 - hierarchical categorization
 - prime adaptive ego qualities

Conceptual p. 40 A
CO: 2 Moderate

68. Which of the following psychosocial theory concepts is most similar to Vygotsky's zone of proximal development?
- psychosocial crisis
 - stages of development
 - developmental tasks
 - radius of significant relationships

Conceptual p. 40 D
CO: 2 Moderate

69. Whereas theories of cognitive development emphasize thinking and reasoning, theories of learning tend to focus on which of the following?
- hypothesis testing that occurs in scientific problem solving
 - relatively permanent changes in behavior that result from experience
 - language development and written communication
 - the role of genetic factors in guiding adaptive behavior

Factual p. 41 B
CO: 1 Easy

70. Social learning theory emphasizes the process of learning new behaviors by
- observing and imitating the behavior of others.
 - being taught by more skillful adults and peers.
 - being reinforced for increasingly close approximations of the desired behavior.
 - developing a cognitive map.

Factual p. 41 A
CO: 1 Easy

71. What is learning through vicarious reinforcement?
- learning through ignoring negative behaviors in a naturalistic setting
 - learning by observing what happens to someone else who is either rewarded or punished for their actions
 - learning through trial and error
 - learning through repeated associations between two stimuli either conditioned or unconditioned

Conceptual p. 41 B
CO: 1 Moderate

72. When Don watches his brother practice the piano, he sees how proud his mother is and how she compliments him for his hard work. This encourages Don to practice his trumpet. According to social learning theory, this is an example of which of the following?
- vicarious reinforcement
 - negative reinforcement
 - positive reinforcement
 - punishment

Application p. 41 A
CO: 1 Easy

73. Social cognition is considered
- a type of positive stimulus package for infants.
 - a trend in social learning theory emphasizing a cognitive orientation.
 - a product of a cognitive map.
 - a natural selection process considered a by-product of evolutionary theory.

Factual p. 41 B www
CO: 1 Moderate

74. Which of the following statements is considered an implication for human development based on social learning theory?
- All components of social learning theory are considered positive responses to cognitive development.
 - All learning requires direct instruction.
 - Natural selection occurs in one's determination of an appropriate behavioral response.
 - Models are relevant in guiding the behavior of others.

Conceptual p. 42 D
CO: 2 Moderate

75. Which of the following best describes the difference between cognitive behaviorism and the other theories of learning?
- Cognitive behaviorists study internal mental activities that influence behavior.
 - Cognitive behaviorists study the stimulus-response relationship to determine behavioral influences.
 - Cognitive behaviorists study reflexes as the biological basis learning.
 - Cognitive behaviorists focus on the relationships among systems to understand learning.

Conceptual p. 42 A
CO: 1 Moderate

76. What is a cognitive map?
- map of shapes and adjoining surfaces
 - combination of the unconscious, preconscious, and conscious
 - internal representation of the learning environment
 - set of boundaries between the self and others

Conceptual p. 42 C
CO: 1 Moderate

77. Sudha has been driving to school using the same route for two years. Although she has never had time to stop at the Coffee Corner on her way to school, she knows where it is and how to direct a friend there. This is an example of which of the following concepts?
- positive reinforcement
 - cognitive map
 - expectations
 - imitative learning

Application p. 42 B
CO: 1 Easy

78. Walter Mischel identified six cognitive factors that influence behavior. Which of the following is **not** one of the elements in his model?
- imitation
 - expectancies
 - goals
 - self-regulatory plans

Factual p. 42 A
CO: 1 Easy

79. According to Walter Mischel's six types of cognitive-affective factors that influence behavior, which of the following best describes self-regulatory plans?
- A type of emotional reaction associated with a specific situation.
 - The ability to play a variety of roles.
 - The expectations one has for one's behavior.
 - Strategies to achieve one's goals.

Conceptual p. 42 D
CO: 1 Moderate

80. Cultural theory provides insight into
- the cognitive mapping process worldwide.
 - learned systems of meanings and patterns of behavior shared by a group of people.
 - why two group events occur very close together and produce similar responses.
 - observation and imitation of peer group role models.

Factual p. 44 B
CO: 1 Easy

81. Which of the following terms refers to the system of meanings and patterns of behavior that are shared by a group of people and transmitted from one generation to the next?
- a. discontinuity
 - b. culture
 - c. plans and goals
 - d. cognitive map

Conceptual p. 44 B
CO: 1 Easy

82. According to cultural theory, which of the following would be considered an example of physical culture?
- a. colonial time period artifacts
 - b. rites of passage for teenagers
 - c. a set of values passed down from one generation to the next generation
 - d. the role of a matriarch

Application p. 44 A
CO: 1 Moderate

83. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the term *worldview*?
- a. societal expectations influences on individual decision making
 - b. social demographics of an ethnic group
 - c. way of making meaning of relationships, situations, and objects encountered in daily life
 - d. global view of physical culture

Conceptual p. 44 C
CO: 1 Moderate

84. Which of the following terms refers to the power of culture to shape individual experience?
- a. operant conditioning
 - b. survival of the fittest
 - c. formal operations
 - d. cultural determinism

Conceptual p. 44 D
*CO: 1 Easy

85. Which of the following is an example of cultural determinism?
- a. All cultures have some form of spiritual philosophy for dealing with death.
 - b. Cultures, like species, must adapt to changes in the environment.
 - c. Family life is a cornerstone of the culture.
 - d. Some cultures value aggressiveness and reward aggressive behaviors, whereas other cultures consider aggression shameful or a sign of immaturity.

Application p. 44 D
CO: 1 Moderate

86. Young children are scolded for being selfish but when they are adults they are expected to be assertive and self-reliant. This is an example of
- a. cultural conservatism.
 - b. cultural discontinuity.
 - c. worldview.
 - d. cultural continuity.

Application p. 45 B
CO: 1 Moderate

87. Which of the following statements would be considered an example of cultural continuity?
- Young children learn skills related to food preparation and remain involved in food preparation as adults.
 - Children are permitted to express emotions up to age 10; after age 10, they have to hide their feelings.
 - Only children who have gone through a rite of passage can enter a certain holy place.
 - Mothers and daughters dress in different colors at a funeral to depict social status.

Application p. 44 A
CO: 1 Moderate

88. According to cultural theory, what determines whether behavior appears to occur in stages?
- the religions of the society
 - the climate
 - the life span of the individuals
 - the degree of discontinuity in cultural conditioning

Conceptual p. 45 D
CO: 1 Difficult

89. _____ is a worldview in which social behavior is guided largely by personal goals and ambitions.
- Collectivism
 - Individualism
 - Enculturation
 - Ethnic group identity

Conceptual p. 45 B
CO: 1 Easy

90. Which of the following terms best describes a worldview in which social behavior is guided by personal goals, ambitions, and pleasures?
- cultural determinism
 - individualism
 - collectivism
 - enculturation

Conceptual p. 45 B
CO: 1 Easy

91. Which of the following statements best describes a link between cultural theory and psychosocial theory?
- Biology is considered the basic mechanism for development.
 - Psychological and physiological responses are the primary strategies for growth and development.
 - An individual's culture contributes fundamentally to development.
 - The individual culture of a person limits a person's aspirations and goals.

Conceptual p. 46 C
CO: 2 Easy

92. Which term refers to a set of behaviors that has a socially agreed upon function and an accepted code of norms?
- agency
 - family system
 - role
 - culture

Conceptual p. 48 C
CO: 1 Moderate

93. According to social role theory, _____ is defined as a sense of difficulty meeting perceived role expectations or balancing competency role demands.
- role enactment
 - role strain
 - reciprocal roles
 - role convergence

Conceptual p. 49 B
CO: 2 Difficult

94. Husband and wife, teacher and student, therapist and client are all examples of
- reciprocal roles.
 - roles that have no social consensus.
 - lifelong role relationships.
 - roles that have no contour.

Application p. 48 A
CO: 1 Easy

95. Involvement in personal relationships and social groups contributes to the formation of
- social cognition.
 - a cognitive map.
 - cultural continuity.
 - social identity.

Factual p. 48 D
CO: 2 Moderate

96. Which of the following is considered a link between social role theory and psychosocial theory?
- the use of positive and negative reinforcers
 - role relationships and the radius of significant others
 - culture and natural selection
 - social identity and systems

Conceptual p. 50 B
CO: 2 Easy

97. Which of the following theories focuses on the processes and relationships among interdependent elements that have some common goals, interrelated functions, boundaries, and an identity?
- cognitive developmental theory
 - systems theory
 - cultural differences theory
 - psychosexual theory

Conceptual p. 50 B
CO: 1 Moderate

98. According to a systems theory, a system that maintains its organization, even though the parts constantly change, is considered
- elemental.
 - open.
 - erratic.
 - honest.

Conceptual p. 51 B
CO: 1 Easy

99. According to a systems theory, through which of the following processes can a system preserve its structure and still respond to change?
- a. adaptive self-regulation
 - b. social identity
 - c. ego functioning
 - d. social learning

Conceptual p. 51 A
CO: 1 Moderate

100. In order to adapt to changes in the environment, systems require which of the following?
- a. shared meaning
 - b. role systems
 - c. feedback mechanisms
 - d. schedules of reinforcement

Conceptual p. 51 C
CO: 1 Easy

101. The Dillard family adopted a new child, requiring the older children to take on new responsibilities for childcare and household tasks. Mrs. Dillard changed her work hours, and Mr. Dillard gave up his nighttime job so he could be with the baby in the evenings. From a family systems perspective, these changes are an example of
- a. function coordination.
 - b. boundaries.
 - c. underfunctioning.
 - d. adaptive self-organization.

Application p. 51 D
CO: 1 Moderate

102. Bronfenbrenner's ecological model of relationships among systems is an elaboration of what theory?
- a. evolutionary theory
 - b. social learning theory
 - c. psychosexual theory
 - d. systems theory

Factual p. 51 D
CO: 1 Moderate

103. According to Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, which of the following refers to the passage of time?
- a. chronosystem
 - b. mesosystem
 - c. microsystem
 - d. macrosystem

Conceptual p. 51 A
CO: 1 Easy

104. Bronfenbrenner argues that development is influenced by interactions that take place within the
- a. chronosystem.
 - b. mesosystem.
 - c. microsystem.
 - d. macrosystem.

Factual p. 51 C
CO: 1 Difficult

105. The application of systems theory to families has focused primarily on
- a. how families determine their culture.
 - b. the climate of individualism versus collectivism.
 - c. how families establish boundaries and rules.
 - d. the impact of mesosystems within the family context.

Factual p. 53 C
CO: 2 Difficult

106. Which of the following statements best describes systems theory?
- a. Family systems evolve slowly through psychosocial evolution.
 - b. Family members are interdependent so each member can influence the others.
 - c. Vicarious reinforcement can be used by family members to create equilibrium.
 - d. Role enactment produces role strain that impacts the family's microsystem.

Conceptual p. 53 B
CO: 2 Moderate

Post-Test Questions from the Student Study Guide

107. Which of the following terms from evolutionary theory refers to the process by which living organisms adapt to changing environmental conditions over long periods of time?
- a. assimilation
 - b. natural selection
 - c. cultural determinism
 - d. meta-cognition

Factual p. 25 B
CO: 2 Easy

108. According to evolutionary theory, what is the adaptive consequence of variability for the species?
- a. promotion of cognitive complexity
 - b. insurance of species survival under varying environmental conditions
 - c. encouragement of responsive parenting
 - d. promotion of helping behavior and cooperation among group members

Factual p. 25 B
CO: 2 Easy

109. According to psychosexual theory, what are the three components of personality?
- id, ego, superego
 - oral, anal, phallic
 - repression, denial, reaction formation
 - unconscious, preconscious, conscious

Factual p. 29 A
CO: 2 Easy

110. A defense mechanism that includes reverting to behaviors from an earlier life stage is _____.
- sublimation
 - regression
 - projection
 - repression

Factual p. 32 B
CO: 2 Moderate

111. Which of the following is considered a similarity between psychosexual theory and psychosocial theory?
- focus primarily on development up through age 6 as the critical time for change
 - emphasize the centrality of sexual impulses as the major area of conflict in development
 - view middle childhood as a time for consolidation when little occurs in personality development
 - describe changes in the development and capacity of the ego system

Conceptual p. 25 D
CO: 2 Moderate

112. A basic assumption of Piaget's cognitive development theory is that an organism strives to achieve _____.
- equilibrium
 - autonomy
 - conversation
 - object permanence

Factual p. 36 A
CO: 2 Easy

113. Piaget's cognitive developmental theory focuses on _____.
- id, ego, superego
 - how individuals come to 'know' and the emergence of knowledge
 - social interactions within a radius of significant others
 - solely on the brain development in the first three years

Conceptual p. 35 B
CO: 2 Moderate

114. Vygostky's contribution to human development is the emphasis on _____.
- distance learning
 - social context
 - stimulus and response mechanisms
 - control of sexual impulses

Factual p. 38 B
CO: 2 Moderate

115. Which of the following is considered a basic concept underlying Vygotsky's theory?

- a. equilibrium
- b. unconsciousness
- c. sexual drives and motivations
- d. culture

Conceptual p. 38 D
CO: 2 Moderate

116. Which of the following is considered one of the theories of learning?

- a. evolutionary
- b. cultural
- c. psychosexual
- d. social

Factual p. 41 D
CO: 2 Moderate

117. Bandura and Walters explained the process of _____ in which children watch others behaviors and the outcome of those behaviors as a guide for their own behavior choices.

- a. vicarious reinforcement
- b. operant conditioning
- c. classical conditioning
- d. cognitive behaviorism

Factual p. 41 A
CO: 2 Moderate

118. Cognitive developmental theories do not _____.

- a. focus on changing the world view over the life course
- b. provide insights into the processes linking children's thinking to culture
- c. discuss qualitative changes in logical thought during childhood
- d. view development as a product of biologically guided plans

Factual p. 42 A
CO: 2 Moderate

119. The focus of social learning theory is that learning _____.

- a. takes place because of schedules of reinforcement
- b. is the result of the interdependence of systems
- c. results from observing and imitating other people's behaviors
- d. is motivated by sexual and aggressive drives

Conceptual p. 41 C
CO: 2 Moderate

120. Which learning theory focuses on the internal mental activities that influence behavior?

- a. vicarious reinforcement
- b. social learning
- c. social interaction
- d. cognitive behaviorism

Conceptual p. 42 D
CO: 2 Moderate

121. Which of the following would be considered an example of cultural continuity?
- a. Children take care of younger siblings and then grow up to take care of their children.
 - b. All children must learn the proper place and manners associated with elimination.
 - c. Children are told not to fight, but at age 16 they are required to enlist in the army.
 - d. Some societies restrict access to certain knowledge to a small group of 'healers'.

Conceptual p. 44 A
CO: 2 Moderate

122. Which term applies to the situation where children are barred from activities that are open to adults or where they have to unlearn behaviors that are appropriate for children but inappropriate for adults?
- a. cultural continuity
 - b. cultural discontinuity
 - c. cultural relativism
 - d. cultural conditioning

Conceptual p. 44 B
CO: 2 Moderate

123. Which concept from social role theory clarifies why the development and well-being of children and adults are so interdependent?
- a. Adults have many more roles than children.
 - b. Children are not as identified with their roles as are adults.
 - c. Adults and children are often in reciprocal roles.
 - d. One experiences more role strain with each stage of life.

Conceptual p. 48 C
CO: 2 Moderate

124. In social role theory, meaning is derived _____.
- a. through role enactment and integration of behavior
 - b. from biologically determined growth and development patterns
 - c. through a natural self selection process determine by role strain
 - d. from growth patterns in a controlled environment

Conceptual p. 48 A
CO: 2 Easy

125. Among the theories presented, which theory places the greatest emphasis on the interdependence of elements and the multidimensional sources of influence on individuals?
- a. evolutionary theory
 - b. cognitive developmental theory
 - c. psychosexual theory
 - d. systems theory

Conceptual p. 50 D
CO: 2 Moderate

126. Which of the following theories focuses on the processes and relationships among interconnected components of organizations?
- a. psychosexual theory
 - b. evolutionary theory
 - c. systems theory
 - d. cognitive behaviorism
- Factual p. 50 C
CO: 2 Moderate

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

127. A theory helps explain observations.
CO: 1 p. 22 T
128. A formal theory should be logical and externally consistent.
CO: 1 p. 23 F
129. The assumptions of any theory may or may not be correct.
CO: 1 p. 23 T
130. Fitness is another term for reproductive success.
CO: 1 p. 25 T
131. Species produce just enough offspring to survive and reproduce.
CO: 1 p. 25 F
132. According to evolutionary theory, failure to adapt leads to extinction.
CO: 1 p. 25 T
133. According to the evolutionary perspective, variability is important for survival of a species.
CO: 2 p. 26 T
134. According to the psychosocial perspective, the ego works on the pleasure principle.
CO: 1 p. 30 F
135. According to the psychosexual approach, the superego develops mainly through the process of identification.
CO: 1 p. 30 T
136. The defense mechanism of projection refers to barring unacceptable wishes from conscious thought.
CO: 1 p. 32 T

137. Crying to get your husband to buy you something for Valentine's Day may be a form of regression.
CO: 1 p. 32 T
138. Yelling at the dog after a hard day at work may be a form of displacement.
CO: 1 p. 32 T
139. Practicing kickboxing when you feel like hitting your boss may be an example of sublimation.
CO: 1 p. 32 T
140. Psychosexual theory gives a greater role to the individual in shaping his or her own development than psychosocial theory.
CO: 2 p. 35 F
141. Psychosexual theory assumes that development continues throughout life.
CO: 2 p. 34 F
142. Psychosocial theory views development as continuing throughout the life span.
CO: 2 p. 35 T
143. Piaget's theory describes the path in development of cognition from infancy through adolescence.
CO: 1 p. 36 T
144. According to cognitive theory, accommodation is the tendency to interpret new experiences in terms of an existing scheme.
CO: 1 p. 36 F
145. Piaget's theory suggests that knowledge is derived from action.
CO: 2 p. 37 T
146. Reasoning about our reasoning is called metacognition.
CO: 2 p. 38 T
147. Learning about principles that govern objects does not help us learn about ourselves.
CO: 2 p. 38 F
148. Inner speech helps the child problem-solve.
CO: 1 p. 39 T
149. Vygotsky theorized that language is a barrier between generations.
CO: 2 p. 39 F

150. According to Vygotsky, seeking interactions with others can delay cognitive development.

CO: 2 p. 39 F

151. Individualism promotes self-expression while collectivism promotes adherence to norms.

CO: 2 p. 45 T

MATCHING QUESTIONS

152. Match the theorist and the theory for which he or she is known.

Theorist

- a. Ruth Benedict
- b. Charles Darwin
- c. Freud
- d. Jean Piaget
- e. Ludwig von Bertalanffy
- f. Albert Bandura

Theory

- 1. evolutionary
- 2. cognitive developmental
- 3. systems
- 4. cultural differences
- 5. psychosexual
- 6. social learning

CO: 1 pp. 25,36,41,44,51 a-4, b-1, c-5, d-2, e-3, f-6

153. Match the stage from Piaget's cognitive developmental theory and a basic characteristic of that stage.

Stage

- a. concrete operational
- b. formal operational
- c. sensorimotor
- d. preoperational

Characteristic

- 1. the ability to think about many interacting variables
- 2. thinking based on perception, sensation, and action
- 3. the ability to form categories and create hierarchies of categories
- 4. the ability to represent actions with symbols

CO: 1 pp. 36-37 a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4

154. Match the term from systems theory and its definition.

Term

- a. adaptive self-organization
- b. boundaries
- c. positive feedback loops
- d. mesosystem

Definition

- 1. a mechanism by which information is detected and processed to increase a certain pattern of behavior
- 2. revising relationships among system components or creating new structures in response to changing environmental conditions
- 3. the interrelations among two or more settings in which the developing person participates
- 4. in a family system, the factors that determine who is considered a family member and who is an outsider

CO: 1 p. 51 a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3

ESSAY QUESTIONS

155. Describe at least three requirements of a good theory.

CO: 1 p. 23

156. Discuss the questions that must be answered in the evaluation of a theory.

*CO: 1 p. 23

157. Choose one of the six issues that a theory of human development ought to explain and give an example.

CO: 1 pp. 23-24

158. What basic questions are asked to assess behavior from an evolutionary perspective?

CO: 1 p. 26

159. According to psychosexual theory, what are the three basic structures of personality? Give the term for each and a definition.

*CO: 1 pp. 29-30

160. Define assimilation and accommodation. Give an example of each.

*CO: 1 p. 36

161. Define social role, role enactment, and role expectations. Give an example of each.

CO: 1 p. 48

162. What is the focus of evolutionary theory? What is its relevance for the study of human development? Give two examples of behaviors that take on new meaning when considered from an evolutionary perspective.

*CO: 2 pp. 25-27

163. Select three theories and explain how each one accounts for stability and change over the life span.

CO: 2 pp. 55-57