

1. Although Carol and Estelle are good friends, they have very different ideas about how to deal with their children's sleep problems. Carol believes that her son is fearful of the dark and spends time comforting him and making sure he gets the extra night time attention he needs. Estelle believes that if she allows her daughter to delay bedtime, noncompliance will be encouraged. She tends to ignore her daughter's pleas for attention at this time. What is the best explanation for why these caring mothers behave so differently?

- A. They have different levels of formal education
- \*B. They subscribe to different child-rearing theories
- C. Carol has more patience than Estelle
- D. Estelle values compliance more than Carol

Answer Location: Lay Beliefs and Parental Behavior, page 31

Cognitive Domain: Applied

2. One of the first modern theories about children's development was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. John B. Watson
- B. G. Stanley Hall
- \*C. Sigmund Freud
- D. John Bowlby

Answer Location: Lay Beliefs and Parental Behavior, page 33

Cognitive Domain: Factual

3. According to Freud, the sequence of development through discrete stages follows the following sequence after birth: \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. genital, latency, phallic, anal, and oral stages
- B. oral, latency, anal, genital and phallic stages
- C. anal, oral, phallic, genital, and latency stages
- \*D. oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital stages

Answer Location: Lay Beliefs and Parental Behavior, page 33

Cognitive Domain: Factual

4. Freud believed that all children experience \_\_\_\_\_ associated with particular parts of their bodies.

- \*A. sexual energy
- B. control issues
- C. maternal conflict
- D. conflict resolution

Answer Location: Lay Beliefs and Parental Behavior, page 33

Cognitive Domain: Factual

5. Bowlby's and Ainsworth's \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on the establishment, maintenance, and consequences of affectionate bonds between caregivers and children.

- A. Continuous Regard theory
- B. Internal Modeling theory
- \*C. Attachment theory
- D. Bonding Schema theory

Answer Location: Attachment Theory, page 33  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

6. George is a securely attached 10-month-old infant. According to the concept of the "secure base," he is likely to \_\_\_\_\_ when placed in a room full of novel toys. If something makes him feel anxious, he will \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*A. crawl around and explore; move closer to his caregiver
- B. cling to his caregiver's leg; attempt to get out of the room
- C. crawl behind the caregiver; seek closeness with the caregiver
- D. crawl around and explore; watch how the caregiver responds

Answer Location: Attachment Theory, page 35  
Cognitive Domain: Applied

7. Certain "novelty seeking" and "proximity seeking" behaviors are displays of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. socialization
- \*B. attachment
- C. temperament
- D. intelligence

Answer Location: Attachment Theory, page 35  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

8. During the Strange Situation laboratory procedure, 12-month-old Joshua explores and plays with the novel toys. When his mother leaves and returns to the room, he ignores her. His attachment classification would likely be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. secure
- B. anxious-resistant
- \*C. anxious-avoidant
- D. disorganized

Answer Location: Attachment Theory, page 36  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

9. According to Parental Acceptance-Rejection theory, children who are rejected by their parents are more likely to be \_\_\_\_\_ than children who are accepted by their parents.

- A. depressed

- B.independent
- \*C.attention-seeking
- D.submissive

Answer Location: Attachment Theory, page 39

Cognitive Domain: Factual

10. Anna has trouble keeping a boyfriend. She never believes that they truly care for her and is often intensely jealous of anyone who shares their time. A parental acceptance-rejection theorist would say that Anna was likely \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.abused by her father
- B.accepted by her mother
- C.overprotected by her father
- \*D.rejected by her mother

Answer Location: Attachment Theory, page 39

Cognitive Domain: Applied

11. The idea that children are little more than small classical conditioning machines fueled by learning was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. John B. Watson
- B. G. Stanley Hall
- \*C. Sigmund Freud
- D. John Bowlby

Answer Location: Behavioral Theory, page 40

Cognitive Domain: Factual

12. If the consequence of a response increases the likelihood that the behavior will be repeated, it has a \_\_\_\_\_ effect.

- A. socialization
- \*B. reinforcement
- C. positive
- D. discipline

Answer Location: Behavioral Theory, page 41

Cognitive Domain: Factual

13. Ruth loves candy and her mother often uses it as a consequence for Ruth's behavior. When her mother takes away Ruth's candy because she has acted badly, her mother is providing a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. positive reinforcement

- B.negative reinforcement
- C.positive punishment
- \*D.negative punishment

Answer Location: Behavioral Theory, page 41  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

14. Willie and Harry ate all their vegetables at dinner. Their mum, Diana, was so happy with their behavior that she promised to read an extra favorite book to them before bedtime. Reading the book to them represents a \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*A.positive reinforcement
- B.negative reinforcement
- C.positive punishment
- D.negative punishment

Answer Location: Behavioral Theory, page 41  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

15. Not all individuals have the same chances for survival in a particular environment. Those better adapted to their environments will likely leave behind more offspring than those who are less well suited. This statement best describes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.Social Darwinism
- B.Parental investment
- \*C.Natural selection
- D.Evolution

Answer Location: Evolutionary Developmental Psychology, page 43  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

16. When Sarah looks at her infant daughter's tiny nose and round baby cheeks, she is filled with a desire to cuddle and care for her. Evolutionary psychologists believe that the connection between infant characteristics and caregiving behavior is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.a leftover association that no longer has value for survival
- B.an example of socialization that impacts child development
- C.a trait that differs for people from different cultures
- \*D.an evolved psychological trigger that promotes survival

Answer Location: Evolutionary Developmental Psychology, page 44  
Cognitive Domain: Applied

17. According to evolutionary psychology researchers Daly and Wilson, which of the following young men is more at-risk to be killed at home?

- A.Alton, who lives with his step-mother and father
- B.William, who lives with his mother

- \*C. John, who lives with his mother and step-father
- D. Eli, who lives with his mother and father

Answer Location: Evolutionary Developmental Psychology, page 44  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

18. According to parental investment theory, which of the following characteristics is NOT likely to influence the amount of time and energy a parent invests in a child?

- A. The amount of genetic material shared between parent and offspring
- \*B. The likelihood that the offspring will be financially successful
- C. The probability that the offspring's will survive to adulthood
- D. The future chances that the offspring will have children

Answer Location: Evolutionary Developmental Psychology, page 44  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

19. Evolutionary theorists believe our ancestral past provided a bias toward reacting to environmental cues in particular ways. According to your text, it is important to remember that \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*A. having an inclination toward a behavior does not make it inevitable
- B. the strength of the bias toward certain responses has diminished over time
- C. no one is immune to the preferences provided by our evolutionary history
- D. the preferences that evolved may now be detrimental to our wellbeing

Answer Location: Evolutionary Developmental Psychology, page 44  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

20. Gesell's "nativist" theory of human development is most closely associated with current \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Ecological Systems Theory
- B. Innate Family Systems Theory
- C. Social Learning Theory
- \*D. Behavioral Genetics Theory

Answer Location: Behavioral Genetics Theory, page 45  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

21. Dr. Plomin is a human behavior geneticist. He most likely conducts studies with \_\_\_\_\_ to explicate the developmental influences of nature and nurture.

- \*A. individuals who have varying degrees of genetic relatedness
- B. individuals whose behaviors vary greatly from the norm
- C. individuals who have taken part in the Human Genome project

D.individuals who are at risk for recessive-gene disorders

Answer Location: Behavioral Genetics Theory, page 45

Cognitive Domain: Applied

22.The genotype is a person's \_\_\_\_\_ and the phenotype is a person's \_\_\_\_\_.

A.genetic abnormalities; blend of neural connections

\*B.genetic make-up; observable characteristics

C.observable characteristics; genetic make-up

D.blend of neural connections; experiences

Answer Location: Behavioral Genetics Theory, page 46

Cognitive Domain: Factual

23.Matthew is an accomplished guitarist and singer. His son, Brandon, also loves to sing and initiates sing-a-longs with his siblings. Human behavior geneticists (e.g., Scarr) would say that \_\_\_\_\_ genetic influences will affect Brandon's development.

\*A.passive, active, and evocative

B.internal, external, and passive

C.active, phenotypic, and expressive

D.typical, aberrant, and evocative

Answer Location: Behavioral Genetics Theory, page 46

Cognitive Domain: Applied

24.Environmental influences resulting in sibling similarity are operationally defined by behavior geneticists as \_\_\_\_\_.

A.nonfamily environments

B.unshared environments

\*C.shared environments

D.ordinal family environments

Answer Location: Behavioral Genetics Theory, page 46

Cognitive Domain: Factual

25.In Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory, connections between microsystems are labeled the \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Exosystem

B.Chronosystem

\*C.Mesosystem

D.Macrosystem

Answer Location: Ecological Systems Theory, page 48

Cognitive Domain: Factual

26. Emily believes that to understand her son's behavior she must carefully consider the multiple contexts within which he is developing. Which of the following models best describes Emily's theoretical approach to parenting?

- \*A. Ecological Systems Theory
- B. Behavioral Genetics Theory
- C. Family Systems Theory
- D. Social Learning Theory

Answer Location: Ecological Systems Theory, pages 48, 49

Cognitive Domain: Applied

27. When Jillian was 3 years old, her twin brothers were born. She went from being the center of her parent's attention to a child in need of a lap in which to sit. Bronfenbrenner would categorize this as a \_\_\_\_\_ change.

- A. Mesosystem
- \*B. Chronosystem
- C. Exosystem
- D. Macrosystem

Answer Location: Ecological Systems Theory, page 49

Cognitive Domain: Applied

28. The idea that children base their actions on the actions modeled by their parents, Social learning theory, was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. John B. Watson
- B. G. Stanley Hall
- C. Albert Bandura
- \*D. John Bowlby

Answer Location: Social Cognitive Theory, page 50

Cognitive Domain: Factual

29. Social Learning Theory posits that children are very likely to imitate parental behavior because parents are seen as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. expert in how to behave
- B. providers of food
- \*C. powerful and nurturant
- D. attention seeking

Answer Location: Social Cognitive Theory, page 52

Cognitive Domain: Applied

30. Jenna is a corporate regional manager at her company and also a caring mother of two teen-aged children. Psychologists and sociologists who are interested in the social expectations around Jenna's responsibilities to her children and her employer study \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Social Cognitive Theory
- B. Non-shared Effect Theory
- C. Control Theory
- \*D. Role theory

Answer Location: Parental Emphases: Parental Role Theory, page 53  
Cognitive Domain: Applied

31. Joe chose to be the primary caregiver for his infant son while Joe's wife was the wage earner for the family. According to current research, this 30-something-year-old-father will likely \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. suffer psychological harm due to social expectations
- \*B. be well adjusted and content with his marriage and situation
- C. begin to resent his wife for having more social and financial power
- D. feel that his masculinity is at risk and become a harsh parent

Answer Location: Parental Emphases: Parental Role Theory, page 54  
Cognitive Domain: Applied

32. According to Vygotsky, scaffolding describes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. parenting behaviors that focus on experiential learning
- \*B. social interactions that foster a child's mature behavior
- C. discipline that reinforces a child's compliance
- D. a pattern of parental behavior that promotes trust

Answer Location: Parental Emphases: Vygotsky's Theory, pages 54, 55  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

33. When Cassie shops for groceries with her young daughter Lanie, she talks with her about what they need to buy and involves her in the process of selecting items. These social interactions, which help Lanie act in more mature ways, were referred to by Vygotsky as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. attachment
- B. reciprocity
- C. sensitivity
- \*D. scaffolding

Answer Location: Parental Emphases: Vygotsky's Theory, pages 54, 55  
Cognitive Domain: Applied

34. A preschooler failed to put together a difficult puzzle on her own. Her older sister encouraged her to try again and guided her with questions like “Let’s put all the edge pieces together first.” With big sister’s help, the child successfully completed the task. Vygotsky would attribute the preschooler’s success to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. extra time she spent on the puzzle with her older sister
- \*B. interactions with her older sister that made the task do-able
- C. preschooler’s ongoing imitation of her older sister’s behavior
- D. the older child’s modeling and reinforcement of the skill

Answer Location: Parental Emphases: Vygotsky’s Theory, pages 54, 55  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

35. Vygotsky pointed out that children learn to perform at a higher level through interaction with more competent peers and parents. He called the difference between what they could do alone and what they could do with assistance the \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*A. zone of proximal development
- B. appropriate activity zone
- C. scaffolding systems zone
- D. zone of competent behavior

Answer Location: Parental Emphases: Vygotsky’s Theory, pages 54, 55  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

36. Bell’s \_\_\_\_\_ theory concerns the ongoing reciprocal nature of parent-child interactions.

- \*A. Control Systems
- B. Family Systems
- C. Ecological Systems
- D. Coercive Cycle

Answer Location: Child Emphases: Self-Determination Theory, page 56  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

37. When Arthur’s 5-year-old son is hesitant to participate at his first soccer practice, Arthur strongly encourages him to “get out on the field and play like a big boy.” According to Bell’s Control Theory, by acting shy in this situation the youngster has activated his father’s \_\_\_\_\_ regarding culturally appropriate behavior.

- A. upper limit
- B. set point
- \*C. lower limit
- D. scaffolding cue

Answer Location: Child Emphases: Self-Determination Theory, page 56  
Cognitive Domain: Applied

38. According to Self-Determination Theory, all individuals have three basic needs:

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \*A. autonomy, competence, and relatedness
  - B. autonomy, authority, and connection
  - C. competence, authority, and meaning
  - D. meaning, autonomy and relatedness

Answer Location: Child Emphases: Self-Determination Theory, page 56  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

39. When Abby acted out at school, her teacher Mr. Wilson telephoned her parents. He asked if they were experiencing conflict and also wanted to know if Abby was getting along with her younger brother. Abby's teacher most likely adheres to a \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

- A. Attachment Theory
- B. Emotion Based Theory
- \*C. Family Systems Theory
- D. Cognitive Theory

Answer Location: Family Systems Theory, page 57  
Cognitive Domain: Applied

40. The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ refers to how a parent may act differently toward a child when another person is present.

- A. communal response
- B. reactive effects
- \*C. second-order effects
- D. social caregiving

Answer Location: Family Systems Theory, pages 57, 58  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

41. Family Systems theorists are interested in understanding how mothers and fathers function together in their roles as parents. They label these interactions \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*A. co-parenting
- B. mindful parenting
- C. parental investment
- D. parent effects

Answer Location: Family Systems Theory, page 58  
Cognitive Domain: Factual

42. Susannah's parents sometimes argue, but quickly work through the conflict. Sometimes they come to an agreement and other times they just agree to disagree. According to the Emotional Security Hypothesis theory, Susannah will \_\_\_\_\_.

A. start to feel insecure and worry that they will divorce

\*B. suffer from few negative effects of their arguments

C. develop a reduced capacity to regulate her emotions

D. become argumentative due to observational learning

Answer Location: Emotional Security Theory, page 59

Cognitive Domain: Applied

43. According to Piaget, the stage of cognitive development that generally characterizes preschool children (2 to 7 years old) is the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.

A. sensorimotor

\*B. preoperational

C. concrete operational

D. formal operational

Answer Location: Piaget, page 60

Cognitive Domain: Factual

44. At nearly 14 years of age, Jillian's thought process is more complex than when she was younger. According to Piaget, the core difference is her ability to use and understand \_\_\_\_\_ concepts.

A. false

B. intuitive

C. concrete

\*D. abstract

Answer Location: Piaget, page 60

Cognitive Domain: Applied

45. Jackson is 10 years old. He spends hours counting and organizing his Legos collection. He enjoys completing the tasks on his own. Erikson's would say that Dalton is in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of emotional development.

A. basic trust versus mistrust

B. autonomy versus shame

\*C. industry versus inferiority

D. initiative versus guilt

Answer Location: Erikson, page 60

Cognitive Domain: Factual

46. List Freud's psychosexual stages of development.

\*Answer: Oral, Anal, Phallic, Latency, and Genital

Answer Location: Lay Beliefs and Parental Behavior, page 31

47. Define the concept of parental investment.

\*Answer: According to Evolutionary Psychology, the amount of time a parent invests in offspring is related to the amount of shared genetic material, the offspring's likelihood of survival, and the future likelihood that the child will have children.

Answer Location: Evolutionary Developmental Psychology, page 44

48. How did Harry Harlow's experiments with rhesus monkeys refute the view that infants love their mothers because of the nourishment they receive?

\*Answer: Using two wire-mesh "surrogate" mothers, Harlow conducted a series of studies to investigate the mother-infant bond. One of the wire-mesh monkey mothers had a feeding tube attached to its chest so the infant monkey could obtain nourishment from it. The other surrogate mother had no tube but was covered with a soft, terry-cloth material. When frightened, the infant monkeys sought the comfort of the terry-cloth covered monkey, not the one with the feeding tube. Harlow concluded it was the feeling of warmth rather than the nourishment that the infants sought. This, he argued, was the nature of love.

Answer Location: Attachment Theory, pages 34, 35

49. What is the difference between the phylogenetic and ontogenetic views of parent-child relationships?

\*Answer: Phylogenetic view addresses development of the species over time—i.e., evolution.

Ontogenetic view concerns the development of the individual across the lifespan.

Answer Location: Scientific Theories Addressing Parenting, page 33

50. What is the difference between positive reinforcement and a negative punishment?

\*Answer: Reinforcement procedures strengthen or increase a behavior and punishments reduce the chances that the behavior will recur. Reinforcers or punishers may either be added (positive) or removed (negative). Therefore, a positive reinforcement is something that is added to strengthen or increase the likelihood a behavior recurs. In contrast a negative punishment is when something is removed to reduce the chance a behavior will be repeated.

Answer Location: Behavioral Theory, page 41

51. Briefly explain why the parental instruction to "do as I say, not as I do" is likely to result in low levels of compliance.

\*Answer: For children to adhere to the instruction, they must work against the powerful influence of observational learning. In addition, Bandura's "Bobo doll" studies revealed

that children are more likely to imitate those models they perceive to be powerful and nurturant, both attributes common to parents.

Answer Location: Social Cognitive Theory, page 50

52. List Piaget's cognitive stages of development and provide the ages at which they occur.

\*Answer: Sensorimotor (birth to 2 years), Preoperational (2 to 7 years), Concrete operational (7 – 11 years), Formal operations (onset at 11 to 15 years).

Answer Location: Piaget, page 60

53. Describe the concept of natural selection and give examples of evolved characteristics related to parenting which likely increase the survival of the human species.

\*Answer: Natural selection is the concept that all individuals do not have the same chances for survival in a particular environment. Those better suited will survive longer and more often, leaving behind more offspring than those individuals who are less well adapted.

Examples of behaviors and characteristics that promote survival:

(1) An infant's cry is a powerful stimuli that elicits rapid caregiver attention.

(2) The unique facial characteristics of human infants that we perceive as cute (e.g., large forehead, round cheeks, small nose and chin) represent a class of stimuli that are believed to literally "turn on" caregiving behavior.

(3) The feeling of love parents feel for a child has served to ensure cohesive family relationships and paternal involvement

Answer Location: Evolutionary Developmental Psychology, page 43

54. Compare infants who are securely attached, insecure-avoidant, and insecure-resistant.

\*Answer: In what ways do they behave differently in the Strange Situation Procedure?

A complete answer would discuss how a securely attached infant would explore when feeling secure but retreat to a parent when anxious. In contrast the avoidant child would seemingly ignore their parent's behavior and not seek them out when feeling distressed.

The resistant child would get upset when left alone and initially approach the returning parent but then move away or resist being held.

Answer Location: Attachment Theory, pages 36, 37

55. Describe the three basic ways that children's genetic makeup influences their development and give an example of each.

\*Answer: A complete answer would identify passive, active, and evocative roles as identified by Scarr and McCartney (1983) and then provide examples.

Answer Location: Behavioral Genetics Theory, pages 45-47

56. Give an example of a coercive cycle and discuss two errors that parents make that contribute to the cycle.

\*Answer: A complete answer would provide an example of a coercive cycle. Then two parental errors would be identified such as making the wrong requests or demands on the child, escalating their reaction to the noncompliance, being inconsistent in enforcement, and giving in to the child which serves to reinforce the child's strategy of resistance and escalation.

Answer Location: Social Cognitive Theories, pages 50-52