Quiz 1c for Unit 1
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Do them all!

1. Which of the following is part of the goal of science?
   A. acquiring knowledge that is verifiable
   B. impartial investigation
   C. elimination of personal interpretations that may distract from observations
   D. all of the above

2. In the study of human development, a theory is a set of
   A. logically related statements seeking to describe, explain, and predict development.
   B. facts derived from research.
   C. predictions about future outcomes.
   D. opinions of a well-known authority in a field.
   E. None of the other answers is correct.

3. “If children learn aggression from models, then children who watch violent television shows should be more aggressive than children who watch nonviolent shows.” This is an example of a
   A. theory.
   B. finding.
   C. hypothesis.
   D. conclusion.

4. Which early philosopher described children as a “tabula rasa” on which society writes?
   A. John Locke
   B. Jean Piaget
   C. Jean Jacques Rosseau
   D. Erik Erikson
   E. None of the other answers is correct

5. If Bill’s behavior is viewed as passive and reactive, he would be perceived as demonstrating what model of behavior?
   A. naturalistic
   B. mechanistic
   C. organismic
   D. maturationistic
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_____ 6. If Troy’s behavior is viewed as active and self-determining, he would be perceived as demonstrating what model of behavior?

A. naturalistic
B. mechanistic
C. organismic
D. maturationistic

_____ 7. Since children change the world and the world influences a child’s development, this suggests that development is

A. unidirectional.
B. multidirectional.
C. bidirectional.
D. unrelated.

_____ 8. Freud’s psychosexual stages, Erikson’s psychosocial stages, and Piaget’s cognitive stages are considered

A. opinions.
B. hypotheses.
C. theories.
D. proven facts.

_____ 9. Psychoanalytic theory was developed by

A. Sigmund Freud.
B. Ivan Pavlov.
C. Albert Bandura.
D. Erik Erikson.

_____ 10. Stacy believes that most of her acting out lately has been caused by unconscious forces within her that motivate her behavior. Stacy’s perspective is called

A. humanistic.
B. ethological.
C. psychoanalytic.
D. learning.
There are three quizzes for Unit 1
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11. The proper order of Freud’s psychosexual stages of development is
   A. anal, phallic, oral, latency, genital.
   B. oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital.
   C. anal, oral, genital, latency, phallic.
   D. oral, latency, genital, anal, phallic.

12. Jadie is acting in ways typical of a person at an earlier age of development. Freud refers to this as
   A. regressing.
   B. repressing.
   C. sublimating.
   D. projecting.

13. According to psychosexual theory, 4-year-old Austin would be in which stage, if she isn’t fixated?
   A. oral
   B. anal
   C. phallic
   D. latency

14. As an adult, Mary spends considerable time each day cleaning her apartment, arranging her socks in a drawer until they are just-so, and making schedules on a calendar. According to Freud, Mary is probably fixated in the ________ stage.
   A. oral
   B. anal
   C. genital
   D. phallic

15. According to Freud, the part of the personality that operates on the “pleasure principle,” seeking the immediate gratification of desires, is the
   A. id.
   B. ego.
   C. superego.
   D. ego ideal.
   E. libido
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16. According to Freud, the part of the personality that operates on the “reality principle,” realistically finding ways to obtain gratification, is the
A. id
B. ego
C. superego
D. conscience
E. libido

17. Which one of the following psychosexual stages would be most similar to what is called “conscience?”
A. id
B. ego
C. superego
D. conscience
E. libido

18. Unlike Freud’s theory, Erikson’s theory of psychosocial development
A. sees society as a positive force.
B. focuses on biological instincts.
C. covers infancy and childhood but not adulthood.
D. has much in common with behaviorism.

19. According to Erikson the resolution of the crisis at each stage of psychosocial development must include a ______ between positive and negative traits.
A. balance
B. skewing toward the positive
C. skewing toward the negative
D. synthesis

20. Pauline is in her fourth stage of development according to the developmental stage theory that Erikson put forth. Under normal conditions, if Pauline lives into old age, in how many stages will she ultimately participate?
A. 3
B. 5
C. 8
D. 12
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_____ 21. According to Erikson’s psychosocial theory, a teenage girl would be facing the crisis of

A. intimacy versus isolation.
B. integrity versus despair.
C. industry versus inferiority.
D. identity versus identity confusion.
E. None of the other answers is correct

_____ 22. Freud’s research stressed the importance of

A. conscious behavior.
B. the role of heredity in parenting.
C. ways in which early relationships affect later ones.
D. the uselessness of recalling childhood experiences.

_____ 23. In contrast with Freud, Erikson placed more emphasis on

A. physical development.
B. intellectual development.
C. role of parents.
D. social and cultural influences.

_____ 24. A long-lasting change in behavior as a result of experience or adaptation to its environment is called

A. modification.
B. cognition.
C. learning.
D. behaviorism.

_____ 25. Behaviorists are most concerned with

A. measurable, observable behaviors.
B. unconscious determination of behaviors.
C. development of intelligence.
D. personality conflicts between parents and children.
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26. According to the ________ perspective, people’s actions are reactions to aspects of their environment that they find pleasing, painful, or threatening.
   A. organismic
   B. behavioristic
   C. psychoanalytic
   D. humanistic

27. The ________ perspective emphasizes the influence of the environment rather than thought processes or unconscious fantasies.
   A. psychoanalytic
   B. learning
   C. organismic
   D. humanistic

28. Behaviorists maintain that human behavior is determined by
   A. defense mechanisms.
   B. self-actualization.
   C. unconscious conflicts.
   D. conditioning.
   E. all of the above

29. In classical conditioning, an association is learned between
   A. an unconditioned stimulus and a conditioned stimulus.
   B. an operant response and a reinforcer.
   C. a conditioned stimulus and an operant response.
   D. an internal stimulus and an external stimulus.

30. Which of the following researchers worked with “Little Albert” in one of the earliest and most famous examples of classical conditioning in human development?
   A. John B. Watson
   B. Ivan Pavlov
   C. B. F. Skinner
   D. Edward Thorndike
   E. None of the other answers is correct.
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_____ 31. The principles of classical conditioning were developed by
A. John B. Watson.
B. Ivan Pavlov.
C. B. F. Skinner.
D. Edward Thorndike.
E. None of the other answers is correct.

_____ 32. A girl receives an injection and cries. Each time she receives an injection again, the same nurse gives it. Her mother notices that the child now cries when she sees this nurse even if no injection is given. This is an example of
A. classical conditioning.
B. operant conditioning.
C. fixation.
D. negative reinforcement.

_____ 33. The psychologist who formulated the principles of operant conditioning was
A. John B. Watson.
B. Sidney Pressey.
C. B. F. Skinner.
D. Ivan Pavlov.
E. None of the other answers is correct.

_____ 34. __________ is the principle that an organism will repeat behaviors when these behaviors are reinforced.
A. Classical conditioning
B. Operant conditioning
C. Pleasure principle
D. Reality principle
E. None of the other answers is correct

_____ 35. Any consequence of a behavior that INCREASES the likelihood of that behavior being repeated is called
A. punishment
B. reinforcement
C. an aversive event
D. classical conditioning
E. all of the above
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_____ 36. Punishment __________ a behavior by bringing on a(n)__________ event.
   A. increases; aversive
   B. suppresses; aversive
   C. suppresses; positive
   D. increases; negative

_____ 37. The principles of social learning theory were developed by
   A. B. F. Skinner.
   B. Carl Rogers.
   C. John B. Watson.
   D. Albert Bandura.
   E. None of the other answers is correct

_____ 38. The process of modeling, or observing and imitating others, is referred to as
   A. social learning theory
   B. observational learning
   C. self-efficacy
   D. social cognitive theory
   E. all of the above

_____ 39. Stacy feels confident in knowing she has what it takes to succeed. Stacy has developed
   A. cognition.
   B. behavioral analysis.
   C. social learning.
   D. self-efficacy.

_____ 40. The perspective on human behavior that is concerned with thought processes and the behavior that reflects those processes is called the __________ perspective.
   A. cognitive
   B. thinking
   C. behavioral
   D. intellectual
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_____ 41. __________ is the researcher best known for his theory of cognitive development.
   A. Abraham Maslow
   B. Sigmund Freud
   C. Erik Erikson
   D. Jean Piaget

_____ 42. Which of the following is NOT one of the cognitive stages through which a child progresses as theorized by Jean Piaget?
   A. locomotion
   B. sensorimotor
   C. preoperational
   D. concrete operations

_____ 43. A structure of organized patterns of behavior that a person uses to think about and act in a situation is that person’s
   A. scheme.
   B. situation.
   C. adaptation.
   D. assimilation.

_____ 44. Piaget’s term for the process of taking information and incorporating it into EXISTING ways of thinking is
   A. schematization.
   B. shaping.
   C. accommodation.
   D. assimilation.

_____ 45. From Jean Piaget’s perspective, a child who alters her behavior to more effectively deal with a new situation is exhibiting
   A. post formal thought
   B. primary process thinking
   C. assimilation
   D. generalization
   E. None of the other answers is correct
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_____ 46. Psychologist, Lev Vygotsky, saw cognitive growth as a collaborative process in which children learn through social

A. cognition.
B. status.
C. learning.
D. interaction.

_____ 47. The information-processing approach to explaining cognitive development compares the brain to a _______; sensory impressions go in and behavior comes out.

A. calculator
B. computer
C. modem
D. telephone

_____ 48. Which perspective emphasizes the idea that species-specific behaviors enhance the survival of that species?

A. behavioristic
B. social cognitive
C. contextual
D. ethological

_____ 49. In the 1950s, the British psychologist, __________, extended ethological principles to the study of human development, focusing attention on the mother-infant bond and the bonding process that produces attachment.

A. Mary Ainsworth
B. John Bowlby
C. Konrad Lorenz
D. Niko Tinbergen
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_____ 50. Sociocultural theory, developed by __________, stresses children’s active involvement with their environment as the process by which they acquire cognitive skills.

A. Urie Bronfenbrenner
B. Jean Piaget
C. Lev Vygotsky
D. Margaret Mead

_____ 51. Which theory of human development is universally accepted as the theory that best explains all facets of development?

A. psychoanalytic
B. behavioristic
C. sociocultural
D. cognitive
E. None of the other answers is correct