

## Test Questions

**Chapter 2: Understanding Development**

1. What theory asserts that personal stories are essential in understanding development?

- a. Individual theory
- b. Psychodynamic theory
- \*c. Narrative theory
- d. Client-centered theory

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Theories of Development

Question Type: MC

2. A young boy has trouble transitioning to his next class and often throws a fit. The teacher attempts to change his behavior by offering a reward after he transitions from one class to another calmly. This is an example of an intervention informed by what type theory of development?

- a. Psychoanalytic theory
- b. Social Learning theory
- \*c. Operant conditioning
- d. Classical conditioning

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Theories of Development

Question Type: MC

3. Which of the following is a key term to describe generalized expectations about how others behave?

- \*a. Discourse
- b. Social Location
- c. Diversity Expectation
- d. Hypothesis

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Cultural and Social Factors in Development

Question Type: MC

4. A child is struggling in school to make friends. You wonder how the cultural context of the school environment might be influencing this child's experience. Your thinking is informed by what type of theory?

- a. Behaviorism
- \*b. Social constructivism
- c. Psychoanalytic theory
- d. Humanism

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Theories of Development

Question Type: MC

5. True or False. Psychoanalytic theory recognizes that unconscious forces play a role in development.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Theories of Development

Question Type: TF

6. True or False. Once formed, neural pathways cannot be altered later in life.

a. True

\*b. False

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Contributions from Neuroscience

Question Type: TF

7. True or False. From a social constructionist perspective, systems of power and privilege impact human development.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Cultural and Social Factors in Development

Question Type: TF

8. True or False. The words race and social location are often used interchangeably.

a. True

\*b. False

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Cultural and Social Factors in Development

Question Type: TF

10. True or False. Higher-level thinking abilities do not form until early adulthood.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Contributions from Neuroscience

Question Type: TF

11. \_\_\_\_\_ assert that people have the innate capacity to self-actualize.

a. Behavioral theories

b. Ethological theories

c. Contemporary theories

\*d. Humanistic theories

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Theories of Development

Question Type: MC

12. Explain the key differences between behavioral theories and contemporary theories.

## Test Questions

\*a. Behavioral theories look at how behavior can be shaped by stimuli, punishment, reinforcement and social modeling while contemporary theories believe that one's behavior cannot be separated from the cultural context.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Theories of Development

Question Type: SA

13. According to contributions from neuroscience, why are healthy parent–child interactions so important to human development?

\*a. Because they create the blueprint for later interpersonal interactions

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Contributions from Neuroscience

Question Type: SA