

***Developmental Profiles Pre Birth Through  
Adolescence 9th edition Marotz Test Bank***

SKU: 9780357625026-TEST-BANK

## **Chapter 1 - Child Development Theories**

1. Play experiences provide children with opportunities to learn and form meaning.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**RATIONALE:** Researchers have shown that a play-based curriculum is the most effective pedagogy for promoting young children's learning and ability to form meaning.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understanding

2. A child's family should always be involved in the assessment process.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**RATIONALE:** Families play an integral role in the assessment process and must always be included. The family's participation provides educators with opportunities to learn about their desires and goals for the child. Families can also provide unique information about the child's talents and behaviors that may be unknown to teachers and service providers.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.02 - Explain why authentic assessment is the most developmentally appropriate method for evaluating children's progress.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.02 - Family-teacher partnerships and community connections.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

3. According to Piaget, an infant is in the preoperational stage of development.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**RATIONALE:** Infants are in the sensorimotor stage of development.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

4. Norms describe age-specific time periods when children will develop a particular skill.

a. True

b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**RATIONALE:** Norms refer to a range, not a specific age, when most children are likely to develop and display certain skills.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

5. Discrete behaviors can be observed.

a. True

b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**RATIONALE:** Discrete behaviors are those that can be observed and described in specific terms.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.03 - Describe five methods that can be used for gathering observational data about children.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.03 - Child observations, documentation, and assessment.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

6. Behaviorists have contributed to our understanding of genetics as a primary determinant of human behavior..

a. True

b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**RATIONALE:** Behaviorists believe that an individual's behavior is shaped by their environment.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understanding

7. Maturation is biologically based (for the most part) and explains, for example, why and how children learn to sit up, crawl, and walk.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**RATIONALE:** Maturation explains the biological readiness that permits a child to learn new skills (e.g., motor, speech, cognition).

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying

8. Children and parents influence each other's behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**RATIONALE:** Bronfenbrenner suggested that reciprocal interactions between parents and child are important factors that help to shape a child's behavior.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understanding

9. Scientists have determined that all children's brains are structurally and functionally the same.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**RATIONALE:** Although similar in structure, all children's brains differ to some degree. Learning experiences and social interactions create a brain structure (neurons) and functionality (neural connections) that is unique to an individual.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understanding

10. Checklists and rating scales can be used to monitor children's developmental progress and to diagnose developmental delays.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**RATIONALE:** Data obtained from checklists and rating scales is useful for monitoring a child's developmental progress, but is not reliable for diagnostic purposes.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.03 - Describe five methods that can be used for gathering observational data about children.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.03 - Child observations, documentation, and assessment.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understanding

11. Gender roles and behavior are determined purely by genetics.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**RATIONALE:** Scientists suggest that gender roles and behavior are a product of genetic and environmental influences.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understanding

12. A father claims that his child "tantrums all of the time." A frequency count would be useful for determining how often the child actually tantrums on a given day.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**RATIONALE:** A frequency count provides objective data (versus opinion) that reveals how often a particular behavior is actually occurring.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.03 - Describe five methods that can be used for gathering observational data about children.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

United States - NAEYC.03 - Child observations, documentation, and assessment.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying

13. Which of the following is **not** an example of authentic assessment?

- a. Observing and recording a child's behavior.
- b. Administering a standardized test.
- c. Gathering information from the child's family.
- d. Assembling a child portfolio.

**ANSWER:** b

**RATIONALE:** Authentic assessment involves collecting samples of children's work (e.g., observation data, family input, portfolios) in natural environments (e.g. classroom, home, outdoors) to document a child's developmental progress. Standardized tests are not an authentic assessment tool.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.02 - Explain why authentic assessment is the most developmentally appropriate method for evaluating children's progress.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.03 - Child observations, documentation, and assessment.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying | Bloom's: Understanding

14. The process a child uses to form new mental categories when presented with novel information is called:
- a. adaptation.
  - b. equilibrium.
  - c. assimilation.
  - d. accommodation

**ANSWER:** c

**RATIONALE:** Assimilation describes the process an individual uses to create meaning by incorporating new information into preexisting schema or categories.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understanding

15. Which theorist would argue that children's development is genetically determined?
- a. Gesell.
  - b. Erikson.
  - c. Montessori.
  - d. Piaget.

**ANSWER:** a

**RATIONALE:** Gesell believed that all behavior is the result of maturation which is genetically predetermined.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

16. Which theorist did **not** believe that environmental conditions were primarily responsible for children's development?

- a. Bronfenbrenner.
- b. Vygotsky.
- c. Skinner.
- d. Watson.

**ANSWER:** d

**RATIONALE:** Bronfenbrenner, Vygotsky, and Skinner believed that environment plays a significant role in shaping children's development; Freud did not and suggested that all behavior is motivated by need satisfaction.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

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**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering | Bloom's: Understanding

17. Erikson used the term "ego identity" to describe what about a person?

- a. The ability to control primitive impulses.
- b. Conceit, arrogance, or self-importance.
- c. Self-awareness; how a person fits in.
- d. Innate intelligence.

**ANSWER:** c

**RATIONALE:** Erikson used the term *ego identity* to describe an individual's self-awareness and their relationship to others.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

18. Vygotsky suggested that children's "self-talk":

- a. is an important step in the acquisition of language.
- b. should be ignored so that it isn't reinforced.
- c. reflects an increasingly complex way of thinking.
- d. is abnormal and requires developmental intervention.

**ANSWER:** a

**RATIONALE:** Vygotsky believed that children engage in self-talk as a way of practicing communication skills before using them in public. He considered this behavior to be common to all children.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understanding

19. Which theorist is best known for his cognitive-developmental theories of child development?

- a. Sigmund Freud.
- b. Arnold Gessell.
- c. B. F. Skinner.
- d. Jean Piaget.

**ANSWER:** d

**RATIONALE:** Piaget is known for his cognitive development theory, in which he described intellect as emerging in four distinct maturational stages.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

20. A toddler hops and claps his hands after observing his father do the same (hoping and clapping). What concept does this example illustrate?

- a. Developmentally appropriate learning.
- b. Nature-nurture effects.
- c. Reciprocal interactions.
- d. Trust vs. mistrust.

**ANSWER:** c

**RATIONALE:** A child who replicates or imitates an adult behavior is engaging in reciprocal (back-and-forth) interactions.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying

21. A child who uses a block as a make-believe boat is illustrating the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of Piaget's cognitive-developmental theory.

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

**ANSWER:** b

**RATIONALE:** A child who uses a block as a pretend boat is exhibiting what Piaget referred to as preoperational thinking; the ability to think about things as symbols or representations.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying | Bloom's: Understanding

22. Sammy puts down the toy car that he was about to throw after observing another child who was being reprimanded for the same behavior. What is this type of learning called?

- a. positive reinforcement
- b. imitation
- c. zone of proximal development
- d. reciprocal

**ANSWER:** b

**RATIONALE:** A child may imitate or modify their behavior after observing another child's actions.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

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**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying | Bloom's: Understanding

23. The outdoor play yard and indoor classroom are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ environments that can be used for data collection.

**ANSWER:** naturalistic

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Completion

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.02 - Explain why authentic assessment is the most developmentally appropriate method for evaluating children's progress.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.03 - Child observations, documentation, and assessment.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying

24. Bandura is noted for his \_\_\_\_\_ theories.

**ANSWER:** social learning

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Completion

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

25. "Great job! You picked up the blocks and put them on the shelf all by yourself." This statement is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ praise.

**ANSWER:** descriptive

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Completion

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying

26. The nature-versus-nurture controversy refers to different viewpoints about whether development is the result of genetic or \_\_\_\_\_ factors.

**ANSWER:** environmental

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Completion

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

27. Developmental psychologists consider the \_\_\_\_\_ years the most important in children's lives.

**ANSWER:** early

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Completion

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child

development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

28. Anecdotal notes, frequency counts, and rating scales are all methods used in \_\_\_\_\_ assessment.

**ANSWER:** authentic

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Completion

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.03 - Describe five methods that can be used for gathering observational data about children.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.03 - Child observations, documentation, and assessment.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understanding

29. A teacher might use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ method to determine if her lessons on cooperation and respect for others have increased children's sharing behavior.

**ANSWER:** time sampling  
event sampling

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult

**QUESTION TYPE:** Completion

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.03 - Describe five methods that can be used for gathering observational data about children.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.03 - Child observations, documentation, and assessment.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying

30. The bioecological theory has led to important educational changes that include the implementation of anti-bias and \_\_\_\_\_ awareness curriculums.

**ANSWER:** diversity

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Completion

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying | Bloom's: Understanding

31. Learning to feed one's self is a skill that most children achieve during Erikson's \_\_\_\_\_ stage of human development.

**ANSWER:** autonomy vs. shame and doubt

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Completion  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

32. A child who is growing up in poverty or exposed to frequent maltreatment would be identified as being \_\_\_\_\_ for developmental problems.

**ANSWER:** at-risk  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Completion  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.  
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*Match each term with the correct definition.*

- a. Hypothesized that children construct meaning through active involvement in learning
- b. Suggested that children learn through observation, not reinforcement
- c. Described children's achievements according to age
- d. Believed children could only learn if their essential needs were met
- e. The first to describe development from a lifespan perspective
- f. The father of psychoanalytic theory
- g. Explained learning as the consequence of reinforcement
- h. Suggested that development was shaped by one's environment
- i. Emphasized self-directed learning and sensory-based learning materials
- j. Proposed the Zone of Proximal Development

33. Maslow

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Numeric Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**PREFACE NAME:** Matching  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

34. Freud

**ANSWER:** f

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Numeric Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**PREFACE NAME:** Matching  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

35. Bandura

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Numeric Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**PREFACE NAME:** Matching  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

36. Gesell

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Numeric Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**PREFACE NAME:** Matching  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

37. Montessori

**ANSWER:** i  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Numeric Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**PREFACE NAME:** Matching  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

38. Vygotsky

**ANSWER:** j

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Numeric Response

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**PREFACE NAME:** Matching

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

39. Piaget

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Numeric Response

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**PREFACE NAME:** Matching

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

40. Skinner

**ANSWER:** g

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Numeric Response

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**PREFACE NAME:** Matching

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

41. Bronfenbrenner

**ANSWER:** h

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Numeric Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**PREFACE NAME:** Matching  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

42. Erikson

**ANSWER:** e  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Numeric Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**PREFACE NAME:** Matching  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remembering

43. In what ways can caregivers be sure that they are meeting young children's basic psychological needs?

**ANSWER:** There are many ways to meet children's basic psychological needs: providing nurturing care that is predictable, responsive, and consistent; creating an environment of trust and security; having expectations that are realistic and developmentally appropriate; treating children with dignity and respect; showing children affection; nurturing children's curiosities, interests, and learning; and using positive behavioral guidance.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Subjective Short Answer  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.  
DP.Marotz.01.02 - Explain why authentic assessment is the most developmentally appropriate method for evaluating children's progress.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying | Bloom's: Understanding

44. In what ways is children's gender concept influenced by culture?

**ANSWER:** Cultural values play an important role in shaping and defining children's beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors regarding gender. Everything from the clothes, toys, and books that parents provide for children to their expectations and comments about daily experiences conveys a powerful message about what it means to be male or female. Children also observe and imitate the behaviors of other children and adults with whom they have frequent contact.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Subjective Short Answer  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.  
United States - NAEYC.03 - Child observations, documentation, and assessment.  
United States - NAEYC.02 - Family-teacher partnerships and community connections.  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understanding

45. In what ways have psychosocial theories influenced parenting and early childhood education?

**ANSWER:** Psychosocial theories have improved our understanding of children's social and emotional needs and personality formation. We have learned the importance of providing environments and learning experiences that support children's social-emotional development through play. Psychosocial theories have also influenced current approaches to other contemporary issues, such as reducing teacher turnover to strengthen infant attachment, addressing intimidating behaviors (e.g., bullying, sexting) to negate their harmful effect on children's self-esteem, promoting resiliency to overcome adversity, and helping children with autism improve their social skills.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Subjective Short Answer  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.  
United States - NAEYC.02 - Family-teacher partnerships and community connections.  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying | Bloom's: Understanding

46. Briefly describe the term *authentic assessment* and provide an example.

**ANSWER:** Authentic assessment refers to a method for evaluating children's developmental performance and progress in a familiar setting (e.g., classroom, home, playground). This approach is considered to be developmentally appropriate because it is neither intrusive nor intimidating for the child. Observational data and work samples are collected while children go about their usual activities. The family's observations and concerns are also an important component of this evaluative process.

Students can provide many plausible examples of authentic assessment.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Subjective Short Answer  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.02 - Explain why authentic assessment is the most developmentally appropriate method for evaluating children's progress.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.03 - Child observations, documentation, and assessment.  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying | Bloom's: Understanding

47. What does the term *constructivism* describe? What application does it have for early childhood programs?

**ANSWER:** The Piagetian term *constructivism* describes a learning approach in which each child constructs or develops their own meanings through active participation. Early childhood teachers understand that young children learn best through child-centered play and hands-on, sensory-based experiences versus adult-led instruction. They respect and support each child's sense of curiosity, spontaneity, and enthusiasm. Early childhood teachers understand their role as essentially one of creating and guiding activities that foster children's learning. They also appreciate that children learn from their failures and errors.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Subjective Short Answer

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** DP.Marotz.01.01 - Compare and contrast the fundamental contemporary child development theories described in this chapter.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - NAEYC.01 - Child development and learning in context.  
United States - NAEYC.02 - Family-teacher partnerships and community connections.

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Applying | Bloom's: Understanding