ECE Chapter 4
Test Questions

True/False
*Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.*

___ 1. A hypothesis is an educated guess.
___ 2. Erikson believes that children have crises, or challenges, in each stage of development.
___ 3. Edward Thorndike gave us the notion of tabula rasa.
___ 4. Behaviorists would say that the environment and daily schedule are important in learning.
___ 5. Positive reinforcers can be tokens or toys but should not include attention or praise.
___ 6. One of Piaget's basic processes of thinking is Accommodation, which is taking new information and changing what is already thought to fit the new information; changing the knowledge base.
___ 7. Piaget states that the organism is usually in a state of disequilibrium, and that only when the person is "at rest", will learning take place.
___ 8. Brain maturation is reflected in the development of neurons called myelination.
___ 10. Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory describes a zone of proximal development.
___ 11. Incorporating a child's family and culture into learning may help a child with "biocognitive development."
___ 12. The theory of multiple intelligences means that a child will need to learn a multitude of skills in order to be considered "smart."
___ 13. There are sex differences in behavior because of heredity more than the environment.
___ 14. "Downshifting" occurs when the brain perceives a threat or stress.

Multiple Choice
*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

___ 15. The nature/nurture controversy is ____.
   a. the differences between girls and boys
   b. the theory of maturation
   c. the controversy between liberals and conservatives
   d. the problem of heredity vs. Environment
___ 16. Which of the following statements is universal for all children?
   a. Each child has his/her own unique needs and rights
   b. Cultural and social expectations are the same
   c. Temperament and energy level is the same
   d. Rate of language growth in vocabulary is the same
   e. Children go through the same developmental stages
___ 17. Eric Erikson proposes eight stages of psychosocial development, in which each critical period represents a challenge for that time. Which stage(s) is/are correctly matched with the age in early childhood and its challenge?
a. Stage 1…..Infancy…..Competency vs. Inferiority  
b. Stage 2…..Toddler…..Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt  
c. Stage 3…..Childhood…..Good vs. Evil  
d. Stage 4…..School-Age…..Trust vs. Mistrust

18. According to Erikson's theory, the role of the adult is that of ____.
   a. ensuring that the child has opportunities to play  
   b. a shaper of appropriate behaviors  
   c. both of the above  
   d. none of the above

19. The behaviorists assert that the environment plays an enormous role in learning. They are ____.
   a. Maslow, Watson, and Piaget  
   b. Watson, Thorndike, and Vygotsky  
   c. Thorndike, Skinner, and Bandura  
   d. Skinner, Bloom, and Montessori

20. Albert Bandura, who developed the theory of social learning, reminds us that ____.
   a. play is important  
   b. modeling is a primary way children learn  
   c. an unresolved crisis can harm a child  
   d. money is the root of all evil

21. Piaget's three basic processes of thinking are ____.
   a. adaptation, accommodation, equilibration  
   b. stimulus, response, punishment  
   c. example, imitation, modeling  
   d. love, belonging, esteem

22. The socio-cultural theory of Vygotsky states ____.
   a. culture and language play a critical role in development  
   b. the child need not be considered as a whole  
   c. children think in concrete terms and cannot think things through themselves  
   d. self-directed speech is the lowest rung of the scaffold

23. Howard Gardner is a professor of human development who has developed ____.
   a. a postulate about siblings and friendship  
   b. a theory of multiple intelligences  
   c. the notion that actions speak louder than words  
   d. giant ideas in the nursery school

24. Below is a list of the hierarchy of Maslow's human needs. Which ones are basic needs?
   a. Safety, food, shelter, security  
   b. Shelter, self-sufficiency, truth, aliveness  
   c. Food, shelter, justice, respect for others  
   d. Security, food, justice, self-sufficiency

25. Attachment is ____.
   a. critical to the development of the self  
   b. an "affectional bond" between two people  
   c. the "dance" between a child and a favored loved one  
   d. all of the above

Completion

Complete each sentence or statement.

26. In preoperational thought, children are taught to ________________.
27. In constructivist theory, children are taught to learn mostly by adaptation, so the teacher needs to
_____________________.

28. Arnold Gesell developed the ________________, which details norms of behavior.

Short Answer

29. Piaget's theory has been called both maturational and environmental; that is, that both nature and
nurture are at work. Why? Give an example of each from your own experiences with children.

30. What can teachers learn from Piagetian theory? Include in your answer something about
materials, scheduling, and the role of the teacher.

31. Respond in a few sentences to these basic conditions for learning. Include in your answer how
programs are designed, what teachers do, and what developmental or learning theories support
these conditions.
   a. Learning must be real.
   b. Learning must be rewarding.
   c. Learning must build on children's lives.
   d. Learning needs a good stage.