**CHILD DEVELOPMENT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**TEST - Overview and Parenting**

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST.**

* Fill in answers on the scantron sheet.
* Write the number of your test (see top right of this page) underneath the personal information part of the scantron sheet.
* Points will be taken off if any writing is found on the test.
* Questions are multiple choice and matching
* If you need to erase be sure to do so thoroughly.

**THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT**

1) The study of children and their growth and development started to occur in the:

 A. Early 1900's

B. Great depression

 C. 1950's

 D. 1970's

2) How were children viewed by adults two hundred years ago?

 A. The same way as today

 B. As slaves

 C. As miniature adults

 D. As a nuisance

3) Which of the answers is **NOT** a reason why families who lived years ago had lots of children?

 A. Only about half of the children lived

 B. There was no birth control

 C. The had plenty of money to support lots of children

 D. They needed help on the farm or in the house

4) Which financial consideration about children is **NOT** true?

 A. Children are expensive.

 B. Children cost money even before they are born.

 C. Insurance can help financially with medical expenses.

 D. Children cost less as they grow older.

5) When a parent holds his/her baby close while rocking and singing, the baby is developing:

 A. Trust.

 B. Motivation.

 C. Independence.

 D. Egocentricity

**Match the situations in questions 5 – 11 with the following “Characteristic of Development” that describes it. You will have to use two of the characteristics more than once.**

A. Development is similar for everyone

 B. Development builds on earlier learning

 C. Development proceeds at an individual rate

 D. Development is interrelated

 E. Development is continuous through life

6) Travis's first son walked at 10 months but his second son wasn't able to walk until he was 13 months.

7) A baby rolls over, sits up, crawls, stands, and then walks.

8) As a high school student Rochelle is always learning new things. She has a Job that is teaching her responsibility, she is strengthening her body through training to run track, and she is also singing in the choir.

9) Julie and Samantha both have two-year olds. In a recent phone call Samantha tells Julie her two-year old is starting to become a terrible two. Julie is glad to hear that because her two-year old is also showing signs of the terrible twos.

10) Comparing their two children as they sit in the doctor's office, Mrs. Jones is concerned because her 8 month old cannot crawl and yet Mrs. Smith's 8 month old crawls all over the place.

11) Six month old Kirsten is teething. She is pretty miserable and doesn't want to be helped by anyone except her mom. She is not eating well and so is not putting on weight like she is supposed to.

12) First a baby cries, then makes babbling sounds, then learns simple words, then puts short sentences together.

13) Which of the following theorists developed a "Hierarchy of Needs" often illustrated by triangle?

 A. Piaget.

 B. Erikson.

 C. Maslow.

 D. Freud.

14) Which of Erikson's stages is usually developed first between birth and two years of age?

 A. Autonomy.

 B. Trust.

 C. Identity.

 D. Initiative.

15) Which of Piaget's developmental levels describe children aged 7 to 11?

 A. Sensory-motor.

 B. Pre-operational.

 C. Concrete operational.

 D. Formal operational.

16) According to Piaget's theory, the first stage of development is called:

 A. Pre-operational.

 B. Sensory-motor.

 C. Formal operations.

 D. Concrete operations.

**Match the phases of development on the left with the appropriate description on the right.**

17) Physical A. Ability to understand feeling and how to respond to them

 B. Muscle coordination and growth in size and proportion

18) Social C. Discovering the expectations for interacting with others

 D. Identifying personal values

19) Emotional E. The ability of the brain or mind to take in and process information

20) Cognitive

21) Moral

**Match the Stage of Development on the left with the appropriate age range on the right.**

22) Infant A. 6 to 12 years B. 1 to 3 years

23) Toddler C. 13 to 18 years

D. Birth to 12 months

24) Preschooler E. 3 to 6 years

25) School Age

26) Adolescent

27) Which one of the following is **NOT** one of the Basic Laws of Development?

 A. Growth proceeds from head to foot

 B. Growth proceeds from near to far

 C. Growth proceeds from inside to outside

 D. Growth proceeds from simple to complex

 E. Growth is continuous and orderly

28) Which statement about emotional development is true?

 A. Saying no and using punishment are effective parenting techniques.

 B. Parents can give too much love, affection, and attention to infants.

 C. Self-confidence is built by a loving and trusting relationship

 D. Infants are not affected by their parents' feelings and emotions.

29) Which of the following statements is the **MOST** accurate description of moral development?

 A. Acquired during the first three years of life.

 B. Acquiring an adult attitude toward your own sexuality.

 C. The process of basing behavior on what you believe is right and wrong.

 D. The process by which we learn to behave in social settings

30) The **BEST** way to build conscience is to:

 A. Teach children with the “Do as I say, not as I do” approach.

 B. Set a good example as a parent.

 C. Let children learn right and wrong on their own.

 D. Be in control of all behaviors for the child so he/she does not make mistakes.

31) Intelligence and cognition:

 A. Relate to intellectual development in completely different ways.

 B. Have the same basic meaning and can be used interchangeably

 C. Do not have the same meaning.

 D. Refer to different levels of cognitive development.

32) Examples of cognitive/intellectual developmental skills are:

 A. Acquiring language abilities and being able to follow instructions

 B. Sitting up, crawling, and walking

 C. Walking, trotting, and skipping.

 D. Being positive, becoming co-operative, and developing empathy.

**PARENTING**

33) Allowing an illness or injury to go untreated is an example of:

 A. Physical abuse.

 B. Sexual abuse

 C. Emotional abuse.

 D. Neglect

34) Physical abuse is:

 A. Belittling the child.

 B. The most under-diagnosed type of abuse

 C. Non-accidental injury

 D. Not treating an ill child

35) People who are abused as children:

 A. Are not affected by the abuse.

 B. Are more likely to abuse their own children

 C. Are less likely to abuse their own children

 D. Never hurt their own children.

36) The type of abuse that is the most common but the hardest to identify.

 A. Physical abuse

 B. Emotional abuse

 C. Sexual abuse

 D. Neglect

37) The "Three Tasks of Parenting" as discussed in class are to provide physical care, nurturing, and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A. Guidance

 B. Financial aid

 C. Career opportunities

 D. Competition

38) Infants deprived of loving contact:

 A. Will have birth defects

 B. Will mature the same as other children

 C. Will suffer slower brain development

 D. Will have a clear understanding of childhood needs

39) When a parent frequently humiliates or belittles a child it is called:

 A. Emotional abuse

 B. Physical abuse.

 C. Emotional neglect.

 D. Neglect.

40) Which parent believes both parent and child should share the authority in a family?

 A. The authoritarian parent.

 B. The democratic parent

 C. The permissive parent.

 D. The aristocratic parent.

41) Which parenting style requires the child to discipline himself/herself?

 A. Democratic

 B. Permissive

 C. Authoritarian.

 D. Objective.

42) Mr. McCarthy believes that physical punishment, such as spanking, helps his son Leon follow the rules he has set for the family. Mr. McCarthy is probably:

 A. A democratic parent.

 B. A permissive parent.

 C. An authoritarian parent

 D. An assertive parent

43) What is the **MOST** common result when parents punish rather than discipline?

 A. The child rebels.

 B. The child's behavior improves.

 C. The child learns what the correct behavior is.

 D. The child does not repeat the wrong behavior.

44) Discipline may be best defined as:

 A. Punishment for a child's misbehavior.

 B. Guidance which helps the child learn self-control

 C. Time out.

 D. Setting rules and limits.

45) When children have developed the ability to direct their own behavior in a responsible way, they have:

 A. Acquired self-discipline.

 B. No further need of adult guidance.

 C. Learned to communicate effectively.

 D. Completed the learning process.

46) What is an advantage of consistency in guiding children’s behavior?

 A. Adults can release their anger regularly.

 B. The rules can easily be adjusted.

 C. The child can expect a mild spanking.

 D. Children feel more secure

47) One of the best ways to encourage children to behave is to give them:

 A. Attention

 B. Bribes.

 C. Threats.

 D. Punishment.

48) When parents guide and discipline children, they must make sure they are:

 A. Very strict.

 B. Consistent.

 C. Critical of the children's behaviors.

 D. Treating their children the same way their own parents treated them.

49) An appropriate place for a child during time out is in:

 A. In the bath room.

 B. A room where the child has things to play with so he/she does not get bored.

 C. A place where that is dull with no distractions.

 D. A place where other family members can interact with the child.

50) Sally, a two-year-old, is crying because her sister has a toy she wants. The **BEST** way to handle the situation is to:

 A. Try to divert the Sally's attention to something appropriate.

 B. Ignore her and hope she stops crying.

 C. Have a long talk with both children about sharing.

 D. Put the toy away.

51) The **MOST** appropriate way to keep a one-year-old child from getting into things is to:

 A. Scold and lecture.

 B. Spank him/her

 C. Distract him by giving him something else to do.

 D. Laugh and make a joke out of it.

52) Two-year-old Jerry loves to climb. He has broken several figurines. Which of the following is the **MOST** appropriate advice to give his parents?

 A. Put the figurines out of reach and show him a suitable place to climb.

 B. Tell Jerry not to climb.

 C. Keep Jerry in a play yard or play pen.

 D. Spank Jerry each time he touches a figurine.

53) When children are allowed to make choices they:

 A. Get practice in making decisions

 B. Get very confused.

 C. Want their parents to tell them what to do.

 D. Get frustrated because it takes so long.

54) A three-year-old child leaves toys on the floor. Which is the **MOST** appropriate way to handle this situation?

 A. “I'm not going to buy you any more toys until you learn to pick them up.”

 B. “Brian has a clean room.”

 C. “You sure are messy. You can't play with your toys the rest of the week.”

 D. “It's time to pick up your toys. Come, I'll help you get started.”

55) Mary’s child is running in the house, which is not acceptable to Mary. What is the **BEST** way to handle the situation?

 A. “I'll spank you if you do that again!”

 B. “You will be in trouble when your dad comes home!”

 C. “Good girls don't run in the house.”

 D. “Outside is the place for running.”

56) Seven-year-old Pedro likes to play in the backyard. His shoes are muddy and he has worn them into the house. Which action by his mother would be considered an appropriate logical consequence?

 A. Forbidding him to wear his shoes for two weeks.

 B. Making the backyard out of bounds for one year.

 C. Saying nothing about his shoes or the mud.

 D. Having him clean his shoes

57) When using a logical consequence to correct behavior it should be:

 A. Imposed in anger.

 B. Long in duration.

 C. Related to the misbehavior

 D. Delayed.

58) Positive feedback for accomplishments helps children:

 A. Compete with others.

 B. Feel unsure of themselves.

 C. Want to continue achieving

 D. Learn to lie.

59) Which of the following is **NOT** as good way to increase a child’s self esteem?

 A. Expect children to rise to challenges above their ability.

 B. Object to a child’s bad behavior, not the child.

 C. Provide guidelines for behavior, let them know their limits.

 D. Encourage independence.

60) Complete the self-concept cycle \* \* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\*

 A. Who I am

 B. Others example

 C. As I see myself

D. My reaction to others Others reactions My actions

 to me

 As others see me