

1. A developmental theory is a systematic statement of general principles that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change as they grow older.  
A) True  
B) False
  
2. Theories undermine the development of hypotheses.  
A) True  
B) False
  
3. A norm is an average or usual event or experience.  
A) True  
B) False
  
4. According to Freud, the first stage of psychosexual development during infancy is the anal stage.  
A) True  
B) False
  
5. The foundation of psychoanalytic theory is inner drives, motives, and unconscious needs.  
A) True  
B) False
  
6. Erikson's stages of psychosocial development cover only the early years of life.  
A) True  
B) False
  
7. According to John Watson, psychologists should study observable behavior.  
A) True  
B) False
  
8. In classical conditioning, a meaningful stimulus becomes linked to a neutral stimulus.  
A) True  
B) False

1. What is a developmental theory? Identify the three things discussed in the text that a theory can do.
2. Freud's theory of psychosexual development and Erikson's theory of psychosocial development are two examples of psychoanalytic theory. First, describe two similarities of the theories. Second, describe two differences between the theories.
3. First, describe classical and operant conditioning. Second, name the researcher who identified classical conditioning and the researcher who identified operant conditioning.
4. Explain social learning theory. Where does it come from, and what does it emphasize? Then, describe the concept of modeling and indicate at least three reasons that a model is likely to be copied.
5. List Piaget's four stages of cognitive development in order, and explain what Piaget believed causes intellectual advancement.
6. Define information-processing theory. According to this theory, what is the process that underlies cognition?
7. Describe what Vygotsky meant by “apprenticeship in thinking” and “guided participation” and give an example of each.
8. Name and describe each of the five levels in Maslow's hierarchy of needs in order.
9. Describe the two biologically based drives associated with evolutionary theory and explain how selective adaptation relates to this theory.
10. Define “eclectic perspective” and provide an example of how a clinician might use this approach to explain a case of childhood aggression.
11. Define Vygotsky's zone of proximal development and how it relates to learning. Provide two examples.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an explanation of facts and observations defined by a set of concepts and ideas that organize phenomena.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ theory is a systematic statement of principles and generalizations that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change over time.
3. Theories can produce hypotheses, generate discoveries, and offer practical \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Theories can produce hypotheses, generate \_\_\_\_\_, and offer practical guidance.
5. Theories can produce \_\_\_\_\_, generate discoveries, and offer practical guidance.
6. Jason learned that emotions impact performance. From this, he developed the idea that students who are sad when they take a test will perform poorly compared to those who take it while happy. In this example, Jason used a theory to produce a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an average or usual event or experience.
8. The term \_\_\_\_\_ communicates a common behavior that results from biological or social pressure.
9. In Western cultures, it is a \_\_\_\_\_ for brides to wear white at their weddings.
10. Grand theories are comprehensive, enduring, and widely \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The foundation of psychoanalytic theory is inner drives, motives, and \_\_\_\_\_ needs.
12. According to Freud, the \_\_\_\_\_ stage is the first stage of psychosexual development.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the psychoanalytic theorist who described eight stages of human development.

1. An explanation of facts and observations defined by a set of concepts and ideas that organize phenomena is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) hypothesis
  - B) theory
  - C) conclusion
  - D) development
  
2. A systematic statement of principles and generalizations that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change over time is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) hypothesis
  - B) developmental theory
  - C) conclusion
  - D) stage
  
3. Theories can do all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) produce hypotheses
  - B) solve developmental problems
  - C) generate discoveries
  - D) offer practical guidance
  
4. In class, Sam learned that some theorists link happiness to productivity. From this, he developed the thought that happy employees in a factory will produce more products per hour. In this example, Sam's theory led him to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) produce a hypothesis
  - B) solve a developmental problem
  - C) generate a discovery
  - D) gain practical guidance
  
5. Hannah theorized that sleep helps people act in safer ways. She tested her theory by conducting an experiment. She manipulated the amount of sleep participants got and then tested participants' driving ability. Hannah learned that participants who got more sleep were safer drivers. In this example, Hannah's theory led her to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) replicate research
  - B) solve a developmental problem
  - C) generate a discovery
  - D) change the behavior of many people