A Look at Theories: Part II Quiz

Instructions: Circle the correct letter.

1. **Intimacy versus Isolation** -
   
   A. Erikson’s stage (ages of 18 - 35 years) when people begin to explore relationships, moving to commitment and long-term relationships; failure brings isolation
   
   B. Kohlberg’s highest level of moral development; occurs around age 13 or older
   
   C. Love between two adults
   
   D. Erikson’s stage which speaks to children beginning to have more social interactions and developing a sense of pride in their accomplishments

2. **Macrosystem** -
   
   A. A craft
   
   B. Society at large, including the immediate culture and the world
   
   C. According to Maslow, this level of human development is achieved by people who are all they can be; they have fulfilled their potential
   
   D. Looks at how ecological systems influence development over time and with transitions, such as divorce

3. **Theories** -
   
   A. Promises that certain things will happen in certain ways
   
   B. Can never actually be used to guide our thinking and behavior; they are just for general knowledge
   
   C. Answer all our questions about human development
   
   D. Ways of thinking that help us understand, give us questions to ask and offer looks with different views

4. **Basic physiological needs** -
   
   A. Developed by Glen Elder to study growth and development past childhood, throughout the entire lifetime
   
   B. In Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, these are the basics of air, food, water, shelter, clothing, rest and sleep
   
   C. Needs of the mind; ways to stay creative and interested
   
   D. Maslow’s third level of human needs
5. **Stage 6 of Kohlberg’s theory** -

A. Glen Elder’s last stage in his Life Course Theory  
B. Looks at how ecological systems influence development over time and with transitions, such as divorce  
C. Highest stage in Kohlberg’s stage of moral development, included in Level III; individuals follow their own conscience about what is right and behavior is the same no matter who is present  
D. The stage from birth to about age 18 months when children either learn that the world is a safe and nurturing place or they learn to be mistrustful and frightened

6. **Trust versus Mistrust** -

A. Erikson’s stage which states that children expand their world and learn to control their new environments, acquire feelings of competence and independence and develop leadership skills  
B. Part of Kohlberg’s moral development theory which states that people are moral due to knowledge of punishment and obedience; children obey to avoid being caught and punished  
C. Kohlberg’s highest level of moral development; occurs around age 13 or older  
D. Erikson’s first stage from birth to about age 18 months when children either learn that the world is a safe and nurturing place, or they learn to be mistrustful and frightened

7. **Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression, Acceptance** -

A. Erikson’s five stages of development  
B. The five stages of divorce  
C. The stages that accompany puberty  
D. Kubler-Ross’ five stages of grief

8. **Level I, Stage 1** -

A. In Erikson's theory, children ages 2-3 begin to have some control over their own bodies and, to some extent, their lives, which allows for great independence and self-confidence  
B. A person’s interaction with the immediate environment; these are generally two-person relationships, but they can happen at home, school or playgroups  
C. A part of Kohlberg’s moral development theory which states that people are moral due to knowledge of punishment and obedience; children obey to avoid being caught and punished  
D. Kohlberg’s highest level of moral development; occurs around age 13 or older
9. **Maslow -**
   A. Developer of the Psychoanalytic Theory
   B. Developer of the Bio-Ecological Systems Theory
   C. Developer of the Hierarchy of Needs Theory
   D. Developer of the Life Course Theory

10. **Life Course Theory -**
    A. Developed by Maslow to study children
    B. Erikson's theory which states that personality is shaped over the life span and that experiences later in life can heal problems in early childhood
    C. A way of thinking that helps us understand early childhood
    D. Developed by Glen Elder to study growth and development past childhood, throughout the entire lifetime

11. **Psychosocial Developmental Theory -**
    A. Erikson's theory which states that personality is shaped over the life span; experiences later in life can heal problems in early childhood
    B. Maslow's theory
    C. Kubler-Ross' theory
    D. Theory which states that all people go through various stages of grief when confronted with death and dying

12. **Integrity versus Despair -**
    A. Highest stage in Kohlberg's stage of moral development, included in Level III; individuals follow their own conscience about what is right, and behavior is the same no matter who is present
    B. Erikson's last stage of development, after age 65 when it's time for reflecting back on life; are there few regrets, or is there bitterness?
    C. Maslow's third level of human needs
    D. One of Kubler-Ross' five stages of grief

13. **Autonomy versus Shame/Doubt -**
    A. Looks at how ecological systems influence development over time and with transitions, such as divorce
    B. In Erikson's theory, children ages 2-3 begin to have some control over their own bodies and, to some extent, their lives, which allows for great independence and self-confidence.
    C. Highest stage in Kohlberg's stage of moral development, included in Level III; individuals follow their own conscience about what is right, and behavior is the same no matter who is present
    D. States that independence causes shame and doubt
14. **Level III Post Conventional** -

A. Kohlberg’s highest level of moral development which occurs around age 13 or older
B. The middle stage in the Life Course Development Theory
C. According to Erikson, during the ages of 18 - 35 years, people explore relationships, moving to commitment and long-term relationships; failure brings isolation
D. A part of Kohlberg's moral development theory; people are moral due to knowledge of punishment and obedience, and children obey to avoid being caught and punished

15. **Microsystem** -

A. According to Maslow, this system is populated by people who are all they can be; they have fulfilled their potential
B. This system talks about a person's interaction with the immediate environment; these are generally two-person relationships, but they can happen at home, school or playgroups
C. A system developed by Elizabeth Kubler-Ross to help people work through death and dying
D. This system affects children, but may not have children in it, such as parents’ workplaces, religious settings and health services

16. **Urie Bronfenbrenner** -

A. Developer of the Cognitive Development Theory
B. Developer of the Attachment Theory
C. Developer of the Bio-Ecological Systems Theory
D. Developer of the Behaviorist Theory

17. **Chronosystem** -

A. Looks at how ecological systems influence development over time and with transitions, such as divorce
B. Kohlberg’s system of moral development; occurs around age 13 or older
C. A part of Kohlberg’s moral development theory; people are moral due to knowledge of punishment and obedience, and children obey to avoid being caught and punished
D. A person's interaction with the immediate environment; these are generally two-person relationships, but they can happen at home, school or playgroups
18. **Love and belonging** -

A. A system in the Bio-Ecological System Theory
B. A part of Kohlberg's moral development theory; people are moral due to knowledge of punishment and obedience. Children obey to avoid being caught and punished
C. Piaget's construction of learning theory
D. Maslow's third level of human needs

19. **Stages of grief** -

A. People are always going to go through these in a specific order
B. All people will go through all of these with every experience of death and dying
C. Developed by Elizabeth Kubler-Ross to help people work through death and dying
D. Love, understanding, sympathy, empathy and acceptance

20. **Self-actualization** -

A. A part of Kohlberg's moral development theory; people are moral due to knowledge of punishment and obedience. Children obey to avoid being caught and punished
B. Learning to be self-involved and aggressive
C. Learning through self-work, such as painting or journaling.
D. According to Maslow, this level of human development is achieved by people who are all they can be; they have fulfilled their potential