

NAME:

GROUP:

MARK:

Choose the correct answer and put a circle round the letter. Example: b

- 1) How did Piaget describe children?
a. Like little adventurers
b. Like small explorers
c. Like little philosophers
d. **Like small scientists**
- 2) Vygotsky considered language to be
a. **a cultural tool**
b. meaningless
c. fun
d. unique
- 3) Scaffolding allows children to ...
a. **appreciate social context and learn skills**
b. explore their environment
c. make friends
d. none of these
- 4) Which of Freud's stages of psychosexual development take place from age 6 to puberty in which the source of pleasure shifts from self to other people?
a. anal
b. oral
c. genital
d. **latency**
- 5) According to Vygotsky, what are the "tools of intellectual adaptation" provided by different cultures?
a. Cultural beliefs and attitudes
b. Genetic factors
c. **Memory strategies**
d. Individual problem-solving
- 6) What is the enactive stage of intellectual development characterised by?
a. Use of pictures or models.
b. Mental manipulation of numerals.
c. **Learning through actions and concrete materials.**
d. Revisiting curriculum content frequently.
- 7) Which of the following is NOT one of Erikson's stages of psychosocial development?
a. Industry vs. Inferiority
b. Intimacy vs. Isolation
c. Trust vs. Mistrust
d. **Life vs. Death**
e. All of the above are stages
- 8) Love and belonging is ..
a. A stage in Freud's theory
b. a stage in Erikson's theory of social development
c. Piaget's construction of learning theory
d. **Maslow's third level of human needs**
- 9) What is the key difference between Vygotsky and Piaget's theories according to the provided content?
a. **Vygotsky emphasizes social factors, while Piaget focuses on childhood interactions**
b. Vygotsky focuses on individual problem-solving, while Piaget emphasizes social interactions
c. Both theories are identical
d. Neither theory emphasizes any key differences
- 10) In what order did Freud believe the three parts of our personality develop?
a. Ego, superego, id
b. Super ego, id, ego
c. **Id, ego, super ego**
d. None of these
- 11) How does Vygotsky's sociocultural theory differ from Piaget's theory of cognitive development in terms of cultural influence?
a. Vygotsky believes development is largely universal, while Piaget asserts it can differ between cultures
b. **Piaget believes development is largely universal, while Vygotsky asserts it can differ between cultures**
c. Both believe development is universal
d. Both believe development is culture-dependent

12) In the iconic stage of intellectual development, learners:

- a. Engage in abstract thinking.
- b. Make use of representations such as picture cards.
- c. **Manipulate numerals mentally.**
- d. Revisit curriculum content frequently.

13) Integrity versus Despair is ..

- a. a crisis in Freud's theory of psycho-sexual development
- 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 Piaget's stages of cognitive development

14) Which of the following is a general criticism of Piaget's work?

- a. his work had little evidence to support it
- b. **he did not take into account social influences**
- c. his statistics were flawed
- d. he overanalyzed his results

15) What is the key tenet of Freud's psychoanalytic theory?

- a. all human behaviour is caused by the Oedipus complex
- b. **all human behaviour is caused by unconscious content**
- c. all human behaviour is caused by stimulus-response associations
- d. all human behaviour is caused by interactions with the environment

16) What does the Zone of Proximal Development include, according to Vygotsky?

- a. All knowledge and skills that a person can understand on their own
- b. **All knowledge and skills that a person cannot understand or perform on their own**
- c. Only skills observed in others
- d. Only skills that are universally applicable

17) What is scaffolding in the context of Bruner's theory?

- a. **A process of revisiting the curriculum content.**
- b. Learners making decisions independently.
- c. Peers or adults offering support for learning.
- d. The use of abstract symbols in teaching.

18) Basic physiological needs are ..

- a. Developed by Ericson to study growth and development past childhood, throughout the entire lifetime
- b. **In Maslow's hierarchy of needs, these include 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 learn to be mistrustful and frightened

19) Self-actualization is ..

- a. A part of Bruner's theory where people start thinking in an abstract way
- 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**

20) What does the spiral curriculum concept in Bruner's theory describe?

- a. A linear progression of curriculum content.
- b. **Revisiting curriculum content frequently.**
- c. Skipping certain topics in the curriculum.
- d. Focusing only on abstract concepts

BEST OF LUCK