Check Your Theory IQ

Activity E
Chapter 4

Name ______________________________
Date ____________________________ Period ____________

Read the following statements. Circle a T if the statement is true or F if the statement is false.

T  F  1. Developmental theories provide insights into how children grow and learn.
T  F  2. The theories provided by Erikson, Piaget, and Vygotsky can be useful decision-making tools.
T  F  3. Erikson proposed a theory of multiple intelligences.
T  F  4. According to Erikson, during the first eighteen months children learn to trust or mistrust their environment.
T  F  5. According to Erikson, children who are provided unrealistic goals and expectations can develop feelings of incompetence.
T  F  6. Piaget believed that learning was not limited by stage or maturation.
T  F  7. As children receive new information, they are constantly creating, modifying, organizing, and reorganizing schemata.
T  F  8. During the sensorimotor stage, infants use all their senses to explore and learn.
T  F  9. Piaget’s fourth stage, formal operations, occurs between seven and eleven years of age.
T  F  10. Piaget and Vygotsky believed that children build knowledge through experiences.
T  F  11. Vygotsky believed children learn through exploration with hands-on activities.
T  F  12. Vygotsky’s theory includes eight stages.
T  F  13. Vygotsky believed that language is an important tool for thought and plays a key role in cognitive development.
T  F  14. One of Vygotsky’s most important contributions was the zone of proximal development.
T  F  15. The term that Vygotsky used for providing assistance was private speech.
T  F  16. Howard Gardner’s theory has helped teachers rethink how they work with young children.
T  F  17. Gardner believes intelligence is a result of complex interactions between children’s heredity and experiences.
T  F  18. Gardner’s theory of intelligence emphasizes that there are two types of intelligence.
T  F  19. Musical intelligence involves the ability to recognize musical patterns.
T  F  20. Logical-mathematical intelligence is the ability to use logic and reason to solve problems.
T  F  22. People with intrapersonal intelligence display excellent communication and social skills.
T  F  23. Naturalistic intelligence allows people to use their vision to develop mental images.
T  F  25. The brain affects all aspects of growth and development.