

## Ch. 2. Gesell's Maturation Theory

### *Easy*

1. Gesell said children
  - a. are like miniature adults
  - b. have an inner wisdom about what they are ready to do\* (p. 29)
  - c. learn primarily through rewards and punishments
  - d. are best raised according to standard, culture-wide expectations
2. Gesell said maturation can be defined as
  - a. the attainment of a final or complete state
  - b. the process by which development is governed by the genes\* (p. 23)
  - c. physical as opposed to mental development
  - d. all of the above
3. Gesell's theory is most sympathetic to that of
  - a. Locke
  - b. Rousseau\* (p. 22)
  - c. the preformationists
  - d. Aries
4. Gesell's main advice to parents was to
  - a. let children guide you\* (p. 29)
  - b. guide children in a firm but loving manner
  - c. raise children according to set schedules early on
  - d. focus on your own image of you want children to be

### *Difficult*

5. Gesell did not believe that
  - a. individual growth rates are controlled by maturation
  - b. some children grow more slowly than others
  - c. developmental sequences may vary from child to child\* (p. 23)
  - d. children alternate between periods of stability and instability
6. A 4-year-old who had begun drawing in a clockwise direction shifts to a counterclockwise preference. The child's behavior illustrates the principle of
  - a. functional asymmetry
  - b. individuality
  - c. temporary disequilibrium
  - d. reciprocal interweaving\* (pp. 26-27)
7. Which reflex illustrates the principle of functional asymmetry?
  - a. Moro

- b. Babinsky
- c. tonic neck\* (p. 27)
- d. sucking

8. Gesell suggested that individual differences in growth rates are associated with differences in

- a. introversion and extraversion
- b. self-control
- c. professional success
- d. temperament\* (p. 29)

a. In Gesell's view, the environment

- a. supports inner growth but does not pattern it\* (p. 23)
- b. alters the sequences and patterns of behavior
- c. is only important for personality development
- d. plays no significant role in development

b. A pediatrician expects the infant to demonstrate the pincer grasp at

- a. birth
- b. six months
- c. ten months\* (p. 26)
- d. twelve months

c. A study by Bell and Ainsworth suggests that when parents consistently respond to young infants' cries, the infants at one year of age are

- a. quite spoiled
- b. relatively independent\* (p. 33)
- c. vigorous criers
- d. insecurely attached

d. The text is most sharply critical of Gesell when discussing

- a. his definition of maturation
- b. his philosophy of child rearing
- c. new insights into the capacities of newborns
- d. his use of age norms\* (pp. 28, 32)