
Answer Key

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1. According to Erikson, unsuccessful completion of the first psychosocial stage will result in
mistrust

of the world.

2. According to Erikson, the “terrible two’s” stem from a toddler’s need to assert what?

autonomy

3. Erikson uses the term,

generativity

, to refer to producing something that benefits others.

4. What, according to Erikson, is the negative possible outcome of the crisis in late adulthood?

despair

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5. How many psychosocial stages did Erikson describe?

eight

Answer Key

For each of the age groups listed below, list the psychosexual stage described by Freud.

a. Birth-18 months

oral

b. 18 months- 3 years

anal

c. Ages 3-6

phallic

d. Ages 6-puberty

latency

e. Puberty through adulthood

genital

Answer Key

Answer the following questions. Short essay answers should be in clearly written in full sentences.

1. What should a parent of a toddler do to address the delicate balance of navigating a child through the Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt stage? Be specific in indicating a realistic way a parent can do this.

(4 points)

Answers should focus on ways to foster the child's independence while not being critical. 4pts total

2. For each of the following theorists, indicate whether each had a continuous or discontinuous view of development:

(4 points)

a) Erikson:

Discontinuous

b) Freud:

Discontinuous

c) Piaget:

Discontinuous

d) Skinner:

Continuous

3.3. Explain why Jean Piaget's theory is considered to come from a cognitive perspective.
(2 points)

Answers need to indicate that Piaget studied changes in children's thinking over time and that cognition has to do with thinking.

Answer Key

Answer the following questions. Essay answers should be in clearly written in full sentences. (10 points)

1. 1. Choose two of Erik Erikson's psychosocial stages and do the following:

- a. Name each stage.
- b. Name the age group associated with each stage.
- c. Describe in detail the crises that occur in each stage.

a. 4 pts for successful naming of two of the following stages: Trust v Mistrust---infants, Autonomy v Shame and Doubt--toddlers, Initiative v Guilt—early childhood, Industry v Inferiority--childhood, Identity v Identity Confusion--adolescence, Intimacy v Isolation—early adulthood, Generativity v Stagnation—middle age, Ego Integrity v Despair—late adulthood. 2 pts for the correct associated ages.

b. 4 pts for successful descriptions of each. Students need to describe the following, but in their own words: A) Trust vs Mistrust: An infant learns that his caregiver, and therefore the world, is trustworthy. Or, he learns that his caregiver is untrustworthy and that the world is a fearful place. B) Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt: A toddler learns self-control and self-mastery or she experiences shame and low self-esteem due to failures with self-control.

C) Initiative vs Guilt: A young child develops skills and abilities or may experience guilt over psychosocial/psychosexual frustration.

D) Industry vs Inferiority: Children develop self-esteem by engaging in meaningful play and work or they fail to develop a sense of competence.

E) Identity vs Identity Confusion (or role confusion): Teens come through adolescence with a decent sense of who they are or they are truly lost in terms of their identity.

F) Intimacy vs Isolation: Young adults develop close relationships or they find themselves experiencing social and emotional loneliness.

G) Generativity vs. Stagnation: Middle aged adults find a way to give back to others, especially younger generations. Or, they spend this time of life selfishly.

H) Integrity vs Despair: Older adults develop a sense of a life well-lived or they devolve into depression and regrets.

