**Developmental Issues: Finding Your Perspective**

1. Jay is frustrated because his two-year-old daughter refuses to go to bed at night. Every night, she wakes up half-an-hour after going to bed and says that there is a monster in the room. Although each night Jay reassures her that there is no monster, comforts her, and gets her back into bed, the next day she doesn't remember the comforting, claims Jay forced her into bed, and says the monster is real. Jay should probably:

   a) Try to figure out the hidden meaning in his daughter’s dream, and deal with the issue represented by the imaginary monster.

   b) Establish a system of rewards for his daughter if she can stay in her room overnight.

   c) Realize that a 2-year-old has limited mental skills and cannot be logical, and just wait for her to outgrow this stage.

   d) Consider how he can change his going-to-bed routine to help his daughter overcome her fears.

2. Most adults become physiologically aroused (e.g. increase heart rate, higher levels of adrenaline) when they hear the sound of a baby’s cry. This is probably because:

   a) Human beings are biologically programmed to react to babies’ cries.

   b) Adults become irritated by the sound of the cries and cannot concentrate on their own activities.

   c) A baby’s cry evokes unconscious memories of their own painful childhood.

   d) All humans have been trained by their cultures to respond to babies’ cries, although the specific response varies from society to society.

   e) At some time in the past, the sound of a baby crying became associated with another stimulus that naturally elicited physiological arousal.

3. Saul is 11 years old. While some of his classmates are starting to talk about girls, dating, and sex, Saul is not interested in these conversations. This is probably because:

   a) Saul’s social or cultural background has not yet encouraged such interests.

   b) Saul has probably had negative experiences with girls and wants to avoid any repetition of these experiences.

   c) Saul’s body has not yet matured enough for him to feel sexual urges.

   d) Saul is denying his true desires, possibly without realizing what they are.

   e) Saul’s ideas and values make sexual experiences seem wrong or inappropriate for him right now.
4. Nine-year-old David is more aggressive in the classroom than his classmate, Maria. His teacher should probably:

a) Give him stars and privileges whenever he behaves appropriately and makes it through a day without fighting.

b) Evaluate his problem solving and cognitive abilities, and see if there is a better way to explain school rules and social interaction so that David will understand why hitting is wrong.

c) Realize that David’s history of social interactions have not provided the context for him to develop certain social competencies.

d) Understand that boys are biologically different from girls and more likely to express themselves physically.

e) Refer David to a therapist who can get him to talk about his emotional urges and earlier experiences with people.

5. Advertisers often incorporate babyish features (baby animals, human babies, adults with childlike features) in their commercials because:

a) Humans, like other animals, are “hard-wired” to respond positively to babyish features.

b) Most adults have hidden desires and urges stemming from their childhoods.

c) People are conditioned to act impulsively (and, perhaps, spend money) around children.

d) People in this culture are socialized to respond favorably to babies.

e) Advertisers are afraid of making their sales pitches too intellectually complex for the average consumer.