

Havighurst's Developmental Tasks Theory

Psychology · Practice Test · 14 Questions

1. What is the primary function of Robert Havighurst's Developmental Tasks Theory?

- A) To measure IQ levels
- B) To bridge individual needs and societal demands
- C) To study childhood trauma
- D) To analyze genetic disorders

2. According to Havighurst, what happens if an individual fails to achieve a developmental task?

- A) They become more resilient
- B) They receive societal praise
- C) They face unhappiness and difficulty with later tasks
- D) They restart the cycle immediately

3. What term does Havighurst use for periods when an individual is physically and mentally ready to learn a skill?

- A) Critical phases
- B) Teachable moments
- C) Maturation gaps
- D) Cognitive shifts

4. Which of these is identified as one of the three sources of developmental tasks?

- A) Physical Maturation
- B) Economic Status
- C) Genetic Mutation
- D) Geographic Location

5. What is an example of a task rooted in 'Physical Maturation'?

- A) Learning to vote
- B) Choosing a career
- C) Adjusting to menopause
- D) Learning to read

6. Which source of tasks involves societal laws and cultural expectations?

- A) The Self
- B) Biology
- C) Society
- D) Genetics

7. What does 'Active Adaptation' imply in Havighurst's theory?

- A) Development is passive
- B) The individual strives to achieve competence
- C) The environment controls all outcomes
- D) Development stops at adulthood

8. Why is the theory considered 'Sequential and Cumulative'?

- A) Mastery of early tasks builds capital for later stages
- B) Tasks repeat every decade
- C) All tasks are completed simultaneously
- D) It ignores previous stages

9. What does it mean that developmental tasks are 'Culturally Relative'?

- A) They are the same globally
- B) They vary based on culture and background
- C) They are only relevant in America
- D) They only exist in agrarian societies

10. What is a common modern critique of Havighurst's theory?

- A) It is too short
- B) It ignores biological growth
- C) It assumes rigid life timelines
- D) It focuses too much on childhood

11. Which of these is a critique regarding the socioeconomic bias of the theory?

- A) It ignores the middle-class experience
- B) It overlooks barriers faced by marginalized groups
- C) It favors wealthy nations exclusively
- D) It is only applicable to the elderly

12. Which of the following is considered a task emerging from 'The Self'?

- A) Learning to walk
- B) Compulsory schooling
- C) Formulating a personal philosophy of life
- D) Learning to vote

13. What happens if one tries to force a task before the 'teachable moment'?

- A) Accelerated growth
- B) Developmental friction and frustration
- C) Complete mastery
- D) Nothing happens

14. How did Havighurst view the process of human development?

- A) As a lifelong process
- B) As ending at adolescence
- C) As a process determined only by genetics
- D) As a passive experience