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Module 3.2

Cognitive Development in Infancy

1. Who was the Swiss developmental researcher whose theory of developmental stages highly influenced a considerable amount of work on cognitive development?

- a) Skinner
- b) Watson
- c) Piaget
- d) Erikson

Answer: c Page: 107 Level: Medium Type: Factual

2. Piaget argued that infants acquire knowledge through

- a) sensation.
- b) perception.
- c) facts communicated by others.
- d) direct motor behavior.

Answer: d Page: 107 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

3. Piaget's theory of development assumed that all children pass through a series of _____ universal stages in a fixed order from birth to adolescence. These are_____.

- a) 5; sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operational concrete operational, and maturation
- b) 4; sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational
- c) 3; preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational
- d) 6; sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational, assimilation, and accommodation

Answer: b Page: 107 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

4. What is the term for an organized pattern functioning that adapts and changes with mental development?

- a) assimilation
- b) scheme
- c) accommodation
- d) skill

Answer: b Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Factual

5. Piaget believed that the basic building blocks of the way children understand the world are mental structures called

- a) assimilation.
- b) accommodation.
- c) schemes.
- d) memory.

Answer: c Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Factual

6. Mark and Amanda just purchased some new toys for their 4-month-old baby. As soon as they put them in the baby's crib, the baby immediately tried put the toys in its mouth, then picked up and shook the toys. Piaget would say that this is an example of

- a) scheme.
- b) assimilation.
- c) playing.
- d) accommodation.

Answer: a Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Applied

7. What is the term that Piaget used to explain the process in which people understand an experience in terms of their current stage of cognitive development and way of thinking?

- a) scheme
- b) assimilation
- c) accommodation
- d) operational stage

Answer: b Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Factual

8. Piaget thought that _____ occurs when a stimulus or event is acted upon, perceived, and understood in accordance with existing patterns of thought.

- a) assimilation
- b) scheme
- c) accommodation
- d) learning

Answer: a Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

9. Four-year-old Alex and his mother visited the zoo. While they were there, Alex's mother took him to see the squirrel exhibit. Alex saw many different types of squirrels, but when he saw a flying squirrel glide from one branch to the next he pointed and said, "A bird." Considering Piaget's work, Alex is demonstrating an example of

- a) scheme.
- b) accommodation.
- c) object permanence.
- d) assimilation.

Answer: d Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Applied

10. Piaget used the term _____ to describe changes in existing ways of thinking that occur in response to encounters with new stimuli or events.

- a) accommodation
- b) scheme
- c) preoperational
- d) assimilation

Answer: a Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Factual

11. Five-year-old Alex and his mother visited the zoo. While they were there, Alex's mother took him to see the squirrel exhibit. Alex saw many different types of squirrels, but when he saw a flying squirrel glide from one branch to the next he pointed and said, "A bird with a tail." Considering Piaget's work, Alex is demonstrating an example of

- a) scheme.
- b) accommodation.
- c) object permanence.
- d) assimilation.

Answer: b Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Applied

12. Piaget believed that the earliest schemes are limited to _____ that we have when we are born.

- a) inherited abilities
- b) senses
- c) neuron and synapse development
- d) reflexes

Answer: d Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

13. Baby Alexander makes minor changes in his schemes each time his environment provides him with a new experience. This is the process of

- a) accommodation.
- b) simple reflexes.
- c) assimilation.
- d) secondary circular reactions.

Answer: a Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

14. What is the term for Piaget's initial major stage of cognitive development, which can be broken down into six substages?

- a) concrete operational
- b) preoperational
- c) sensorimotor
- d) formal operational

Answer: c Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Factual

15. Piaget believed that the exact timing of a stage reflects an interaction between the infant's _____ and _____.

- a) level of physical maturation; the nature of the social environment in which the child is raised
- b) level of physical maturation; the genetic predisposition of the child
- c) level of cognitive development; the environment in which the child is raised
- d) level of physical maturation; cognitive development of the child

Answer: a Page: 108 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

16. In Piaget's sensorimotor period, the first stage is called

- a) first habits and primary circular reactions.
- b) schemes.
- c) assimilation.
- d) simple reflexes.

Answer: d Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Factual

17. While being dressed for bed, 7-month-old Darnell picked up the new baby's comb that his mother just bought for him. Darnell had never seen this before and didn't know how it was used, so he tried to put it in his mouth. Piaget might say that Darnell was

- a) assimilating the comb into his existing schemes.
- b) accommodating the comb into his existing schemes.
- c) adapting the comb into his exiting schemes.
- d) adapting the comb with Substage 3: Secondary circular reactions.

Answer: a Page: 108 Level: Difficult Type: Applied

18. Beth normally breastfeeds her baby; however, during the workday Beth's mother watches her baby, and the baby must be fed with a bottle. Beth has noticed that her baby's approach to being

bottle fed is somewhat different than when the baby is being breastfed. Piaget would say that this is an example of

- a) scheme.
- b) Substage 1: simple reflexes of the sensorimotor stage.
- c) accommodation.
- d) assimilation.

Answer: b Page: 109 Level Difficult Type: Applied

19. Piaget's Substage 2: First habits and primary circular reactions stage occurs for infants in the age range of

- a) 1-6 months of age.
- b) 1-8 months of age.
- c) 1-4 months of age.
- d) 4-8 months of age.

Answer: c Page: 109 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

20. Which of Piaget's substages of his sensorimotor stage is where infants begin to coordinate what were separate actions into single, integrated activities?

- a) secondary circular reactions
- b) simple reflexes
- c) tertiary circular reactions
- d) first habits and primary circular reactions

Answer: d Page: 109 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

21. Piaget thought that the repetition of a chance motor event that helps the baby start building cognitive schemes is a process called

- a) first habits.
- b) assimilation.
- c) circular reaction.
- d) accommodation.

Answer: c Pages: 109-110 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

22. Piaget's Substage 3: Secondary circular reactions stage occurs for infants in the age range of

- a) 1-6 months of age.
- b) 1-8 months of age.
- c) 1-4 months of age.
- d) 4-8 months of age.

Answer: d Pages: 109-110 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

23. During which substage of Piaget's sensorimotor stage does the child "begin to act upon the outside world" where infants seek to repeat enjoyable events in their environments if they happen to produce them through chance activities?

- a) Substage 2: First habits and primary circular reactions
- b) Substage 1: Simple reflexes
- c) Substage 3: Secondary circular reactions
- d) Substage 4: Coordination of secondary circular reactions

Answer: c Pages: 109-110 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

24. Baby Jimmy's parent places a brand new rattle in his crib, and Jimmy immediately picks it up and tries to mouth the rattle and when it shakes it makes noise. Jimmy immediately tries shaking the rattle different ways to see how the sound changes, and he seems to enjoy this activity. Piaget would say that this is an example of

- a) Substage 2: First habits and primary circular reactions
- b) Substage 1: Simple reflexes
- c) Substage 3: Secondary circular reactions
- d) Substage 4: Coordination of secondary circular reactions

Answer: c Pages: 109-110 Level: Difficult Type: Applied

25. What is the major difference between primary circular reactions and secondary circular reactions in Piaget's sensorimotor stage?

- a) an infant must first demonstrate the primary circular reactions before demonstrating the secondary circular reactions
- b) primary circular reactions are based upon enjoyment activities while secondary circular reactions are not
- c) primary circular reactions bring about a desirable consequence while secondary circular reactions do not
- d) primary circular reactions involves activities where the infant is focused on its own body while secondary circular reactions involves activities where the infant's actions related to the outside world

Answer: d Pages: 109-110 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

26. Eight-month-old baby Lucy picks up a toy in her crib and accidentally hits her crib with the toy making an interesting noise. She begins to drag the toy back and forth against the sides of the crib's railing which produces another different and interesting sound. This prompts Lucy to continue repeating the action over and over again. Piaget would say that this is an example of

- a) Substage 1: simple reflexes.
- b) Substage 2: first habits and primary circular reactions.
- c) Substage 3: Secondary circular reactions.
- d) Substage 4: Coordination of secondary circular reactions.

Answer: c Pages: 109-110 Level: Difficult Type: Applied

27. When several schemes are combined and coordinated to generate a single act to solve a problem this is called

- a) goal-directed behavior.
- b) tertiary circular reaction.
- c) secondary circular reaction.
- d) object-directed behavior.

Answer: a Pages: 109-110 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

28. Piaget's Substage 4: Coordination of secondary circular reactions stage occurs for infants in the age range of

- a) 6 to 8 months of age.
- b) 8 to 12 months of age.
- c) 4 to 8 months of age.
- d) 5 to 8 months of age.

Answer: b Pages: 109-110 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

29. Baby Dionne is playing in her crib and reaches to pull back a blanket that is partially covering the teddy bear that she wants to play with. Piaget would say that this is an example of

- a) secondary circular reactions.
- b) first habits and primary circular reactions.
- c) coordination of secondary circular reactions.
- d) tertiary circular reactions.

Answer: c Pages: 109-110 Level: Difficult Type: Applied

30. All of the following demonstrates the characteristics of Piaget's Substage 4: Coordination of secondary circular reactions EXCEPT

- a) an infant's independence from his/her parent.
- b) an infant's newfound purposefulness.
- c) an infant's ability to use means to attain a particular end.
- d) an infant's skill in anticipating future circumstances.

Answer: a Pages: 109-110 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

31. Piaget believed that _____ appears in Substage 4 and enables the infant to realize that people and objects exist even when they cannot be seen.

- a) accommodation
- b) object permanence
- c) assimilation
- d) goal-directed behavior

Answer: b Pages: 109-110 Level: Medium Type: Factual

32. Piaget's Substage 5: Tertiary circular reactions stage occurs for infants in the age range of

- a) 12-18 months of age.
- b) 8-12 months of age.
- c) 6-8 months of age.
- d) 12-14 months of age.

Answer: a Pages: 109-110 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

33. What is the term in Piaget's sensorimotor stage where an infant develops schemes that include deliberate variations of actions that bring about desirable consequences?

- a) Substage 2: First habits and primary circular reactions
- b) Substage 5: Tertiary circular reactions
- c) Substage 4: Coordination of circular reactions
- d) Substage 3: Secondary circular reactions

Answer: b Pages: 109-110 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

34. "Piaget observed his son Laurent dropping a toy swan repeatedly, varying the position from which he dropped it, [and] carefully observing each time to see where it fell." This is an example of

- a) Substage 2: First habits and primary circular reactions
- b) Substage 3: Secondary circular reactions
- c) Substage 4: Coordination of circular reactions
- d) Substage 5: Tertiary circular reactions

Answer: d Pages: 109-111 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

35. At dinnertime, Baby Michael is seated in his high chair as his parents try to feed him; however, Michael repeatedly drops or throws his cup, spoon, and much of his dinner onto the floor while he watches the consequences of his actions. Which of Piaget's substages might explain Michael's behaviors?

- a) Substage 5: Tertiary circular reactions
- b) Substage 3: Secondary circular reactions
- c) Substage 4: Coordination of circular reactions
- d) Substage 2: First habits and primary circular reactions

Answer: a Pages: 109-111 Level: Difficult Type: Applied

36. Piaget's Substage 6: Beginnings of thought stage occurs for children in the age range of

- a) 12-18 months of age.
- b) 18-24 months of age.
- c) 8-14 months of age.
- d) 12-14 months of age.

Answer: b Pages: 109, 111 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

37. According to Piaget, what is the major accomplishment of Substage 6?

- a) children understand that a person or object continues to exist even if it cannot be seen
- b) children are able to show purposeful acts with deliberate variety
- c) children employ goal-directed behavior
- d) children exhibit the capacity for mental representation or symbolic thought

Answer: d Pages: 109, 111 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

38. Piaget calls an internal image of a past event or object a

- a) mental representation.
- b) memory.
- c) scheme.
- d) pretending.

Answer: a Pages: 109, 111 Level: Medium Type: Factual

39. Baby Luke is playing with a bouncing ball in his playpen, and accidentally the ball bounces out of the playpen and rolls under a nearby chair. Luke tries to get his mother to retrieve his ball by pointing in the direction of where the ball went under the chair. Piaget would say this is an example of

- a) mental manipulation.
- b) attention.
- c) mental representation.
- d) scheme.

Answer: c Pages: 109, 111 Level: Medium Type: Applied

40. Piaget believed that _____ are schemes reflecting an infant's repetition of interesting or enjoyable actions that focus on the infant's own body. An example of this might be an infant putting its thumb in its mouth and sucking.

- a) primary circular reactions
- b) circular reactions
- c) secondary circular reactions
- d) tertiary circular reactions

Answer: a Page: 110 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

41. Baby Nicholas watches as his mother leaves the room, but he does not cry because he understands that his mother still exists even though he cannot see her. This is an example of which reaction concept?

- a) Substage 2: First habits and primary circular reactions
- b) Substage 1: Simple reflexes
- c) Substage 3: Secondary circular reactions
- d) Substage 4: object permanence

Answer: d Page: 110 Level: Medium Type: Applied

42. What is the term for the realization that people and objects exist even when they cannot be seen?

- a) magic
- b) illusion
- c) imagination
- d) object permanence

Answer: d Page: 110 Level: Easy Type: Factual

43. What is the term for the model that seeks to identify the way that individuals take in, use, and store information?

- a) information processing approach
- b) memory model
- c) automatization
- d) encoding

Answer: a Page: 113 Level: Medium Type: Factual

44. According to _____, the quantitative changes in an infant's abilities to organize and manipulate information represent the hallmarks of cognitive development.

- a) circular reactions

- b) automatization
- c) encoding
- d) information process approach

Answer: d Page: 113 Level: Medium Type: Factual

45. Information processing focuses on _____ changes in infants, while Piaget's theory focuses on _____ changes in infants.

- a) quantitative; qualitative
- b) effective; efficient
- c) qualitative; quantitative
- d) surreal; real

Answer: a Page: 113 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

46. All of the following are considered basic aspects of information processing EXCEPT

- a) behavior.
- b) encoding.
- c) storage.
- d) retrieval.

Answer: a Page: 113 Level: Easy Type: Factual

47. What is the term for the process by which information is initially recorded in a form usable to memory?

- a) automatization
- b) encoding
- c) information processing
- d) storage

Answer: b Page: 113 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

48. Infants, like all people, are exposed to massive amounts of information, and therefore, they must focus their attention and select information so as not to be overwhelmed. This process is called selective

- a) encoding.
- b) automatization.
- c) storage.
- d) retrieval.

Answer: a Page: 113 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

49. A baby is in its crib while a swarm of relatives hover, calling the baby's name and making cooing sounds. There is a radio playing in the background and sounds emanate from the television in the living room. All the while, the baby's mother is trying to get the baby's attention to get ready for its feeding. The baby is most likely to attend to the mother's face and voice. This is an example of

- a) automatization.
- b) information processing.
- c) encoding.
- d) memory.

Answer: c Page: 113 Level: Medium Type: Applied

50. What term refers to the placement of material into memory?

- a) storage
- b) automatization
- c) encoding
- d) retrieval

Answer: a Page: 113 Level: Easy Type: Factual

51. What term refers to the process by which material in memory is located and brought to awareness and used?

- a) encoding
- b) retrieval
- c) storage
- d) automatization

Answer: b Page: 113 Level: Medium Type: Factual

52. What term refers to the degree to which an activity requires attention?

- a) automatization
- b) encoding
- c) information processing
- d) retrieval

Answer: a Page: 113 Level: Medium Type: Factual

53. Processes that require relatively little attention are _____ ; however, processes that require relatively large amounts of attention are _____.

- a) controlled; automatic
- b) encoded; stored

- c) stored; encoded
- d) automatic; controlled

Answer: d Page: 113 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

54. The information processing approach emphasizes the types of _____ that people use when they problem solve.

- a) memory skills
- b) goal-directed behaviors
- c) schemes
- d) mental programs

Answer: d Page: 114 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

55. What is the term for the process by which information is initially recorded, stored, and retrieved?

- a) encoding
- b) automatization
- c) categorization
- d) memory

Answer: d Page: 115 Level: Medium Type: Factual

56. Infantile amnesia is defined as the lack of memory for experience that occurred prior to

- a) six months of age.
- b) 12 months of age.
- c) 3 years of age.
- d) 2 years of age.

Answer: c Page: 115 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

57. What is term for the lack of memory for experiences that occurred prior to 3 years of age?

- a) memory loss
- b) infantile amnesia
- c) storage
- d) retrieval

Answer: b Page: 115 Level: Easy Type: Factual

58. Research indicates that people generally cannot remember events or experiences that occurred before the age of

- a) three.
- b) five.
- c) four.
- d) two.

Answer: a Page: 115 Level: Medium Type: Factual

59. What two sources from neuroscience suggest that there are two separate systems involved in long-term memory?

- a) automatization and storage
- b) brain scan technology and studies of adults with brain damage
- c) long-term clinical studies and surveys of children
- d) clinical studies that include psychotropic medications

Answer: b Page: 116 Level: Medium Type: Factual

60. What kind of memory is conscious and can be recalled intentionally?

- a) explicit
- b) encoded
- c) retrieved
- d) stored

Answer: a Page: 116 Level: Medium Type: Factual

61. Memories in our unconscious that affect performance and behavior are known as _____ memories.

- a) explicit
- b) encoded
- c) implicit
- d) stored

Answer: c Page: 116 Level: Medium Type: Factual

62. Climbing stairs, riding a bike, eating breakfast are all examples of what type of memory?

- a) long term
- b) implicit
- c) explicit
- d) short term

Answer: b Page: 116 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

63. What two parts of the brain are involved in implicit early

memories? 18

- a) temporal and occipital lobes
- b) cerebellum and brain stem
- c) cerebral cortex and forebrain
- d) parietal and temporal lobes

Answer: b Page: 116 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

64. The forerunner of explicit memory involves the _____ part of the brain.

- a) cerebellum
- b) parietal
- c) temporal
- d) hippocampus

Answer: d Page: 116 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

65. When explicit memory emerges, it increasingly involves the _____ part of the brain.

- a) executive functioning
- b) parietal
- c) cerebral cortex
- d) medulla oblongata

Answer: c Page: 116 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

66. What is the term for an overall developmental score that relates to performance in four domains: motor skills, language use, adaptive behavior, and personal-social?

- a) Gesell test
- b) Bayley Scales of Infant Development
- c) Visual-recognition memory measurement
- d) developmental quotient

Answer: d Pages: 116-117 Level: Medium Type: Factual

67. Developmental psychologist Arnold Gesell formulated what type of test?

- a) measures IQ of babies
- b) measures infant development to distinguish between normal and atypical development in babies
- c) measures only language skills in babies
- d) measures all other skills except language

Answer: b Pages: 116-117 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

68. Developmental psychologist Nancy Bayley developed the Bayley Scales of Infant Development to measure

- a) four domains: motor skills, language use, adaptive behavior, and personal-social.
- b) two domains: language skills, and adaptive behavior.
- c) visual-recognition and memory
- d) two areas: mental (senses, perception, memory, learning, problem solving, and language), and motor abilities

Answer: d Page: 117 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

69. Baby Misha scored at the average level on the Bayley Scales of Infant Development, performing at the average level for children of the same age. She received a score of

- a) 50.
- b) 100.
- c) 5.
- d) 10.

Answer: b Page: 117 Level: Difficult Type: Applied

70. The Bayley Scales of Infant Development evaluate an infant's development from

- a) 6 to 12 months.
- b) 2 to 42 months.
- c) 12 to 24 months.
- d) 6 to 24 months.

Answer: b Page: 117 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

71. Which developmental instrument looks to find how quickly an infant can retrieve a representation of a stimulus from memory? Presumably, the more efficient the infant is, the better the infant's information processing abilities.

- a) Visual-recognition memory measurement
- b) developmental quotient
- c) Gesell measurement test
- d) Bayley Scales of Infant Development

Answer: a Pages: 117-118 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

72. The systematic, meaningful arrangement of symbols, which provides the basis for communication is called

- a) sign language.
- b) talking or speaking.

- c) language.
- d) communication.

Answer: c Page: 120 Level: Medium Type: Factual

73. What term refers to the basic sounds of language that can be combined to produce words and sentences?

- a) symbols
- b) letters
- c) alphabet
- d) phonemes

Answer: d Page: 121 Level: Medium Type: Factual

74. What is the term for the smallest language unit that has meaning?

- a) morpheme
- b) phonology
- c) letter
- d) symbol

Answer: a Page: 121 Level: Medium Type: Factual

75. What is the name for the rules that govern the meaning of words and sentences?

- a) phonology
- b) semantics
- c) morphemes
- d) grammar

Answer: b Page: 121 Level: Medium Type: Factual

76. Baby Todd's mother notices that he makes a variety of sounds including cooing, crying, gurgling, murmuring, etc., along with facial expressions, gestures, imitation, and other nonlinguistic means. Baby Todd is demonstrating

- a) phonology.
- b) morphemes.
- c) semantics.
- d) prelinguistic communication.

Answer: d Page: 121 Level: Medium Type: Applied

77. If a baby is making speech-like, but meaningless, sounds, this is a universal phenomenon called

- a) cooing.
- b) babbling.
- c) gurgling.
- d) murmuring.

Answer: b Page: 121 Level: Medium Type: Applied

78. A baby's first communication usually comes in the form of _____, which are one-word utterances that stand for a whole phrase, whose meaning depends on the particular context in which they are used.

- a) phonemes
- b) semantics
- c) holophrases
- d) morphemes

Answer: c Page: 122 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

79. Baby Allison is in her high chair while her father prepares her dinner. Baby Allison tries to get her father's attention by saying "eat" and "cookie," and this would be an example of a

- a) semantic.
- b) phoneme.
- c) morpheme.
- d) holophrase.

Answer: d Pages: 122-123 Level: Medium Type: Applied

80. By the age of two, most children can use two-word sentences and _____ speech where non-critical words of a sentence are left out.

- a) holophrastic
- b) telegraphic
- c) phonemic
- d) semantic

Answer: b Page: 123 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

81. Baby Billy calls his favorite blanket a "blankie." When he sees other blankets in the house, however, he does not refer to them as a "blankie" because he uses that name only for his favorite blanket. This is an example of

- a) underextension.
- b) overextension.

- c) referential style.
- d) holophrasic speech.

Answer: a Page: 123 Level: Difficult Type: Applied

82. The term used for the overly restrictive use of words, common among children just mastering spoken language is called

- a) holophrasic speech.
- b) referential style.
- c) overextension.
- d) underextension.

Answer: d Page: 123 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

83. When Baby Sarah is riding in the car with her parents she occasionally points at passing vehicles and calls out “see cars,” even though some of the vehicles are buses and trucks. This is an example of _____ speech.

- a) overextension
- b) rehearsal
- c) holophrases
- d) telegraphic

Answer: a Page: 123 Level: Medium Type: Applied

84. What is the term for the overly broad use of words, overgeneralizing their meaning?

- a) referential style
- b) overextension
- c) expressive style
- d) telegraphic speech

Answer: b Page: 123 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

85. What is the term for a style of language use in which language is used primarily to label objects?

- a) holographic
- b) underextension
- c) referential
- d) overextension

Answer: c Page: 124 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

86. Martha and Jim spend time with their baby, teaching her to say what she wants, and to tell her parents what she needs. This style of speech is called

- a) expressive.
- b) underextension.
- c) overextension.
- d) referential.

Answer: a Page: 124 Level: Medium Type: Applied

87. What is the term that refers to a style of language use in which language is used primarily to convey feelings and needs about oneself and others?

- a) underextension
- b) overextension
- c) referential
- d) expressive

Answer: d Page: 124 Level: Medium Type: Factual

88. Mothers in the United States are partial to _____ style of speech, while mother in Japan are partial to _____ style of speech.

- a) overextension; underextension
- b) expressive; referential
- c) underextension; overextension
- d) referential; expressive

Answer: d Page: 124 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

89. Melissa is teaching her baby to speak by learning the names of lots of familiar and different objects that the baby sees. Melissa is teaching a(n) _____ style of speech.

- a) expressive
- b) underextension
- c) overextension
- d) referential

Answer: d Page: 124 Level: Difficult Type: Applied

90. Almost every time Baby Will articulates the word “da”, his father picks him up with joy, smiles, and praises his son for trying to say “dad”. The father’s behavior reinforces Will’s behavior, and this is an example of

- a) learning theory approach.
- b) universal grammar.

- c) nativist approach.
- d) infant-directed speech.

Answer: a Page: 124 Level: Medium Type: Applied

91. What is the term for a theory that language acquisition follows the basic laws of reinforcement and conditioning?

- a) nativist approach
- b) learning theory approach
- c) universal grammar
- d) infant-directed speech

Answer: b Page: 125 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

92. Who is the researcher that developed the “nativist approach” and “universal grammar” to explain how children learn their language skills?

- a) Skinner
- b) Bandura
- c) Chomsky
- d) Bayley

Answer: c Page: 125 Level: Medium Type: Factual

93. What is the term for the theory that a genetically determined, innate mechanism directs language development?

- a) learning theory approach
- b) referential style
- c) universal grammar
- d) nativist approach

Answer: d Page: 125 Level: Medium Type: Factual

94. The concept that all of the world’s languages share a similar underlying structure was created by and is called_____.

- a) Chomsky; universal grammar
- b) Chomsky; nativist approach
- c) Skinner; learning theory approach
- d) Skinner; language-acquisition theory

Answer: a Page: 125 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

95. What is the term for a neural system of the brain hypothesized to permit understanding of language?

- a) nativism approach
- b) language-acquisition device (LAD)
- c) infant-directed speech
- d) universal grammar

Answer: b Page: 125 Level: Difficult Type: Factual

96. Which of Chomsky's concepts relates to how the human brain is uniquely and genetically predisposed to comprehend and produce language?

- a) infant-directed speech
- b) nativist approach
- c) language-acquisition device
- d) universal grammar

Answer: c Page: 125 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

97. Which theory to language acquisition combines several schools of thought to hypothesize that language development is produced through a combination of genetically predetermined predispositions and environmental circumstances that help teach language?

- a) universal grammar
- b) interactionist perspective
- c) learning theory approach
- d) language-acquisition device

Answer: b Page: 125 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

98. Which of the following is a type of speech directed toward infants, characterized by short, simple sentences?

- a) infant-directed speech
- b) universal grammar
- c) nativist approach
- d) language-acquisition device

Answer: a Page: 126 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

99. Rebecca wants her baby to stop playing and come across the room to her. Rebecca uses a short phrase such as "Come to Mommy" to prompt her baby. This is an example of

- a) holographic speech.
- b) universal grammar.

- c) learning theory approach.
- d) infant-directed speech.

Answer: d Page: 126 Level: Medium Type: Applied

100. The outdated term for infant-directed speech is

- a) nativist language.
- b) universal grammar.
- c) expressive style.
- d) motherese.

Answer: d Page: 126 Level: Medium Type: Factual

ESSAY QUESTIONS

101. Briefly discuss criticisms, if any, of Piaget's theories.

Answer: Researchers question the stage conception of Piaget's theory because they contend that development proceeds in a continuous fashion. Critics dispute Piaget's notion that cognitive development is grounded in motor activities because it overlooks the importance of sensory and perceptual systems present from infancy. Recent studies cast doubt on Piaget's view that infants are incapable of mastering the concept of object permanence until they are one year of age because the techniques used to test infant's abilities were not sensitive enough. An infant's inability to demonstrate object permanent may be attributed to memory deficits rather than an inability to demonstrate object permanence. Recent studies suggest that infants are able to demonstrate other behavioral skills, such as imitating facial expressions hours after birth, which is something that Piaget did not promote because he believed infants could only imitate another's behavior if the infant was able to view its own body parts. Piaget's work has been criticized for being based upon Western cultural experience with an omission of a non-Western point of view.

Page: 112 Level: Difficult Type: Conceptual

102. Briefly describe how the information processing approach is analogous to a computer.

Answer: Information processing approaches suggest that the process of encoding, storage, and retrieval are analogous to different parts of a computer. Encoding can be thought of as a computer's keyboard where you would input the information. Storage is the computer's hard drive, where knowledge is stored. Retrieval is analogous to software that accesses the information for display on the computer screen. Only when all three processes are operating can information be processed.

Page: 114 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

103. Briefly explain the differences in infant-directed speech in various cultures.

Answer: Although the words differ across languages, the way the words are spoken to infants is similar. Six of the ten most frequent major characteristics of speech directed at infants used by native speakers of English and Spanish are common to both languages: exaggerated intonation, high pitch, lengthened vowels, repetition, lower volume, and heavy stress on certain words. Deaf mothers use a form of infant-directed speech when communicating with their infants because they use sign language at a significantly slower tempo than when communicating with adults, and they frequently repeat the signs. The cross-cultural similarities in infant-directed speech are also great.

Page: 127 Level: Medium Type: Applied

TRUE//FALSE

104. Piaget's views of the ways infants learn could be summarized in a simple equation: Action = Knowledge.

Answer: True Page: 107 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual

105. In Piaget's view, a 4-month-old baby that consistently tries to put toys in its mouth, and bangs and throws objects around, is categorized as a difficult baby.

Answer: False Page: 108 Level: Easy Type: Conceptual

106. In Piaget's sensorimotor stage, all infants reach a particular substage at the exact same time. Answer: False Page: 108 Level: Medium Type: Factual

107. Piaget thought that there is a period of transition in which some behavior reflects one stage, while other behavior reflects a more advanced stage.

Answer: True Pages: 108-109 Level: Medium Type: Factual

108. There are no disputes or disagreements with Piaget's theories. Everybody agrees with everything he has proposed.

Answer: False Page: 112 Level: Easy Type: Factual

109. Infants are born with many innate rudimentary abilities with the exception of basic math functions and statistical patterns.

Answer: False Page: 114 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual

110. Explicit and implicit memories emerge at the same rates and involve the same parts of the brain.

Answer: False Page: 116 Level: Medium Type: Conceptual