Child Psychology (Psyc 102) Fall 2014 Test 2, Bob Cooper, version 1

1. Piaget assumed that infants were
2. mainly passive recipients of information from the environment
3. able to understand the world only through sensation and action
4. unable to learn from the accidental consequences of their actions
5. all of the above
6. In Piaget's theory, the self-regulatory mechanism that leads toward effective adaptations is called
7. assimilation
8. accommodation
9. decalage
10. equilibration
11. What is a cognitive limitation for newborns?
12. the absence of language
13. lack of symbolic thought
14. limited memory capacity
15. all of the above
16. In Piaget's developmental theory, the child from birth to about 2 years of age is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period.
17. sensorimotor
18. reflexive
19. preoperational
20. autonomous
21. What do we know about 4-month-old infants’ understanding of number?
22. Infants have no understanding of number.
23. Infants have some awareness of number as long as the quantities are very small.
24. Infants have some understanding of number as long as the quantities are very large.
25. Infants have a complete understanding of number by 4 months or so.
26. In Piaget's theory, cognitive structures for coordinating sensory and motor information that can be applied to a variety of situations are called
27. schemes
28. circular reactions
29. mental representations
30. operations
31. Which of the following is true of primary, secondary, and tertiary circular reactions?
32. They are all based on reflexive behaviors.
33. They all involve goal-directed behavior chains.
34. They all involve imitation of other people's behavior.
35. They all begin when an action accidentally leads to an interesting outcome.
36. Which statement could a neo-nativist make?
37. Babies have a relatively broad range of innate abilities and knowledge.
38. Infants are born with an understanding of many of the basic properties of the physical world.
39. Infants are born with fairly specific learning mechanisms that guide their understanding of the world.
40. All of the above
41. Infants generally appear to do better on object permanence tasks when
42. they do not have to search for an object manually
43. they can begin to search for an object immediately
44. they do not have to figure out an object's location
45. all of the above
46. Renee Baillargeon has conducted a series of experiments using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ techniques to determine when infants have an understanding of their physical world.
47. habituation techniques
48. dishabituation techniques
49. eye movement techniques
50. talk out loud techniques
51. Which of the following is not part of the newborn's predisposition to participate in social interactions?
52. a built-in ability to signal physical and psychological needs
53. an inborn wariness of strangers
54. a built-in attraction to human faces and voices
55. a tendency to fall in step with the caregiver's behavior
56. The enduring emotional tie between infant and caregiver that is established through repeated interaction over time is called
57. bonding
58. attachment
59. dyadic regulation
60. reciprocity
61. Which of the following statements about infants' attachments is true?
62. Most infants become attached exclusively to their mothers.
63. Most infants become attached exclusively to the person who cares for them the most.
64. Most infants become attached to several people, with no preference for any particular person when distressed.
65. Most infants become attached to several people, with a primary attachment figure to whom they turn when distressed.
66. A mother who provided inconsistent care, sometimes neglecting her baby's physical needs and sometimes responding in an exaggerated but ineffective way when the baby needed soothing, would be likely to develop which form of attachment with her baby?
67. secure
68. anxious avoidant
69. anxious resistant
70. disorganized-disoriented
71. Although Robert lives in poverty with his mother, his mother is a very good caretaker and mother to her son. Robert is most likely going to show \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attachment pattern.
72. secure
73. anxious avoidant
74. anxious resistant
75. disorganized-disoriented
76. A father pats his infant on the head, the infant smiles, and the father smiles in return, causing the infant to reach out for him. This interaction is an example of
77. a match-mismatch interaction
78. socialization
79. reciprocity
80. rhythmicity
81. The coordinated interaction between neonate and caregiver than can be seen during the feeding of a newborn results from
82. the infant's adjusting his or her sucking to the caregiver's behavior
83. the caregivers coordinating his or her behavior to the infant's sucking reflex
84. mutual adjustments by infant and caregiver to each other's behavior
85. random variations in both infant and caregiver behavior
86. Meeting her grandmother for the first time, nine-month-old Jessica begins to cry as soon as she is placed on her grandmother's lap. Jessica is displaying
87. stranger distress
88. separation anxiety
89. insecure attachment
90. dislike of her grandmother
91. Brian's parents say he is an easygoing child who rarely cries and is easily quieted when he gets upset. Danny's parents call him a "terror" who is easily upset, cries a lot, and is hard to quiet. Brian's and Danny’s parents are describing differences in
92. attachment
93. temperament
94. atonement
95. inner working models
96. Cross cultural studies have shown
97. that there is great diversity in child-rearing practices
98. caregivers in all cultures recognize the importance of providing consistent, responsive care of infants
99. there are cultural differences in whether mothers respond physically or verbally to their infants
100. all of the above
101. Which statement about language development of deaf children is true?
102. Early in infancy deaf babies produce sounds very similar to those of hearing babies.
103. The development of sign language follows a course similar to the development of spoken language.
104. Some deaf babies engage in a form of manual babbling.
105. All of the above
106. One-year-old Abby has become able to use a few words. Her vocabulary now consists of the nouns “car,” “cat,” “doggie,” and “ball.” Based on this vocabulary, it could be said that Abby has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ style of word use.
107. productive
108. overregularized
109. expressive
110. referential
111. A sudden increase in word acquisition is called
112. language growth spurt
113. vocabulary spurt
114. receptive language spurt
115. segmentation spurt
116. Every language has its own set of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, speech sounds that contrast with one another and can change the meaning of words.
117. morphemes
118. grammatical morphemes
119. semantics
120. phonemes
121. John tried to have a conversation with his 3-year-old nephew but his nephew doesn’t seem to know how to take turns in the conversation or to stay on topic. This may be due to a lack of
122. morphology
123. phonology
124. semantics
125. pragmatics
126. The smallest meaningful units in a language are called
127. phonemes
128. morphemes
129. graphemes
130. words
131. Your neighbor excitedly tells you that her 9-month-old daughter said her first words. You find out that her daughter has been saying "dadadada." Which stage of speech sound development is your neighbor's daughter in?
132. crying
133. cooing
134. canonical babbling
135. vocal play
136. A preschool child who says, "I eated the cake" is demonstrating that
137. he has overregularized the rule for the regular past tense
138. he knows nothing about the rules for forming the past tense
139. his parents frequently use ungrammatical language
140. he has misunderstood the past tense of "eat"
141. A child who uses the word milk only to refer to milk in his own special blue cup, but not in any other container, is guilty of
142. overregularization
143. overextension
144. underextension
145. underregularization
146. The basic point of nativist explanations for language learning is
147. children are born with a knowledge of language
148. children are born with capacities that allow them to learn language
149. the way children learn language depends on their native language
150. the environment plays no role in the acquisition of language
151. The term socialization refers to
152. children's interaction with parents and other adults
153. children's interaction with siblings and other children
154. the process of acquiring the rules and values of a society
155. all of the above
156. Freud and the early social learning theorists saw socialization as a process of
157. parents and other adults imposing rules and values on children from the outside
158. children following their inborn desire to learn social rules and values
159. a combination of a and b
160. the natural unfolding of biological predispositions
161. Ainsworth's concept of socialization from the inside implies that
162. children socialize themselves with little direct involvement of their parents
163. children naturally want to comply with their parents' requests and expectations
164. securely attached toddlers will almost never display negativism
165. all of the above
166. Toddlers differ from infants in their reactions to short separations from their caregivers in that
167. they show less distress and need less contact at reunion
168. their distress is decreased if caregivers increase interaction before leaving
169. their distress is decreased if caregivers explain their departure before leaving
170. all of the above
171. According to Erikson, the primary issue a child must confront during the process of separation-individuation is
172. intimacy versus isolation
173. industry versus inferiority
174. identity versus role confusion
175. autonomy versus shame and doubt
176. Norman is overly aggressive, has low self-esteem, and seems to find nothing in life to be pleasurable. Generalizing from information presented in the text, you would suspect that Norman
177. has a learning disability
178. has been maltreated
179. has a new sibling at home
180. has parents who set firm limits on his behavior
181. One day when Meryl was 2 years old, Karen took her to the wading pool in the park. The wading pool was full of other young children. Meryl stood at the edge of the pool, hesitantly looking at the other children, who were laughing and splashing noisily. She kept glancing back and forth from the pool to Karen. When Karen smiled and nodded, she finally climbed into the pool. This is an example of
182. affective sharing
183. social referencing
184. executive competence
185. self-awareness
186. Games between toddlers are often centered on
187. imitation of each other's behavior
188. competition to see "who is best"
189. object permanence ability
190. playing alone with little genuine interaction
191. Which of the following child-rearing approaches would be likely to produce the most positive developmental outcomes for a toddler?
192. setting clear and consistent limits for the child
193. directing the child's behavior as much as possible
194. putting as few restraints as possible on the child's behavior
195. Any of the above might be best, depending on the child.
196. Scaffolding in child-rearing refers to
197. the type of compliance requests parents use to get a toddler to behavior
198. the number of demands a parent must use to make a child behave
199. the process of supporting and helping a child complete new tasks
200. the process of holding back and letting the child learn to do for herself

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SJSU ID \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Chomsky argued that humans have a special cognitive system that facilitates learning language which he called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. “Why the boy went to school?” is a question that a three year old might ask. The important feature of language acquisition that this example illustrates is
3. How many stages of development did Piaget identify in the first two years of life? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. At what age does social smiling begin? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. In general infants can distinguish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speech sounds (phonemes) than adults.

Answer on of the two questions below:

46A. Describe the characteristics of parenting that are most likely to lead anxious avoidant attachment.

46B. Describe Mikey, including his temperament and attachment category.

Extra Credit:

What is the current phase of the moon?

List three current Supreme Court justices:

About how old is the universe (time since the Big Bang):