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

1. What is a cognitive limitation for newborns?
2. the absence of language
3. lack of symbolic thought
4. limited memory capacity
5. all of the above
6. In Piaget's developmental theory, the child from birth to about 2 years of age is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period.
7. sensorimotor
8. reflexive
9. preoperational
10. autonomous
11. Piaget assumed that infants were
12. mainly passive recipients of information from the environment
13. able to understand the world only through sensation and action
14. unable to learn from the accidental consequences of their actions
15. all of the above
16. In Piaget's theory, the self-regulatory mechanism that leads toward effective adaptations is called
17. assimilation
18. accommodation
19. decalage
20. equilibration
21. In Piaget's theory, cognitive structures for coordinating sensory and motor information that can be applied to a variety of situations are called
22. schemes
23. circular reactions
24. mental representations
25. operations
26. Which of the following is true of primary, secondary, and tertiary circular reactions?
27. They are all based on reflexive behaviors.
28. They all involve goal-directed behavior chains.
29. They all involve imitation of other people's behavior.
30. They all begin when an action accidentally leads to an interesting outcome.
31. Which statement could a neo-nativist make?
32. Babies have a relatively broad range of innate abilities and knowledge.
33. Infants are born with an understanding of many of the basic properties of the physical world.
34. Infants are born with fairly specific learning mechanisms that guide their understanding of the world.
35. All of the above
36. Infants generally appear to do better on object permanence tasks when
37. they do not have to search for an object manually
38. they can begin to search for an object immediately
39. they do not have to figure out an object's location
40. all of the above
41. Renee Baillargeon has conducted a series of experiments using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ techniques to determine when infants have an understanding of their physical world.
42. habituation techniques
43. dishabituation techniques
44. eye movement techniques
45. talk out loud techniques
46. What do we know about 4-month-old infants’ understanding of number?
47. Infants have no understanding of number.
48. Infants have some awareness of number as long as the quantities are very small.
49. Infants have some understanding of number as long as the quantities are very large.
50. Infants have a complete understanding of number by 4 months or so.
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. 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
57. a match-mismatch interaction
58. socialization
59. reciprocity
60. rhythmicity
61. The coordinated interaction between neonate and caregiver than can be seen during the feeding of a newborn results from
62. the infant's adjusting his or her sucking to the caregiver's behavior
63. the caregivers coordinating his or her behavior to the infant's sucking reflex
64. mutual adjustments by infant and caregiver to each other's behavior
65. random variations in both infant and caregiver behavior
66. 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
67. stranger distress
68. separation anxiety
69. insecure attachment
70. dislike of her grandmother
71. The enduring emotional tie between infant and caregiver that is established through repeated interaction over time is called
72. bonding
73. attachment
74. dyadic regulation
75. reciprocity
76. Which of the following statements about infants' attachments is true?
77. Most infants become attached exclusively to their mothers.
78. Most infants become attached exclusively to the person who cares for them the most.
79. Most infants become attached to several people, with no preference for any particular person when distressed.
80. Most infants become attached to several people, with a primary attachment figure to whom they turn when distressed.
81. 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?
82. secure
83. anxious avoidant
84. anxious resistant
85. disorganized-disoriented
86. 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.
87. secure
88. anxious avoidant
89. anxious resistant
90. disorganized-disoriented
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. Every language has its own set of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, speech sounds that contrast with one another and can change the meaning of words.
102. morphemes
103. grammatical morphemes
104. semantics
105. phonemes
106. 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
107. morphology
108. phonology
109. semantics
110. pragmatics
111. The smallest meaningful units in a language are called
112. phonemes
113. morphemes
114. graphemes
115. words
116. 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?
117. crying
118. cooing
119. canonical babbling
120. vocal play
121. Which statement about language development of deaf children is true?
122. Early in infancy deaf babies produce sounds very similar to those of hearing babies.
123. The development of sign language follows a course similar to the development of spoken language.
124. Some deaf babies engage in a form of manual babbling.
125. All of the above
126. 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.
127. productive
128. overregularized
129. expressive
130. referential
131. A sudden increase in word acquisition is called
132. language growth spurt
133. vocabulary spurt
134. receptive language spurt
135. segmentation spurt

1. 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
2. overregularization
3. overextension
4. underextension
5. underregularization
6. A preschool child who says, "I eated the cake" is demonstrating that
7. he has overregularized the rule for the regular past tense
8. he knows nothing about the rules for forming the past tense
9. his parents frequently use ungrammatical language
10. he has misunderstood the past tense of "eat"
11. The basic point of nativist explanations for language learning is
12. children are born with a knowledge of language
13. children are born with capacities that allow them to learn language
14. the way children learn language depends on their native language
15. the environment plays no role in the acquisition of language
16. The term socialization refers to
17. children's interaction with parents and other adults
18. children's interaction with siblings and other children
19. the process of acquiring the rules and values of a society
20. all of the above
21. Freud and the early social learning theorists saw socialization as a process of
22. parents and other adults imposing rules and values on children from the outside
23. children following their inborn desire to learn social rules and values
24. a combination of a and b
25. the natural unfolding of biological predispositions
26. Ainsworth's concept of socialization from the inside implies that
27. children socialize themselves with little direct involvement of their parents
28. children naturally want to comply with their parents' requests and expectations
29. securely attached toddlers will almost never display negativism
30. all of the above
31. Toddlers differ from infants in their reactions to short separations from their caregivers in that
32. they show less distress and need less contact at reunion
33. their distress is decreased if caregivers increase interaction before leaving
34. their distress is decreased if caregivers explain their departure before leaving
35. all of the above
36. 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
37. affective sharing
38. social referencing
39. executive competence
40. self-awareness
41. Games between toddlers are often centered on
42. imitation of each other's behavior
43. competition to see "who is best"
44. object permanence ability
45. playing alone with little genuine interaction
46. Which of the following child-rearing approaches would be likely to produce the most positive developmental outcomes for a toddler?
47. setting clear and consistent limits for the child
48. directing the child's behavior as much as possible
49. putting as few restraints as possible on the child's behavior
50. Any of the above might be best, depending on the child.
51. Scaffolding in child-rearing refers to
52. the type of compliance requests parents use to get a toddler to behavior
53. the number of demands a parent must use to make a child behave
54. the process of supporting and helping a child complete new tasks
55. the process of holding back and letting the child learn to do for herself
56. According to Erikson, the primary issue a child must confront during the process of separation-individuation is
57. intimacy versus isolation
58. industry versus inferiority
59. identity versus role confusion
60. autonomy versus shame and doubt
61. 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
62. has a learning disability
63. has been maltreated
64. has a new sibling at home
65. has parents who set firm limits on his behavior

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):