

PSY 130
Review Test #5 Chapter 5

1. At 21 months of age, Pierre has acquired a symbolic thinking system. Which substage of the sensorimotor stage is he in?
 - A. substage 3
 - B. substage 4
 - C. substage 5
 - D. substage 6
2. Research on visual-tasks memory demonstrates that very young infants
 - A. pay more attention to familiar patterns than to new ones.
 - B. pay more attention to new patterns than to familiar ones.
 - C. cannot discriminate new patterns from familiar patterns.
 - D. show no consistency in the attention they give to new and familiar patterns.
3. A child is asked to reach into a box while blindfolded and hold a small rubber duck. Later, the child is shown several pictures of different toys, including the duck, and asked to choose the one that was handled earlier. If the duck picture is chosen, this would suggest that the child is capable of
 - A. polymodal attention.
 - B. habituation.
 - C. cross-model transference.
 - D. novelty avoidance.
4. A child who calls a dog a "bow-wow" and also calls a cat a "bow-wow" is
 - A. overextending.
 - B. overregularizing.
 - C. using a monophrase.
 - D. using syntax.
5. An important predictor of a baby's language comprehension is the mother's _____.
 - A. relationship with the baby.
 - B. verbal sensitivity.
 - C. emotional stability.
 - D. social sensitivity.
6. Cody is 3 months old and has been given a pacifier to suck on for the first time. Since he finds sucking on the pacifier to be pleasurable, Cody repeats this activity whenever possible. According to Piaget, Cody is in the _____ substage of the sensorimotor period.
 - A. first
 - B. second
 - C. third
 - D. tertiary
7. _____ is the principle "that allows people to predict and control their world."
 - A. Innate learning
 - B. Violation of expectations
 - C. Causality
 - D. Information-processing ability

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8. The amount of time a baby spends looking at different sights is a measure of visual preference that is based on the ability to
- A. make visual distinctions.
 - B. have vision loss.
 - C. visually habituate.
 - D. have visual distortions.
9. Many aspects of cognition are believed to be under the control of or located in which area of the brain?
- A. cerebellum
 - B. prefrontal cortex
 - C. medial temporal lobe
 - D. striatum
10. An example of telegraphic speech is
- A. "Cookie."
 - B. "Want cookie."
 - C. "I want a cookie."
 - D. "I want a chocolate chip cookie."
11. Developmental tests measure mostly sensory and motor abilities, whereas intelligence tests used for older children also measure _____ abilities.
- A. behavioral
 - B. mental
 - C. verbal
 - D. cognitive
12. At about 3 months of age, infants
- A. "try out" sounds from all human languages.
 - B. produce sounds that match the ones they hear.
 - C. babble strings of consonants.
 - D. deliberately imitate sounds with linguistic meaning.
13. Diane loves to play peek-a-boo. Peek-a-boo is played in many diverse cultures using similar routines. Which of the following is NOT an important purpose of the game?
- A. It helps babies master anxiety when their mothers are not around.
 - B. The game helps babies develop object permanence.
 - C. It creates anxiety that makes babies stronger.
 - D. It provides a social skill—the ability to take turns.
14. Which of the following describes the correct status of Piaget's theory?
- A. It has continued to be accepted with modifications.
 - B. Later research has revealed this theory to be deeply flawed.
 - C. Piaget's theory has stimulated little research.
 - D. Piaget's theory was influential only in the early 1950s.

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15. The proponent of learning theory who maintained that language development is based on experience is
- A. Ivan Pavlov.
 - B. B. F. Skinner.
 - C. Noam Chomsky.
 - D. John Watson.
16. The process by which a toddler demonstrates rapid vocabulary development is called
- A. vocabulary development.
 - B. a naming explosion.
 - C. the naming process.
 - D. word multiplication.
17. According to research cited in the text, when do babies become able to distinguish different speech sounds?
- A. before birth
 - B. 3 weeks after birth
 - C. 6 weeks after birth
 - D. 12 weeks after birth
18. Habituation studies provide information on all of the following EXCEPT
- A. intelligence.
 - B. preference for complexity.
 - C. sophisticated play.
 - D. strength of sucking reflex.
19. Steven is 8 months old and has begun to produce repetitive strings of vowel and consonant sounds such as "pa-pa-pa-pa." According to the text, this stage of prespeech language development is called
- A. cooing.
 - B. babbling.
 - C. intonation expression.
 - D. protolanguage.
20. According to some research, a newborn who smiles at a smiling adult is engaging in
- A. invisible imitation.
 - B. visible imitation.
 - C. deferred imitation.
 - D. circular reaction.
21. Which of the following is NOT a concern of the HOME items assessment?
- A. It may be less culturally relevant in non-Western homes.
 - B. It is correlational data and may not have a direct effect on intelligence.
 - C. There may be a genetic influence at work in the highly rated homes.
 - D. Examiners may bias the results by the way they ask the questions.

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22. Toni's Grandpa Sully was a schoolteacher for 40 years. When they sit down to read, Toni's grandpa first introduces the main themes, then reads the story all the way through, and finally ends by asking questions. Her grandpa uses the _____ style.
- A. describer
 - B. performance-oriented
 - C. comprehender
 - D. linguistic
23. A child's first word appears at about what age?
- A. 4 to 6 months
 - B. 7 to 9 months
 - C. 10 to 14 months
 - D. 16 to 18 months
24. Lukas was shown two toys at the same time. He looked for a short time at one and then turned to look at the other. This quick shift in attention shows that Lucas has good
- A. habituation.
 - B. visual-recognition memory.
 - C. cross-modal transfer.
 - D. attention recovery.
25. HOME is an instrument for evaluating the impact of a child's home environment on
- A. socioeconomic status.
 - B. emotional health.
 - C. intellectual development.
 - D. future career success.
26. A baby who says "da-da-da-da" is
- A. babbling.
 - B. using telegraphic speech.
 - C. using a holophrase.
 - D. using a language acquisition device.
27. The first stage in Piaget's cognitive theory is
- A. sensorimotor.
 - B. preoperational .
 - C. concrete operational.
 - D. formal operational.
28. The best way for babies to learn speech is from
- A. television.
 - B. recordings.
 - C. practice in overextension.
 - D. communication with someone.

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29. Once a baby establishes self-locomotion, there is a gradual decline in _____, and an increase in _____.
- A. object permanence; object specialization
 - B. egocentricity; allocentricity
 - C. allocentricity; egocentricity
 - D. object specialization; object permanence
30. The basic sounds of an infant's native language are called
- A. graphemes.
 - B. phonemes.
 - C. phonetics.
 - D. morphemes.
31. Implicit memory seems to develop _____ explicit memory.
- A. later than
 - B. earlier than
 - C. about the same time as
 - D. none of these
32. Which of the following is NOT a long-term memory system mentioned in the textbook?
- A. episodic memory
 - B. implicit memory
 - C. explicit memory
 - D. None of these are mentioned.
33. The activity of stringing together meaningless motions and repeating them over and over, a process performed by _____, has been called hand babbling.
- A. deaf children
 - B. hearing children
 - C. both hearing and deaf children
 - D. neither hearing nor deaf children
34. Lucy has no memories about her early life. Her first memories are of preschool when she was 3 years old. This inability to recall early events is called
- A. information-processing.
 - B. infantile amnesia.
 - C. infantile literacy stage.
 - D. a learning opportunity.
35. The Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development produce a(n)
- A. IQ score.
 - B. report of mental, motor, and behavioral development.
 - C. developmental assessment that correlates with adult abilities.
 - D. measure of reflex development.

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KEY

1. (p. 161) D
2. (p. 168) B
3. (p. 169) C
4. (p. 181) A
5. (p. 184) B
6. (p. 159) B
7. (p. 171) C
8. (p. 168) A
9. (p. 175) B
10. (p. 180) B
11. (p. 156) C
12. (p. 178) B
13. (p. 163) C
14. (p. 163) A
15. (p. 181) B
16. (p. 180) B
17. (p. 178) A
18. (p. 167) D
19. (p. 178) B
20. (p. 162) A
21. (p. 157) D
22. (p. 186) B
23. (p. 180) C
24. (p. 168) B
25. (p. 157) C
26. (p. 178) A
27. (p. 159) A
28. (p. 185) D
29. (p. 162) B
30. (p. 178) B
31. (p. 175) B
32. (p. 175) A
33. (p. 183) A
34. (p. 154) B
35. (p. 156) B