

PSY 130
Review Test #7 Chapter 7

1. The average child learns ____ new words a day from about 1 ½ years of age.
 - A. 6
 - B. 7
 - C. 8
 - D. 9
2. The risk of illness, injury, and death in childhood is most strongly related to the family's
 - A. SES.
 - B. race.
 - C. physical size.
 - D. ethnicity.
3. A child who cannot see something from another person's perspective or point of view is showing
 - A. centration.
 - B. egocentrism.
 - C. conservation.
 - D. irreversibility.
4. John is shown a group of objects. The objects are then covered, and he is asked to list all that he remembers. This is a test of
 - A. mastery motivation.
 - B. recognition.
 - C. recall.
 - D. symbolic function.
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the textbook as something that has been done legally to make young childhood safer?
 - A. require childproof caps on medicine bottles
 - B. require mandatory helmets for bicycle riders
 - C. require safe storage of firearms
 - D. require mandatory immunizations
6. The chief factor associated with ill health in childhood is
 - A. size of family.
 - B. low income.
 - C. day care.
 - D. stress.
7. According to Piaget, a limitation in the thinking of children in the preoperational stage is that they have difficulty
 - A. showing empathy.
 - B. classifying objects according to more than one stimulus dimension.
 - C. distinguishing reality from fantasy.
 - D. thinking animistically.
8. What form of memory provides a storehouse of unlimited amounts of information for long periods of time?
 - A. recognition
 - B. recall
 - C. generic
 - D. long-term

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9. The ability of young children to retain the meaning of a new word after having heard it used in conversation only once or twice is called
- A. fast mapping.
 - B. overgeneralizing.
 - C. rapid regularization.
 - D. scaffolding.
10. A young child is alone in a room, trying to put together a difficult puzzle. The child says out loud, "Maybe if you look for the pieces with the flat side first, it will be easier to finish the outside part." This pattern of private speech is most consistent with _____ view of the function of this kind of speech.
- A. Piaget's
 - B. Kohlberg's
 - C. Vygotsky's
 - D. Binet's
11. A government program providing medical assistance to low-income families is
- A. SSI
 - B. WIC
 - C. Medicaid
 - D. Medicare
12. Children's ability to understand that people who see or hear different versions of the same event may come away with different beliefs does not develop until they are
- A. three years of age.
 - B. four years of age.
 - C. five years of age.
 - D. well past childhood.
13. The practical knowledge of how to use language to communicate is
- A. pragmatics.
 - B. a linguistic dysfunction.
 - C. preoperational language.
 - D. overgeneralizing.
14. Marsha watches her mother bathe the new baby. The next morning she gets her doll and a pail of water and bathes her "baby." Marsha is showing
- A. deferred imitation.
 - B. maternal instinct.
 - C. centration.
 - D. conservation.
15. Tanya has recently developed the ability to draw shapes such as circles and squares. About what age is Tanya?
- A. 12 months
 - B. 2 years
 - C. 3 years
 - D. 5 years

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16. Which of the following is NOT one of the principles of counting that children begin to recognize during the preoperational stage?
- A. the ascending-series principle
 - B. the stable-order principle
 - C. the cardinality principle
 - D. the abstraction principle
17. Many poor children do not get adequate medical care because
- A. they don't need it.
 - B. their parents don't care.
 - C. their families don't have medical insurance.
 - D. their families move so often.
18. Andy, age 3, took an hour-long test that yielded an overall IQ score as well as separate verbal and performance scores. The test he took was most likely the
- A. Scale of Pragmatic Intelligence.
 - B. Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence (WPPSI).
 - C. Zone of Proximal Development Scale (ZPD).
 - D. None of these; intelligence tests are not designed for children as young as age 3.
19. Which of the following does NOT describe how children develop in the preschool years of early childhood, compared to their development as toddlers?
- A. Their bodies become slimmer.
 - B. Their motor and mental abilities become sharper.
 - C. Their verbal development slows down.
 - D. Their personalities and relationships become more complex.
20. Cognitive effects of _____ may be long lasting.
- A. obesity
 - B. eating dessert
 - C. malnutrition
 - D. enlarged fatty cells
21. Meagan is learning to jump rope. This involves her learning to use her leg muscles to jump in a rhythmic fashion. In learning to jump properly, Meagan is acquiring a
- A. gross motor skill.
 - B. fine motor skill.
 - C. proximal motor skill.
 - D. reflexive motor skill.
22. Mr. Rogers is a kindergarten teacher. He observes that some of the children in his class use private speech more than others. Of the following, Mr. Rogers is MOST likely to say that the children who engage in private speech
- A. have less self-regulation than the other children.
 - B. are more sociable than the other children.
 - C. do not talk to themselves when working out problems.
 - D. tend to think privately.

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23. Seth used to go to sleep in a dark room, but now, at age 3, he cries unless his parents leave a night-light on. This behavior may be
- A. a way of putting off sleep.
 - B. a risk factor for sleepwalking.
 - C. a precursor to bouts of nightmares.
 - D. a sign of neurological damage.
24. During early childhood, physical development involves
- A. more rapid growth and muscular development than it does during any other phase of the life span.
 - B. more rapid growth, but slower muscular development, than during the first three years.
 - C. slower growth, but more rapid muscular development, than during the first three years.
 - D. slower growth and slower muscular development than during the first three years.
25. Kelly, age 3, frequently goes to the beach with her mother. One night, when her father comes home from work, he asks Kelly what she did that day at the beach. Which of the following is Kelly most likely to talk about?
- A. seeing a helicopter fly overhead
 - B. eating an ice cream cone
 - C. filling her pail with sand
 - D. putting her head underwater for the first time
26. According to the text, children are usually not physically ready to participate in organized sports until they are
- A. about 4 years old.
 - B. about 5 years old.
 - C. about 6 years old.
 - D. adolescents, because organized sports are harmful to young children.
27. Piaget designed the "three mountain task" to study _____ of young children.
- A. centration
 - B. egocentrism
 - C. conservation
 - D. irreversibility
28. Alex is listening to some music through headphones so no one else can hear it. When his mother walks into the room, he says, "Mommy, do you like this song?" although she cannot hear the music. Alex's question indicates that Alex is
- A. presymbolic.
 - B. egocentric.
 - C. decentered.
 - D. transformational.
29. In evaluating private speech, _____ believed it represents egocentrism, and _____ thought that it helped children to integrate thinking and speaking.
- A. Piaget; Piaget
 - B. Vygotsky; Vygotsky
 - C. Vygotsky; Piaget
 - D. Piaget; Vygotsky

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30. Compared to children from other countries, children from _____ were more likely to attribute life to inanimate objects.
- A. Israel
 - B. United States
 - C. Japan
 - D. China
31. Piaget proposed that children begin to develop a theory of mind when they are around
- A. 18 months old.
 - B. 6 years old.
 - C. 3 years old.
 - D. 9 years old.
32. With regard to egocentrism, researchers other than Piaget have found that
- A. Piaget was apparently correct in his view of young children's egocentrism.
 - B. Piaget seems to have underestimated young children's ability to decenter.
 - C. egocentrism does not begin to diminish until middle childhood.
 - D. young children do not show empathy.
33. Anne's father is going to a Halloween party. He comes into her room dressed in a gorilla suit and says, "Hi, sweetheart!" Anne says, "Oh, daddy, it's you!" Anne's behavior reflects her ability to use
- A. identities.
 - B. centration.
 - C. symbolic play.
 - D. imagery.
34. Compensatory preschool programs, such as Project Head Start, have had positive outcomes, yet participants' school and IQ performance has _____ the performance of middle-class children.
- A. equaled
 - B. not equaled
 - C. exceeded
 - D. lagged far behind
35. Dorisa is able to talk about many of the events that have occurred in her young life. This autobiographical memory seems to occur due to
- A. the lack of development of language.
 - B. the degree of interest that Dorisa showed in particular events.
 - C. the uniqueness of the event.
 - D. Dorisa's active participation.

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1. (p. 265) D
2. (p. 245) A
3. (p. 252) B
4. (p. 259) C
5. (p. 245) D
6. (p. 245) B
7. (p. 254) C
8. (p. 259) D
9. (p. 265) A
10. (p. 267) C
11. (p. 245) C
12. (p. 255) B
13. (p. 266) A
14. (p. 250) A
15. (p. 242) C
16. (p. 251) A
17. (p. 245) C
18. (p. 263) B
19. (p. 237) C
20. (p. 239) C
21. (p. 242) A
22. (p. 267) B
23. (p. 241) A
24. (p. 238) C
25. (p. 260) D
26. (p. 242) C
27. (p. 252) B
28. (p. 252) B
29. (p. 266) D
30. (p. 251) C
31. (p. 254) B
32. (p. 252) B
33. (p. 250 - 251) A
34. (p. 272) B
35. (p. 260) C