

*Test Bank for Infancy 1st Edition by
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Infancy (1st)

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Total Questions: 48

Multiple Choice (25)

Q1. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

The Latin word “infans” means ____.

- a) the act of being born
- b) unable to speak ✓ correct**
- c) the age before 3
- d) not yet walking

Q2. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Why focus on infancy?

- a) because this is the time when children need us the most
- b) because they are cutest at this age
- c) to help understand development ✓ correct**
- d) to understand how reflexes teach the child about the environment

Q3. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Which type of change refers to changes in kind?

- a) amount
- b) continuous
- c) discontinuous ✓ correct**
- d) quantitative

Q4. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application

Which of the following is an example of a qualitative change?

- a) no language to language ✓ correct**
- b) making a memory
- c) weight gain
- d) crawling to walking

Q5. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application

Which of the following is an example of a quantitative change?

- a) no language to language
- b) change in eye color
- c) weight gain ✓ correct**
- d) amount of hair

Q6. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Which philosopher argues that the human mind starts out as a “tabula rasa” of “blank slate”?

- a) Descartes
- b) Locke
- c) Aristotle ✓ correct**
- d) Plato

Q7. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Who felt that some knowledge is inborn and unlearned?

- a) Aristotle
- b) Plato
- c) Locke
- d) **Descartes ✓ correct**

Q8. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Who believed that development was primarily determined by experience?

- a) Gesell
- b) Darwin
- c) **Watson ✓ correct**
- d) Locke

Q9. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

_____ developed a maturation view of human development.

- a) **Gesell ✓ correct**
- b) Darwin
- c) Watson
- d) Locke

Q10. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

What study attempted to show that infants who listened to classical music were smarter than those who did not?

- a) Additive Effect
- b) Cliff Effect
- c) **Mozart Effect ✓ correct**
- d) Evolution Effect

Q11. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Which campaign has decreased the number of infant deaths?

- a) Cliff Effect
- b) **Safe Sleep ✓ correct**
- c) Mozart Effect
- d) First 1000 Days

Q12. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Which experimental design can evaluate relations between variable that are impossible or unethical to manipulate?

- a) **correlation ✓ correct**
- b) experiment
- c) quasi-experiment
- d) qualitative

Q13. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Which experimental design randomly assigns participants to conditions or groups?

- a) correlation
- b) **experiment ✓ correct**
- c) quasi-experiment
- d) qualitative

Q14. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Natural variables are treated as groups in which experimental design?

- a) correlation
- b) experiment
- c) quasi-experiment ✓ correct**
- d) qualitative

Q15. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Which experimental design is limited because variables cannot be manipulated?

- a) correlation
- b) experiment ✓ correct**
- c) quasi-experiment
- d) qualitative

Q16. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

When studying development, which study looks at different children at each age?

- a) cross-sectional ✓ correct**
- b) longitudinal
- c) cohort-sequential
- d) microgenetic

Q17. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

The _____ study can actually observe development in real time.

- a) cross-sectional
- b) longitudinal
- c) cohort-sequential
- d) microgenetic ✓ correct**

Q18. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Which of the following is a limitation for an age-held constant study design?

- a) Different cohorts of children may be different in ways other than age.
- b) only tests one children one at a time ✓ correct**
- c) requires commitment from families to several sessions
- d) Age differences are confounded with group differences.

Q19. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Which of the following is a physiological response?

- a) crawling
- b) looking
- c) sitting
- d) heart rate ✓ correct**

Q20. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Which of the following is a dynamic system approach to development?

- a) reaching for a hidden object ✓ correct**
- b) seeking out a favorite toy
- c) beginning an interaction
- d) object naming

Q21. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Who developed the ecological systems theory?

- a) Locke
- b) Descartes
- c) Watson
- d) Bronfenbrenner ✓ correct

Q22. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Which of the following are part of the nature of the ecological systems theory?

- a) personality ✓ correct
- b) politics
- c) culture
- d) family

Q23. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Which of the following is true about the ring that is closer to the child in the ecological systems theory?

- a) It includes government and culture.
- b) It includes family and peers. ✓ correct
- c) It is more nature than nurture.
- d) It includes feeding practices.

Q24. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

What social contexts are found in the outer rings of the ecological systems theory?

- a) grandparents
- b) siblings
- c) parents
- d) neighborhood ✓ correct

Q25. [Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Which of the following is true about infant development?

- a) All infants reach milestones at the same age and same time.
- b) All infants are the same in the development.
- c) There is no one pattern of development that fits all infants. ✓ correct
- d) There are a few factors that play a developmental trajectories.

True/False (10)

Q26. [True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Infancy is defined as the first 3–5 years of life.

- a) True
- b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q27. [True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

By studying infants, insight is gained into the developmental process.

- a) True ✓ correct
- b) False

Correct answer: True

Q28. [True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Uncovering developmental processes is very easy.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q29. [True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Qualitative changes are continuous with new features emerging and old ones disappearing.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q30. [True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Nature refers to our treatment or experience.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q31. [True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Because nature is innate and inborn, we can see abilities, knowledge, and characteristics beginning at birth.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q32. [True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Experimental designs are limited because cause and effect conclusions cannot be drawn.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q33. [True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

In an experiment, the variable that is manipulated is the dependent variable.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q34. [True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

In a cohort-sequential design, groups of children are examined multiple times at overlapping ages.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q35. [True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

In a developmental cascade, achievements that occur at one point in development have effects at a later point.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Essay (13)

Q36. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Define infancy.

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.

Q37. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis

How does development happen in infancy?

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.

Q38. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

What do infants depend on to be able to eat?

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.

Q39. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Describe the differences between qualitative and quantitative studies.

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.

Q40. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application

Give an example of a quantitative change.

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.

Q41. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

For the purpose of this text, what is nature?

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.

Q42. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

What is meant by critical periods of development?

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.

Q43. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

What are the different designs for studying development?

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.

Q44. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application

Give an example of a microgenetic study.

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.

Q45. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

What can be measured in infants?

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.

Q46. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Describe reasons why scientists are interested in infancy.

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.

Q47. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application

Compare the different methodological designs used to study development and identify the contexts in which each is appropriate.

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.

Q48. [Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application

Using examples, identify the factors that influence and contribute to an infant's development.

Suggested answer: Sample response: Varies.