

# Quiz 6 Development

## How are we Changing over time?

### Question 1

Which of the following descriptions matches the corresponding developmental stage inaccurately?

- ☐ Children in the sensorimotor stage enjoy playing peek-a-boo with their guardians because they have not developed an understanding for object permanence.
- ☒ Children in the pre-operational stage may learn to lie to their parents after developing egocentrism.
- ☐ Children in the concrete operational stage prefer hands-on learning over abstract learning.
- ☐ Children in the formal operational stage are able to apply abstract thinking and logical reasoning to their everyday lives.

In the pre-operational stage (typically between ages 2 and 7), children are egocentric, meaning they struggle to understand perspectives other than their own. This egocentrism is not associated with learning to lie; rather, it reflects their difficulty in seeing beyond their own point of view. Lying usually involves an understanding of others' beliefs and intentions, which typically develops as children move out of egocentrism.

## Question 2

At a nursery around the corner, the caretaker took a bunch of girls to a nearby playground to play and watched them when they came back. The caretaker made 4 observations:

1. Monica was confused that Erica didn't like the Mambo No. 5 so she pestered Erica to tell her why, unfortunately they got into an argument.
2. Tina left her juicebox on the floor before going out to play early. Rita took the juicebox and kept it in the nursery fridge. Rita was very confused when Tina didn't go to look for her juicebox in the fridge when they came back.
3. Sandra had quietly pranked Mary by hiding Mary's trumpet toy when she left the playroom.
4. Jessica and Yu pretended to be astronauts in the playground with Jessica excitedly running around the playground avoiding invisible rocks Yu pointed at.

Which of the following children are most likely to have not developed theory of mind based on the caretaker's observations?

- ☒ Rita
- ☐ Jessica
- ☐ Sandra
- ☐ Monica
- ☐ All of them have developed theory of mind

Theory of mind refers to the ability to understand that others have beliefs, desires, and perspectives different from one's own. In this case, Rita was confused when Tina didn't look for her juicebox in the fridge, indicating that she assumed Tina would know where it was even though Tina didn't witness Rita putting it there. This suggests Rita may not fully understand that Tina has her own knowledge and perspective — one of the key aspects of theory of mind.

The other children demonstrate behaviors that are consistent with having some level of theory of mind:

- Monica shows an attempt to understand Erica's perspective, even though it led to an argument.
- Sandra pranked Mary, implying she understood Mary's lack of awareness about the hidden trumpet, suggesting theory of mind.
- Jessica and Yu engaged in cooperative pretend play, which often involves taking others' perspectives into account.

### Question 3

Which psychological viewpoint does the result of Harlow's monkeys experiment contradict?

- ☐ Functionalist view
- ☐ Gestalt psychology
- ☒ Behaviourist view
- ☐ Structuralism

Harlow's experiment showed that infant monkeys preferred the soft, comforting "cloth mother" over the wire mother that provided food. This finding challenged the behaviorist view, which emphasized that behavior is primarily shaped by reinforcement (such as food). According to behaviorism, the monkeys should have spent more time with the wire mother, who provided food, as reinforcement was seen as the main driver of attachment. However, Harlow's results suggested that emotional comfort and security (contact comfort) play a crucial role in attachment, which behaviorism did not adequately explain.

### Question 4

A group of psychologists is conducting an experiment to study the cognitive abilities of babies by presenting two events to the babies. They are using the habituation paradigm, a common method used in developmental psychology, to determine if the infants are surprised by the second event. Which of the following is true?

- ☐ Infants look longer at the first event presented when they are surprised
- ☐ We can infer that infants are not surprised if they look longer at the second event
- ☐ Habituation paradigm measure infants' heart rate
- ☒ Infants look equally at two events when they are not surprised

In the habituation paradigm, infants are repeatedly shown an event until they become "habituated" to it, meaning they lose interest and their attention (measured by looking time) decreases. When a new or unexpected event is presented, if infants are surprised or find the event novel, they tend to look longer at it. If they are not surprised, they look equally at both events or continue to lose interest.

The other statements are incorrect:

- Infants do not look longer at the first event when surprised; they look longer at the second, unexpected event if they are surprised.
- We cannot infer that infants are not surprised if they look longer at the second event; longer looking time typically suggests surprise or interest.
- While heart rate can be measured in some studies, the habituation paradigm typically focuses on looking at time as the primary measure.

### Question 5

Which of the following statements about Piaget's theory of cognitive development is true?

1. Piaget proposed that cognitive development is a smooth, upward increase.
2. Piaget proposed that cognitive development is a stepwise increase.
3. Piaget proposed that theory of mind developed around the ages of 3-4.
4. Piaget proposed that everyone will go through and complete all stages of development.

- ☐ 1 only
- ☒ 2 only
- ☐ 2 and 3 only
- ☐ 1, 2, 3 and 4 are all true.

Piaget proposed that cognitive development is a stepwise increase: This is true. Piaget's theory suggests that cognitive development occurs in distinct stages, such as the sensorimotor, pre-operational, concrete operational, and formal operational stages.

The other statements are false:

- Cognitive development is not a smooth, upward increase but rather occurs in discrete stages according to Piaget.
- Theory of mind development is not a key focus in Piaget's theory, and it generally develops around the ages of 3-4, but Piaget didn't specifically focus on theory of mind in his stages of development.
- Piaget did not propose that everyone completes all stages; for example, not everyone reaches the formal operational stage.

## Question 6

Which of the following statements about Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development is true?

- ☒ Vygotsky proposed that children learn knowledge through social interaction
- ☐ Vygotsky's zone of proximal development included tasks that children could not do completely even with the assistance of more knowledgeable others
- ☐ Vygotsky viewed human development as universal across cultures
- ☐ Vygotsky viewed children's self-directed speech as egocentric speech

This is true, as Vygotsky emphasized the importance of social interaction and cultural context in cognitive development. He believed that learning occurs through guided participation with more knowledgeable others, such as parents, teachers, or peers.

The other statements are false:

- Vygotsky's zone of proximal development (ZPD) includes tasks that a child can perform with the help of a more knowledgeable other, not tasks they cannot do even with assistance.
- Vygotsky did not view human development as universal across cultures. He believed that cognitive development is heavily influenced by cultural tools and practices, meaning development can vary across cultures.
- Vygotsky did not view children's self-directed speech as egocentric. He saw self-directed speech (or "private speech") as an important tool for problem-solving and self-regulation, helping children organize their thoughts.

### Question 7

Zhiyuan is now a 3-year-old boy, capable of many things such as walking, speaking, and playing with his favorite playmate, Bluto, a community cat who resides in Zhiyuan's current neighborhood. However, Bluto does not always want to engage in play with Zhiyuan; instead, the cat prefers to find a space under the bushes to have some quiet time. Although his mom has never told him where Bluto is, whenever Zhiyuan cannot find Bluto, based on Piaget's theory, he is most likely to tell his mom one of the following options:

- ☒ Bluto is playing with other community cats in City Garden where Zhiyuan lived months ago and played with cats before.
- ☐ Bluto is sleeping under bushes, although Zhiyuan has never been aware of cats resting there.
- ☐ Bluto is crying somewhere because other cats don't like him.
- ☐ Bluto is hiding in corners because he wants to stay away from people.

At 3 years old, Zhiyuan is in the pre-operational stage (ages 2-7). During this stage, children demonstrate egocentrism, meaning they often rely on their own experiences and perspectives when trying to understand the world. Since Zhiyuan previously played with cats in City Garden, he is likely to project this familiar experience onto the current situation, assuming Bluto might be doing something similar. This reflects a lack of ability to take Bluto's perspective or consider alternatives beyond his own experiences.

The other options require more advanced cognitive abilities, like understanding the cat's inner emotions, which typically develop later in Piaget's stages (concrete operational and beyond).

## Question 8

Which of the following children demonstrates Avoidant Attachment in these strange scenarios?

- ☐ Leonardo appeared to panic when his mom left the room. When his mom returned, Leonardo alternated between pushing him away and holding onto him.
- ☐ Raphael appeared to be saddened when his mom left the room but he kept playing with his toys. Upon his mom's return, Raphael approached his mom happily, and returned to playing after a while.
- ☒ Donatello preferred to play by himself, he did not react when his mom left and re-entered the playroom.
- ☐ Michealangelo appeared to behave in very strange ways toward his mom, approaching her and withdrawing suddenly, even looking at her with fear.

Children with avoidant attachment tend to minimize their emotional expression and avoid seeking comfort from their caregivers. They often appear indifferent when their caregiver leaves or returns, as Donatello does by not reacting when his mom leaves and re-enters the room and preferring to play alone.

Here's a breakdown of the other children's behaviors:

- Leonardo shows signs of Ambivalent/Resistant Attachment, characterized by distress when separated and conflicting behavior (both seeking and rejecting comfort) when reunited.
- Raphael demonstrates Secure Attachment, where he is saddened when his mom leaves, but is able to continue playing and welcomes her warmly upon return.
- Michelangelo displays behaviors consistent with Disorganized Attachment, showing confusing, erratic, and sometimes fearful reactions to his caregiver.