1. Define cephalocaudal, proximodistal development and give an example of each.

2. Define the orthogenetic principle, and give a growth example.

3. Concerning sleep, REM stands for Rapid Eye Movement.

4. Whole body or large muscle movements are typically classified as gross motor skills while smaller more refined movements of the body are fine motor skills. Give an example of each.

5. Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death in childhood.

6. Menarche, means a girl’s first menstruation.

7. The mark of sexual maturation for a boy that is MOST comparable to menarche for a girl is his first ejaculation of seminal fluid.

8. Anorexia nervosa has been linked to a lack of menstruation in females.

9. Most physical systems peak sometime between childhood and early adulthood.

10. The two hormones typically used in hormone replacement therapy related to menopause are estrogen and progesterone.

11. Nerves are stimulated during the process of sensation, and the brain interprets this information in the process of perception.

12. Constructivists are likely to say that perceptions are built with sensory experience; while, Nativists believe that humans have innate perceptual abilities.

13. Within a minute after birth a TYPICAL infant sees colors and can track slow-moving objects.

14. Gibson and Walk's visual cliff experiment demonstrated that infants develop depth perception before their first birthday.

15. Research by Campos and colleagues indicates that in infancy the fear of drop-offs is likely related to the experience of falling.

16. According to the intuitive theorist perspective, infants have innate knowledge of the world and can reason about the world like adults do.

17. Newborns will produce certain facial expressions depending on the taste of the liquid that they are offered. They smile when offered sugar water and frown when offered quinine. This demonstrates that newborns can discriminate between various tastes.

18. Cross-modal perception is the ability to recognize with one sense an object that was learned through another sense.

19. Attention skills of adolescents are advanced relative to those of children. This advantage appears to be due, in part, to myelination of brain cells commonly found in adolescents.

20. Ozzie is planning on attending a very loud rock concert. As such he should be prepared to experience tinnitus unless he takes precautions to protect his hearing.

21. Cognition is BEST defined as the activity of knowing and processing through which knowledge is acquired.

22. According to Piaget, intelligence is the ability to adapt to one's environment.

23. A schema is an organized way of thinking or acting that allows us to interpret our experiences.

24. Piaget stated that adaptation involves the two major processes of assimilation and accommodation.

25. Assimilation is defined as the process in which we interpret new experiences in terms of existing schemas.
26. Accommodation is defined as the process of modifying existing schema to better fit a new schema.

27. Infants demonstrate object permanence when they crying and reaching for a favorite toy you were playing with after it has been put inside a toy box.

28. The inability to take a point of view other than one's own is referred to as egocentrism.

29. A hallmark achievement of concrete operational thought is being able to solve conservation tasks.

30. Formal-operational thinking differs from Piaget's other stages in that a formal thinker gains the ability to think systematically about abstract concepts.

31. An adolescent saying “Why is everyone looking at me?” exemplifies the premise of an imaginary audience.

32. The key to a personal fable is the belief that you are unique.

33. The main distinction between short-term memory and working memory is that working memory is actively processed.

34. Information is stored in long term memory for a relatively permanent period of time.

35. The fact that some forms of amnesia destroy explicit memory but not implicit memory indicates that these forms of memory operate independently.

36. The main purpose of the executive control processor is to plan and monitor problem solving.

37. Deferred imitation always occurs after a delay between seeing an action and the response.

38. The memory strategy of rehearsal involves repeating something to self over and over.

39. A production deficiency is not producing a strategy but benefiting from strategies you are taught.

40. Jen has a mediation deficiency. Ben has a production deficiency. Ken has a utilization deficiency. None of these children would be able to both produce and benefit from their own memory strategies?

41. A utilization deficiency is BEST described as producing a strategy but not benefiting from its use.

42. One information-processing-based explanation for infantile amnesia focuses on the lack of space in infant and toddler's working memory.

43. The key to a memory script is that it represents a typical sequence of events.

44. Piaget's explanation of cognitive development different from that of Siegler's explanation because Piaget sees cognitive development more in terms of qualitative steps in which new ideas replace old.

45. Indy is a typical 6-year-old and his brother Jones is a typical 16-year-old. How do their information processing skills MOST LIKELY differ on a memory task? Jones will recall more relevant information and is less likely to recall task-irrelevant information.