Chapter 6 Study Questions

1. Why did Piaget compare 1-year-olds to scientists?

2. What factors influence whether infants remember what happens to them before they can talk?

3. When and how do infants learn to talk?

4. Why did Piaget call his first stage of cognition sensorimotor intelligence? and motor skills.

5. How do the first two sensorimotor stages illustrate primary circular reactions?

6. What is one example of how a stage-three infant might make interesting events last?

7. How is object permanence an example of stage four of sensorimotor intelligence?

8. In sensorimotor intelligence, what is the difference between stages five and six?

9. What is now known about the sequence of object permanence, from before 6 months to after 2 years?

10. What are several hypotheses to explain why infants refuse to crawl over visual cliffs?

11. What two preferences show that infants are selective in early perception?

12. How is infant memory similar to, and unlike, adult memory?

13. What communication abilities do infants have before they talk?

14. What aspects of early language development are universal, apparent in every culture?

15. What is typical of the first words that infants speak and the rate at which they acquire them?

16. What are the early signs of grammar in infant speech?

17. According to behaviorism, how do adults teach infants to talk?

18. According to sociocultural theory, why do infants try to communicate?

19. What does the idea that child speech results from brain maturation imply for caregivers?