Human Motor Development A Lifespan Approach 1st edition Payne Solutions Manual

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Chapter 2

Cognitive and Motor Development

Chapter Objectives

After reading this chapter, students will be able to:

- Explain the work of Jean Piaget on cognitive development
- Describe Piaget's theory of cognitive development and its relationship to motor development
- Describe Piaget's sensorimotor stage and related motor development
- Describe Piaget's preoperations stage and related motor development
- Describe cognitive and motor development in later childhood and adolescence
- Describe Piaget's concrete operational stage and related motor development
- Describe Piaget's formal operational stage and related motor development
- Describe postformal operations and cognitive development in adulthood
- Explain the total intellectual decline theory
- Explain the partial intellectual decline theory
- Describe the link between knowledge development and sport performance

Test Questions—Multiple Choice

1. Regarding the four domains of human development, which of the following is true?

   a. The motor domain is the only domain to affect all others.
   b. All domains affect all others.
   c. The cognitive domain is the only domain to have a significant impact on all others.
   d. The physical domain is the only domain to have a significant impact on all others.

2. Piaget's theory of cognitive development has how many major stages?

   a. Four
   b. Eight
   c. Ten
   d. It is not a stage-based theory of development

3. According to Piaget, which stage of cognitive development generally occurs between the ages of 8 and 11 years?

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a. Formal operational
b. Sensorimotor
c. Concrete operational
d. Preoperational

4. According to Piaget, what is true of the stages of cognitive development?

a. They are completed by everyone by the age of 16.
b. They follow the same sequence regardless of the level attained.
c. They can be skipped to reach the highest order of thinking.
d. They become less complex as the child becomes older.

5. According to Piaget, in which process do children attempt to interpret new experiences based on their present interpretation of the world?

a. Assimilation
b. Accommodation
c. Affiliation
d. Adaptation

6. Piaget's first stage of cognitive development is which of the following?

a. Preoperational
b. Concrete operational
c. Formal operational
d. Sensorimotor

7. Which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development has substages of primary circular reactions, tertiary circular reactions, and secondary schemata?

a. Formal operational
b. Preoperational
c. Concrete operational
d. Sensorimotor

8. The preoperational stage of development occurs in which age range?

a. Birth to 4 months
b. 4 to 8 months
c. 2 to 5 years
d. 6 to 11 years

9. What is the most important characteristic of the preoperational stage of development?

a. Language development
b. Exploration
c. The ability to mentally modify, organize, or reverse thought processes
d. The ability to consider ideas not based on reality

10. Approximately when does the formal operational stage begin?

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a. 7 years of age
b. 5 years of age
c. 2 years of age
d. 11 years of age

11. What is the major accomplishment of the formal operational stage?

a. Language development
b. Exploration
c. The ability to mentally modify, organize, or reverse thought processes
d. The ability to consider ideas not based on reality

12. The concrete operational stage of cognitive development is which of Piaget's stages?

a. The second
b. The third
c. The fourth
d. The last

13. Preoperational stage development consists of identifiable substages, including which of the following?

a. Tertiary circular reactions
b. Secondary schemata
c. Transductive reasoning
d. Tertiary circular reactions and secondary schemata

14. According to Piaget, what is the most serious "deficiency" of preoperational thought?

a. Egocentrism
b. Pretend friends
c. Imitation of parents and television characters
d. Extreme emotions

15. Which of the following is true regarding the ability to realize that certain properties of a substance remain unchanged when the appearance is superficially changed?

a. It is known as conservation
b. It first occurs in the formal stage of development
c. It first occurs in the preoperational stage of development
d. It is known as conservation and first occurs in the preoperational stage of development

16. In the older years of an adult, what happens to response time?

a. Slows
b. Accelerates
c. Shows no predictable trend with age
d. Shows no appreciable change from younger adulhood

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17. A child's ability to recognize that an object has not ceased to exist simply because it has disappeared is known as _____.

    a. Horizontal decalage
    b. Object permanence
    c. Conservation of an object
    d. Accommodation

18. Knowing that an object has not increased in weight when the spatial orientation (or shape) has changed is known as _____.

    a. Horizontal decalage
    b. Object permanence
    c. Conservation of weight
    d. Accommodation

19. According to Piaget, an individual may have a highly developed level of functioning for one cognitive skill but a much lower level for another cognitive skill. How does he refer to this phenomenon?

    a. Object permanence
    b. Conservation
    c. Horizontal decalage
    d. Accommodation

20. Which of the following is true regarding the findings of the Seattle Longitudinal Study pertaining to intellectual decline?

    a. On average, plateauing in intellectual performance occurred during the mid 50s
    b. By the age of 60 years, most subjects showed a significant decline in all aspects of intellectual performance
    c. Subjects showed a global decline in intelligence by their 90s
    d. None of the answers are correct

21. Postformal operations, according to Berger and the textbook, may involve which of the following?

    a. More rigid, straight forward, logical thought
    b. A greater tendency to wonder intellectually
    c. Seeing answers to problems as less relative and more absolute
    d. More flexible, logical and complex forms of thought

22. A study of expert and novice 10-year-old soccer players is conducted over 6 weeks. Findings reveal that at the end of the season, game performance improved. If this study is similar to one by French and Thomas (1987) about basketball game play, what would be the primary contributor to improvement?

    a. The physical growth of the players
    b. The players' ability to make more appropriate cognitive decisions during the game

c. The soccer skill execution
d. The coaching strategies employed

Suggested Enrichment Videos

The following videos demonstrate key movement concepts. You can share them with your class or use them to create assignments. You will also find links on the companion website, www.hhpcommunities.com/humanmotordevelopment.

- Examples of Piaget's Conservation (of number, length, volume, mass and area): www.youtube.com/watch?v=gnArvcWaH6I
- Examples of Piaget's Reversibility: www.youtube.com/watch?v=l8U9x5Op0T4
- Examples of Piaget's Seriation: www.youtube.com/watch?v=u-nwGaJ0UMo

Answer Key for Multiple Choice Questions

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. D
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. D
12. B
13. C
14. A
15. D
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. C
20. A
21. D
22. B