

ECE120 noun exams

FBQ1: _____ involves the activity of muscles which leads to changes in posture, movement and co-ordination movement with the infants developing sensory apparatus.

Answer: Motor development

FBQ

2: _____ system affects or determines motor development in a child

Answer: Central nervous

FBQ3: _____ supports equally affects or determines motor development in a child

Answer: Environmental

FBQ4: The goal the child has in mind determines _____

Answer: Motor development

FBQ5: The body's movement capacities of a child affect _____

Answer: Motor development

FBQ6: Between the ages of 4 and 6 months, infants become more successful at _____

Answer: grasping objects

FBQ

7: By the ages of 3 months, infants make clumsy swipes at _____

Answer: Objects

FBQ8: The development of hand skills is a clear example of _____ development

Answer: Proximodistal

FBQ9: _____ has to do with smaller movements such as reaching and grasping.

Answer: Fine motor development

FBQ10: _____ refers to control over actions that help with infants get around in the environment

Answer: Gross motor development

FBQ11: Getting around or "getting a move on" is called _____.
Answer: Location

FBQ12: _____ is the movement from one place to another.
Answer: Locomotion

FBQ13: Children gain capacity to move their bodies through _____.
Answer: a sequence of activities

FBQ14: _____ is the use of fingers and hands small muscles to reach out and grasp objects.
Answer: Fine motor development

FBQ15: Crawling is an example of _____. activities.
Answer: Gross motor

FBQ16: Children make great strides in the development during _____ years.
Answer: Preschool

FBQ17: By age 4 or 5, girls are better at tasks requiring balance and _____ of movement.
Answer: Precision

FBQ18: _____ and _____ are important in children's acquisition of motor skills.
Answer: Motivation and practice

FBQ19: In early childhood, boys are better co-ordinated in _____.
Answer: Throwing and kicking

FBQ20: _____ is the result of the joint contribution of nature and nurture to brain lateralization.
Answer: Handedness

FBQ21: Many left handed individuals are also _____.
Answer: Ambidextrous

FBQ22: It is not advisable to re-orient left-handed children to write or carry out _____

Answer: Motor activities

FBQ23: Cognitive development refers to changes in _____

Answer: Intellectual abilities

FBQ24: A Swiss psychologist who was interested in how knowledge develops in human beings is called _____

Answer: Jean Piaget

FBQ25: Jean Piaget's knowledge of and training in Biology shaped his _____

Answer: Cognitive theory

FBQ26: Piaget defined Schemas as _____

Answer: Building blocks of thinking

FBQ27: Trying to understand something new by fitting it into what we already know is known as _____

Answer: Assimilation

FBQ28: The process by which someone responds to new objects or events according to existing schema or ways of organising knowledge is known as _____

Answer: Cognitive assimilation

FBQ29: _____ is the process of assimilating a new experience into an existing Schema or accommodating a new Schema to establish a state of mental balance.

Answer: Equilibrium

FBQ30: Approximate age of Pre-operational stage is _____

Answer: 2 to 7 years

FBQ31: Less egocentrism and deductive reasoning are two characteristics of _____

Answer: Formal operational stage

FBQ32: Vision, hearing, taste and smell are _____

Answer: Sensory abilities

FBQ33: The keenness or sharpness of vision is called _____

Answer: Visual acuity

FBQ34: The process of detecting a stimulus and assigning meaning to it is called _____

Answer: Perception

FBQ35: Anything that remains the same in an object in spite of changes in appearance is called _____

Answer: An invariant