

Meltzoff and colleagues argued that for infants to successfully imitate actions and gestures, they must have a ____ capacity. (p. 42)

- 1**
Answer:
representational

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According to Anderson, reasoning and problem solving involves cognitive mental processes, not ____ or routine behaviors. (p. 52)

- 2**
Answer:
automatic

Baillargeon and colleagues provided evidence that infants were capable of simple reasoning because when infants were shown the ____ behind "impossible" events, they no longer looked longer at these events. (p. 55)

- 3**
Answer:
trick

Wynn's (1992) experiment was controversial because she claimed that the results showed that infants could compute the numerical results of simple ____ operations. (p. 58)

- 4**
Answer:
arithmetic

A criticism of Wynn's (1992) experiment was that infants could have been responding to a change in ____ variables like surface area and contour density, rather than to numerosity per se. (p. 58)

- 5**
Answer:
perceptual

In cognitive psychology, learning is usually measured via measures of recognition or ____ (p. 62)

- 6**
Answer:
recall

Infants who are shown the solution to one toy problem scenario can transfer the solution to a second or third problem. This is an example of learning by ____ (pp. 65–66)

- 7**
Answer:
analogy

For explanation-based learning to occur, the infant must notice ____ outcomes and the conditions that determine these outcomes. (p. 67)

- 8**
Answer:
contrastive

Most of the apparent gaps in infants' cognitive abilities involve repetitive or ____ behavioral routines. (p. 96)

- 9**
Answer:
perseverative

- 10** **Piaget initially argued that babies committed the "A-not-B" error because they relied on ____ spatial**

codes. (p. 69)

Answer:
egocentric

Infants' perseverative behavior might be due to an inability to ____ a predominant action tendency. (p. 70)

11 Answer:
inhibit

Kinesthetic-visual matching in adults involves multimodal neurons in the ventral premotor and parietal cortex, which are known as ____ neurons. (p. 42)

12 Answer:
mirror

When adults view launching events (e.g. one billiard ball colliding with another and setting it in motion), they have an impression of ____ (p. 43)

13 Answer:
causality

Adult patients and monkeys with lesions to the ____ cortex also show perseverative behaviors. (p. 70)

14 Answer:
frontal

According to Gergely, infants tend to adopt an "____ stance" toward agents' behavior when it appears rational. (p. 44)

15 Answer:
intentional

Infants develop two separable causal frameworks for explaining the behavior of objects (physical reasoning) and ____ (psychological reasoning). (p. 46)

16 Answer:
people

Infants can use auditory cues to reorganize the perception of ____ visual events, for example in visual streaming displays, the objects appear to bounce only when a tone sounds at the coincidence point. (pp. 46-47)

17 Answer:
ambiguous

Meltzoff argued that infants can understand the goals and ____ of human agents, even if these are not fulfilled in their actions. (p. 49)

18 Answer:
intentions

19 Infants can represent and remember both the perceptual characteristics and causal structure of events. With repeated experiences of the same event, the ____ of the concept or schema may become encoded

more strongly than variable perceptual details. (p. 51)

Answer:

gist

According to Leslie's domain ____ view, mechanisms in the brain are specialized to receive inputs from and represent certain kinds of information, such as syntax, number, and music. (p. 51)

20

Answer:

specificity