

## Chapter 2

1. The highest stage in Piaget's theory of cognitive development is the concrete operational stage. (F)
2. Adaptation, according to Piaget, is the adjusting to demands of the environment and the intellectualizing of that adjustment through two complimentary acts, assimilation and accommodation. (T)
3. Piaget's work has been criticized because he did not use a lifespan orientation. (T)
4. Piaget's sensorimotor stage of development lasts from birth through the first two years of life. (T)
5. According to Piaget, primary circular reactions are repetitive and are characterized by an intense interest in the surrounding environment. (F)
6. The stage in Piaget's theory that emphasizes children's limitations rather than their attributes is formal operations. (F)
7. Seriation is the ability to arrange a set of variables by a certain characteristic. (T)
8. Executive function, as it relates to cognition, is the control, management, and regulation of cognitive processes to perform goal directed tasks. (T)
9. Implicit memory is unintentional, automatic, or without awareness. (T)
10. Implicit and explicit memory appear to follow very different general developmental paths in adulthood, with explicit memory declining and implicit memory staying stable. (T)