

Starter Quiz

1. Sally leaves a marble in a basket. Anne moves it to a box while Sally is absent, and nobody tells Sally. Where does a belief-based prediction place Sally’s first search?
- ☐ Nowhere, because the observer knows the answer.

☐ In both places at exactly the same time.

☐ In the box, because that is the real location.

☐ In the basket, where Sally left it.
2. “I won’t steal because I’d get caught and punished” reflects
- ☐ formal operations

☐ conventional reasoning

☐ preconventional reasoning

☐ postconventional reasoning
3. A 9-year-old must be in the concrete operational stage because of their age.
- ☐ True

☐ False
4. In a teaching example, an infant explores with a caregiver nearby, seeks and accepts comfort after a stressful separation, then resumes play. This pattern is consistent with _____ attachment.
- _____
5. Water is poured into a taller glass without adding or losing any. Which explanation most directly uses reversibility?
- ☐ The taller surface means more water.

☐ The water could be poured back into the original glass.

☐ All tall things contain more.
6. Which pendulum comparison best isolates the effect of string length?
- ☐ Change length, mass and release angle together.

☐ Change the mass while keeping length the same.

☐ Change length while keeping mass and release conditions the same.
7. Sally watches Anne move the marble from the basket to the box. Where does the story now predict her first search?
- ☐ The basket, because every false-belief story requires that answer.

☐ The box, because she has seen the update.

8. One wrong answer on a verbal false-belief task proves that a child cannot understand any mental state.

☐ True

☐ False

9. A single successful lie establishes a complete developmental profile of theory of mind.

☐ True

☐ False

10. An observer reports only that an infant cried when a caregiver left. What is the strongest conclusion?

☐ Separation distress was observed; reunion and exploration evidence are still needed.

☐ The infant definitely has a secure attachment pattern.

☐ The caregiver has uniquely caused a lifelong personality trait.

1. **In the basket, where Sally left it.**

The basket is Sally’s last known location. The observer knows about the box, but Sally has not received that information.

2. **preconventional reasoning**

The reasoning centres on avoiding punishment for oneself, which is Kohlberg’s preconventional level (stage 1). Conventional reasoning appeals to approval or law; postconventional to principles.

3. **False**

Age ranges are approximate within the theory. Examine the reasoning and task conditions rather than using age alone to assign a complete profile.

4. **secure**

Secure is the intended pattern: exploration with a caregiver as a base and effective comfort at reunion. Separation distress alone is insufficient for classification.

5. **The water could be poured back into the original glass.**

Mentally undoing the transformation uses reversibility. Height alone does not determine the amount.

6. **Change length while keeping mass and release conditions the same.**

Vary the factor of interest while holding relevant alternatives fixed. Several simultaneous changes confound the explanation.

7. **The box, because she has seen the update.**

The prediction follows Sally’s information. The original answer is not a fixed script that survives a change in what she observed.

8. **False**

The error does not uniquely identify its cause or establish a global inability. Check the child’s grasp of the story and question, consider other demands, and gather further evidence.

9. **False**

Lying and maintaining a consistent story involve several abilities. One instance is not a complete test or a unique explanation of how the response was produced.

10. **Separation distress was observed; reunion and exploration evidence are still needed.**

Crying alone does not distinguish the classic patterns. The broader pattern with this caregiver matters.