

## Chapter 3—Tools for Exploring the World: Physical, Perceptual, and Motor Development

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### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is best described as any unlearned response triggered by a specific form of stimulation.

a. reflex  
 b. thought  
 c. theory of mind  
 d. memory

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1  
 OBJ: 3.1                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Factual

2. Donnie slipped his little finger into the hand of his newborn infant, who immediately grasped onto it. The infant was exhibiting the \_\_\_\_\_ reflex.

a. moro  
 b. stepping  
 c. rooting  
 d. palmar

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1  
 OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

3. If you were going to check for the Babinski reflex in a newborn, which part of the newborn's body would you be observing?

a. Eyes  
 b. Arms  
 c. Mouth  
 d. Toes

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1  
 OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Factual

4. Two-month-old Chucky does not exhibit the Moro reflex. What kind of problem is he most likely to exhibit?

a. He will be less able to grasp objects.  
 b. He will be less able to eat.  
 c. He will be less able to cling to his mother.  
 d. His eyes will not be well protected.

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 3.1  
 OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

5. Winchester notices that every time he touches his newborn son's cheek, the infant turns his head and tries to suck. This behavior demonstrates the \_\_\_\_\_ reflex.

a. withdrawal  
 b. Moro  
 c. rooting  
 d. Babinski

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1  
 OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

6. Which of these is *not* an example of a newborn reflex?
- a. Thinking
  - b. Stepping
  - c. Rooting
  - d. Withdrawal

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Factual

7. Which is *not* an Apgar factor?
- a. Size
  - b. Skin tone
  - c. Breathing
  - d. Muscle tone

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Factual

8. Gina has just given birth and hears that the Apgar score for her newborn son is a 3. As a person who understands the scoring system, she would most likely
- a. panic, as this may indicate that her child is in a life-threatening state.
  - b. be somewhat concerned, as this score would indicate at least some minor distress.
  - c. be very happy, as a 3 is the top score on this test.
  - d. be confused, as Apgar scores must fall between -1.0 and +1.0.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

9. Dr. Lewinski decides that she wants to perform a complete evaluation of the health of a newborn infant she has just delivered. Which of these is most likely to provide the most thorough assessment of the infant's health?
- a. Apgar score
  - b. fMRI score
  - c. NBAS
  - d. EEG score

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

10. In order to assess newborn June with the NBAS, Dr. Lee is determining how long she stays awake. Which system is Dr. Lee assessing?
- a. Social
  - b. State
  - c. Motor
  - d. Autonomic

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

11. Two-month-old Joanne is lying quietly with her eyes wide open and appears very interested in a toy dangling in front of her face. Joanne is exhibiting
- a. alert inactivity.
  - b. crying.
  - c. waking activity.
  - d. non-REM sleep.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application

12. Amanda's baby is awake and squirming around, oblivious to anything happening around her. Amanda's baby is most likely in the \_\_\_\_ state.
- a. alert inactivity
  - b. crying
  - c. waking activity
  - d. REM

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application

13. Newborn crying typically involves
- a. agitation and coordinated movements.
  - b. calm and coordinated movement.
  - c. agitation and uncoordinated movements.
  - d. calm and uncoordinated movement.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Factual

14. Five-day-old Max has his eyes closed and a breathing pattern that alternates between regularity and irregularity. This indicates that he is currently in the \_\_\_\_ newborn state.
- a. alert inactivity
  - b. waking activity
  - c. crying
  - d. sleeping

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

15. Pain cries can usually be differentiated from basic or mad cries by their
- a. intensity.
  - b. sudden onset.
  - c. time of occurrence.
  - d. relationship to REM.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Conceptual

16. Of all the behavioral states, newborns spend the most time each day in the \_\_\_\_ state.
- a. waking activity
  - b. sleeping
  - c. crying
  - d. alert inactivity

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Factual

17. Which best describes a basic cry?
- a. Starts loudly and becomes less intense
  - b. Starts softly and becomes more intense
  - c. Starts loudly and continues loudly
  - d. Starts softly and continues softly

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Factual

18. Experts define a mad cry as a
- a. less intense version of a pain cry.
  - b. more intense version of a pain cry.
  - c. less intense version of a basic cry.
  - d. more intense version of a basic cry.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1

OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Factual

This is a factual question, not a conceptual one.

19. What differentiates a basic cry from a mad cry?
- a. Mad cries are more intense.
  - b. Basic cries are more intense.
  - c. Mad cries have a more sudden onset.
  - d. Basic cries have a more sudden onset.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1

OBJ: 3.1                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Factual

20. Johanna swaddles her baby in a blanket, puts her in a car seat, and drives around the block for 30 minutes. Johanna is probably trying to
- a. stimulate the intellectual skills of her baby.
  - b. prevent alert inactivity.
  - c. prevent waking activity.
  - d. get her baby to stop crying.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1

OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

21. A friend hears that you are in a developmental psychology course and asks you how long his newborn daughter is suppose to sleep. Being a very bright student, you would give the correct answer of,
- a. "8-10 hours a day."
  - b. "12-14 hours a day."
  - c. "16-18 hours a day."
  - d. "20-22 hours a day."

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1

OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

22. Which statement concerning co-sleeping is accurate?
- a. It is most effective in cultures that value child self-reliance.
  - b. It can reduce the need for elaborate rituals aimed at having children sleep in their own rooms.
  - c. It seems to negatively affect child-parent bonding.
  - d. It is done exclusively with mom.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1

OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Conceptual

23. Which is *not* an aspect of regular (non-REM) sleep?
- a. Steady breathing
  - b. Twitching
  - c. Steady brain activity
  - d. Increased frequency as infants grow

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1

OBJ: 3.1                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Factual

24. Three-week-old Toni is in a sleep state characterized by arm movements and grimaces. This would suggest that Toni is in \_\_\_\_\_ sleep.
- a. rapid-eye-movement
  - b. regular
  - c. non-REM
  - d. alert inactivity

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

25. Benji is a four-year-old who has a very difficult time falling asleep at night. According to your text, what is the best remedy for this problem?
- a. Make sure that Benji eats something soothing before going to bed.
  - b. Keep Benji up later and later to make sure he's tired before going to bed.
  - c. Engage Benji in rigorous exercise immediately before bedtime to make sure he's tired before going to bed.
  - d. Develop a regular bedtime routine.

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

26. Who is at greatest risk of falling victim to sudden infant death syndrome?
- a. Tina, who is 3 months old
  - b. Leslie, who is 9 months old
  - c. Bridget, who is 2 years old
  - d. Jon, who is 5 years old

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application

27. The "Back to Sleep" campaign was aimed at reducing
- a. SIDS.
  - b. nightmares.
  - c. co-sleeping.
  - d. malnutrition.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Factual

28. Why are African-American babies twice as likely to die from SIDS?
- a. They are more genetically predisposed to the disease.
  - b. They are more likely to have blood diseases that predispose them to SIDS.
  - c. Their parents are less intelligent than other parents.
  - d. They are more likely to be put to bed on their stomachs.

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Factual

29. Dr. Ramone is interested in studying how babies are different in terms of their behavior toward other people, how energetic they are, and how easily they are upset. It is most likely that Dr. Ramone is studying
- a. SIDS.
  - b. temperament.
  - c. theory of mind.
  - d. waking activity.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application

30. While doing a study of temperament, Dr. Chernahoy is studying how long toddlers can play with some building toys without being distracted. What dimension of temperament is Dr. Chernahoy most likely assessing?

- a. Activity level
- b. Persistence
- c. Inhibition
- d. Negative affect

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

31. Carla is researching temperament by determining how often different babies exhibit irritability and anger. Which dimension of temperament is Carla assessing?

- a. Activity level
- b. Negative affect
- c. Inhibition
- d. Persistence

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

32. Even though he is only 20 days old, Cherokee appears to be very happy and vocal around other people. How would a theorist use the concept of temperament to explain his behavior?

- a. A temperament theorist would argue that Cherokee is high in activity level.
- b. A temperament theorist would argue that Cherokee is high in negative affect.
- c. A temperament theorist would argue that Cherokee is high in surgency/extraversion.
- d. Temperament theory cannot explain his behavior.

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

33. Julio and Kari are babies who are the same age but very different from each other. Julio has the ability to focus his attention on a task, while Kari is very easily distracted. Julio and Kari differ on which dimension of temperament?

- a. Activity
- b. Negative affect
- c. Effortful control
- d. Surgency

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application

34. Which statement regarding temperament is *false*?

- a. Identical twins are more similar in temperament than are fraternal twins.
- b. Some temperamental characteristics are more common in certain cultures.
- c. Environmental factors are not related to emotionality.
- d. The confidence level of mothers is related to temperament.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1  
OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Conceptual

35. If Andrew is shy when he is two-years-old, he is more likely to be \_\_\_\_\_ when he is four-years-old.
- a. highly sociable
  - b. happy
  - c. argumentative
  - d. shy
- ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.1  
 OBJ: 3.1                      MSC: Application
36. Maria is a typical, healthy one-year-old who weighs 24 pounds. Which is the best estimate of her birth weight?
- a. 4 pounds
  - b. 8 pounds
  - c. 12 pounds
  - d. 16 pounds
- ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Application
37. Siroun is informed that both of her one-year-old twin daughters are of “normal” weight. She is then informed that one weighs 16 pounds and the other weighs 26 pounds. How is this possible?
- a. One of the twins likely has Down syndrome.
  - b. The daughters were likely misweighed.
  - c. The “normal” weight range of one-year-olds is very wide.
  - d. The initial “normal” information was incorrect.
- ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Application
38. Which person is most likely experiencing the most rapid physical growth?
- a. Jose, who is 18 months old
  - b. Sean, who is 6 years old
  - c. Rudolf, who is just reaching puberty
  - d. Elias, who is 19 years old
- ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Application
39. Which child is most likely to be the tallest?
- a. Kristin, who has a tall father and a short mother
  - b. Megan, who has a short father and a tall mother
  - c. Kara, who has a tall mother and a tall father
  - d. Melissa, who has a short father and a short mother
- ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Application
40. Five-month-old Hakeem currently weighs 20 pounds. How many calories should he be ingesting each day?
- a. 200
  - b. 400
  - c. 800
  - d. 1,000
- ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Application

41. If a baby is breast-fed, it is more likely to
- transition to solid food more easily.
  - be constipated.
  - be ill.
  - be exposed to contaminants.
- ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Factual
42. Which most accurately reflects the advice given to individuals in developing nations who are considering bottle-feeding?
- Be careful, as the water used to prepare formula is often contaminated.
  - Go for it, as there are very few risks associated with bottle-feeding.
  - Great choice, as bottle-feeding is associated with less malnutrition.
  - It doesn't matter whether you breast- or bottle-feed, as each technique impacts the child in an identical manner.
- ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Conceptual
43. Which technique is recommended for making finicky eaters more open-minded about the food they eat?
- Force children to clean their plates
  - Talk about the correct way to eat during meals
  - Use food to reward good behavior
  - Allow children to pick among healthy foods
- ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Factual
44. UNICEF (2006) estimates that about one in \_\_\_\_\_ children under age five suffers from malnutrition.
- four
  - six
  - eight
  - ten
- ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Factual
45. What criterion is used to indicate malnourishment in children under age five?
- Mental retardation
  - Lack of motor skills
  - Small size
  - Large head
- ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Factual
46. Malnutrition seems to be most damaging if it occurs during
- adulthood.
  - childhood.
  - adolescence.
  - infancy.
- ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Factual



47. Sixteen-year-old Marshall was severely malnourished as an infant. Compared to his peers who were not malnourished as infants, Marshall is most likely to
- a. weigh less.
  - b. be shorter.
  - c. have lighter colored hair.
  - d. be less intelligent.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Application

48. Along with an improved diet, research indicates that \_\_\_\_ is also necessary to foster a malnourished child's development.
- a. surgery
  - b. parent training
  - c. behavior modification
  - d. medication

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Factual

49. Yvette is a malnourished child. If her parents are typical, they will probably
- a. become upset with Yvette's hyperactivity.
  - b. interact less with Yvette because she is so lethargic.
  - c. take more responsibility for making sure Yvette grows socially and psychologically.
  - d. stop trying to feed Yvette.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Application

50. Transmitter is to receiver as
- a. dendrite is to cell body.
  - b. axon is to dendrite.
  - c. dendrite is to axon.
  - d. cell body is to axon.

ANS: B                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Conceptual

51. What part of a neuron contains the material necessary to keep it alive?
- a. Axon
  - b. Cell body
  - c. Dendrite
  - d. Corpus callosum

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Factual

52. Terminal buttons are located on which part of a neuron?
- a. The end of the dendrite
  - b. Cell body
  - c. Neurotransmitter
  - d. The end of the axon

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Factual

53. Where are neurotransmitters stored until they are released?

- a. Terminal buttons
- b. Cell bodies
- c. Myelin
- d. The neural plate

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Factual

54. Each neuron contains many \_\_\_\_\_ but only one \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. dendrites; terminal button
- b. dendrites; cell body
- c. terminal buttons; dendrite
- d. cell bodies; dendrite

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Factual

55. \_\_\_\_\_ are chemicals that transmit information from one neuron to another.

- a. Axons
- b. Neurotransmitters
- c. Terminal buttons
- d. Dendrites

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Factual

56. If you were to remove the top of an adult's skull, the first brain tissue you would see would be the

- a. cerebral cortex.
- b. brain stem.
- c. neural plate.
- d. hippocampus.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Conceptual

57. As a result of surgery, Graeme's left and right cerebral hemispheres are no longer connected. Which part of Graeme's brain was most likely the focus of the surgery?

- a. The cerebral cortex
- b. The dendrites
- c. The frontal cortex
- d. The corpus callosum

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application

58. Lotte is recovering from a serious accident that damaged her frontal cortex. Which outcome is most likely?

- a. Lotte's left hemisphere will no longer be able to communicate with her right hemisphere.
- b. Lotte will have a difficult time breathing and seeing.
- c. Lotte's personality will be different.
- d. Lotte will have no more axons.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application

59. Which is *least* associated with the frontal cortex?
- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| a. Sadness | c. Happiness |
| b. Vision  | d. Planning  |
- ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Conceptual
60. Left hemisphere is to cerebral cortex as
- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a. white is to black.   | c. half is to whole. |
| b. dendrite is to axon. | d. EEG is to fMRI.   |
- ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Conceptual
61. While viewing a picture of a three-week-old embryo, Dr. Pecoraro points to something and says, "This structure will soon become a tube from which the brain and spinal cord will develop." Dr. Pecoraro is pointing at
- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a. the neural plate.    | c. the frontal cortex. |
| b. the corpus callosum. | d. an axon.            |
- ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application
62. The neural plate ultimately forms the
- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| a. brain and spinal cord.              | c. nervous system and the skull. |
| b. spinal cord and the nervous system. | d. skull and the brain.          |
- ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Factual
63. At its peak, the brain forms neurons at the rate of around 4,000 per
- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| a. second. | c. hour. |
| b. minute. | d. day.  |
- ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Factual
64. Prior to birth, all \_\_\_\_\_ layers of the major brain are formed.
- |       |          |
|-------|----------|
| a. 6  | c. 600   |
| b. 60 | d. 6,000 |
- ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Factual
65. \_\_\_\_\_ is (are) a fatty substance that surrounds the axon of a neuron.
- |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| a. The corpus callosum | c. Cones  |
| b. The neural plate    | d. Myelin |
- ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.2  
 OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Factual

66. Which best describes the impact of myelin on a neuron?
- a. It increases the number of dendrites it produces
  - b. It helps speed neural transmission
  - c. It prevents synaptic pruning
  - d. It enhances action in the terminal buttons

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                    MSC: Conceptual

67. Whose brain is most likely to have the most synapses?
- a. Jerry, who is a newborn
  - b. Elaine, who is one year old.
  - c. Kramer, who is seven years old.
  - d. George, who is 14 years old.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                    MSC: Application

68. While observing brain activity, Dr. Smith proclaims, "This brain is definitely experiencing a downsizing in the number of connections between neurons." This indicates that the brain Dr. Smith is studying is undergoing
- a. synaptic pruning.
  - b. motion parallax.
  - c. cephalocaudal development.
  - d. dendritic expansion.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                    KEY: Key Term      MSC: Application

69. If Nurse Ratchett indicates that the procedure that is about to be performed on infant Ramon involves the use of metal electrodes, you would expect that the procedure is a(n)
- a. amniocentesis.
  - b. functional magnetic resonance imaging.
  - c. Apgar.
  - d. electroencephalogram.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                    KEY: Key Term      MSC: Conceptual

70. Gina is studying how blood flows through the brain when people listen to different kinds of music. Which sort of research tool is she most likely using in her study?
- a. Electroencephalogram
  - b. Positron emission tomography
  - c. Functional magnetic resonance imaging
  - d. Synaptic pruning

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                    KEY: Key Term      MSC: Application

71. Your psychology professor asks you to assist her in her experiment. She is studying brain activity by monitoring blood flow to different areas of the brain. This indicates that your professor is most likely using \_\_\_\_ in her study.
- a. an electroencephalogram
  - b. functional magnetic resonance imaging
  - c. a visual cliff
  - d. a neural plate

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application

72. During an experiment, you record the brain activity of a child using an EEG. As a result of reading your text, you would predict that the left hemisphere would exhibit the most electrical activity when the child is
- a. looking at different faces.
  - b. listening to someone talk.
  - c. recognizing that her mother is angry.
  - d. pushing a toy over her bed.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application

73. Blane deals with people who have suffered some sort of brain damage, helping them try to use different areas of the brain that perform functions that were previously performed by the areas that are now damaged. Blane's specialty would be best described as
- a. neuroplasticity.
  - b. synaptic pruning.
  - c. neural plate studies.
  - d. motor skills.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application

74. Which phenomenon is the best argument against the notion that the organization of the brain is predetermined genetically?
- a. Synaptic pruning
  - b. Development of the neural plate
  - c. The left hemisphere specializing in language processing
  - d. Neuroplasticity

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Conceptual

75. The best description of neural development is that
- a. brain organization is influenced by experience, but biochemical development instructions follow a more specific pattern.
  - b. brain organization cannot be influenced by experience, but biochemical development instructions allow for many different general patterns of development.
  - c. both brain organization and biochemical development instructions are heavily influenced by experience.
  - d. neither brain organization nor biochemical development instructions can be influenced by experience.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      MSC: Conceptual

76. The fact that brain wiring is organized by experiences common to humans is referred to as
- a. alter inactivity.
  - b. experience-dependent growth.
  - c. experience-expectant growth.
  - d. waking activity.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Conceptual

77. Which best exemplifies experience-expectant growth?
- a. The fact that all infants hear language sounds, which leads to language development
  - b. The fact that eating high-fat foods leads to obesity
  - c. The fact that abused children often experience depression
  - d. The fact that by age two, most children are about three-feet tall

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Factual

78. The fact that American-raised Hogan's exposure to the German language while in World War II impacted his brain organization is best explained by
- a. experience-dependent growth.
  - b. synaptic pruning.
  - c. myelination.
  - d. experience-expectant growth.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.2  
OBJ: 3.2                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

79. Bridget is excellent at walking, running, climbing, and kicking balls. This would suggest that Bridget has good
- a. neuroplasticity.
  - b. motor skills.
  - c. temperament.
  - d. sociability.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

80. How would 12-month-old Cassie locomote?
- a. She would say her first word
  - b. She would crawl around the room
  - c. She would cry when touching something hot
  - d. She would display eye movement while sleeping

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      MSC: Application

81. To locomote is to
- a. perceive.
  - b. emote.
  - c. think.
  - d. move.

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      MSC: Factual

82. What would be the best example of a fine motor skill?
- a. Crawling
  - b. Feeding yourself with a spoon
  - c. Running in a race
  - d. Climbing to the top of a large hill

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

83. Parker is a typical seven-month-old. In terms of locomotion, the best he is able to do is to
- a. creep.
  - b. walk.
  - c. sit alone.
  - d. roll from back to front.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

84. Yoko, who has not seen her nephew John since he was born, is surprised to see the 12-month-old standing upright and taking a few steps. In view of this accomplishment, Yoko realizes that John is now considered a(n)

- a. neonate.
- b. infant.
- c. toddler.
- d. preschooler.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

85. Twelve-month-old Callum is barely able to walk a few steps before losing his balance and falling down. What is the term that best describes Callum's current ability to move around?

- a. Neuroplasticity
- b. Fine motor skills
- c. Differentiation
- d. Toddling

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

86. If Tori is a proponent of dynamic systems theory, then you know that she is most interested in

- a. the cerebral cortex.
- b. crawling and stepping.
- c. language development.
- d. temperament.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

87. Studies of infant stepping behavior on a treadmill demonstrated that

- a. the pattern of alternating of steps on each leg precedes the ability to walk.
- b. even very young infants can walk without assistance.
- c. infants cannot judge the speed of movement of a moving object (e.g., the treadmill).
- d. infants will refuse to attempt to walk if held upright.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      MSC: Factual

88. In order to be able to walk, Loretta must first master certain individual skills, like being able to balance herself. What term best describes this process?
- a. Retinal disparity
  - b. Integration
  - c. Differentiation
  - d. Fine motor skill development

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

89. Which is the best example of differentiation?
- a. Jimmy's legs have matured to the point where he is capable of walking.
  - b. Tommy learns how to grasp a spoon before he can successfully use it to eat.
  - c. Lisa combines reaching, grasping, and wrist rotation and successfully uses a spoon to eat.
  - d. Rebecca learns how to swim before she learns to walk.

ANS: B                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

90. Tomomi has mastered balancing, stepping, and the perceptual skills necessary to negotiate her way around. Putting all these skills together to enable her to walk is a process called
- a. integration.
  - b. differentiation.
  - c. retinal disparity.
  - d. perception.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

91. In an effort to lower the age at which his infant son will begin to walk, Mr. Simmons puts eight-month-old Richard on a program that emphasizes leg strength. What is the most likely outcome of this intervention?
- a. It will have no impact.
  - b. Richard will have superior leg strength but will not walk any earlier.
  - c. Richard will have average leg strength but will not walk any earlier.
  - d. Richard will have superior leg strength and will walk earlier.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      MSC: Application

92. Which statement concerning culture and crawling is true?
- a. Most North American children are crawling at much younger ages than in past decades.
  - b. There are no known cultures that discourage motor development.
  - c. As it is genetically programmed, experience does not impact the rate of the acquisition of crawling.
  - d. The more practice infants get at crawling, the faster they tend to crawl.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      MSC: Factual



93. Caleb is four months old. If he is like others his age, when he grasps a rattle, he will grasp it with
- a. his fingers and thumb.
  - b. his thumb only.
  - c. his fingers only.
  - d. one finger from each hand.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      MSC: Application

94. Although they are often unsuccessful in getting the food into their mouth, many children first begin to experiment with finger-foods around age
- a. 2 months.
  - b. 6 months.
  - c. 10 months.
  - d. 14 months.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      MSC: Factual

95. Because Akosua is a typical nine-month-old, she is most likely to use
- a. her right hand.
  - b. her left hand.
  - c. her right and left hands interchangeably.
  - d. her feet rather than her hands.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      MSC: Application

96. What response would you expect if you attempted to hand toys to a typical 13-month-old infant?
- a. They would kick at the object before attempting to grasp it.
  - b. They would first grasp the object with their left hand.
  - c. They would first grasp the object with their right hand.
  - d. They would make no attempt to grasp the object.

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult      REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      MSC: Application

97. Stewart is a 10-year-old boy growing up in England, and Moe is a 10-year-old boy growing up in the United States. What difference in handedness would you expect?
- a. It is most likely that Stewart is right-handed and Moe left-handed.
  - b. It is most likely that Stewart is left-handed and Moe right-handed.
  - c. Both are likely to be right-handed.
  - d. Both are likely to be left-handed.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      MSC: Application

98. Which is the best evidence for the notion that sociocultural forces play a role in handedness?
- a. Only 10 percent of the population is left-handed.
  - b. Right-handed parents tend to have right-handed offspring.
  - c. When societal attitudes change, the incidence of left-handedness changes.
  - d. In American culture, most desks and scissors and golf clubs are made for right-handers.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.3  
OBJ: 3.3                      MSC: Conceptual

99. The process by which the brain receives, selects, modifies, and organizes incoming nerve impulses is referred to as

- a. perception.
- b. sensation.
- c. imagination.
- d. expansion.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Factual

100. Which best describes a newborn's sense of smell?

- a. Highly developed
- b. Crude but effective
- c. Exists but is not very useful
- d. Nonexistent

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Conceptual

101. Cher offers her 10-day-old daughter, Chastity, a taste of some juice she is drinking. Based on the fact that Chastity makes a terrible face when she tastes the juice, you would suspect that it was

- a. cold.
- b. sweet.
- c. sour.
- d. fruity.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Application

102. The Babinski reflex is evidence that infants

- a. can smell.
- b. are able to hear low-pitched sounds.
- c. experience pain.
- d. perceive touch.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Conceptual

103. Nathan suddenly lets out a high-pitched cry, lowers his eyebrows, and purses his lips. You would be safest in assuming that Nathan is

- a. happy.
- b. cold.
- c. experiencing pain.
- d. playing peek-a-boo.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Application

104. Infants
- cannot experience pain.
  - don't react to pain-inducing stimuli.
  - produce a distinct "pain cry."
  - are much more sensitive to pain than teenagers.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Factual

105. How would you respond to a telephone operator who claims that her eight-month-old fetus gets excited every time she says, "What city please?"
- "You may be correct, since by that age the fetus may actually be hearing your voice."
  - "It is likely gas, since fetuses can't hear until they are out of the womb."
  - "If what you say is true, you are likely carrying a female because they develop a sense of hearing before males."
  - "Since fetuses have no memory, there is no way they would only respond to a specific phrase."

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Application

106. Adults tend to be able to hear \_\_\_\_\_ sounds better than infants.
- human speech range
  - loud
  - quiet
  - all

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Factual

107. Marcie sings the same lullaby to her infant son every night because she believes he has learned to recognize it. Does recent research support her claim?
- No. Her son may recognize her voice but not a particular song.
  - No. Research indicates he would not recognize Marcie's voice or the song she's singing.
  - Yes. Her son would be able to recognize a particular lullaby.
  - Yes. But only if her child is genetically predisposed to excel in music.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate      REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Application

108. Traditional eye tests in which a person is shown a chart with a set of letters in a line that gets progressively smaller near the bottom of the chart are designed to directly assess
- visual acuity.
  - depth perception.
  - color blindness.
  - field of vision.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Factual

109. Dr. Quillan is measuring the point at which an infant can no longer differentiate between a striped-patterned stimulus and a gray square. Dr. Quillan is probably attempting to measure the infant's
- a. depth perception.
  - b. retinal disparity.
  - c. visual acuity.
  - d. ability to perceive different pitches.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

110. Which innate preference is used to help researchers assess infants' visual abilities?
- a. A preference for colored objects over black/white objects
  - b. A preference for angled objects over round objects
  - c. A preference for striped objects over plain objects
  - d. A preference for stationary objects over moving objects

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Factual

111. Dr. Moreau is planning a demonstration on infant visual perception for her developmental psychology class. In order to demonstrate the sharpness of an infant's vision at 20 feet, Dr. Moreau should have students look at an object about \_\_\_\_\_ feet away.
- a. 200-400
  - b. 100-150
  - c. 40-50
  - d. 15-20

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Application

112. Which child's visual acuity would have most recently matched that of an adult with 20/20 vision?
- a. D.J., who is 1 month old
  - b. Stephanie, who is 1 year old
  - c. Michelle, who is 3 years old
  - d. Tanner, who is 6 years old

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

113. Molly is buying decorations for her child's nursery. She is very concerned about having different colors that the baby will be able to differentiate the day she is born. Molly is attempting to stimulate her child's
- a. cones.
  - b. rods.
  - c. kinetic cues.
  - d. retinal disparity.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

114. Newborns
- are incapable of perceiving color.
  - can perceive few colors.
  - can perceive color as well as adults.
  - can perceive more colors than most adults.
- ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.4  
 OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Factual
115. About how old will an infant be when it can perceive the same colors adults perceive?
- 2 weeks old
  - 4 months old
  - 1 year old
  - 6 years old
- ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.4  
 OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Factual
116. After a one-year checkup, your physician comments, “There has been virtually no development of the cones in your daughter’s visual system.” What impact would this have?
- Your daughter would be blind.
  - Your daughter would have no depth perception.
  - Your daughter would have trouble tracking moving objects.
  - Your daughter would have difficulty distinguishing colors.
- ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.4  
 OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application
117. Dr. Acuity is studying the sensing of color by researching the structure and development of cones. Where does she need to look to find these structures?
- The retina of the eye
  - The frontal lobes of the brain
  - The rear lobes of the brain
  - The pupil of the eye
- ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.4  
 OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application
118. What infant response did Gibson and Walk (1960) measure in their visual cliff research?
- Heart rate
  - Visual acuity
  - Muscle tone
  - Visual fixation
- ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.4  
 OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Factual
119. You are being placed on a large piece of glass with a checkerboard-patterned platform underneath it. Your mother walks to the other side of this platform and calls for you to crawl to her. Many years later, you will discover that this was all part of an experiment to test your
- visual acuity.
  - ability to recognize your mother.
  - motor development.
  - depth perception.
- ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.4  
 OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application

120. A visual cliff is designed to assess
- gross-motor skills.
  - rapid eye movement.
  - cone development.
  - depth perception.
- ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.4  
 OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Factual
121. Who is most likely to be afraid of heights?
- Noni, who is 3 weeks old
  - Mandy, who is 7 weeks old
  - Patricia, who is 7 months old
  - Celia, who is 7 years old.
- ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.4  
 OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Application
122. When Sheila uses motion to determine the depth of an object, she is using a \_\_\_\_\_ cue.
- pictorial
  - retinal disparity
  - kinetic
  - visual expansion
- ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 3.4  
 OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application
123. Ichiro's mother is trying to teach him how to catch a ball. As the ball approaches Ichiro, it takes up more and more space on Ichiro's retinas. Ichiro perceives the change in size to mean that the ball is getting closer to him rather than perceiving it to mean the ball is getting larger. Which term does the best job of describing this phenomenon?
- Texture gradient
  - Linear perspective
  - Motion parallax
  - Visual expansion
- ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.4  
 OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Application
124. If asked to identify a kinetic cue to depth, you should say,
- "visual expansion."
  - "retinal disparity."
  - "linear perspective."
  - "experience-expectancy."
- ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 3.4  
 OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Conceptual
125. A judgment of depth using motion parallax relies heavily on the \_\_\_\_\_ of an object.
- color
  - speed
  - size
  - shape
- ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.4  
 OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Conceptual

126. Which one-year-old would *not* be able to utilize retinal disparity to perceive depth?
- a. Mary, who was born color blind
  - b. Larry, who was born blind in one eye
  - c. Barry, who was born one month premature
  - d. Gary, who has the acuity of a typical six-month-old

ANS: B                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

127. The image of a person is identical on the retinas of a child, whereas the image of a dog is much different on the left retina than it is on the right. This means that the child will perceive
- a. the dog to be closer than the person.
  - b. the person to be closer than the dog.
  - c. the person and the dog to be very close.
  - d. the person and the dog to be far away.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Application

128. Which is considered a pictorial cue to depth?
- a. Visual expansion
  - b. Texture gradient
  - c. Retinal disparity
  - d. Motion parallax

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Conceptual

129. Wendell can tell that the trees on the mountain are very far away, because rather than being able to see individual trees and the spaces between them, he just perceives a big green patch. Which depth cue best describes this?

- a. Linear perspective
- b. Visual expansion
- c. Texture gradient
- d. Motion parallax

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

130. Gina perceives the car to be far away because the sides of the road upon which it is moving seem to come together to be no wider than the car itself. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_ cue to depth.

- a. visual acuity
- b. texture gradient
- c. retinal disparity
- d. linear perspective

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

131. Recent research indicates that newborns have a natural attraction for tracking
- a moving face.
  - all face-like stimuli.
  - only the faces of their biological mothers.
  - faces of certain types of animals (e.g., dogs, cats).

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Factual

132. Who would be best at differentiating between two different monkey faces?
- Serena, who is 6 months old
  - Julie, who is 1 year old
  - Patti, who is 6 years old
  - Courtney, who is 12 years old

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Application

133. Which statement regarding the study on facial recognition by showing participants faces of adults from various groups (i.e. African, Asian, and European descent) is most accurate?
- It was longitudinal.
  - It was experimental.
  - There were several ethical violations.
  - Most of the participants were elderly.

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Factual

134. The fact that six-month-olds will look for long periods of time at toys they previously had only been able to touch suggests that infants
- demonstrate visual acuity.
  - demonstrate the use of retinal disparity.
  - are able to integrate visual and tactile information.
  - cannot integrate tactile sensations as readily as auditory sensations.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      MSC: Conceptual

135. What is an example of intersensory redundancy?
- Noticing the shirt your mother is wearing while listening to a portable CD player
  - Observing your mother while listening to her talk
  - Brushing your mother's hair while you talk to her
  - Listening to several voices at the same time

ANS: B                      DIF: Difficult              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Application

136. The fact that an infant's perception of a stimulus is best if it stimulates more than one sense simultaneously is best described as
- SIDS.
  - differentiation.
  - intersensory redundancy.
  - theory of mind.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: 3.4  
OBJ: 3.4                      KEY: Key Term              MSC: Factual



137. Nou Ka is putting red marks on the noses of infants and placing them in front of a mirror to see how they respond. What is Nou Ka most likely researching?
- a. Visual acuity  
b. Motional parallax  
c. Self-awareness  
d. Retinal disparity
- ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.5  
OBJ: 3.5                      MSC: Application
138. Evan is a normal subject in a self-awareness study who has just begun to recognize himself in mirrors and pictures. It is most likely that Evan is about \_\_\_\_ old.
- a. 3 months  
b. 6 months  
c. 12 months  
d. 18 months
- ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.5  
OBJ: 3.5                      MSC: Application
139. If Donna is a normal three-year-old, her definition of herself will consist largely of her
- a. beliefs.  
b. feelings.  
c. family.  
d. possessions.
- ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.5  
OBJ: 3.5                      MSC: Application
140. At about the age of four, children begin to realize that a person's actions are often connected to the thoughts that he or she has. What kind of study is often used to determine when children grasp this concept?
- a. Intersensory redundancy studies  
b. Synaptic pruning studies  
c. Dynamic systems theory studies  
d. False-belief studies
- ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 3.5  
OBJ: 3.5                      MSC: Conceptual
141. Jeffrey is a three-year-old who is beginning to make connections between people's thoughts, intentions, and behaviors. According to Wellman (2002), Jeffrey is developing
- a. a theory of mind.  
b. a temperament.  
c. motor skills.  
d. retinal disparity.
- ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3.5  
OBJ: 3.5                      KEY: Key Term                      MSC: Factual

## TRUE/FALSE

1. Reflexes are learned responses.

ANS: F                      REF: 3.1                      OBJ: 3.1

2. Waking activity means that a baby is awake, calm, and attentive.

ANS: F                      REF: 3.1                      OBJ: 3.1

3. Infant crying is typically accompanied by agitated and uncoordinated movement.

ANS: T                      REF: 3.1                      OBJ: 3.1

4. A mad cry is a more intense version of a basic cry.

ANS: T                      REF: 3.1                      OBJ: 3.1

5. Co-sleeping tends to be more common in cultures who value interdependence.

ANS: T                      REF: 3.1                      OBJ: 3.1

6. REM sleep becomes significantly more common between birth and age two years.

ANS: F                      REF: 3.1                      OBJ: 3.1

7. Encouraging parents to have newborns sleep on their backs has led to a significant reduction in the incidence of sudden infant death syndrome.

ANS: T                      REF: 3.1                      OBJ: 3.1

8. A child with high effortful control is able to maintain focus and is less distractible.

ANS: T                      REF: 3.1                      OBJ: 3.1

9. Infants typically triple their body weight by the time of their first birthday.

ANS: T                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2

10. Breast-fed babies are ill less often than bottle-fed babies.

ANS: T                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2

11. Body size is the key determinant of malnutrition in infancy.

ANS: T                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2

12. Less than 1 percent of American children do not have adequate food.

ANS: F                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2

13. Neurotransmitters are released by the terminal buttons.

ANS: T                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2

14. The human brain consists of four hemispheres.  
ANS: F                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2
15. The neural plate develops into the brain and spinal cord.  
ANS: T                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2
16. Synaptic pruning significantly increases the number of neural connections in the brain.  
ANS: F                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2
17. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) tracks blood flow in the brain.  
ANS: T                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2
18. Experience does not influence brain development.  
ANS: F                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2
19. To locomote means to move.  
ANS: T                      REF: 3.3                      OBJ: 3.3
20. According to dynamic systems theory, once motor skills are originally organized, they do not change.  
ANS: F                      REF: 3.3                      OBJ: 3.3
21. Handedness is unaffected by culture.  
ANS: F                      REF: 3.3                      OBJ: 3.3
22. Of all the senses, the sense of smell is probably the least developed in infants.  
ANS: F                      REF: 3.4                      OBJ: 3.4
23. Visual expansion is a form of depth perception based on the retinal size of an image.  
ANS: T                      REF: 3.4                      OBJ: 3.4
24. The fact that coarser objects are perceived as further away than more solid objects forms the basis of the concept of linear perspective.  
ANS: F                      REF: 3.4                      OBJ: 3.4

25. Most one-year-olds have a well-defined sense of self-concept.

ANS: F                      REF: 3.5                      OBJ: 3.5

## COMPLETION

1. The four common behavioral states of newborns are alert inactivity, sleeping, waking activity, and \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: crying                      REF: 3.1                      OBJ: 3.1

2. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ cry begins with a sudden loud burst, which is followed by a long pause and a gasp.

ANS: pain                      REF: 3.1                      OBJ: 3.1

3. In newborns, rapid eye movement (REM) sleep is also referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ sleep.

ANS: irregular                      REF: 3.1                      OBJ: 3.1

4. Surgency, negative affect, and effortful control are three dimensions of \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: temperament                      REF: 3.1                      OBJ: 3.1

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a cell that specializes in receiving and transmitting information.

ANS: neuron                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the wrinkled surface portion of the brain that regulates many human functions.

ANS: cerebral cortex                      REF:                      3.2                      OBJ:                      3.2

7. \_\_\_\_\_ wraps around axons and speeds up neural transmission.

ANS: Myelin                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2

8. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the extent to which brain organization is flexible.

ANS: Neuroplasticity                      REF:                      3.2                      OBJ:                      3.2

9. Experience-\_\_\_\_\_ growth focuses on brain changes not linked to a specific point in development and that which varies across cultures.

ANS: dependent                      REF: 3.2                      OBJ: 3.2

10. The early, unsteady form of walking is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- ANS: toddling      REF: 3.3      OBJ: 3.3
11. The mastery of the component skills needed to walk is referred to as involving \_\_\_\_\_.
- ANS: differentiation      REF: 3.3      OBJ: 3.3
12. A researcher who is trying to determine the smallest pattern that infants can dependably distinguish with their eyes is studying visual \_\_\_\_\_.
- ANS: acuity      REF: 3.4      OBJ: 3.4
13. Motion \_\_\_\_\_ uses the speed of objects to determine distance.
- ANS: parallax      REF: 3.4      OBJ: 3.4
14. \_\_\_\_\_ cues are all ways in which depth perception is conveyed in drawings and other visual images.
- ANS: Pictorial      REF: 3.4      OBJ: 3.4
15. Intersensory \_\_\_\_\_ refers to information that is presented simultaneously to different sensory modes.
- ANS: redundancy      REF: 3.4      OBJ: 3.4

## ESSAY

1. Compare the Apgar and NBAS assessments of newborns. In what situations would each be most beneficial?
- ANS: Answer not provided.      OBJ: 3.1
2. Chucky is a three-year-old who is very easily upset. For the most part, he likes to sit and play with building toys for hours at a time. When he goes to new places, he gets angry easily and avoids moving around or interacting with other people. Given this information, how would you expect Chucky to be evaluated on Rothbart's three dimensions of temperament? Be sure to explain your answers.
- ANS: Answer not provided.      OBJ: 3.1
3. The debate between bottle-feeding and breast-feeding has raged for decades. Describe the advantages and disadvantage of each of the options.
- ANS: Answer not provided.      OBJ: 3.2

4. Describe dendrite, axon, terminal button, neurotransmitter, myelin, and cell body. How are each involved in the communication of information in the brain?

ANS: Answer not provided. OBJ: 3.2

5. Describe how the seemingly contrary concepts of neuroplasticity and synaptic pruning are both beneficial to development.

ANS: Answer not provided. OBJ: 3.2

6. Use differentiation and integration in describing how an infant might learn to walk.

ANS: Answer not provided. OBJ: 3.3

7. Describe early motor skill development by focusing on the topics of grasping and handedness.

ANS: No answer provided. OBJ: 3.3

8. Rank-order the senses of smell, hearing, taste, and vision with regard to how well developed they are in infancy. Be sure to give evidence to justify your answer.

ANS: Answer not provided. OBJ: 3.4

9. Describe the notion of intersensory redundancy. How might knowledge of this be useful to the parent of a new infant?

ANS: Answer not provided. OBJ: 3.4

10. Describe how developmental psychologists determine whether infants have a sense of self. Then discuss how the “theory of mind” is related to one’s sense of self.

ANS: Answer not provided. OBJ: 3.5

11. Jeremy is a newborn infant who is crying. Describe three different types of cries and how you could tell which type Jeremy is vocalizing.

ANS: The three types of cries are the basic cry (starts soft, gradually builds in intensity, and is often due to hunger or being tired), mad cry (more intense version of the basic cry), and the pain cry (starts suddenly in long bursts that are followed by pauses and gasping).

OBJ: 3.1

12. Describe two kinetic cues and two pictorial cues that are used in the creation of the perception of depth.

ANS: The two kinetic cues are visual expansion (based on the perception that the closer an object, the greater the proportion of the retina it fills) and motion parallax (based on the perception that nearby objects move across our visual field faster than distant objects). The two pictorial cues are linear perspective (based on the perception that parallel lines come to a point in the distance) and texture gradient (based on the perception that distant objects are coarser than closer objects).

OBJ: 3.4





