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

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A _____ is best described as any unlearned response triggered by a specific form of stimulation.
   a. reflex  c. theory of mind
   b. thought 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  c. rooting
   b. stepping 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  c. Mouth
   b. Arms 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  c. rooting
   b. Moro  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  c. Rooting  
   b. Stepping  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  c. Breathing
   b. Skin tone  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  c. NBAS
   b. fMRI score  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  c. Motor
    b. State  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.  c. waking activity.
    b. crying.  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    c. waking activity
   b. crying            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    c. crying
   b. waking activity    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.    c. time of occurrence.
   b. sudden onset.    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    c. crying
   b. sleeping    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    c. Starts loudly and continues loudly
   b. Starts softly and becomes more intense    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.  c. less intense version of a basic cry.
b. more intense version of a pain 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.  c. Mad cries have a more sudden onset.
   b. Basic cries are more intense.  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 supposed to sleep. Being a very bright student, you would give the correct answer of,
   a. “8-10 hours a day.”  c. “16-18 hours a day.”
   b. “12-14 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  c. Steady brain activity
   b. Twitching  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   c. non-REM
   b. regular              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   c. Bridget, who is 2 years old
   b. Leslie, who is 9 months 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.   c. co-sleeping.
   b. nightmares.     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.   c. theory of mind.
   b. temperament.      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  
   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  
   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  
   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  
   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  
   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  c. argumentative
   b. happy  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  c. 12 pounds
   b. 8 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  c. Rudolf, who is just reaching puberty
   b. Sean, who is 6 years old  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  c. 800
   b. 400  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
   a. transition to solid food more easily.  c. be ill.
   b. be constipated.                      d. 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?
   a. Be careful, as the water used to prepare formula is often contaminated.
   b. Go for it, as there are very few risks associated with bottle-feeding.
   c. Great choice, as bottle-feeding is associated with less malnutrition.
   d. 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?
   a. Force children to clean their plates
   b. Talk about the correct way to eat during meals
   c. Use food to reward good behavior
   d. 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.
   a. four  c. eight
   b. six    d. 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?
   a. Mental retardation
   b. Lack of motor skills
   c. Small size
   d. 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
   a. adulthood.
   b. childhood.
   c. adolescence.
   d. 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.  c. have lighter colored hair.
b. be shorter.  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  c. behavior modification
   b. parent training  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.  c. dendrite is to axon.
   b. axon is to dendrite.  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  c. Dendrite
   b. Cell body  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  c. Neurotransmitter
   b. Cell body  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
   **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
   **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
   **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
   **MSC:** Application
59. Which is least associated with the frontal cortex?
   a. Sadness  
   b. Vision  
   c. Happiness  
   d. Planning  

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

60. Left hemisphere is to cerebral cortex as
   a. white is to black.  
   b. dendrite is to axon.  
   c. half is to whole.  
   d. EEG is to fMRI.  

   ANS: C  
   DIF: Moderate  
   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.  
   b. the corpus callosum.  
   c. the frontal cortex.  
   d. an axon.  

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

62. The neural plate ultimately forms the
   a. brain and spinal cord.  
   b. spinal cord and the nervous system.  
   c. nervous system and the skull.  
   d. skull and the brain.  

   ANS: A  
   DIF: Easy  
   OBJ: 3.2  
   MSC: Factual

63. At its peak, the brain forms neurons at the rate of around 4,000 per
   a. second.  
   b. minute.  
   c. hour.  
   d. day.  

   ANS: A  
   DIF: Moderate  
   OBJ: 3.2  
   MSC: Factual

64. Prior to birth, all _____ layers of the major brain are formed.
   a. 6  
   b. 60  
   c. 600  
   d. 6,000  

   ANS: A  
   DIF: Difficult  
   OBJ: 3.2  
   MSC: Factual

65. _____ is (are) a fatty substance that surrounds the axon of a neuron.
   a. The corpus callosum  
   b. The neural plate  
   c. Cones  
   d. Myelin  

   ANS: D  
   DIF: Easy  
   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  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  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  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  
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  
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  
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  
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  
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
t      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.  c. sit alone.
   b. walk.  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.  c. toddler.
   b. infant.  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  c. Differentiation
   b. Fine motor skills  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.  c. language development.
   b. crawling and stepping.  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.  c. his fingers only.
   b. his thumb 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.  c. 10 months.
   b. 6 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.  c. imagination.
   b. sensation.  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  c. Exists but is not very useful
    b. Crude but effective  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.  c. sour.
    b. sweet.  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.  c. experience pain.
    b. are able to hear low-pitched sounds.  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.  c. experiencing pain.
    b. cold.  d. playing peek-a-boo.

   ANS: C  DIF: Moderate  REF: 3.4
   OBJ: 3.4  MSC: Application
104. Infants
a. cannot experience pain.
b. don’t react to pain-inducing stimuli.
c. produce a distinct “pain cry.”
d. 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?”
a. “You may be correct, since by that age the fetus may actually be hearing your voice.”
b. “It is likely gas, since fetuses can’t hear until they are out of the womb.”
c. “If what you say is true, you are likely carrying a female because they develop a sense of hearing before males.”
d. “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.
a. human speech range  c. quiet
b. loud  d. 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?
a. No. Her son may recognize her voice but not a particular song.
b. No. Research indicates he would not recognize Marcie’s voice or the song she’s singing.
c. Yes. Her son would be able to recognize a particular lullaby.
d. 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
a. visual acuity.  c. color blindness.
b. depth perception.  d. 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
   a. are incapable of perceiving color.
   b. can perceive few colors.
   c. can perceive color as well as adults.
   d. 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?
   a. 2 weeks old  c. 1 year old
   b. 4 months old  d. 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?
   a. Your daughter would be blind.
   b. Your daughter would have no depth perception.
   c. Your daughter would have trouble tracking moving objects.
   d. 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?
   a. The retina of the eye
   b. The frontal lobes of the brain
   c. The rear lobes of the brain
   d. 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?
   a. Heart rate
   b. Visual acuity
   c. Muscle tone
   d. 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
   a. visual acuity.
   b. ability to recognize your mother.
   c. motor development.
   d. 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
   a. gross-motor skills.
   b. rapid eye movement.
   c. cone development.
   d. depth perception.

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

121. Who is most likely to be afraid of heights?
   a. Noni, who is 3 weeks old
   b. Mandy, who is 7 weeks old
   c. Patricia, who is 7 months old
   d. 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.
   a. pictorial
   b. retinal disparity
   c. kinetic
   d. 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?
   a. Texture gradient
   b. Linear perspective
   c. Motion parallax
   d. 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,
   a. “visual expansion.”
   b. “retinal disparity.”
   c. “linear perspective.”
   d. “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.
   a. color
   b. speed
   c. size
   d. 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. a moving face.
   b. all face-like stimuli.
   c. only the faces of their biological mothers.
   d. 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?
   a. Serena, who is 6 months old
   b. Julie, who is 1 year old
   c. Patti, who is 6 years old
   d. 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?
   a. It was longitudinal.
   b. It was experimental.
   c. There were several ethical violations.
   d. 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
   a. demonstrate visual acuity.
   b. demonstrate the use of retinal disparity.
   c. are able to integrate visual and tactile information.
   d. 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?
   a. Noticing the shirt your mother is wearing while listening to a portable CD player
   b. Observing your mother while listening to her talk
   c. Brushing your mother’s hair while you talk to her
   d. 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
   a. SIDS.
   b. differentiation.
   c. intersensory redundancy.
   d. 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   c. Self-awareness
   b. Motional parallax  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       c. 12 months
   b. 6 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            c. family.
   b. feelings          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  c. Dynamic systems theory studies
   b. Synaptic pruning 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.          c. motor skills.
   b. a temperament.            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 lead 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 determinate 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