

Name: _____ Date: _____

Each test question is worth 2 points. There are 50 multiple choice test questions. CHOOSE the BEST answer for each test question.

1. The average newborn doubles her birthweight in:
 - A) two months.
 - B) four months.
 - C) six months.
 - D) the first year.

2. Approximately how many hours per day do newborns spend sleeping?
 - A) 10–12 hours
 - B) less than 16 hours
 - C) 20–21 hours
 - D) 15–17 hours

3. A typical child at 24 months weighs about:
 - A) 19 pounds.
 - B) 28 pounds.
 - C) 41 pounds.
 - D) 52 pounds.

4. Children reach half their adult height by age:
 - A) 2 years.
 - B) 3 years.
 - C) 4 years.
 - D) 6 years.

5. The biological protection of the brain when malnutrition temporarily affects body growth is known as:
 - A) the blood-brain barrier.
 - B) brain-override.
 - C) head-sparing.
 - D) caudal protection.

6. A point on a ranking scale of 0 to 100 that helps doctors and parents know whether a particular baby is growing well is known as the infant's:
- A) normal score.
 - B) standard deviation.
 - C) percentile.
 - D) norm.
7. Brain functions that result from the normal day-to-day experiences of an infant's life are called:
- A) routine-related.
 - B) experience-expectant.
 - C) experience-dependent.
 - D) experience-derived.
8. Brain functions that rely on specific experiences to develop are called:
- A) routine-related.
 - B) experience-expectant.
 - C) experience dependent.
 - D) experience-derived.
9. Research has found that 6-month-olds will ignore the details of _____ faces.
- A) their fathers'
 - B) their mothers'
 - C) all humans'
 - D) monkeys'
10. An infant's inborn drive to remedy a developmental deficit defines:
- A) self-efficacy.
 - B) experience-expectant brain functions.
 - C) experience-dependent brain functions.
 - D) self-righting.
11. The sense that is the least developed at birth is:
- A) hearing.
 - B) vision.
 - C) taste.
 - D) smell.

12. Binocular vision appears at _____ weeks of age.
- A) 4
 - B) 14
 - C) 24
 - D) 34
13. At what age have infants typically learned to coordinate their senses?
- A) 4 months
 - B) 6 months
 - C) 9 months
 - D) 12 months
14. By _____ months of age, babies can usually sit up unsupported.
- A) 2
 - B) 4
 - C) 6
 - D) 8
15. The average child can walk well unassisted at about:
- A) 6 months.
 - B) 1 year.
 - C) 18 months.
 - D) 2 years.
16. Most babies learn to grab and hold onto objects by about:
- A) 2 months.
 - B) 4 months.
 - C) 6 months.
 - D) 8 months.
17. Piaget called the infants' first period of cognitive development:
- A) sensorimotor intelligence.
 - B) adaptation.
 - C) object awareness.
 - D) imitative learning.

18. According to Piaget, the core of intelligence is:
- A) experience.
 - B) maturation.
 - C) brain development.
 - D) adaptation.
19. The first two stages of sensorimotor thought involve:
- A) creative actions.
 - B) creative thoughts.
 - C) objects and people.
 - D) the infant's own body.
20. In which of Piaget's sensorimotor stages do infants become aware of things and respond to people and objects?
- A) stage one
 - B) stage two
 - C) stage three
 - D) stage four
21. In which of Piaget's sensorimotor stages do infants adapt, anticipate, and become more deliberate in responding to people and objects?
- A) stage one
 - B) stage two
 - C) stage three
 - D) stage four
22. Makesha is 8 months old. Research on object permanence would suggest that she:
- A) will not yet search for hidden objects.
 - B) can find an object that has been transferred to a second hiding place.
 - C) has limited search abilities.
 - D) will acquire complete object permanence by 10 months.
23. The principle of object permanence is demonstrated by an infant's:
- A) laughing when a sibling makes faces.
 - B) grasping a rattle and banging it on the floor.
 - C) being willing to let go of an object.
 - D) searching for a toy that has fallen from sight.

24. Fourteen-month-old Tony would most likely be in a sensorimotor stage that involves:
- A) experimentation.
 - B) discovering his own body parts.
 - C) generating creative ideas.
 - D) learning to use words to explain his ideas.
25. A scientific term for becoming bored with an object after repeated exposure to it is:
- A) assimilation.
 - B) habituation.
 - C) accommodation.
 - D) adaptation.
26. Information-processing theorists would describe perception as a(n):
- A) automatic phenomenon.
 - B) cognitive process.
 - C) reflex.
 - D) sensation.
27. Which of the following best defines the term affordance?
- A) the opportunity for perception and interaction that is offered by people, the environment, and objects
 - B) the physical means through which we interact with people and our environment
 - C) the process of acclimating to an object or event through repeated exposure to it
 - D) the cognitive ability of an infant to interact with its environment
28. An infant's reaction to the visual cliff is supposed to measure her:
- A) locomotion.
 - B) perceptual constancy.
 - C) culture.
 - D) depth perception.
29. According to research on babies and their emotional affordances, which of the following is most likely to cause babies to smile brightly?
- A) seeing and hearing strangers who are happy
 - B) seeing and hearing their mothers happy
 - C) seeing and hearing their mothers yelling
 - D) seeing and hearing their mothers crying

30. Research has found that “baby talk” is:
- A) confined to females; males do not use it.
 - B) characterized by a high pitch, simple vocabulary, and short sentences.
 - C) unique to English-speaking parents.
 - D) characterized by a lower pitch and use of nonsense words.
31. Which of the following statements is true regarding babbling?
- A) Hearing babies will begin to babble at around 6–9 months of age, while deaf babies begin to babble much earlier.
 - B) Babbling follows baby talk in the normal sequence of language development for all children.
 - C) All babies will babble at around 6–9 months of age regardless of native language, hearing, or deafness.
 - D) Babbling is found primarily in languages that have their roots in Latin. Children of Asian birth do not babble.
32. On average, children begin saying recognizable words at about:
- A) 3 months of age.
 - B) 6 months of age.
 - C) 12 months of age.
 - D) 24 months of age.
33. Using the word “more” to mean “I want another cookie” is an example of a(n):
- A) preverbal communication.
 - B) holophrase.
 - C) overextension.
 - D) reflexive communication.
34. Which of the following is one of the explanations offered in your text as to why English-speaking children use more nouns than verbs when they begin to speak, as compared to children of Chinese or Korean descent?
- A) Chinese and Korean languages are “noun-friendly” languages because the rules of the languages are structured around nouns.
 - B) The English language contains more nouns than verbs; Korean and Chinese languages contain more verbs than nouns.
 - C) Chinese and Korean children tend to have more limited access to toys than do English-speaking children.
 - D) Interactions between children and objects are more common in English-speaking cultures, while social interactions are more common in Asian cultures.

35. Which of the following is characteristic of the emotions that develop over the course of the first 2 years of life?
- A) They remain purely reflexive.
 - B) They remain cautious and anticipatory.
 - C) They are expressed in speedy and uncensored reactions.
 - D) They adapt and change according to cognitive maps.
36. The emotion of anger usually appears at the age of:
- A) 1–2 months.
 - B) 2–4 months.
 - C) 4–8 months.
 - D) 8 months to 1 year.
37. Which of the following emotions are apparent at birth?
- A) social smiles
 - B) pleasure and pain
 - C) embarrassed crying
 - D) fear of strangers
38. Typically, stranger wariness is first noticeable at:
- A) 3 months.
 - B) 4 months.
 - C) 9 months.
 - D) 12 months.
39. The inborn differences between people in emotions, self-regulation, and activities are called:
- A) synesthesia.
 - B) temperament.
 - C) personality.
 - D) genetics.
40. In Erikson's theory, the infant's earliest task is described as that of:
- A) obtaining oral gratification.
 - B) controlling bodily functions.
 - C) learning pain and pleasure.
 - D) learning trust or mistrust.

41. Which of the following theorists stated that “failure to bring up a happy child, a well-adjusted child—assuming bodily health—falls squarely upon the parents' shoulders”?
- A) Erikson
 - B) Skinner
 - C) Freud
 - D) Watson
42. Developmentalists have found that social learning takes place:
- A) through early childhood.
 - B) through middle childhood.
 - C) through adolescence.
 - D) throughout life.
43. On the average, parents and infants spend about _____ in face-to-face play daily.
- A) half an hour
 - B) one hour
 - C) two hours
 - D) four hours
44. The body mass index (BMI) is the lowest of the life span at ages:
- A) 1 and 2.
 - B) 5 and 6.
 - C) 9 and 10.
 - D) 13 and 14.
45. A child's appetite _____ between the ages of 2 and 6.
- A) increases
 - B) increases then decreases
 - C) stays the same
 - D) decreases
46. The 2-year-old human brain weighs _____ percent of the adult brain.
- A) 55
 - B) 65
 - C) 75
 - D) 80

47. Myelination:
- A) connects the two halves of the brain.
 - B) compensates for loss of brain function due to injury.
 - C) promotes regular childhood sleep patterns.
 - D) speeds up the transmission of neural impulses.
48. About 1 out of _____ people is left-handed.
- A) 5
 - B) 10
 - C) 20
 - D) 50
49. Piaget believed that between the ages of 2 and 6, it is difficult for children to think:
- A) subjectively.
 - B) egocentrically.
 - C) logically.
 - D) abstractly.
50. An experimenter lines up pairs of checkers into two identical rows. Then the experimenter elongates one of the rows by spacing the checkers farther apart. This is a classic test of:
- A) conservation of volume.
 - B) conservation of area.
 - C) conservation of number.
 - D) conservation of matter.