**\*\*\* KEY\*\*\* NEONATE/INFANT Test**

\*DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST.

Fill in your answers on the bubble sheet provided.

1. Fontanels (soft spots):
   1. Are signs of a birth defect affecting the baby’s bones
   2. Cause the baby’s head to be misshapen throughout life
   3. **Allow the bones of the baby’s head to move during delivery**
   4. Signs of brain damage that occurred during delivery
2. What is the ratio of an infant’s head in relation to the rest of the body?
   1. **1:4**
   2. 2:4
   3. 3:4
   4. a very small ratio
3. What is the APGAR test?
   1. Test given BEFORE baby is born to check physical development, ability to adapt, and chance for survival
   2. **Test given AFTER baby is born to check physical development, ability to adapt, and chance for survival**
   3. Test given to check for birth defects
   4. Apples, Pears, Gum, Adult, Running test
4. When is the APGAR test given
   1. When the baby goes home for the first time
   2. 1 min and 5 min BEFORE delivery
   3. **1 min and 5 min AFTER delivery**
   4. When the baby is 2 weeks old
5. What is the name of the first bowel movement of the child where a black, tar-like substance is released?
   1. Oxytocin
   2. Formula
   3. **Merconium**
   4. Poo
6. Newborns learn primarily through
   1. Practice
   2. Example
   3. Their parents
   4. **Their senses**
7. If you, as the caregiver, have done everything to stop a baby from crying, what can you do?
   1. **Put the baby down in a safe place, close the door, and take a break**
   2. Keep trying using differing strategies over and over again until the baby stops crying
   3. NOTHING
   4. Call 911
8. The safest place in an automobile to put a car seat is in the:
   1. Front seat next to the driver
   2. Back seat next to the window
   3. Front seat next to the window
   4. **Center of the backseat**
9. What could happen if you jostle an infant back and forth with large force
   1. The baby will go color blind
   2. **Shaken Baby Syndrome**
   3. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
   4. The chicken pox
10. All of the following are ways to prevent Sudden Infant Death Syndrome EXCEPT:
    1. Let baby sleep on their back
    2. **Let baby sleep on their stomach**
    3. Don’t smoke or be around smoke
    4. No stuffed animals or soft beds
11. When handling, lifting, or moving a newborn, remember to support their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Stomach and neck
    2. Stomach and head
    3. **Head and neck**
    4. Feet and Neck
12. Fine motor skills are
    1. Movement of the large muscle groups
    2. Disgusting movements that infants do
    3. **Movement of the small muscle groups**
    4. Exact, acute movements of the body
13. Gross motor skills are
    1. **Movement of the large muscle groups**
    2. Disgusting movements that infants do
    3. Movement of the small muscle groups
    4. Exact, acute movements of the body
14. What is likely to be the first solid food for an infant at about 6 months?
    1. Peanut butter and honey sandwich
    2. Bananas
    3. **Baby cereal mixed with breast milk or formula**
    4. Ground chicken and mixed vegetables
15. Knowing that an object still exists even when it is out of sight
    1. **Object permanence**
    2. Object disappearance
    3. Cognitive change
    4. Solitary play
16. You can encourage an infant’s language development by:
    1. Speaking more than one language
    2. Using baby talk
    3. Doing exercises that strengthen the muscles in the mouth
    4. **Giving positive feedback for sounds they make**
17. Jean Piaget said that from birth to 2 years old children are in the sensorimotor stage which means they learn through:
    1. **Sensory play**
    2. Active play
    3. Repetition
    4. Imitation
18. An infant becomes securely attached to an adult who:
    1. **Responds consistently to the child’s needs**
    2. Frequently leaves the child with strangers
    3. Always allows the child to cry it out
    4. Gives the child toys to play with
19. Soothing a crying newborn helps it develop a sense of:
    1. Self-actualization
    2. **Trust**
    3. Independence
    4. Anxiety
20. By the end of the first ear, an infant’s weight has:
    1. Increased by one-half
    2. Decreased
    3. **Tripled**
    4. Increased by five pounds

**MATCHING**

For questions 21-25, match the infant reflex with the definition found below.

1. \_\_\_**b**\_\_\_\_\_ Rooting/Sucking
2. \_\_\_**c**\_\_\_\_\_ Palmar/Grasping
3. \_\_\_**a**\_\_\_\_\_ Moro
4. \_\_\_**d**\_\_\_\_\_ Babinski
5. \_\_\_**e**\_\_\_\_\_ Walking/Step
6. Startle; baby’s arms and legs are thrown out, head falls back, and back extends
7. When cheek is stroked, baby turns head and opens mouth
8. Palm of hand stroked and baby makes fist around it
9. Sole of foot stroked and toes fan out
10. Baby held under arms will make stepping motion

For questions 26-30, match the word with the definition found below.

1. \_\_\_**b**\_\_\_\_\_ Cradle Cap
2. \_\_\_**e**\_\_\_\_\_ Sensori-motor Stage
3. \_\_\_**d**\_\_\_\_\_ Babbling
4. \_\_\_**a**\_\_\_\_\_ Milia
5. \_\_\_**c**\_\_\_\_\_ Silver Nitrate

1. Tiny white bumps that look like tiny whiteheads on the neonate.
2. Crusty patches on the scalp.
3. Put into the neonate’s eyes to protect against infection.
4. A stage in language when the child uses both vowel and consonant sounds.
5. A stage of learning described by Piaget dealing with senses and motor abilities.