A. Chapter 7 & 8

True/False: please circle the correct response

1. During the "information encoding stage" of the reflexive movement phase the infant is primarily involved in gathering information by way of reflexive activity.  T  F

2. During the "information decoding stage" of the reflexive movement phase the infant is primarily involved in gathering information by way of reflexive activity.  T  F

3. Involuntary reactions of the body to various forms of external stimulation are rudimentary movements.  T  F

4. Reflexes, or involuntary reactions, resulting from changes in pressure, sight, sound and tactile stimulation form the basis for the information decoding stage.  T  F

5. A reflex that is absent, irregular, or uneven may be an indicator of neurological dysfunction.  T  F

6. All reflexes are present prior to birth.  T  F

7. Postural reflexes resemble lower phylogenetic movements.  T  F

8. Twitches are rhythmical behaviors performed over and over for their own sake.  T  F

9. The most basic of the 3 categories of movement is locomotion.  T  F

10. The "reflex inhibition stage" encompasses most of the second year of life.  T  F

11. The most basic form of movement, which the infant must bring under control, is stability.  T  F

12. The “reflex inhibition stage” essentially begins at the end of fourth month after birth.  T  F

13. Early motor development is a function of many factors. One of the factors is cognitive maturation.  T  F

14. The pace of infant motor development is predictable, but the sequence is variable.  T  F

15. The three functional categories of movement are crawling, creeping, walking.  T  F

16. The struggle against the force of gravity to achieve and maintain an upright posture is known as stability.  T  F
17. The sequential development of stability abilities during infancy is largely dependent on the concept of proximodistal development.  

18. After birth a baby will gain control of the head and neck, then the trunk, followed by the legs. This is an example of superior-inferior development.  

19. Generally speaking, the first crawling actions are homo-lateral.  

20. Creeping and crawling differ in that, creeping does not consist of arm and leg opposition.  

B. Chapters 11 and 12 focus  

Chapter 11 (pp. 135-171 of text)  

1. In your own words, describe the characteristics of proficient catchers for the following two aspects of catching: preparation for catching and reception of the object. (p. 154)  

2. In your own words, describe the characteristics of a proficient thrower. (p. 143)  

Chapter 12 (pp. 172-198 of text)  

1. In your own words, describe the characteristics of a proficient hopper. (p. 188)  

C. For our test, please be sure that you can:  

1. Describe the characteristics of the reflexive phase and the rudimentary phase.  

2. Describe the movement sequence that an infant undergoes to gain stability leading to standing alone.  

3. Describe the sequence of movements that an infant undergoes to gain locomotion leading to the performance of the upright gait alone.