**Developmental Issues: What to Study & Why?**

1. Your friends are concerned that their baby may have developmental problems because it was born prematurely. To figure out whether the baby is okay, you tell them that during infancy a baby’s:
   
   A. physical development is most important. They should pay attention to things like reflexes and when the baby can roll over.
   
   B. cognitive development is most important. They should pay attention to things like ability to recognize caregivers and attention to interesting things (like mobiles).
   
   C. social skills are most important. They should pay attention to the baby’s ability to communicate its needs and emotional reaction to other people.

2. You want to know how children learn to communicate, so you decide to study:
   
   A. how caregivers react to babies’ efforts to communicate.
   
   B. babies’ increasing ability to use language correctly (like knowing the name of foods).
   
   C. babies’ frequent mistakes in using language (like calling a dog a horse).
   
   D. babies’ use of physical gestures (like pointing) to explain things they cannot say.

3. Your mom says that your little brother is driving her nuts. All of a sudden, he is talking all the time. The best way to explain his behavior to your mother is that:
   
   A. he’s a little brother and he’s trying to be annoying.
   
   B. development occurs in stages, and he has just entered a new one.
   
   C. he just learned language, and he’ll gradually talk less as he gets more used to his new skills.
   
   D. he’s trying to communicate, and she should listen and encourage him.

4. You want to understand how children develop emotional connections (bond) with their caregivers. The best way to find out is to study:
   
   A. babies who spend most of the day at home with their mothers.
   
   B. babies who spend at least part of the day in daycare, and part of the day with their parents.
   
   C. babies of divorced parents who spend part of the time with each parent.
   
   D. institutionalized babies (e.g. in orphanages) who do not see their parents, and are cared for by other adults.