
Simple complement

1) In which child’s age the cognitive development is most intense:
   a) in the first year of life
   b) in the 2-nd year of life
   c) in preschool period
   d) in puberty period
   e) in the first 4 years of life

2) Which infant’s sense is most developed at birth:
   a) sight
   b) hearing
   c) tactile sensibility
   d) thermic sensibility
   e) taste

3) With the age the topography, position, form, number, dimension of child’s brain circumvolutions and giruses are changing. When this process is manifesting most intense:
   a) in the second year of life
   b) until 3 years age
   c) after 5 years age
   d) in the first year of life
   e) until 5 years age

4) Indicate at which age the myelinization of majority CNS structures in children is finished:
   a) at 1 year age
   b) at 2 years age
   c) at 4-5 years age
   d) at 7-8 years age
   e) at 12 years age

5) Indicate when definitively is finishing the CNS structures myelinization:
   a) at preschool age
   b) in little age
   c) in school age
   d) in adolescence
   e) in the period of adult, at 30-40 years age

6) Indicate which is characteristic for brain vascularization in suckling infant:
   a) insufficient arterial flux
   b) arterial flux more well than in adult
   c) adequate venous reflux
   d) weakly developed capillary network
   e) well developed capillary network

7) Which is the medium term of majority physiologic unconditionated reflexes disappearance in suckling infants:
   a) at the age of 2 months
   b) at the age of 3 months
   c) at the age of 4 months
   d) at the age of 5 months
   e) at the age of 6 months

8) For the appreciation of child’s motory development is not using:
   a) appreciation of body position
   b) appreciation of motility
   c) appreciation of muscular tonus
d) appreciation of conditioned and unconditioned reflexes
e) test of behavior
9) Indicate the age of training, preverbal stage manifestation in the language development in suckling infants:
   a) 2-4 months age
   b) 1 month age
   c) 5 months age
   d) 7 months age
   e) 9 months age
10) Indicate the medium age of "sensorial" speech manifestation in suckling infants:
    a) 5 months age
    b) 7 months age
    c) 8 months age
    d) 6 months age
    e) 10 months age
11) Indicate the term in nervous system ontogenesis, when from neuroepithelium the medullar leaflet and medullar tube are forming:
    a) in the 1 week of intrauterine development
    b) in the 2-5 weeks of intrauterine development
    c) in the 5-6 weeks of intrauterine development
    d) in the 12 week of intrauterine development
    e) in the 16-20 weeks of intrauterine development
12) The 5 basic compartments of nervous system are forming at:
    a) 1 week of intrauterine development
    b) 2-5 weeks of intrauterine development
    c) 5-6 weeks of intrauterine development
    d) 12 weeks of intrauterine development
    e) 16-20 weeks of intrauterine development
13) At which age the infant fixates the sight on fixed objects?
    a) from birth
    b) from 10 day after birth
    c) from 1 month age
    d) from 2 months age
    e) from 3 months age
14) At which age the infant follows with his sight the moving object?
    a) at 10 days age
    b) at 1-2 months age
    c) at 1 month age
    d) at 2-3 months age
    e) at new-born age
15) At which age in healthy children disappears the physiologic hypertonus in superior members?
    a) at 20 days age
    b) at 1 month age
    c) at 1 week after birth
    d) at 2 months age
    e) at 3 months age
16) Indicate the age, when in healthy children disappears the physiologic hipertonus in inferior members:
a) at 1 month age
b) at 2 weeks after birth
c) at 2 months age
d) at 3 months age
e) at 4 months age

17) In which age is possible the turning of suckling baby from the back to belly and inverse?
a) from 3 months age
b) from 2 months age
c) from 4 months age
d) from 5 months age
e) from 6 months age

18) When the healthy suckling can sit without support?
a) at 4 months age
b) at 3 months age
c) at 5 months age
d) at 6 months age
e) at 7 months age

19) At which medium age the child can stand without support?
a) at 7-8 months age
b) at 8-9 months age
c) at 9-11 months age
d) at 6-7 months age
e) at 7 months age

20) From which medium age the child can walk without support?
a) from 8-9 months
b) from 9 months
c) from 10-12 months
d) from 1,5 years
e) from 2 years

21) Indicate the medium age when in children is manifesting the „sensorial speech”: 
a) at 7-8 months age
b) at 3-4 months age
c) at 9-10 months age
d) at 5-6 months age
e) at 11-12 months age

22) Indicate the medium age when in child is manifesting the period of motory speech:
a) at 6-7 months age
b) at 7-8 months age
c) at 8-9 months age
d) at 5-6 months age
e) at 10-12 months age

23) Indicate how many words in medium can have the child’s vocabulary in 12 months age:
a) 1-2 words
b) 8-10 words
c) 20 words
d) 5 words
e) 15 words

24) Indicate how many words in medium can have the child’s vocabulary in 2 years age:
a) 40 - 50 words
b) 50 - 100 words
c) 100 - 150 words
d) 200 - 300 words
e) 300 words

Multiple complement
1) Indicate the critical periods in central nervous system intrauterine development:
a) First week of gestation
b) 3-4 weeks of gestation
c) 10-18 weeks of gestation
d) 10-12 weeks of gestation
e) 20-28 weeks of gestation

2) Indicate which are the methods of cognitive development stimulation in infants:
a) curative gymnastics
b) playing
c) massage
d) communication
e) administration of nootropic preparations

3) Indicate the critical periods in the child’s psychic development:
a) new-born period
b) first year of life
c) age period from 2 to 4 years
d) age period from 10 to 12 years
e) age period from 12 to 15 years

4) At which age the child keeps well the head, being in ventral decubit?
a) from 10 days after birth
b) from 1 month age
c) from 1.5 months age
d) from 2 months age
e) from 3 months age

5) Indicate the non-conditionated reflexes of trunk, present in new-born infants:
a) Galant reflex
b) Perez reflex
c) Babchin reflex
d) Moro reflex
e) support reflex

6) Name the stages of the child’s speech development in the first year of life:
a) verbal stage
b) babbling stage
c) prattling stage
d) training (preverbal) stage
e) sensorial speech stage

7) From which medium age the child is able to form compound proposition:
a) from 3-4 years age
b) from 4-5 years age
c) from 6 years age
d) from 7 years age

e) from 8 years age

8) Select what is characteristic for motory development in the first and second month of child’s life:
   a) stretched on abdomen try to uplift and to maintain the head
   b) keeps vertical the head a few minutes
   c) keeps well the head in vertical position
   d) keeps well the head being stretched on abdomen
   e) being supported by armpits he leans upon his legs

9) Which are the characteristics of the sight analyzator in new-born infant?
   a) has moderated luminophobia
   b) distinguishes the light and darkness
   c) accepts the bright colours
   d) blinks at evident light source, reacting with eye pupils narrowing
   e) distinguishes the colours

10) What is characteristic for the new-born thermoreception:
    a) hypothermic receptors are more than hyperthermic
    b) hyperthermic receptors are less than hyperthermic
    c) higher sensitivity to hypothermia than to hyperthermia
    d) higher sensitivity to hyperthermia than to hypothermia
    e) equivalent sensibility both to hypo- and to hyperthermia

11) How is manifesting the activity of auditive and visual analyzators in 1 month old infant:
    a) short time fixes the sight on bright object
    b) gives a start and blinks at strong sounds
    c) begins to smile
    d) follows with the sight the moving object
    e) hears with attention

12) Indicate the recommended methods of children’s neuropsychical development appreciation:
    a) Denver II method
    b) appreciation of certain child’s acquirements (motory, cognitive, verbal etc)
    c) method of centilic tables
    d) method of regression scales
    e) orientative method

13) Select which from enumerated non-conditioned (primitive) reflexes disappear at 2 months age:
    a) sucking reflex
    b) Babchin reflex
    c) Moro reflex
    d) support reflex
    e) automat gait reflex

14) Indicate the non-conditioned reflexes of superior members, present in new-born:
    a) Perez reflex
    b) Robinson reflex
    c) Babchin reflex
    d) Moro reflex
    e) elephant trunk reflex

15) Indicate the non-conditioned reflexes of superior members, present in new-born:
    a) support reflex
    b) elephant trunk reflex
    c) automat gait reflex
d) Robinson inferior catch reflex
e) Babchin reflex

16) Which are the characteristics of child’s neurologic state in the new-born period:
a) presence of chaotic, involuntary movements in extremities
b) fixes the sight on fixed objects
c) gives a start and blinks at strong sounds
d) presents physiologic hypotonia in members
e) presents physiologic hypertonia in members

17) Select which is characteristic for child’s neuropsychical development in the first month of life:
a) for short time fixes the sight on bright colour objects
b) follows with the sight the moving toy
c) try to keep his head, being stretched on abdomen
d) turns his head to sonor source
e) non-conditioned reflexes are present

18) The child’s neuropsychical development includes:
a) child’s motory development
b) child’s cognitive development
c) child’s socio-affective development
d) child’s sensorial development
e) skull perimeter growing

19) Child’s sensorial development includes:
a) sight development
b) hearing development
c) taste development
d) development of smell, of tactile, thermic and dolorous sensibility
e) presence of conditioned reflexes

20) Indicate the components of social-affective behaviour in 1-6 months old infants:
a) presents involuntary smiling in sleeping
b) first voluntary smiling as a response at known faces and voices beginning from 2 months age
c) loughs with all face at the end of 3-rd month of life
d) imitates the mimics and head movements from 5 months age
e) imitates complexe movements

21) Which is characteristic for infant’s cerebellum:
a) is well developed
b) is insufficiently developed
c) is relatively small in dimensions
d) hemispheres are small
e) giruses are superficial

22) The infant’s language development in first 6 months of life includes:
a) understands the significance of simple words
b) reacts, turning the head, when is called on name at 6 months age

c) prattling

d) babbling (ma-ma, ba-ba etc.)
e) forms syllables

23) The psychical development of suckling baby and infant includes:

a) discovery of proper body

b) discovery of surrounding medium

c) relationships with surrounding persons

d) means of communication

e) presence and degree of reflexes manifestation

24) Indicate the anatomic peculiarities, characteristic for new-born’s brain:

a) circumvolutions and giruses are well expressed

b) frontal lobe is less than in adult

c) occipital lobe is more than in adult

d) dimensions of lateral ventricles are small

e) white substance is insufficiently differentiated from the grey

25) Enumerate the physiologic peculiarities of the new-born’s brain:

a) the hematoencephalic barrier permeability is reduced

b) the cerebral tissue hydrophilicity is increased

c) processes of inhibition predominate on these of excitation

d) the insufficient development of auditive and visual analytisor is characteristic

e) the functional predominance of thalamo-pallidar system on the strio-pallidar is characteristic

26) Which are the correct statements about neuropsychic development of children until 6 years age:

a) after 1 month age the diminishing of non-conditioned reflexes has place

b) beginning the first year of life the appearance and consolidation of conditioned reflexes has place

c) the motory activity has a gradual development and completion

d) the establishment and completion of muscular and verbal function has place

e) the nervous system development is more slow, than in older children, by school age

27) Which are the periods of child’s speech development in the first year of life:

a) sensorial speech

b) motory speech

c) babbling

d) prattling

e) phrases forming

28) Which is characteristic for the child’s neuropsychic development in 3 months age:

a) fixes with sight the object from any position

b) distinguishes the her from stranges

c) manifests the movements of „invigorating complex”

d) keeps vertically the head

e) eventually discovers the toy, suspended in front part

29) Select the ages when the suckling infant prattles (A, G, U):

a) at 20 days age

b) at 1 month age

c) at 1.5 month age

d) at 2 months age

e) at 2.5 months age
30) Which is characteristic for child’s neuropsychical development in 6 months age:
   a) pronounces the sillables „ba”, „ma” (begins to prattle)
   b) is rolling from belly to back
   c) stands without support
   d) eats good with the spoon, taking the food with lips
   e) catches the toy from any position
31) Which characterizes the child’s neuropsychical development in 1 year age:
   a) walks alone
   b) takes the cup and drinks alone
   c) eats himself with spoon liquid dishes (soup, for ex.)
   d) has a vocabulary by 8-10 words
   e) carries out the elementary requirements of adult
32) Enumerate the peculiarities of healthy new-born neuropsychic state:
   a) Sleeps in medium 20 from 24 hours
   b) presents semiflexion with physiologic hypertonus in members
   c) presents chaotic, non-coordinated movements in members
   d) the presence of non-conditioned (inborn, archaic) reflexes is characteristic
   e) presents the flexors hypotonia
33) Enumerate the factors, which stimulate the child’s neuropsychical development:
   a) communication with the infant from birth
   b) choice of toys conformable to age
   c) dynamic playings
   d) precocious familiarization with literature, music, picture
   e) especial alimentation
34) Enumerate the factors, which impede the child’s neuropsychical development:
   a) deficit of communication with family and surrounding persons
   b) compromised socialization
   c) pedagogic neglect
   d) Severe pathologies of central nervous system
   e) Child’s hospitalization during 7-10 days
35) Indicate the basic conditions, necessary for adequate child’s neuropsychical development:
   a) morpho-functional development corresponding to central nervous system age
   b) intense motory activity
   c) average, in which the child is growing
   d) Playing activities with the child
   e) communication
36) How is manifesting the child’s neuropsychical development retardation:
   a) through delaying in the motory habits forming
   b) through verbal retardation
   c) through delaying of cognitive development
   d) through delaying in the child’s social adaptation
   e) through persistence of new-born’s non-conditioned reflexes after 1 month age
37) Which are the testing criteria, used in Denver II method:
   a) gross motor skills
   b) language
   c) fine motor skills - adaptability
   d) socio-affective development, test of behavior
38) Which is characteristic for olfactive analysator of healthy new-born:
a) olfactive receptors occupy more surface than in adult 
b) the threshold of olfactive sensibility is higher comparatively to adult 
c) as a response to sweet taste – becomes quiet, effects the sucking movements 
d) another olfactive reactions - grimace, anxiety, sometimes vomiting, are present 
e) the threshold of olfactive sensibility is lower down than in adult 

39) Which is characteristic for visual analysator of healthy child in 6 months age:
a) good visual function 
b) reacts at bright colours (red, yellow) 
c) see good big, brightly coloured objects 
d) fixes the sight with both eyes at different objects 
e) distinguishes 4 basic colours 

40) Which is characteristic for child’s neuropsychical development in 3 years age:
a) names 4 basic colours 
b) performs diverse roles in the playing 
c) steps over 10-15 cm height obstacles 
d) begins to use complexe propositions 
e) there is the period of questions „Why”? 

41) Which is characteristic for child’s neuropsychical development in 2 years age:
a) steps, crossing the obstacle, changing the step 
b) understands short tales about the events known by him 
c) can to dress partially with the help of adult 
d) has a vocabulary by 200-300 words 
e) the speech in complexe phrases is present

**Simple complement**

1. E  
2. B  
3. D  
4. C  
5. E  
6. B  
7. D  
8. E  
9. A  
10. B  
11. A  
12. C  
13. C  
14. D  
15. E  
16. B  
17. C  
18. D  
19. C  
20. C  
21. A  
22. E  
23. B  
24. D

**Multiple complement**

1. C, D  
2. B, D  
3. C, E  
4. C, E  
5. A, B  
6. A, D  
7. A, B  
8. A, B  
9. A, D  
10. A, C  
11. A, B  
12. A, B  
13. B, D, E  
14. B, C, D  
15. A, C, D  
16. A, C, E  
17. A, C, E  
18. A, B, C, D  
19. A, B, C, D  
20. A, B, C, D  
22. B, C, D, E  
23. A, B, C, D  
25. B, C, D, E  
26. A, B, C, D  
27. A, B, C, D  
28. A, C, D, E
29. B, C, D, E
30. A, B, D, E
31. A, B, D, E
32. A, B, C, D
33. A, B, C, D
34. A, B, C, D
35. A, B, C, E
36. A, B, C, D
37. A, B, C, D
38. A, B, C, D
39. A, B, C, D
40. A, B, C, D
41. A, B, C, D