

<p><b>A baby is born with just a few brain cells.</b></p>	<p><b>True or False</b></p>
<p><b>The kind of care a young child receives plays a big role in how the brain wires itself. For example, caregivers who respond sensitively to a baby’s cries are building the connections that lead to healthy relationships.</b></p>	<p><b>True or False</b></p>
<p><b>Brain development is completely determined and designed based on genetics.</b></p>	<p><b>True or False</b></p>
<p><b>The infant’s early brain development is designed to connect the newborn with other human beings around him who will provide care.</b></p>	<p><b>True or False</b></p>
<p><b>Babies are born with the desire to master and explore their environment and are active participants in their own learning.</b></p>	<p><b>True or False</b></p>
<p><b>A toddler’s brain is less active than an adult’s brain.</b></p>	<p><b>True or False</b></p>
<p><b>Young children need expensive toys to get smarter.</b></p>	<p><b>True or False</b></p>
<p><b>Babies cannot recognize their parents’ voices.</b></p>	<p><b>True or False</b></p>
<p><b>Babies seek physical and emotional equilibrium.</b></p>	<p><b>True or False</b></p>
<p><b>What happens before birth does not affect children’s learning.</b></p>	<p><b>True or False</b></p>
<p><b>Babies can match emotional voice tone to emotional facial expression.</b></p>	<p><b>True or False</b></p>
<p><b>Babies prefer looking at faces.</b></p>	<p><b>True or False</b></p>

<p><b>A baby is born with just a few brain cells.</b>  <i>A baby is born with more than 100 billion brain cells. Some of these cells are already connected to other cells at birth. These connections regulate the heartbeat and breathing, control reflexes, and regulate other functions needed to survive. However, much of the brain's wiring does not occur until after birth.</i></p>	<b>False</b>
<p><b>The kind of care a young child receives plays a big role in how the brain wires itself. For example, caregivers who respond sensitively to a baby's cries are building the connections that lead to healthy relationships.</b>  <i>From the moment a baby is born, every experience helps build the connections that guide development. No two brains are alike! Early experiences impact the actual architecture of the brain.</i></p>	<b>True</b>
<p><b>Brain development is completely determined and designed based on genetics. Early experiences are equally as important as genetics in brain development.</b>  <i>The baby's day-to-day experiences help decide how her brain cells will connect to each other.</i></p>	<b>False</b>
<p><b>The infant's early brain development is designed to connect the newborn with other human beings around him who will provide care.</b>  <i>Babies are also born with a set of very useful instincts for surviving and orienting to their new environment. They prefer human stimuli (a face, voice, touch, smell) over everything else. They innately orient to people's faces and would rather listen to talking or singing than any other kind of sound.</i></p>	<b>True</b>
<p><b>Babies are born with the desire to master and explore their environment and are active participants in their own learning.</b>  <i>Babies are born with a desire to explore, understand, and "master" their surroundings. They learn more easily with the help and encouragement of their families and caregivers. When encouraged to explore, while are also making sure they don't get hurt, babies learn to feel good about learning and enjoy new experiences.</i></p>	<b>True</b>
<p><b>A toddler's brain is less active than an adult's brain.</b>  <i>A 3-year-old's brain is twice as active as an adult's brain. The adult brain is more efficient. It has gotten rid of brain connections that it doesn't need (pruning). By about age 3, the brain's cells have made most of their connections to other cells. Over the next several years, connections are refined based on experience. The connections that are used most will become stronger. Those that are used least will eventually wither.</i></p>	<b>False</b>
<p><b>Young children need expensive toys to get smarter.</b>  <i>Young children need loving, responsive and predictable care and experiences, such as gentle touch, talking, reading, singing, rocking, etc. Too many new experiences at once can overstimulate a young child and will not help with brain development. Young children need time to process what they have experienced and learn before they are ready for something new.</i></p>	<b>False</b>

<p><b>Babies cannot recognize their parents' voices.</b>  <i>Some research shows that babies start listening to their parents' voices while still in the womb. Once born, babies tune into the words used by their familiar caregiver's to figure out what they are saying. In fact, research has shown that babies prefer speech to all other sounds. They enjoy hearing the different sounds, pitches, and tones that adults use naturally when they talk with babies.</i></p>	<p><b>False</b></p>
<p><b>Babies seek physical and emotional equilibrium.</b>  <i>Infants are unable to regulate themselves. Despite being born with the capacity for feeling deep emotions, babies are unable to keep themselves in a state of equilibrium, lacking the skills to regulate either the intensity or the duration of those emotions. Babies need assistance and monitoring of a responsive caregiver to maintain equilibrium and not become overwhelmed.</i></p>	<p><b>True</b></p>
<p><b>What happens before birth does not affect children's learning.</b>  <i>Poor nutrition and exposure to drugs and alcohol can lead to serious problems in brain development even before birth. A developing fetus needs adequate nutrition to develop properly.</i></p>	<p><b>False</b></p>
<p><b>Babies can match emotional voice tone to emotional facial expression.</b>  <i>Some studies show babies as young as three and a half months as being able to connect their mother's tone of speech and facial expressions (using two images, happy and sad).</i></p>	<p><b>True</b></p>
<p><b>Babies prefer looking at faces.</b>  <i>Various research studies found that newborn infants have shown a preference for looking at faces and face-like stimuli (e.g., Batki et al 2000). The babies also show a preference for faces with open eyes. When given a choice between fearful and smiling faces, newborns look longer at happy faces (Farroni et al 2007).</i></p>	<p><b>True</b></p>