OT Mastery

Early Developmental Milestones

1. Why did providers add open-ended questions to the new sets of milestones?

A. To help parents keep better records of their child's development
B. To help parents start discussions with doctors about developmental concerns
C. To allow parents to work through developmental concerns at home without help
D. To allow parents to think before calling the doctor

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2. Which discipline is not part of an early intervention team?

A. Ophthalmology
B. Audiology
C. Assistive technology
D. Nutrition

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3. Why might a child begin to experience developmental delays?

A. They are not progressing at the same rate as typically-developing peers
B. They were born prematurely
C. They have medical concerns
D. All of the above

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4. What type of EI services are indicated for children with autism?

A. Parent coaching only
B. Low-intensity services over longer periods
C. High-intensity services over shorter periods
D. High-intensity services over longer periods

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5. What was one of the biggest changes in the gross motor milestone section?

A. The adjustment of the age for walking
B. The removal of crawling as a milestone
C. The adjustment of the age for rolling
D. The removal of rolling as a milestone

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6. If a child is unable to push up onto their elbows, what other areas will they be delayed in?

A. Self-feeding

B. Walking
C. Core strength
D. Speaking

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7. At what age should a child be able to go from laying down to seated without support?

A. 7 months
B. 9 months
C. 6 months
D. 12 months

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8. At what age should a child be able to engage in more advanced motor planning tasks such as ball skills, hopping, and independent stair climbing?

A. 5 years
B. 3 years
C. 4 years
D. 6 years

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9. If a child has continued delays with gross motor skills, what professional should they be referred to?

A. Assistive technology
B. Nursing
C. Physical therapy
D. Occupational therapy

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10. At the age of 4 months old, what fine motor milestones should a child be able to achieve?

A. Point to objects
B. Curl fingers slightly around objects when placed in their hands
C. Reach for objects
D. Rake objects toward them

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11. When should a child be able to drink from an open cup while an adult holds it?

A. 9 months
B. 15 months
C. 12 months
D. 18 months

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12. When is the first time a child should demonstrate a grasp using their thumb and index finger?

A. 10 months

B. 12 months
C. 15 months
D. 9 months

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13. When will a child begin to self-feed with their fingers?

A. 15 months
B. 12 months
C. 18 months
D. 10 months

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14. What fine motor milestone should a child achieve by 18 months?

A. Drinking from a straw
B. Independently feeding themselves with utensils
C. Scribbling with a writing utensil
D. Using only a spoon to feed themselves

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15. At what age is it expected that a child will use a fisted or radial palmar grasp?

A. 12 months
B. 15 months
C. 10 months
D. 18 months

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16. What grasp do typically-developing children usually use to manipulate small objects at the age of 18 months?

A. Lateral pinch
B. Three-jaw chuck
C. Pincer grasp
D. Key pinch

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17. What is a child's vision like at 2 months old?

A. They can see objects 8-10 inches away
B. They can focus on faces of familiar people
C. They mainly see everything as blurred shapes
D. They can see faces clearly

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18. At what age does a baby develop more head control, which allows them to see more clearly?

A. 1 month
B. 6 months

C. 2 months
D. 4 months

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19. When is the first time a child begins to see with color and depth?

A. 12 months
B. 5 months
C. 10 months
D. 9 months

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20. When can a child more accurately judge distances?

A. Between 9 and 10 months
B. Between 9 and 12 months
C. Between 7 and 9 months
D. Between 12 and 15 months

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21. When should a child go visit an opthalmologist instead of an optometrist?

A. If they have vision concerns that require the prescription of glasses
B. If they have vision concerns that require pharmacological treatment
C. If they have vision concerns that require surgical treatment
D. None of the above

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22. At what age does a child begin to smile to get attention from others?

A. 4 months
B. 6 months
C. 8 months
D. 10 months

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23. When do children begin to respond to their name being called?

A. 7 months
B. 9 months
C. 12 months
D. 15 months

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24. When do children begin mimicking other children playing?

A. 15 months
B. 12 months
C. 24 months
D. 18 months

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25. At what age do kids begin to explore their surroundings outside the immediate comfort zone where their parents are?

A. 12 months
B. 24 months
C. 18 months
D. 15 months

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26. What type of self-care assistance can children provide at 18 months?

A. Put an arm or leg through a sleeve or pants
B. Wash their hands independently
C. Feed themselves with utensils independently
D. Wash their heads with some help

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27. What is characteristic of a healthy attachment?

A. Will self-soothe when upset after familiar figures leave
B. Will interact with others shortly after being left by a familiar figure
C. Both A & B
D. Will not react when familiar figures leave

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28. At what age is it normal for children to begin engaging in pretend play and asking to see friends who are not present?

A. 5 years
B. 4 years
C. 2 years
D. 3 years

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29. Children with autism usually display delays across many skill areas. However, what milestones are usually the most delayed in children who are on the spectrum?

A. Gross motor
B. Social-emotional
C. Fine motor
D. Academic performance

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30. At what age should parents let children begin pushing objects around to strengthen their muscles?

A. 9 months
B. 1 year
C. 3 years

D. 2 years

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