

## Sensory Integration

1. What is Sensory Integration? (Choose one)
  - a. The ability of the brain to process one stimulus and respond appropriately.
  - b. The process in the brain that allows us to receive information from all 7 senses, organize it, and respond appropriately.**
  - c. The process in which our brain receives information from only visual stimuli, organizes the information, and responds appropriately.
  - d. The process in which the brain allows us to receive information from only hearing, organize it, and respond appropriately.
  
2. All of the following are true of sensory integration *except* (Choose one):
  - a. A child with a sensory integration challenge may not be able to wear certain types of socks.
  - b. A sensory diet is a list of foods that the child does and does not like.**
  - c. Each person has preferences and a different threshold for what they can tolerate from each sense.
  - d. Everybody has two senses that are not external and sometimes considered to be hidden.
  
3. The two senses that are internal and are sometimes called the “hidden senses” are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (Choose one)
  - a. External and internal
  - b. Seeing and listening
  - c. Touch and taste
  - d. Vestibular and proprioceptive**
  
4. Examples of sensory-avoiding behaviors include all of the following *except* (Choose one):
  - a. Dislike of bright lights.
  - b. Dislike of loud noises.
  - c. Frequently falling down.**
  - d. Not liking to be touched or hugged, even by someone close to them.
  
5. Examples of sensory-seeking behaviors include all of the following *except* (Choose one):
  - a. Being extremely bothered by certain textures such as scratchy tags on clothing or having their socks off.**
  - b. Climbing and jumping off things.
  - c. Running around the house and crashing into things.
  - d. Spinning, hopping, twirling as fast as possible.