

PLAYER TIPS

UNIT 5:

Brain Development pg 419

1. Brain development is still rapid and _____ allows for new abilities.
2. _____ speeds connections and pruning aids efficiency.
3. Preschoolers do not always have to use _____ and error to solve problems.
4. The most important cognitive advance is _____ *thought*.
5. Preschoolers are in the _____ stage, a developmental stage in which they solve problems first by using only their present perceptions.
6. Symbolic thought is the ability to use symbols to represent objects, actions or events from a person's world of experiences.

Pretend Play pg 419

7. Pretend play is also called _____ play where the child makes associations between their real worlds and the symbols they use.
8. Your preschooler has the ability now to _____ a person who is no longer present which is called _____ imitation.
9. Your preschooler likes to engage in pretend play with realistic symbols that closely represent the intended object which is called symbol _____.
10. Your preschooler can form a concept of objects and actions which is called _____.
11. Pretend play changes in 5 ways during the preschool years.
 - A) _____ realism is when children engaging in early pretend play prefer realistic symbols that closely represent the intended object but as they develop their pretend play may include objects that stand for anything they want.
 - B) _____ since as children develop they may choose less realistic contexts.
 - C) _____ -- early pretend play involves children role-playing themselves but later they take on a greater variety of roles like animals or adults.
 - D) Number of _____ --- early pretend play experiences often involve one action such as combing hair but later children may pretend play a sequence of actions like several grooming tasks.
 - E) Involvement of _____ --- early pretend play is usually done alone but later with other children or adults.

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Mental Images pg 420

12. _____ images are symbols of objects and past experiences that are stored in the mind.
13. Preschoolers use mental images in: A) _____ memories B) _____ language
C) reasoning _____ D) thinking _____
14. _____ memory or short-term memory is critical for executive functioning.
15. Working memory is closely related to Galinsky's _____ life skills.
16. Your preschooler's explicit and implicit memories are also called _____-term memories.
17. Your preschooler has a type of explicit memory where they remember personal experiences and events with the emotion which is called _____ memory.
18. _____ capacity is what a person does with his or her memory but not how much is remembered.
19. Episodic memories are not _____ or clear and fully formed in the mind until 10 years of age.
20. Your preschooler does not remember events before 3 or 4 years of age which is called _____ amnesia.
21. Your preschooler knows facts and concepts along with associated word meanings which is called _____ memories.

Preconceptual Substage pg 423

22. Piaget's preoperational stage spans ____ years of childhood and is divided into 2 stages called the _____ substage and the intuitive substage.
23. The preconceptual substage is also known as the _____ substage.
24. The symbolic substage is when children 2 to 4 years of age begin to develop some concepts.
25. Piaget's preoperational substage 2 is called the _____ substage.
26. The intuitive substage lasts from ____ years of age until around 7 years of age.
27. The natural ability to know something without evidence is known as _____.
28. Your preschooler believes that everyone thinks in the same way and has the same ideas as he or she does which is called _____.

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Obstacles to Logical Thought pg 425

29. There are 5 obstacles to logical thought which include: A) egocentrism B) centration
C) problems with _____ and reversibility D) _____ reasoning
E) problems with _____ and effect reasoning
30. Centration is when preschooler's try to solve problems through _____ and they may center their attention on only one part of an object or event instead of seeing all parts at the same time.
31. Preschoolers tend to focus on single steps, _____ or events and may have difficulty following transformations.
32. Preoperational children also struggle to trace actions in _____ or reverse the transformations. 33.
- Transductive reasoning which is mentally linking events without using _____.
34. When your preschooler says "Because I'm wearing my raincoat, it is raining." This is called _____.

Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory pg 427

35. Vygotsky saw preschool abilities as laying the foundation for more _____ thinking.
36. Vygotsky identified 3 important origins of abstract thought in the preschool years.
- A) Pretend play _____ are objects used in children's pretend play and serve as foundations for imaginative thinking and abstract concepts.
- B) Language for preschoolers becomes more than a means to express knowledge or communicate with others. Language becomes a tool for _____.
- C) _____ for preschoolers is used in pretend play as a means of learning new skills.

Concept Learning pg 430

37. _____ concepts continue to develop during the preschool years.
38. New concepts emerge, including: A) _____ attributes B) physical _____ and
C) _____ thinking concept such as sorting, classifying ordering by attributes, seeing cause and effect understanding spatial and number concepts and noting time concepts.

Understanding Physical Knowledge pg 431

39. _____ knowledge is knowledge acquired through observations of the physical world.
40. Children have some _____ ideas including A) animism B) artificialism C) finalism
41. _____ is the attribution of living qualities to inanimate objects.
42. _____ is when preschoolers believe that everything is made by a real or imaginary person.
43. _____ is when preschoolers see everything as having an identifiable and understandable purpose.

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Logical Thinking Concepts pb 431

44. Sorting and classifying objects—Preschoolers _____ more easily than they classify.
45. Classifying involves choosing an _____, selecting all objects that contain the given attribute which is called the class.
46. Objects that don't contain the attribute you are sorting is called the _____ complement.
47. _____ is arranging objects in order by the increasing or decreasing magnitude of one of the object's attributes such as shade of color.
48. Seeing cause and effect—Children begin to understand observable cause and effect, but are not _____.
49. Mental mapping is mental construction of _____ relationships.
50. _____ or numerousness is difficult since unlike names which refer to one object, numbers refer to the entire group.
51. At school when preschoolers learn by repetition this is also called _____ memorization.

Communication pg 436

52. Preschoolers use _____ speech which means preschoolers talk as though the listener will understand what they are trying to communicate in the same way as they do.
53. Sometimes children speak in _____ by talking to themselves as though thinking aloud.
54. _____ monologue is talking to another person but not listening to what the other person is saying.

Expanding Vocabulary pg 437

55. Preschoolers expand their _____ as they learn words and their meanings.
56. Preschoolers label concrete items like people before learning words that symbolize _____ ideas like emotions.
57. The window of opportunity for vocabulary growth is always _____.
58. At three years of age, children know about _____ words in English.
59. At four years of age, children know about _____ words.
60. At five years of age, children know about _____ words.
61. _____ questions are formed by making a statement and then adding yes or no to ask the question.

Grammar at Three Years of Age pg 438

62. Children have some ideas about _____ of grammar.
63. When rules are learned, they are applied in every _____.
64. _____ are difficult because word order is different.
65. Children often use double _____.

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Grammar at Four and Five Years of Age pg 438

66. Longer, more complex sentences are the _____.
67. Children lengthen sentences by using clauses, _____, and prepositions.
68. Children may still find the _____ of words in questions difficult.
69. Children use _____ questions (for example, "The baby is small, yes?").
70. *At what age can children rationally count 10 or more objects?* _____ years
71. *At what age can children solve some problems correctly through intuition?* _____ years
72. *At what age do children give illogical "reasons" for events?* _____ years

Motor and Memory Activities pg 443

73. Motor activities improve in conjunction with other lessons and activities that involve _____ movement.
74. Memory activities such as memory games, _____, leading questions, directions, photos, _____ and frequent repetition.
75. Noting _____ attributes and then invite children to analyze the attributes.
76. Understanding physical knowledge and conversing about natural events and _____ reasons.

Using Logical Thinking Concepts pg 446

77. Preschoolers can benefit from activities that do the following:
- A) Sorting and _____ items like toys or clothing or groceries.
 - B) Ordering by _____ like arranging items shortest to tallest.
 - C) Seeing cause and _____ like draining the bathtub or turning on water for a glass of water
 - D) Understanding _____ concepts like "put your hat on your head".
 - E) Understanding number concepts and that _____ are names for how many.
 - F) Noting time concepts like using words before, after, then, _____, tomorrow, soon _____ morning or night.

Reading Readiness pg 451

78. _____ readiness is a belief that children should be formally taught reading and writing _____ when developmentally ready for instruction.
79. _____ literacy is defined by theorists as all aspects of literacy, including reading and writing are developmental and learned in interactive ways, beginning in infancy as children learn to understand spoken words.

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Reading Readiness pg 451

80. Adults can support language and _____ development in 5 ways :

- A) Make language and _____ a part of all activities.
- B) _____ to children every day.
- C) After reading a book, talk about story _____ with preschooler.
- D) _____ television viewing including types of programs and total length of time.
- E) Provide opportunities for preschoolers to observe adults _____ and writing.

81. Maturational theory of child development holds to the belief that children mature on a _____ timetable upon which the environment has little impact and that skills and concepts should only be taught when children are biologically ready to learn them.

82. _____ readiness programs teach 3 basic skills

- A) _____ awareness which is being able to distinguish sounds in words
- B) _____ recognition which is being able to see differences in letter shapes and knowing letter names
- C) _____ which is the relationship between letters and sounds

83. _____ Literacy is supported by parents in the following 3 ways:

- A) Parent being a speaking, _____ and writing model.
- B) Reading _____ to their child. Hearing parents read motivates the child to be a _____.
- C) Having _____, digital devices and traditional writing materials available for the child to use as literacy emerges.

Electronic Media Activities pg 452

84. _____ media refers to media systems such as computers that respond to the user's _____ actions.

85. Noninteractive media or _____ media refers to media systems such as television programs over which the user has only a limited amount of control.

86. Technology devices are ubiquitous or found _____.

87. Parents and _____ can follow some basic principles suggested by experts below:

- A). Screen time should be monitored. Total daily screen time should be under _____ hours.
- B). Caregivers should assess _____ on children.
- C). Media should always be used for _____ and not just for technology's sake..
- D). _____ media should be used to foster active and creative use by the child.
- E). _____ should be developmentally appropriate for the child.
- F). Media should emphasize co-participation between children and _____.
- G). Media should be _____ and available to a variety of people.

88. Experts have identified some possible _____ outcomes from too much media which include: A) _____ issues B) problems focusing on _____ C) irregular _____ patterns

D) negative effects on _____ and language skills

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