

PLAYER TIPS

UNIT 8: INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF INFANTS

Brain Development and Learning pg 245

1. Healthy newborns are born using all of their _____ organs.
2. _____ *stimuli* are agents that impact sense organs, causing a reaction.
3. Early reactions are _____.
4. Children use _____ to learn.
5. Sensory and motor experiences _____ the thinking and memory centers of the brain.

Centers of the Brain pg 245

6. Vision center is _____, contrast sensitivity, color sensitivity, binocular vision, 3-D vision.
7. Motor center is waning _____ and growing motor skills
8. Thinking center interprets information and _____ association
9. Memory center has explicit (conscious) memory and _____ (unconscious) memory.

Perceptual Learning pg 249

10. _____ *learning* is the process of making sense of stimuli.
11. Perception involves: A)organizing _____ information
B)how fast the _____ organizes information
C)how a person _____ to different sensory experiences

Cognition pg 250

12. _____ is the act or process of knowing or understanding.
13. Two recognized cognitive psychologists are Jean _____ and Lev Vygotsky.

Piaget's Sensorimotor Stage pg 251

14. Between birth and two years of age, children explore using their _____ and motor actions.
15. Piaget described _____ substages: **A) Substage 1**—practicing reflexes birth to _____ month.
B) Substage 2—primary circular reactions 1 to _____ months of age.
C) Substage 3—secondary circular reactions _____ to 8 months of age.
D) Substage 4—coordination of secondary circular reactions 8 to _____ months old
E) Substages 5 and 6—creative actions and thinking before acting _____ to 24 months

Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory pg 252

16. Children's culture and social environment determine _____ processes.
17. Children learn by _____ and working on projects with an adult or more accomplished peer.
18. _____ is the varying levels of instructional support given to help children learn a new concept or skill..
19. Adults should find children's *zone of* _____ *development* .
20. Zone of proximal development is level at which a child can _____ with support.

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What Can Newborns Learn pg 254

21. Newborns can remember _____ different things:
- A) Remember an object for a _____ time
 - B) Use different _____ techniques.
 - C) Become aware of the _____ around them.
 - D) Imitate the actions of another person like _____ expressions and hand gestures.
 - E) Differentiate between _____ and other sounds and recognize parents' voices.
 - F) Exercise their _____. Firing in their brain will lead to voluntary motor skill.

Concept Learning pg 254

22. A _____ is an idea formed by combining what is known about a person, object, place, quality, or event.
23. _____ is organized through concepts.
24. Concepts change and _____ from A) concrete to _____ B) subclass to _____
C) simple to _____ D) incorrect to _____

Perceptual Concepts pg 254

25. Object _____ is knowledge that objects remain the same even if they appear different.
26. Object _____ is understanding that objects, people, and events are separate from a person's interactions with them; includes
- A) object _____ is knowledge that an object stays the same from one time to the next.
 - B) object _____ is knowledge that people, objects, and places exist when no longer seen, felt, or heard.
27. _____ concepts are concepts pertaining to space, including depth perception.
28. _____ sense is understanding numbers, including sensing number changes and recognizing exact amounts.
29. Object _____ is one solid object cannot move through another solid object.
30. _____ is when objects fall to the floor or ground.

Relationship Concepts pg 257

31. Relationship concepts occur in the _____.
32. Relationship concepts Include awareness of relationship between _____ and the physical world.

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Learning Language pg 257

33. Brain wiring for language begins at _____.
34. In the first six months, babies can distinguish small differences in _____ and are prepared to learn any language.
35. In the second six months, _____ begins, and infants complete the auditory maps needed for learning their primary language.
36. The window of _____ for language learning is early.
37. Around 9 to 12 months of age, wiring in the brain's _____ center also begins.

Social Interactions Involving Language pg 258

38. There are _____ types of social language interactions that seem to be most important for encouraging language development.
- A) _____-taking B) Parentese C) Connecting objects with _____ D) _____ time
- E) Language-rich _____ and F) Imitation
39. _____-taking is when parents and other caregivers respond to babies' sounds from birth.
40. _____ is an infant-directed, sing-song, and high-pitched speech, when speaking to babies.
41. Connecting objects with words is when parents _____ to the object or person they are talking about.
42. _____ time is when parents and caregivers provide quality face time to help babies articulate sounds.
43. Language-rich environment is when parents and caregivers are _____.
44. Children from talkative families with good _____ learn many more words than children from less talkative families.
45. By participating in a language-filled world, babies learn the sounds, vocabulary, facial expressions and turn-taking aspects of language.
46. Stages in communication include: A) cooing (six to eight weeks) is vowel-like sound like ah
- B) babbling is using the tongue and the front of the mouth to make consonant-vowel sound such as ba.
- C) first words, including protowords (early as nine months) like baba for bottle.

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Communicating pg 261 Chapter 9

- 47. Passive vocabulary exceeds _____ vocabulary.
- 48. Infants use baby _____ to communicate.
- 49. _____ Vocabulary are words people understand but do not speak or write.
- 50. _____ Vocabulary includes words used in speaking and writing.
- 51. _____ consistently refer to something concrete.
- 52. _____ are made up words for family members, food, or a special toy.
- 53. *At what age can children discriminate between familiar and unfamiliar adults?* _____ months
- 54. *At what age can children babble nonreduplicated syllables?* _____ months
- 55. *At what age can children recognize their mother's voice and smell?* _____ month

Intellectual Needs During Infancy pg 264

- 55. Babies need an _____ environment that offers chances to learn.
- 56. Babies learn at _____ rates.

The Baby Agenda for Learning pg 265

- 57. The baby agenda for learning is universal, _____, multicultural, and holistic.
- 58. The baby agenda includes: A)developing _____ skills B)learning _____
C)understanding how _____ work D)seeking _____ relationships
E)learning ways to _____ with others

Activities for Newborns pg 266

- 59. The most important stimulation comes from interactions with _____.
- 60. Newborns enjoy seeing _____, hearing sounds, feeling warm and loved, and looking at _____ objects with appealing features.
- 61. Newborns love to hear _____ and other soothing sounds like wind chimes, music box or _____ soft music.
- 62. Sensory activities involve sensory stimulation and should stimulate all _____ senses.
- 63. Motor activities help _____ and intellectual development and should be encouraged by _____ Caregivers.
- 64. _____ is the working together of muscles to form movements such as walking.
- 65. Memory activities can enhance babies' _____ and implicit memories.
- 66. Problem-solving activities involve using _____ to learn how the world works.
- 67. Language activities involve babies _____ to people talk.

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