

PLAYER TIPS

UNIT 1: LEARNING ABOUT CHILDREN

What is Child Development? Pg 7

1. _____ is the gradual process through which babies become adults.
2. _____ *development* is the scientific study of children from conception to adolescence.
3. The *individual* _____ cycle is a description of the stages of change people experience throughout life.

Domains of Child Development pg 7

4. _____ Development involves growth of the _____ and the development of both large and small motor skills.
5. _____ Development includes how people learn, what people learn and how people express what they know through language.
6. _____ - _____ Development concerns interactions with people and social groups, disposition and emotions.

Child Development Stages pg 9

7. _____ I—from conception to birth The rate of growth is the fastest it will be in life.
8. **Neonatal**—_____ to 1 month baby physically adapts to life outside the mother's body.
9. _____—1 to 12 months Infant develops the foundation for motor, thinking, language and social skills
10. **Toddler**—12 to _____ months Toddlers makes great strides in motor, thinking, and language skills and begins to test his or her dependence on adults.
11. **Preschool**—_____ to 6 years child becomes more self-sufficient spends many hours in play exploring the physical and social world and begins to develop knowledge of self.
12. **School-age (middle childhood)**—6 to _____ years achievement is the central goal of these years.

Factors that Influence Growth and Development pg 8

13. _____ is the traits passed to a child from a blood relative
14. _____ is sections of the DNA molecule that are found in cells and determine traits
15. _____ is the study of heredity

Heredity Affected by Environment

16. **Epigenome** Consists of chemicals that can turn _____ on and off.
17. Epigenome is built through positive or negative factors from the _____.
18. Epigenome is impacted by _____ (situations that cause anxiety).
19. Epigenome changes are passed from mother to child during _____ I development.

Principles of Growth and Development pg 15

20. Many aspects of a person's growth and development are unchanging which is called _____.
21. New growth, knowledge, and _____ are always built on those already acquired.
22. People often live in the same _____ for years.
23. Growth and development are for the most part gradual and _____.

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Growth and Development pg 16

24. A _____ moment is an optimal time when a person can learn a new task.
25. The steps in growth and development follow one another in a set order called _____ steps which are also called stages or _____.
26. Researchers know the typical time when a developmental _____ occurs. The timing is called an age _____ and can be expressed as an average age or age range.
27. Developmental _____ occurs when a child performs like an older child.
28. Developmental _____ occurs when a child performs like a younger child.

Theories of Growth and Development pg 18

29. A _____ is a set of statements offered as possible explanation for a phenomenon.
30. _____ theory cannot adequately describe child development.
31. Developmental research is never completely _____.
32. Theories of child development can be divided into categories of _____ and environment.
33. New research begins with foundation of _____ theory.
34. Research is dependent on the tools and _____ available.
35. Theory development requires a knowledge _____.

Child Development Theory Categories 19

36. Maturation Theory developed by Arnold Gesell (1880-1961) believed that physical and intellectual development was determined by _____ and biological maturation. His theory established many of the age _____ and ideas about "readiness."
37. Psychoanalytic Theory developed by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) believed _____ (and mental health) was determined by how children coped with their physical _____.
38. Psychosocial Theory developed by Erik Erikson (1902-1994) was concerned about conflicts that occur between a child's needs and _____ demands. His theory is used in preventing and treating _____ health problems.
39. Learning Theory included B.F. Skinner (1904-1990) and Albert Bandura which focused on how the _____ affect observable behaviors, not internal changes.

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40. Cognitive Developmental Theory by Jean Piaget (1896-1980) believed children think differently at different _____. He thought children constructed (built) their knowledge through _____. His theory totally changed child development.
41. Sociocultural Theory by Lev Vygotsky (1896-1934) disagreed with Piaget's theory that children totally _____ their own knowledge. He believed that some knowledge was a personal construction but much was a _____ construction. His idea of _____ or tutoring learning is used in many schools today.
42. Ecological Systems Theory by Urie Bronfenbrenner (1917-2005) noted that children's development is influenced by both _____ and environment.

Benefits of Studying Children pg 21 Maslow Hierarchy of Needs

43. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs says that people strive to fulfill their needs in _____ order.
44. Maslow's first level includes all _____ needs including air, water, clothing, food, shelter and medical care.
45. Maslow's second level of _____ is the need to feel safe in your surroundings.
46. Maslow's third level of love and _____ is the need for support, praise, acceptance and _____.
47. Maslow's fourth level of _____ includes the need to be liked and accepted.
48. Maslow's fifth level of self-_____ is all needs have been fulfilled to some degree.

Brazelton and Greenspan's Irreducible 7 Needs

49. Ongoing _____ relationships.
50. Physical protection, _____, and regulation
51. Experiences tailored to _____ differences.
- 52 Experiences that are _____ appropriate.
53. Limited setting, _____, and expectations.
54. Stable communities and _____ continuity.
55. Protection of the _____.

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Convention of the Rights of the Child pg 24

56. United Nations International Children's Education Fund wrote _____ articles that can be divided into 11 major categories.

- (1) **an identity**---government should protect children's _____, family ties and nationalities
- (2) **a family**--- children should be able to live with their _____ unless this is not in the children's best interest, parents have the responsibility for raising children with government support
- (3) **express themselves and have access to information** ---children have the right to express their _____; have freedom of thought, conscience and _____ and obtain information
- (4) **a state and healthy life**--- children have the right to _____; the government should do all it can to make sure children survive and develop; children should have access to _____ services and a decent standard of living
- (5) **special protection in times of war**---- children who are _____ are entitled to special protection; children who are under age _____ should not take part in armed conflict
- (6) **an education**---- primary education should be _____ and required of all children; secondary education should be _____ to all children
- (7) **special _____ for the disabled**--- children with disabilities have the right to special care, education and training
- (8) **protection from _____** ----children shall be protected against abuse and neglect; government shall be involved with laws and _____ concerned with abuse
- (9) **protection from _____** -- all rights apply to all children; children have the right to practice their own cultures, _____ and languages
- (10) **protection from _____ work**--- children have the right to rest, leisure, play and participation in cultural and artistic activities; children have the right to be protected from having to participate in work that threatens their health, _____ and development
- (11)**special treatment if _____** --- children are entitled to assistance and treatment that respect their rights

Why Observe Children pg 27

57. To understand what you read and _____ about children.
58. Because professional researchers _____ through observation.
59. To help you better _____ with children in your care.
60. So you can _____ quickly if trouble arise.
61. _____ observation—watching children in natural environments
62. _____ observation—gathering information about children from various sources

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8 Guidelines for Observing Children pg 30

Know Your Objectives

- 63. Obtain _____.
- 64. Know what to do at the _____.
- 65. Ask _____ at convenient times.
- 66. Do not be _____.
- 67. Observe _____ and objectively.
- 68. _____ accurately.
- 69. Protect the _____ of those observed.

People have privacy rights that observers must protect in the following ways:

- 71. _____ discuss a child in front of that child or an adult except the child's teacher.
- 72. Use no name or the child's _____ name only during class discussion.
- 73. Respect parents' rights to _____ your request to observe.
- 74 Keep _____ confidential.
- 75. _____ notes completely when they are no longer useful.