Child Development Study Questions

1. A scrape that damages a portion of the skin, such as a skinned knee, scratched arm, or rope burn. Abrasion
2. Process in which a gifted child is assigned to a class with older children. Acceleration
3. Listening to what is said, then repeating it. Active Listening
4. Levels of movements in infants. Activity patterns
5. An advocacy group and professional organization whose cause is young children. NAEYC –National Association for the Education of Young Children.
6. A reaction to a substance, possibly causing rashes, swelling, sneezing, or other reactions. Allergy
7. Notes kept by the teacher concerning children’s play. Anecdotal records.
8. Books giving animals some human qualities, usually the animal hero has some unusual success or ability. Animal stories.
9. The ability to speak in clearly pronounced sounds. Articulation
10. A respiratory disease that causes labored breathing, gasping, coughing, and wheezing. Asthma
11. The strong emotional tie felt between people. Attachment.
12. Making clear, easily heard sounds. Audible.
13. A person from a foreign country who lives with a family and provides child care in exchange for room, board, and transportation. Au pair.
14. Reflex that occurs when stroking the sole of the foot, causing the infant to fan the toes upward. Babinski reflex.
15. Small living organisms causing food borne illnesses. Bacteria.
16. Rules that children are expected to follow. Behavioral expectations.
17. Refers to any visible activities done by the child. Behaviors.
18. Slower to make decisions. Cautious
19. Principle of development stating that development tends to proceed from the head downward. Cephalocaudal principle.
20. Condition resulting from damage to the brain and characterized by lack of control of voluntary movements. Cerebral palsy.
21. Full day child care facilities that focus on the child’s basic nutritional, social, emotional, intellectual and physical needs. Child care centers.
22. A national credential that requires post secondary courses in child care education and a minimum number of hours of child care experience. CDA – Child Development Associate.
23. Needs for special care caused by an illness that persists over a period of time. Chronic health needs.
24. Age determined by a birth date. Chronological age.
25. Growth in the mental processes used to gain knowledge, such as thought, reasoning, and imagination. Cognitive development.
26. Being aware of other’s distress and wanting to help them. Compassion.
27. A condition caused before birth but not hereditary. Congenital defect.
28. A result that follows an action or behavior. Consequence.
29. Enforcing rules in a regular, unchanging manner. Consistency
30. Type of play in which two or more children interact with one another. Cooperative play.
31. A skill in the motor sequence occurring shortly after the infant learns to roll onto the stomach. Crawling.
32. Movement in which infants support their weight on their hands and knees, moving their arms and legs to go forward. Creeping.
33. Type of family day care where emphasis is on a safe and healthy environment, and in which meals are provided. Custodial care.
34. A chronic hereditary disease that involves persistent and serious lung infections, failure to gain weight, and loose, foul smelling stools. Cystic fibrosis.
35. Eating slowly or having a lack of interest in food; sometimes used as an attempt to gain attention. Dawdling
36. Watching another person’s behavior, and then acting out that behavior. Deferred imitation
37. Showing children how to do a task, such as buttoning, zipping, pulling on boots, and putting fingers in a glove. Demonstrating.
38. Change or growth in a human being. Development
39. Characteristics and behaviors considered normal for children in certain age groups. Developmental norms.
40. Physical and verbal actions, such as facial and body gestures, that influence behavior. Direct guidance.
41. A form of play in which a child imitates others. Dramatic play
42. The period of life from birth up to nine years of age. Early childhood
43. Quality of people believing everyone thinks as they do. Egocentrism
44. A substance used for emergency poisonings. Emetic.
45. Abuse of a child’s self-concept by parents or guardians through such acts as providing insufficient love, guidance, and/or support. Emotional abuse.
46. A guidance strategy used to recognize a child’s efforts and improvements. Encouragement
47. Technique that involves taking a child’s mispronounced words and correctly expanding them into sentences. Expansion.
48. The ability to produce language forms; used to express a person’s thoughts to others. Expressive language.
49. Child care that is provided in a private home. Family child care.
50. Books containing the theme of social understanding. Family life stories.
51. Able to see objects in the distance more clearly than those that are close. Farsighted.
52. Children who are more independent and prefer to work on their own. Field-independent.
53. Children who are more interactive with others; volunteering, assisting, and helpful, they also try to gain attention. Field-sensitive.
54. Improvement of skills using the small muscles, such as grasping, holding, cutting, and drawing. Fine motor development.
55. Illness caused by foods that are not stored or prepared in a clean and safe manner. Food-borne illness.
56. Feelings of defeat or discouragement causing tension. Frustration.
57. Behaviors expected of girls or boys. Gender roles.
58. Reflex that occurs when touching the infant’s palms. Grasping reflex.
59. Improvement of skills using the large muscles, such as running, or skipping. Gross motor development.
60. Difficulty in controlling or teaching a child. Guidance problems.
61. Muscle control that allows the hand to do a task in the way the eye sees it done. Hand-eye coordination.
62. Small bugs that make their homes on the hair and scalp and feed on human blood. Lice.
63. Genetic blood disease in which the blood cannot clot normally. Hemophilia.
64. Movement that occurs after an infant is able to sit without support. Hitching.
65. Term used to refer to a child for the first year of birth. Infant.
66. Lack of nutrients in the diet or the inability of the body to use the nutrients in the food. Malnutrition.
67. First stage of material use, children in this stage will screw and unscrew a baby bottle cap. Manipulative stage.
68. A sequence of biological changes in a child giving the child new abilities. Maturation.
69. Verbal and nonverbal actions by one person, setting an example for others. Modeling.
70. Process of acquiring the standards of behavior considered acceptable by a society. Moral development.
71. Reflex that occurs when a baby is startled by a noise or a sudden movement. Moro reflex.
72. Order in which a child is able to perform new movements. Motor sequence.
73. A child care worker who usually provides care in the child’s home. Nanny.
74. Experiences that follow naturally as a result of a behavior. Natural consequences.
75. Form of child abuse in which the child is not given the basic needs of life. Neglect.
76. Physical abuse inflicted on the child on purpose; the most visible type of abuse. Non-accidental physical injury.
77. To educate and nourish. Nurture.
78. An understanding that objects continue to exist even if a person cannot see them. Object permanence.
79. Lack of interest in a particular toy shown by children who are given the same toy day after day. Overfamiliarity.
80. To cause overexcitement. Overstimulate.
81. Child care programs that are formed and run by parents who wish to take part in their children’s preschool experience. Parent cooperatives.
82. Term for describing the level of involvement with a child’s surroundings, such as withdrawing from a new person or event. Passivity.
83. Giving human traits to nonliving objects such as dolls or puppets. Personification.
84. Encouraging children to act or behave in a certain way by appealing to their basic wants and needs. Persuading.
85. Age determined by a birth date. Physical age.
86. Physical body changes in a growing individual, such as changes in size, weight, vision and coordination. Physical development.
87. A craving for unnatural foods such as paper, soap, rags, and toys. Pica.
88. Books having single words or simple sentences and simple plots. Picture books.
89. Giving children recognition for their accomplishments. Praising.
90. Term referring to children age’s three to six. Preschooler.
91. Principle noting that development of the body occurs in an outward direction. Proximodistal development.
92. A type of play allowing children to place feelings and emotions they feel onto another person or object. Projection.
93. Behaviors that demonstrate cooperation and helpfulness. Prosocial behaviors.
94. Diverting or turning a child’s attention in a different direction. Redirecting.
95. An automatic body response to a stimulus. Reflex.
96. A type of play allowing children to mimic the actions of others, such as mommy, daddy, doctor etc. Role-playing.
97. Everyday experiences such as dressing, eating, napping and changing activities. Routines.
98. Reciting numbers in their proper order. Rote counting.
99. Qualities a child believes he or she possesses. Self-concept.
100. The belief that you are a worthwhile person. Self-esteem.
101. A child’s difficulty in separating from parents, often occurring between nine and twelve months. Separation anxiety.
102. Attachment behavior shown when a child is unhappy because a familiar caregiver is leaving. Separation distress.
103. Abuse that involves adults using children for their own pleasure, including rape, indecent exposure, fondling. Sexual abuse.
104. Independent play. Solitary play.
105. Toys requiring little action on the child’s part, such as battery operated toys. Spectator toys.
106. Reflex that occurs while holding the infant so that the feet are flat on a surface. The infant will move the legs in a walking motion. Stepping reflex.
107. Speech disorder that is often characterized by repetition, hesitation, and prolongation. Stuttering.
108. Reflex that occurs when holding the infant horizontally, face down. The infant will stretch out the arms and legs in a swimming motion. Swimming reflex.
109. Two-worded phrases used by toddlers when they first learn to combine words. Telegraphic speech.
110. A guidance technique used when a child’s behavior cannot be ignored. It involves excusing the child from interacting with others so he or she can calm down and gain self control. Time out.
111. Term used to refer to a child from the first year until the third birthday. Toddler.
112. Changing from one activity to another and/or moving from one place to another. Transition.
113. Lack of proper nutrients in the diet caused by not eating enough food in an otherwise well-balanced diet. Under-nutrition.
114. A child who depends a great deal on the sense of sight. Visual learner.
115. At this age an infant needs support of their head. One month old.
116. At this age an infant can turn their head when lying on their back. Two months old.
117. At this age an infant can sit briefly with support. Three months old.
118. At this age an infant can maintain a sitting position for several minutes if given proper support. Four months old.
119. At this age an infant can roll from their tummy to their back. Five months old.
120. At this age an infant learns to hold an object in both hands. Six months old.
121. At this age an infant likes to bounce when in a standing position. Seven months old.
122. At this age an infant can achieve a sitting position by pushing up with their arms. Eight months old.
123. At this age an infant can wave bye-bye. Nine months old.
124. At this age an infant can climb up on chairs and other furniture. Ten months old.
125. At this age an infant can stand alone. Eleven months old.
126. At this age an infant can climb up and down stairs. Twelve months old.
127. At this age a toddler can walk without assistance. Thirteen to fifteen months.
128. At this age a toddler can hurl a ball. Sixteen to eighteen months.
129. At this age a toddler can draw with spontaneous scribbling. Nineteen to twenty two months.
130. At this age a toddler can pedal a tricycle. Twenty two to twenty four months.
131. At this age an infant cries deliberately for assistance. One month old.
132. At this age an infant coordinates eye movements. Two months old.
133. At this age an infant discovers hands and feet as an extension of self. Three months old.
134. At this age an infant likes to repeat enjoyable acts like shaking a rattle. Four months old.
135. At this age an infant recognizes and responds to their own name. Five months old.
136. At this age an infant grabs at any and all objects in reach. Six months old.
137. At this age an infant may say mama or dada but does not connect words with parents. Seven months old.
138. At this age an infant likes to fill and empty containers. Eight months old.
139. At this age an infant responds appropriately to a few specific words. Nine months old.
140. At this age an infant can point to body parts. Ten to twelve months old.
141. At this age a toddler identifies family members in photographs. Thirteen to fifteen months old.
142. At this age a toddler has expressive vocabulary of 10 to 20 words. Sixteen to eighteen months old.
143. At this age a toddler mimics adult behaviors. Nineteen to twenty four months old.
144. At this age an infant recognizes a parent’s voice. One month old.
145. At this age an infant smiles. Two months old.
146. At this age an infant communicates with different sounds and facial expressions. Three months old.
147. At this age an infant may form an attachment to one special object. Four months old.
148. At this age an infant may be able to play the peek a boo game. Five months old.
149. At this age an infant responds to affection and may imitate signs of affection. Six months old.
150. At this age an infant begins to have a sense of humor. Seven months old.
151. At this age an infant exhibits fear of strangers. Eight months old.
152. At this age an infant likes to play pat-a-cake. Nine months old.
153. At this age an infant likes to say no and shake their head to get a response. Eleven months old.
154. At this age a toddler may demands personal attention. Thirteen to fifteen months olds
155. At this age a toddler is unable to share. Sixteen to eighteen months old.
156. At this age a toddler likes to claim things as “mine”. Nineteen to twenty one months old.
157. At this age a toddler is easily hurt by criticism. Twenty two to twenty four months old.
158. To take into one's family through legal means and raise as one's own child. Adoption
159. A family composed of a couple and their children from previous marriages. Blended Family.
160. A kinship group consisting of a family nucleus and various relatives, as grandparents, usually

 living in one household and functioning as a larger unit. Extended Family.

1. These children may be placed in a home temporarily by a government/county agency. Foster children.
2. A person who is entrusted by the law for the care of a child or person who is incapable of managing their affairs. Guardian.
3. A family composed of a mother, father and children. Nuclear family.
4. Using this approach, behavioral guidelines and a structure for upholding standards are defined by the parent. Authoritarian style.
5. A style of parenting where behavioral guidelines are very hazy and in some cases may appear to be absent. Permissive.
6. A style of parenting where parents help children to take responsibility for themselves and to think about the consequences of their behavior. Democratic style.
7. The presentation of something pleasant or rewarding immediately following a behavior. It makes the behavior more likely to occur. Positive reinforcement.
8. Psychological reinforcement by removal of an unpleasant stimulus when a desired response occurs. Negative reinforcement.
9. Discipline and training of oneself, usually for improvement. Self-discipline.
10. The watery fluid in the amnion, in which the embryo is suspended. Amniotic fluid.
11. The unborn young from the end of the eighth week after conception to the moment of birth. Fetus.
12. The pre-fetal product of conception from implantation through the eighth week of development. Embryo.
13. The female reproductive cell or gamete of animals; egg. Ovum.
14. A membranous vascular organ that develops in female mammals during pregnancy, lining the uterine wall and partially enveloping the fetus. Placenta.
15. A male reproductive cell. Sperm.
16. The flexible cordlike structure connecting a fetus at the abdomen with the placenta. Umbilical cord.
17. A hollow muscular organ located in the pelvic cavity of female mammals in which the fertilized egg implants and develops. Uterus.
18. The cell formed by the union of two gametes. Zygote.
19. A person that substitutes for another. Surrogate.
20. A circular strand of DNA in bacteria that contains the hereditary information necessary for life. Chromosomes.
21. A hereditary unit consisting of a sequence of DNA that occupies a specific location on a chromosome and determines a particular characteristic in an organism. Gene.
22. The persistent inability to conceive a child. Infertility.
23. A procedure in which a small amount of amniotic fluid is drawn out of the uterus through a needle inserted in the abdomen. Amniocentesis.
24. The expulsion of a fetus before it is viable. Miscarriage.
25. Any physical, mental, or biochemical abnormality present at birth. Birth defect.
26. The birth of a dead child or fetus. Still birth.
27. The use of ultrasonic waves for diagnostic purposes or to monitor a fetus. Ultrasound.
28. A pattern of birth defects occurring as a result of excessive alcohol consumption by the mother during pregnancy. Fetal alcohol syndrome.
29. A deficiency or red blood cells. Anemia.
30. A physician who specializes in caring for and treating women with childbirth. Obstetrician.
31. Any of several antigens present on the surface of red blood cells in most humans. RH Factor.
32. A leave of absence for an expectant mother or new mother for the birth and care of the baby. Maternity Leave.
33. A physician who specializes in the care of babies. Pediatrician.
34. The event of giving birth. Delivery.
35. The interval from the onset of contractions to childbirth. Labor.
36. A person trained to assist women in childbirth. Midwife.
37. Period shortly following child birth. Post-partum.
38. The narrow outer end of the uterus. Cervix.
39. Also known as a c-section, a surgical method of birth in which the baby is born by a surgical cut in the abdomen. Cesarean birth.
40. The shortening and thickening of a muscle for the purpose of exerting force on or causing movement of a body part. Contractions.
41. An extractor consisting of a pair of pincers used in medical treatment, especially for the delivery of babies. Forceps.
42. A measure for evaluating the condition of a newborn baby. Apgar scale.
43. The thin yellowish fluid secreted by the mammary glands at the time of parturition that is rich in antibodies and minerals, and precedes the production of true milk. Colostrum.
44. An enclosed apparatus in which prematurely born infants are kept in controlled conditions, as of temperature, for protection and care. Incubator.
45. Relating to an infant immediately after birth. Postnatal.
46. Born after a gestation period of less than the normal time. Premature.
47. The reflex response of an infant in which the limb and neck muscles contract when the infant is allowed to drop a short distance or is startled by a sudden noise. Startle reflex.
48. Reflex consisting of head – turning and sucking movements elicited in a normal infant by gently stroking the side of the mouth or cheek. Rooting reflex.
49. A person’s natural way of thinking and behaving. Temperament.
50. The ability to perform complex muscle and nerve acts that produce movement. Motor skills.
51. A usually fatal condition of abused infants brought on by violent shaking by the arms or shoulders that causes severe internal bleeding, especially around the brain and in the eyes. Shaken baby syndrome.
52. To detach from that to which one is strongly habituated or devoted. Weaning.
53. An inflammation of the scalp, occurring in infants and characterized by greasy, yellowish scales. Cradle cap.
54. A condition of unknown cause seen in infants less than three months old, marked by periods of inconsolable crying lasting for hours at a time for at least three weeks. Colic.
55. Distress that young children experience when they are exposed to people who are unfamiliar to them. Infants can begin to experience this as young as six months of age, but it usually begins somewhere between eight and nine months of age. Stranger anxiety.
56. The amount of time a person can concentrate on a single activity. Attention span.
57. A relationship between actions or events such that one or more are the result of the other or others. Cause and effect.
58. Made safe for young children, as by the removal or alteration of potential hazards. Child proof.
59. A request by the manufacturer of a product that has been identified as defective to return it, as for necessary repairs or adjustments. Recall.
60. Briefs or shorts of cotton with added thickness, worn by a young child during toilet training. Training pants.
61. Using or able to use two languages, especially with equal or nearly equal fluency. Bilingual.
62. A learning disorder marked by impairment of the ability to recognize and comprehend written words. Dyslexia.
63. Any of various cognitive, neurological, or psychological disorders that impede the ability to learn, especially one that interferes with the ability to learn mathematics or develop language skills. Learning disability.
64. A [psychological](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychology) and [educational](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education) [theory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theory) put forth by psychologist [Howard Gardner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howard_Gardner), which suggests that an array of different kinds of "[intelligence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence_%28trait%29)" exists in human beings. Multiple intelligences.
65. A condition, usually in children, characterized by inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsiveness. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.
66. An intelligence test score that is obtained by dividing mental age, which reflects the age-graded level of performance as derived from population norms, by chronological age and multiplying by 100. Intelligence quotient.
67. [Proteins](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/Proteins) in the [blood](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/blood) that are produced by the body in response to specific [antigens](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/antigens) (such as [bacteria](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/bacteria)). Antibodies.
68. Capable of being transmitted by bodily contact with an infected person or object. Contagious.
69. To perform vaccinations or produce immunity in by inoculation. Immunize.
70. Not producing or resulting from poison, safe to eat.  Nontoxic.
71. An illness or infection that can be spread from person to person, animal to person, animal to animal or person to animal, the leading cause of sickness and death worldwide and is the third leading cause of death in the United States Communicable diseases.
72. A preparation of a weakened or killed pathogen, such as a bacterium or virus, or of a portion of the pathogen's structure that upon administration stimulates antibody production or cellular immunity against the pathogen. Vaccine.
73. A specialist in behavior modification. Behavioral therapist.
74. Mistreatment of a child by a parent or guardian, including neglect, beating, and sexual molestation. Child abuse.
75. Described three stages of moral development which discussed the process through which people learn to discriminate right from wrong. Lawrence Kohlberg.
76. Kohlberg’s stage where children understand morality is essentially only driven by consequences. Preconventional.
77. Kohlberg’s stage where children understand morality describes people who act in moral ways because they believe that following the rules is the best way to promote good personal relationships and a healthy community. Conventional.
78. Kohlberg’s stage where children understand people determine what is moral based on a set of values or beliefs they think are right all the time. Postconventional.
79. Used Freud’s work as a starting place to develop a psychosocial theory about human stage development from birth to death. Erik Erickson.
80. Erikson’s stage of infancy where the child, well - handled, nurtured, and loved, develops trust and security and a basic optimism.  Badly handled, he becomes insecure and mistrustful. Trust versus Mistrust.
81. The second psychosocial stage, Erikson believes the "well - parented" child emerges from this stage sure of himself, elated with his new found control, and proud rather than ashamed. Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt.
82. Erikson believes that this third psychosocial stage the healthily developing child learns: (1) to imagine, to broaden his skills through active play of all sorts, including fantasy (2) to cooperate with others (3) to lead as well as to follow.  Immobilized by guilt, he is: (1) fearful (2) hangs on the fringes of groups (3) continues to depend unduly on adults and (4) is restricted both in the development of play skills and in imagination. Initiative versus Guilt.
83. Erikson’s fourth psychosocial stage is where the child learns to master the more formal skills of life**.** Industry Versus Inferiority.
84. During Erikson’s fifth psychosocial crisis (adolescence, from about 13 or 14 to about 20) the child, now an adolescent, learns how to answer satisfactorily and happily the question of "Who am I?"  Identity versus Identity Confusion.
85. Erikson’s sixth stage, the successful young adult, for the first time, can experience true intimacy - the sort of intimacy that makes possible good marriage or a genuine and enduring friendship. Intimacy versus Isolation.
86. Erikson’s seventh stage, in adulthood, the psychosocial crisis demands generativity, both in the sense of marriage and parenthood, and in the sense of working productively and creatively. Generativity versus Self-Absorption.
87. If Erikson’s seven other psychosocial crisis have been successfully resolved, the mature adult develops the peak of adjustment; integrity. Integrity versus Despair.
88. Created a cognitive-development, four stage theory that described how children’s ways of thinking developed as they interacted with the world around them. Jean Piaget.
89. Piaget’s stage where infants are busy discovering relationships between their bodies and the environment. Sensorimotor stage.
90. Piaget’s stage, where a child's thinking is self-centered, or egocentric. Preoperational stage.
91. Piaget’s stage where the child begins to reason logically, and organize thoughts coherently. However, they can only think about actual physical objects, they cannot handle abstract reasoning. Concrete Operational.
92. Piaget’s stage characterized by the ability to formulate hypotheses and systematically test them to arrive at an answer to a problem. Formal Operations.
93. This theorist developed the ecological systems theory to explain how everything in a child and the child’s environment affects how a child grows and develops. Urie Bronfenbrenner.
94. He is commonly referred to as "the father of psychoanalysis" and his work has been highly influential — popularizing such notions as the unconscious, the [Oedipus complex](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oedipus_complex), [defense mechanisms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defence_mechanism), [Freudian slips](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freudian_slips) and [dream symbolism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dream_symbolism). Sigmund Freud.
95. One who believes development is a biological process that occurs automatically in predictable, sequential stages over time. Maturationist.
96. Invented the [operant conditioning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operant_conditioning) chamber to measure organismic responses and their orderly interactions with the environment. B.F. Skinner.
97. Albert Bandura is an example of this, those that believe the child’s environment shapes learning and behavior. Environmentalists.
98. The United States has one of the highest death and injury rates as a result of this, and this is the second leading cause of accidental death in the home. Fires.
99. Children as young as this are capable of lighting cigarette lighters and matches. Two years old.
100. The number of children injured or killed by hazards in the home each year. 2.5 million.
101. These can protect children from electrical shock and possible electrocution. Electrical outlet covers and outlet plates.
102. This helps prevent falls down the stairs and keeps children away from dangerous areas. Safety gates.
103. Used on faucets and shower heads to regulate water temperature to help prevent. Anti-scald devices.
104. True or False. No one car seat is “best”. The “best” child safety seat in the one that fits your child and can be installed correctly. True.
105. The growth of perceptual, social, emotional, intellectual and behavioral capabilities and functioning during childhood. Child development.