Child Development Review KEY

Use the information you have been given to fill in the appropriate information in each empty box whether it is a question or an answer.

Questions Answers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. What is the passing on of certain characteristics from earlier generations? | Heredity |
| 2. What is it called when you form a strong emotional tie between the parent and the child? | A bond |
| 3. What is it called when you show love, concern, support and encouragement to the child? | Nurturing |
| 4. What are the potential consequences for not bonding/nurturing with a child? | Child will have failure to thrive. |
| 5. What is the development area that relates to the gross and fine motor skills of the body, and improving the muscles and coordination? | Physical development |
| 6. What is the development area that relates to the growth of the brain | Cognitive development |
| 7. What is the development area that relates to controlling how someone feels and understanding why they feel a certain way? | Emotional development |
| 8. What is the development area that relates to learning how to act with other people? | Social Development |
| 9. What is the development area that relates to knowing what is right and wrong? | Moral Development |
| 10. How should an infant be placed in a car? | Rear facing |
| 11. What are 4 skills a caregiver should have? | Loving, organized, patient, responsible |
| 12. What should you do if your child drinks anything poison? | Call poison control |
| 13. What are three common childhood illnesses? | Pink eye, mumps, strep throat |
| 14. What are some signs and symptoms of illness? | Fever, rash, vomiting, cough |
| 15. What should you do if a child gets burned? | Place under cold water, do not put any ointment on it |
| 16. What are some of the characteristics of time out? | One minute per age of child, in a place away from play |
| 17. What is negative/positive reinforcement? | Ignoring the negative behavior and praising the positive behavior |
| 18. What is the definition of a democratic/authoritative parent? | A parent that allows the child to have a say in the parenting |
| 19. What is the definition of a permissive parent? | A parent who allows the child to do what they choose, little control |
| 20. What is the definition of an authoritarian parent? | A parent who expects complete obedience and have ultimate control. |
| 21. What should you do if you think a child is a victim of child abuse? | Report it to child protective services, the police, or a teacher |
| 22. Why are children important? | They are the future. They give us a purpose |
| 23. What is a natural consequence? | A consequence that comes from a behavior that does not involve a caregiver. Ex. Bike will get stole in left outside |
| 24. What is a logical consequence? | A consequence that comes from a behavior that involves a caregiver. Ex. Parents take away car keys when child gets a speeding ticket. |
| 25. What are the signs and symptoms of pregnancy? | Missed period, morning sickness, frequent urination |
| 26. What are the three stages of labor? | Dilatation, explosion, after birth |
| 27. What is stranger anxiety? | When a child is nervous around people who are unfamiliar. |
| 28. What is a gene? | biochemical messenger that determines inherited characteristics |
| 29. What are risks a teenage pregnancy might have? | Low birth weight baby, poor prenatal care, cannot transfer essential nutrients |
| 30. What three areas should you be prepared in before having a child? | Physically, emotionally, financially |
| 31. What are examples of a gross motor skill? | Jumping, skipping, running, sitting up |
| 32. What are examples of a fine motor skill? | Writing, cutting, coloring, tying shoes |
| 33. What are some of the demands of parenting? | Lifetime commitment, energy, costs a great deal of money, giving without expecting in return |
| 34. What are some of the rewards of parenting? | Personally fulling, experience growth and satisfaction, influence future generations |
| 35. Why is it important to read to children? | Improves vocabulary, helps them learn to read, builds a strong relationship between child and parent |
| 36. Where does your characteristics come from? | The environment and from your heredity (nature and nurture) |
| 37. What is the self concept cycle? | As I see myself affects my actions which influences how others see me, which influences how others react to me |
| 38. What are the characteristics of Erik Erikson’s theory? | Concentrated on emotional development, 8 stages, birth to death |
| 39. What are the characteristics of Jean Piaget’s theory? | Cognitive development, 4 stages, focuses on what children learn |
| 40. When are common birth defects caused by heredity? | Down’s syndrome, PKU, color blindness |
| 41. What are common birth defects caused by the environment? | Fetal alcohol syndrome, neural tube defects |
| 42. What is an ultrasound? | Utilizes sound waves to detect the health and development of the fetus |
| 43. What is amniocentesis? | Inserting a needle through the abdominal wall and into the uterus and withdrawing fluid to detect birth defects |
| 44. What the female sex cell? | Ovum |
| 45. Where is conception? | When the ovum and the sperm meet |
| 46. Where does conception take place? | In the fallopian tube |
| 47. What are some potential pregnancy complications? | Rh factor, pre-eclampsia, gestational diabetes, placenta Previa, |
| 48. What does it mean if a baby is premature? | Baby is born before 37 weeks |
| 49. What is a miscarriage? | A spontaneous abortion of pregnancy before the 20th week |
| 50. What is a stillbirth? | Death of an infant in the womb after the 20th week |
| 51. What is a fetus? | The developing baby after the 8th week until term of delivery. |
| 52. What is an embryo? | The developing baby during the 3rd through the 8th week of development |
| 53. What is a zygote? | The developing baby in the first two weeks of pregnancy. |
| 54. What is the purpose of the umbilical cord? | Connection between the fetus and the placenta, passes oxygen and nutrients to the baby |
| 55. What happens during the first trimester of pregnancy? | Signs and symptoms of pregnancy occur, majority of physical development of fetus occurs, maternal weight gain |
| 56. What happens during the second trimester of pregnancy? | Quickening occurs, organ development in fetus, physically easiest on mother |
| 57. What happens during the third trimester of pregnancy? | Physically most demanding, fetus gains weight, lightening occurs, |
| 58. What is multiple births? | When more than one baby is born during the same pregnancy |
| 59. What is dilatation? | When the cervix is opening in preparation for birth, opens to 10 centimeters. |
| 60. What is effacement? | When the cervix is thinning in preparation for birth |
| 61. What are fontanels? | Soft spots on the babies head |
| 62. What is an episiotomy? | A surgical incision made to enlarge the vaginal opening to prevent tearing |
| 63. What is a contraction? | The tightening of the uterus to push the baby out of the uterus into the birth canal. |
| 64. What are the different delivery options? | Vaginal and cesarean |
| 65. What does it mean if a baby is breech? | The baby is not coming out head first |
| 66. What is circumcision? | The removal of the foreskin on the head on the penis |
| 67. What is the Apgar test? | The test performed on the baby right after birth to test the newborns ability to adapt and thrive outside the womb. |
| 68. What is crowning? | When you can first see the baby’s head in the birth canal. |
| 69. What is the rooting reflex? | When the baby’s cheek is stroke the baby will turn toward it |
| 70. What is the sucking reflex? | Stimulated when something is put into the baby’s mouth |
| 71. What is the Moro (startle) reflex? | Stimulated when there is a loud noise of sudden movement and the arms are suddenly released. |
| 72. What is the Babinski reflex? | When the sole of the foot is stroked the baby’s toes will fan out |
| 73. What is the grasping reflex? | When an item is placed in the palm of the hand the baby’s fingers will grab around it. |
| 74. What is the stepping reflex? | When the baby’s feet touch a solid surface, the will make stepping motions |
| 75. What is the sequence of physical development for an infant? | Lifting head, rolling over, sitting up, creeping, crawling, cruising, and walking |
| 76. What is the most important thing to remember when caring for a new infant? | Hold the infants head |
| 77. Why is folic acid important during pregnancy? | It prevents neural tube defects |
| 78.How are identical twins formed? | When the ovum is fertilized by the sperm and splits into two or more |
| 79. How are fraternal twins created? | More than one ovum is fertilized by a separate sperm. |
| 80. How are conjoined twins created? | When the fertilized cells do not completely split before developing. |
| 81. What are the signs of labor? | Contractions, water breaking, show being expelled. |
| 82. What happens during the first stage of labor? | Longest stage, cervix dilates from 0-10 cm, contraction are longer and closer together. |
| 83. What happens during the second stage of labor? | The baby’s head passes through the birth canal and the baby is born. |
| 84. What happens during the third stage of labor? | The after birth is delivered. |
| 85. What is the first food you should give an infant? | Baby cereal |
| 86. What is object permanence? | Knowing that an object still exists even when it is out of sight. |
| 87. What is onlooker play? | Sitting back and watching other’s playing as if observing them or waiting for your turn. |
| 88. What is solitary play? | Playing alone or engaged in activities that only need one person. |
| 89. What is cooperative play? | Where children play and interact with one another |
| 90. What is SIDS? | Sudden Infant Death Syndrome |
| 91. What are some gross motor skills that a toddler can do? | Walking, stairs, tricyles |
| 92. What are some fine motor skills a toddler can do? | Puzzles, coloring, building with blocks |
| 93. What are some signs that a toddler is ready for toilet training? | Emotionally and physically read, can dress themselves, show interest, dry through the night |
| 94. What is negativism? | Doing the opposite of what others ask to be done. |
| 95. What are some gross motor skills a preschooler can do? | Throw and catch a ball, stand on one foot, walk backwards |
| 96. What are some fine motor skills a preschooler can do? | Zippers, cutting with scissors, write letters, tie shoes |
| 97. What are some reasons why children misbehave? | Normal for their age, natural curiosity, don’t know any better, to get attention, power, revenge, feeling inadequate |
| 98. What are some positive guidance techniques? | Natural vs logical consequences, redirection, reverse attention, limited choices, time out |
| 99. What is the most common type of abuse? | Neglect |
| 100. What is a communicable disease? | Diseases that can be passed from one person to another. |
|  |  |