Child Development Review

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

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| 1. What is the passing on of certain characteristics from earlier generations? |  |
| 2. What is it called when you form a strong emotional tie between the parent and the child? |  |
|  | Nurturing |
|  | 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? |  |
|  | Cognitive development |
| 7. What is the development area that relates to controlling how someone feels and understanding why they feel a certain way? |  |
|  | Social Development |
| 9. What is the development area that relates to knowing what is right and wrong? |  |
| 10. How should an infant be placed in a car? |  |
|  | Loving, organized, patient, responsible |
|  | Call poison control |
| 13. What are three common childhood illnesses? |  |
| 14. What are some signs and symptoms of illness? |  |
| 15. What should you do if a child gets burned? |  |
|  | One minute per age of child, in a place away from play |
| 17. What is negative/positive reinforcement? |  |
| 18. What is the definition of a democratic/authoritative parent? |  |
| 19. What is the definition of a permissive parent? |  |
|  | A parent who expects complete obedience and have ultimate control. |
|  | Report it to child protective services, the police, or a teacher |
| 22. Why are children important? |  |
|  | A consequence that comes from a behavior that does not involve a caregiver. Ex. Bike will get stole in left outside |
|  | 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? |  |
|  | Dilatation, explosion, after birth |
| 27. What is stranger anxiety? |  |
| 28. What is a gene? |  |
|  | Low birth weight baby, poor prenatal care, cannot transfer essential nutrients |
| 30. What three areas should you be prepared in before having a child? |  |
|  | Jumping, skipping, running, sitting up |
| 32. What are examples of a fine motor skill? |  |
|  | Lifetime commitment, energy, costs a great deal of money, giving without expecting in return |
| 34. What are some of the rewards of parenting? |  |
|  | Improves vocabulary, helps them learn to read, builds a strong relationship between child and parent |
|  | The environment and from your heredity (nature and nurture) |
| 37. What is the self concept cycle? |  |
|  | Concentrated on emotional development, 8 stages, birth to death |
|  | Cognitive development, 4 stages, focuses on what children learn |
| 40. When are common birth defects caused by heredity? |  |
| 41. What are common birth defects caused by the environment? |  |
|  | Utilizes sound waves to detect the health and development of the fetus |
| 43. What is amniocentesis? |  |
|  | Ovum |
|  | When the ovum and the sperm meet, the ovum is fertalized |
| 46. Where does conception take place? |  |
| 47. What are some potential pregnancy complications? |  |
|  | Baby is born before 37 weeks |
| 49. What is a miscarriage? |  |
|  | Death of an infant in the womb after the 20th week |
| 51. What is a fetus? |  |
| 52. What is an embryo? |  |
|  | The developing baby in the first two weeks of pregnancy. |
|  | Connection between the fetus and the placenta, passes oxygen and nutrients to the baby |
| 55. What happens during the first trimester of pregnancy? |  |
| 56. What happens during the second trimester of pregnancy? |  |
|  | Physically most demanding, fetus gains weight, lightening occurs, |
|  | When more than one baby is born during the same pregnancy |
| 59. What is dilatation? |  |
| 60. What is effacement? |  |
|  | Soft spots on the babies head |
| 62. What is an episiotomy? |  |
|  | The tightening of the uterus to push the baby out of the uterus into the birth canal. |
|  | Vaginal and cesarean |
| 65. What does it mean if a baby is breech? |  |
|  | The removal of the foreskin on the head on the penis |
|  | 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? |  |
| 69. What is the rooting reflex? |  |
| 70. What is the sucking reflex? |  |
|  | Stimulated when there is a loud noise of sudden movement and the arms are suddenly released. |
|  | When the sole of the foot is stroked the baby’s toes will fan out |
|  | 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? |  |
| 75. What is the sequence of physical development for an infant? |  |
|  | Hold the infants head |
| 77. Why is folic acid important during pregnancy? |  |
| 78. How are identical twins formed? |  |
|  | More than one ovum is fertilized by a separate sperm. |
|  | When the fertilized cells do not completely split before developing. |
| 81. What are the signs of labor? |  |
|  | Longest stage, cervix dilates from 0-10 cm, contraction are longer and closer together. |
|  | The baby’s head passes through the birth canal and the baby is born. |
| 84. What happens during the third stage of labor? |  |
|  | Baby cereal |
| 86. What is object permanence? |  |
|  | Sitting back and watching other’s playing as if observing them or waiting for your turn. |
| 88. What is solitary play? |  |
|  | Where children play and interact with one another |
|  | Sudden Infant Death Syndrome |
|  | Walking, stairs, tricycles |
| 92. What are some fine motor skills a toddler can do? |  |
| 93. What are some signs that a toddler is ready for toilet training? |  |
| 94. What is negativism? |  |
| 95. What are some gross motor skills a preschooler can do? |  |
|  | Zippers, cutting with scissors, write letters, tie shoes |
|  | Normal for their age, natural curiosity, don’t know any better, to get attention, power, revenge, feeling inadequate |
|  | Natural vs logical consequences, redirection, reverse attention, limited choices, time out |
|  | Neglect |
| 100. What is a communicable disease? |  |