Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_

Introduction to Child Development

Guided Notes

CHILD DEVELOPMENT: The study of a child from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to age \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
The five stages of development are:   
1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--birth to 12 months.  
2. Toddler--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ months to \_\_\_\_\_\_ years.  
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_l--3 years to 6 years.  
4. School age--\_\_\_\_\_\_ years to \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--13 years to 18 years.

GROWTH: A child's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_increase in size or amount that is easily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

DEVELOPMENT: The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a child to do things that are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and difficult.

**LAWS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT:**

1. Growth proceeds from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ --lift head, pick up objects, walk to objects.

2. Growth proceeds from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--from body trunk outward, scoot body,

wave arms, grab object, and pick up object.

3. Growth proceeds from the simple to the complex--sleeping, being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, holding the bottle,

feeding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Growth is continuous and orderly--both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_grow at the same time and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**GENERALIZATIONS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT:**

1. Each child grows in his/her own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way.

2. Every individual normally passes through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of development.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is complex. All of its aspects are closely interrelated.

4. Growth is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since individual differences remain constant.

5.Children's concepts grow out of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an important part of learning.

7.The urge to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is innate.

**Areas of Development:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DEVELOPMENT:
* Includes muscle coordination and control, growth in size and in proportion
* COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT:
* The ability of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or mind to take in and process information.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DEVELOPMENT:
* A child learning and discovering the expectations and rules for interacting with others.
* EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:
* The ability to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and understand feelings and how to respond to them appropriately.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DEVELOPMENT:
* Identifying personal values.

**Why do we observe Children?:**

* To gain a deeper understanding of children, in general; how they think and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, how they can be expected to grow and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* To get to know a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ child better -- the child's needs, interests, skills, problems, and feelings.
* To assess where a child is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and make comparisons with other children that same age.