

CDEV Test Answer Sheet Child Psych
Chapters 8, 9, and 10
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1. 2-3 inches per year, 5-7 pounds per year
2. Brain plasticity is the ability of neural networks in the brain to change through growth and reorganization.
3. Gross motor development is skills that involve using large muscle movements such as crawling, walking and running. There's also fine motor skills where you use smaller muscles for things such as grasping, moving objects or drawing.
4. Children learn gross motor skills by playing games that challenge them such as playing catch or have them pick stuff up. When the baby gets comfortable with that, find something new to challenge them.
5. Fine motor skills develop later than gross motor skills because a baby can control his arms before his hands and control his hands before his fingers, and this goes with any area of a baby's body.
6. The left hemisphere of the brain controls the learning and information process. It performs tasks that have to do with logic, math and science.
7. The right hemisphere of the brain controls sensory processing and expression. The right side coordinates the left side of the body and performs tasks that have to do with creativity.
8. Two things that could reduce serious childhood diseases for children in developing countries could be immunizations and safe drinking water.
9. Children need fewer calories in their 2nd and 3rd year of life because they're growing more slowly and in their first year of life good nutrition is essential to their growth and development.
10. It is important to limit exposure to overly salty or sugary foods to preschoolers for many health reasons. If you don't it may lead to a lower quality diet in their lifetime which may lead to problems with their blood pressure, or heart diseases.
11. "Couch potato" parents produce "couch potato" kids because kids learn by visualizing. If that's what they see their parents doing they're automatically going to think that it is something that they could do as well.
12. Pretend play is important to develop for many different reasons. Some of those reasons include engaging in language development, social and emotional roles as well as transferring knowledge from one situation to another. It also helps them develop a plan and act on it.

13. These children would be characterized as egocentrism.
14. Violent pretend play may be associated with aggression and behavioral problems later on in the kids life.
15. Children in poverty benefit from early childhood by allowing them to participate with other kids and learn the same skills as them. This is important because it may make them feel like they are a part of something and they'll develop good habits as well as they may feel safe in this place. The most influential factor for these kids would be the teacher.
16. Yes I do think the quality of pretend play has implications on children's social interaction later in life because while you are pretending to play you are listening to others, exploring one anothers feelings and sharing experiences with other kids.
17. The home inventory measures the support that is available to a child in their home environment.
18. A preoperational child would think the taller glass holds more because they are not yet using cognitive operations. In cognitive development of their thinking they are more logical.
19. The parent is exhibiting scaffolding.
20. This is the zone of proximal development.
21. I think Authoritative parenting would produce the best results in terms of discipline because these types of parents have rules and if the child breaks them there are consequences but the parents will also take the kids feelings into consideration. They will also explain to the kid why they have the rules they do. This way the kids will understand why they have rules and it's not just because the parents said so.
22. Sibling relationships influence social development in a positive way because the kid will learn how to interact and play with other kids. They will also learn how to communicate with other kids.
23. Preschool boys may tend to play with blocks or cars while girls may tend to play with dolls or barbies.
24. Prosocial behaviour is actions that kids take in order to help another kid. This can include sharing toys or helping another kid clean up their toys.
25. One example could be watching violence on the tv and the kids thinking it is okay to act in a violent or aggressive way to other kids because they saw it on tv.

26. The categorical self is how an individual views who they are based on their habits or skills. It is related to self esteem because self esteem can be affected by the way we view ourselves.

27. The initiative stage is when kids begin to assert their power and control while playing and social interaction with other kids. This can be positive because in this stage kids take other feelings into consideration as well.

28. Positive self esteem helps a preschooler interact with his peers because they feel good about themselves and are able to help their peers if they are in need and influence others to make good decisions. They act as a good role model for other kids to follow.

29. According to social cognitive theory children learn about gender roles by observing others and imitating them. They observe others by the same gender and behave similarly to them.

30. true

EXTRA CREDIT

Gender identity, gender stability and gender constancy.