

WEEK 3 ESSAY.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

REQUIRED QUESTION

Physical development.

In early childhood, gross motor skills development occurs in a predictable pattern, large muscles are developed first to enable walking and small motor skills are developed to help in controlling hands and fingers. "Gross motor" development enables all physical skills such as moving the entire body. At 2 to 3 years old, the level of development can enable them to run, jump, or hop. They can now play games that involve larger balls, push themselves around while playing with others.

Around 3 to 4 years, they grow stronger upper bodies to enable them to improve in speed and accuracy.

Around 5 to 6 years, children have better control over activities like using their bicycles, moving up and down the stairs, they begin to master physical play like a jungle gym, see-saw, slide, and swing on their own.

At 7 years, they begin to show skills necessary to succeed in school activities such as printing letters and numbers, creating shapes such as triangles, and can do almost all their activities with better control. At this age they don't need anyone to feed them, they can independently feed themselves. Physical development is a continual process that gets better as you grow older.

Physiological development.

This is a kind of development that involves cognitive, emotional, intellectual, and social capability and functioning throughout the normal life span. Infants are equipped with a predilection for certain visual patterns which include human voice, human face, and certain sounds. They begin to show a striking sensitivity to tones. Recall memory and recognition increase their ability to anticipate events in their environment. Infant physical interactions with

their environment progress from simple uncoordinated reflex movements to more coordinated actions that are intentionally repeated to enable them to achieve a goal. Infants' emotional life is centered on the attachment they form to their mothers or caregivers, through which they learn to love, trust, and depend on other human beings.

CHAPTER 5

QUESTION NO 1

1 Explain why there is so much variation in the height of children variation, according to researchers is influenced by genetic factors. According to their findings, over 80% of human height is a result of inherited genetic differences which come from both parents. In their results also, the remaining 20% goes to environmental factors which include nutrition, sleep. Other factors like physical exercise play an important role in how tall we will become. Researchers also consider socioeconomic status, stress, and urbanization influence people's height. In genetic factors, if the parents are tall, the chances of producing tall offspring are very high.

QUESTION 2,

What is myelination?

Myelination is a chemical interaction that enables rapid transmission of neural information along neural fibers, allowing that information to pass from one neuron to another.

The role of myelination in development is to help speed up neural transmission, whereas expansion of dendritic connections facilitates the spreading of neural pathways in infant development. Myelin is composed of 80% lipids and 20% protein, and it is wrapped around Axons that enable nerve cells to transmit information faster and allow for more complex system functioning. Myelin sheaths have insulation properties that enable them to insulate Axon to increase the speed of electrical signal conduction.

QUESTION 4,

Explain what factors contribute to toddlers' risk of illness and death.

Some factors that could cause toddlers illness and death include

(4i) Indoor Air Pollution, the use of biomass fuels, or the presence of animal dung, wood could produce a lot of carbon monoxide which is a pollutant. Constant inhalation of carbon monoxide could cause instant death.

(4ii) Outdoor Air Pollution. Infants exposed to power plant emission, motor vehicle exhaust, sulfur dioxide, ozone may be in great danger, as these chemicals are dangerous to health.

(4III) Unsafe Drinking water and poor sanitation. This factor could cause Nontyphoidal Salmonellae which are contracted through the consumption of contaminated food of animal origin, such as eggs, meat, and milk. The symptom of Nontyphoidal Salmonellae is Diarrhea.

(4iv) Lead. Exposure to lead has been a big concern to health. According to researchers, even small amounts of lead can lead to the dangerous development of the brain. Lead can cause anemia, kidney disease, hearing damage, and impaired fertility.

CHAPTER 6

Question 21

Parenting styles are very important tasks that support the healthy growth of a child and development. The way parents interact with their children and the kind of discipline given to them also influence them all through their lives. The four parenting styles include:

(i) Authoritarian parenting. This type of parenting style is based on firm limits and control on the child without giving any explanation to the child why it should be so. Authoritarian parents give

rules rigidly without explaining them. In this type of parenting, children's opinions do not matter. Children from this kind of home are often unhappy, anxious, and fearful. This may influence them negatively when comparing themselves with others. They may also find it difficult to initiate ideas or communicate freely with others.

(ii) Authoritative parenting. In this type of parenting, parents show pleasure and support whenever they are responding to their children's constructive behavior. Parents encourage their children to be independent, but also place a limit on how they should do certain things. Children from this type of parenting are always cheerful, self-reliant, and achievement-oriented. They maintain good relationships with peers and cope with stress.

(iii) Neglectful Parenting. This is a kind of parenting where children are being neglected by their parents. In most situations, parents pay much attention to their personal activities like work, outside relationships, or other activities without paying any attention to matters that concern their children. Children from such homes grow up to lack self-esteem, they may find it difficult to control stress, and may not last in relationships with their spouse.

(iv) Indulgent parenting. This is a situation where parents over-pamper their children. They are highly involved with their children but place little control on them. This sometimes may be troubling since children from such homes have difficulty controlling their behavior, are egocentric, and are noncompliant to rules.

QUESTION 27

Play is very important to young children's cognitive and socioemotional development. Theorists

have done a lot of experimental findings and came up with the fact that playing with children helps them to work off frustrations and may feel less threatened to express their true feelings during playing.

TYPES OF PLAY

(i)Sensorimotor. This is a kind of activity a child does when learning to use her muscles through repetitive movements. Infants spend their entire time trying to puzzle or to know why some things are the way they are. They explore objects by turning them, pressing, or poking them.

Around 9 months, Infants can select novel objects for exploration and play, such as toys that can make noise or bounce. This kind of play is predominantly for infancy whereas Practical play is a type of play that could last even after preschool years. Both are almost similar.

(ii)Constructive Play. This occurs when a child engages in self-regulated practices like trying to build houses, drawing on walls, using sands and empty cans to cook. This type of play combines sensorimotor and repetitive activity with the symbolic representation of ideas. When you look at them in this mood, you see joy coming from within whenever they accomplish a particular task.

(iii) Symbolic Play. Between 9 to 30 months, children use objects in symbolic play. At this age, you see them using objects to represent other objects such as assigning impossible functions like giving their dolly a cup to hold. In their world, they are communicating with these dollies as if they are human.

(iv)Games. This is a kind of activity with rules children engaged in for pleasure which often involve competition with their peers. This happens more in elementary school around the ages of 10 and 12years.