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**01/31/2023**

**Required question:** Please identify and briefly describe the significant physical and physiological changes that occur in infancy.

Physical development in infants starts with the head and progresses to other body parts. The desire to master movements, balance, and gross motor skills in infants persists as they get older. Infants roll over and crawl as they learn to use their large muscle groups. Small muscle groups include activities like grasping and picking up objects with their fingers. Vision, hearing, smell, taste, touch, size and dental growth are all apart of their physical changes that occurs during their infant changes.

Around 2 to 3 months infants start to smile freely and around 4 months, they start laughing on their own. Infants also express other emotions, such as anger, saddeness, surprise and fear. Babies start to show signs of stranger anxiety between the ages 5 to 6 months. As they get into their toddler age physical and physiological changes start to become more noticeable.

## **Chapter 2**

**Question 3: Describe the method used by behavior genetics to study heredity's influence on behavior.**

Family, twin and adoption studies are the primary research techniques used in this area, with twin studies predominanting. The leading researcher in the field contend that genetics factors are crucial in determining human behavioral traits.

**Question 6: what is infertility?**

Infertility is generally understood to be the inability to conceive after One year or longer of unprotected sex. Given that woman's fertility is known to decline steadily with age, some health care professional assess and treat female 35 years of age or older after six months of unprotected sex.

### **What causes infertility?**

Problems with ovulation is the monthly release of an egg from the ovaries. Some common causes of infertility issues prevent the release of an egg completely while others only do so during specific cycles. ovulation issues may result from polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).

### **Explain what an infertile couple can do to have a baby.**

You have a variety of infertility treatment options at your disposal some of which will keep your child's genetic relationship intact. Not all infertility treatments will be successful for every couple. However they do have a variety of options such as: fertility drugs- aimed at stimulating ovulation thickening uterine lining increasing sperm count which can increase the chances of conceiving. medical procedures for infertility known as assisted reproductive technology (ART) with the most common invitro fertilization (IVF) which is harvesting of sperm and egg of each partner then transferred into the woman uterus for implantation. There are a lot more of the ART procedures that are available you can also do the sperm, egg or embryo donation as well as surrogacy or even adoption.

## **Chapter 3**

### **Question 3: Discuss the pros and cons of breast versus bottle feeding**

The pros and cons of breasts versus bottle feeding is if you're breastfeeding it contains a perfect balance of nutrients, high levels of nutrients, easily digested and absorbed, always the perfect temperature, and it also contains immunoglobulins providing passive immunity. However if you it's not effectively utilized absorbed as breast milk, nutritional content depends on

preparations, the formula milk does not contain immunoglobulin, some babies may not tolerate the formula very well and preparation time varies.

**Question 36: Explain what we know about the ability of infants to hear**

Your unborn child Your unborn child will begin to be able to hear sounds in your body such as your heartbeat at about 18 weeks of pregnancy. They begin to be able to hear sounds outside of your body such as your voice. When they are fully grown six to seven months of your pregnancy the hearing will be comparable to that of an adult.

**Chapter 4**

**Question 39: Explain how development lists have studied emotions in infants**

Researchers who study child development have discovered that by the age of two months infants can recognize adult emotional expressions both vocal and facial. Young infants for instance can tell a smiling face from one that appears to be frowning. Most babies express and explore social and emotional milestones by a certain age, such as: smiling, responding to you, making eye contact, or calming down when when being held by a trusted adult.

**Question 49: If you were a parent who could choose whether to stay home with yo kill8 we children or place them in daycare, what factors would you consider in making this decision.**

I actually am a parent and considering if I had an option I would definitely choose be a stay home mom until the child gets to a certain age. I feel being there in the most important moments whether it's crawling, when they're taking their first steps of walking, talking etc those are the most important moments that you wouldn't want to miss out. Dedicating time to to your children I feel is very important and plays a big role in raising the child.

**Remaining question: chapter 3/ question 17: Provide examples of cephalocaudal and proximodistal patterns of development**

One of the best examples of cephalocaudal development is the size of a baby's head growth in the cephalocaudal region begins at the top and moves down the baby grows the bigger head first then the rest of the body catches up.

The progression of motor development radiating outward from an Organism center to its periphery is known as proximodistal development, a child learning to move her shoulders before mastering fine fingers movement is the classic illustration.