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Human Growth & Development

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Unit 2

## **Chapter 5**

RQ. The significant physical changes that occur in early childhood are the growth in height and weight. The psychological changes that occur in early childhood are developments in the brain such as the advancement of the prefrontal cortex.

1. There is so much variation in the height of children due to hereditary and environmental experiences. Each child has their own unique genes that plays a role in how their physical characteristics would be. The environment also plays a role in the height of a child because based on where one is located and what nutritions are being consumed, it can have an effect on a child's height.

2. Myelination is the process when axons are insulated by a layer of fat cells causing an increase of speed, which impacts the amount of information that is able to travel throughout the nervous system. The role of myelination in development is that it is essential for a child to have focus and attention, high thinking skills, and higher cognitive functions.

4. The factors that contribute to toddlers' risk of illness and death are individual issues, family issues, school issues, and community issues. An example of an individual issue is when a child would not think and run into the street for a toy without awareness of cars that can be around. Family issues can be the use of tobacco in the home, lack of safety seats, and the lack of safety

equipment in the home. At school there can be a lack of playground hazards, and not enough safety policies. In the community there are not enough positive activities for kids to join, and environmental hazards that can ultimately bring children to a higher risk of developing illnesses and experiencing death.

11. Short-term memory is the lack of retention of information over time. Short term memory changes in young children because it tends to increase based on how older the child is getting. Having repetitive rehearsal with children on important information would lead them to remember more efficiently. Also myelination helps in processing information quickly in younger children.

## **Chapter 6**

20. Two examples of gender development are psychoanalytic theory of gender and social cognitive theory of gender. The psychoanalytic theory of gender explains how preschool children develop a sexual attraction to the opposite sex parent, and they tend to develop the role of masculine or feminine earlier than ages 5-6. The social cognitive theory of gender explains the development of gender through observation and imitation through being rewarded and punished for gender appropriate and inappropriate behaviors. I believe that both of these examples of gender development in a way does contradict itself because if the parents are of the opposite sex they would normally want to teach their child to do things based on the gender that they are. The child is just going to follow what the parents do regardless because they are always observing. It is up to the parents on how to train their children and give them awareness of their genders.

21. The four types of parenting styles are authoritarian, authoritative, neglectful, and indulgent. The personality of a child who experiences the authoritarian parenting style tends to be unhappy, fearful, have a lack of communication skills, and compare themselves to others often. The

personality of a child who experiences an authoritative parenting style is good at coping with stress, cheerful, self controlled, and are achievement oriented. The personality of a child who experiences neglectful parenting has low self esteem, is immature, and is not good with being independent. Lastly, the personality of a child who experiences indulgent parenting are noncompliant, egocentric, and have unsatisfactory peer relationships.

24. The pros of a mother working outside of the home, in regards to a child's social development is that they have less gender stereotypes, and have more egalitarian views. While the cons of a mother working outside of the home, in regards to a child's social development tends to experience anxiety, depression, and have low self esteem.