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Required question:

Early childhood is a physical Development including improvements in balance, Gross motor coordination and fine motor coordination. It's crucial to have good fine motor coordination for activity like sports drawing and writing.

Children start using flexibility and fully reversible mental operations between the ages of two and seven, when they solve new kinds of logical problems and start to manipulate their environment through symbolic thoughts and language.

Chapter 5

Question 2:

Myelination is the process through which axons are covered with a layer of fat cells, which increases the speed and efficiency of information traveling through the nervous system.

Myelination aids in the establishment of the brain connectivity and the emergence of cognitive and behavioral functional during the early stages of neurodevelopment. Early nutrition has a significant and changeable impact on Myelination and ultimately cognitive development.

Question 4:

In the United states accidents are the leading cause of death in young children followed by cancer and cardiovascular disease. In addition to motor

vehicle accidents other accidental deaths in children involve drowning falls and poisoning.

Parental smoking is a serious threat to children safety a growing number of studies show that kids who live in live with a smoker parent are more likely to experience health issues than kids who don't have a smoke parent. Kids who are exposed are most likely to develop asthma, wheezing, sleep problems, (including sleeping disorder) and breathing problems.

This is not the case in many other nations around the world, where numerous kids pass away from infectious disease; that can be prevented a reduction in property improvements in nutrient, sanitation, education and health services could prevent many of the deaths of young children worldwide.

Question 11:

The term "short term memory" refers to the brain's memory mechanism that help people remember bits of information for a brief period of time, frequently up to 30 seconds. The brain stores information in short term memory as a sort of visuospatial Sketch that will later be converted into memory.

We can retain information in our short term memory for a lot longer when we practice. The memory span task which involves hearing a short list of stimuli typically digits presented at a rapid pace and being asked to repeat them; is one of the most common ways to evaluate short term memory. Research using a memory span task indicates that during early childhood short term memory grows but keep in mind that everyone's memory compacity is different.

The speed which a child processes information, is an important aspect of their cognitive abilities and there is ample evidence of the speed with which many cognitive abilities develop in older children older children practice the digits more than younger children do.

Chapter 6

Question 16:

According to Erik Erikson, The human lifespan is divided into eight developmental stages. Erikson first stage was identified as the main developmental task of infancy as trust versus mistrust. Erikson claims that the early childhood physical and social stage of initiative versus guilt children at this stage development are certain that they are unique individuals and during early childhood they start to figure out what kind of person they will be.

In early childhood, children use their perceptual, motor, cognitive, and linguistic abilities to influence their environment. They have a strong sense of identification with their parents who frequently project, strength, and beauty. Children at this stage exuberantly Move out into a wider social world because they have excess energy that allows them to forget failures quickly, approach desirable areas, and an increased sense of direction on their own initiative.

Question 21:

Authoritarian parenting - Places strict limits and controls on the child and permits little verbal interactions. Authoritarian parents also may spank the child frequently, enforces rules rigidly without explaining to them, and show anger towards child. Additionally, they lack initiative and have poor communication skills. The authoritarian parent style is also associated with the higher level of externalizing problems according to a recent review of numerous studies.

Authoritative parenting - Encourages children to be independent While still putting restrictions and limitations on what they can do. Parents are warm and nurturing towards the child and allow for a lot of verbal back and forth when their kids misbehave. Authoritative Parents respond with support and expressions of joy. Children whose parents are authoritative are frequently happy, self controlled, self-reliant, and achievement oriented. They also are expected to behave independently and in accordance with their age. Authoritative Parents frequently maintain cordial relationships with their peers, work well with authority figures and handle stress effectively.

Recent study showed that authoritative parents was the most Effective parenting style in predicting children would less likely be overweight or obese in their development.

Neglectful parenting - children, whose parents are neglectful develop the perception that other aspects of the parents lives are more important than they are. Neglectful parenting is a parenting style in which parents are uninvolved in the child's life. These kids typically lack self-control are socially, awkward and have trouble handling independency. They frequently lack self-confidence, are immature, and could be estranged from their families. Patterns of delinquency and truancy are monitored in adolescents. Neglectful parents are linked to a higher level of externalizing problems.

Indulgent parenting - approach. Involves parents spending lots of time with their kids while imposing few rules or demands on them. Such parents intentionally raise their children in this way, because they believe the combination of warm involvement and few restraints will produce a creative confident child. However children whose parents are indulgent rarely learn respect for others, have difficulty controlling their behavior, may be domineering, egocentric, non compliant and generally have unsatisfactory peer relationships.

Question 24:

Although it is a reality of modern life maternal employment effects are still up for debate. Parenting can be affected by parental employment in both positive and negative ways. Parents who experience poor working conditions such as long hours, overtime work, high levels of stress, and lack of autonomy at work, are likely to be irritable at home and engage in less effective parenting than their counterparts who experience better working conditions.

According to research what matters for children's development is the nature of parents work rather than whether or not both parents work outside the home. Children, especially girls whose mothers work outside the home

exhibit less gender stereotype and hold more egalitarian views of gender than do children whose mothers do not work outside the home.

Remaining question/Chapter 5

Question 13:

In terms of phonology, young children develop a greater understanding of languages, rules systems, and spoken languages sound. Berko's classic studies show that young children comprehend morphological rules in preschoolers and teach them how to apply syntax rules. Which govern the order in which words should be arranged in terms of semantics. Early childhood is also the time when vocabulary development soars and academic success are formed.

Language and speech in children varies. Children from birth to five years of age start to transition from speaking simple sentences that express one idea to understanding complex sentences as young children learn the distinctive features of their own language.

It's crucial to have good fine motor coordination for activities like sports drawing and writing. Children start using flexible and fully reversible mental operations between the ages of two and seven.

During these ages they solve new kinds of logical problems and start to manipulate their environment through symbolic thoughts and language.