

## Chapter Summary

By studying children, you can learn why they act the way they do, discover why caregivers are an important influence, and enjoy children more. As more has been learned about children through research, attitudes and practices have changed. Experiences in the first years of life promote rapid brain development. Heredity and environment both impact development. Self-esteem influences a person's ability to face life's challenges.

You can learn things by observing children that you cannot learn from a book. There are several types of observation methods. All observations should be conducted carefully and kept confidential.

## Vocabulary Review

1. Use each of these content and academic vocabulary words in a sentence.

### Content Vocabulary

- ◇ typical behavior (p. 7)
- ◇ caregiver (p. 8)
- ◇ stimulation (p. 13)
- ◇ heredity (p. 14)
- ◇ environment (p. 14)
- ◇ self-esteem (p. 17)
- ◇ human life cycle (p. 18)
- ◇ developmental task (p. 18)
- ◇ subjective (p. 21)

- ◇ objective (p. 21)
- ◇ running record (p. 22)
- ◇ anecdotal record (p. 22)
- ◇ frequency count (p. 22)
- ◇ baseline (p. 22)
- ◇ developmental checklist (p. 23)
- ◇ interpretation (p. 25)
- ◇ confidentiality (p. 25)

### Academic Vocabulary

- impact (p. 7)
- moral (p. 10)
- theory (p. 13)
- sequence (p. 14)
- assumption (p. 21)
- judgment (p. 22)

## Review Key Concepts

2. **Explain** the best way to learn about children.
3. **Identify** three areas of childhood that researchers have studied.
4. **Summarize** how children learn and develop important skills.
5. **List** the stages of development after childhood.
6. **Determine** why observation is important in the study of child development.
7. **Compare and contrast** different methods of observation and interpretation.

## Critical Thinking

8. **Examine** How might studying the different aspects of child development better help you understand yourself?
9. **Conclude** What are two reasons adults might have less responsibility as

## Chapter Summary

Parenting is a learning process, and offers many challenges and rewards. Before deciding to become parents, it is important to seriously consider one's readiness for parenthood. People who are ready for parenthood have considered their own emotional maturity, health issues, financial concerns, resource management skills, and parenting skills.

Decisions related to sexuality cannot be made casually. Abstinence is the only guaranteed way to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. There are several options for teens who are pregnant.

## Vocabulary Review

1. Create a multiple-choice test question for each content and academic vocabulary term.

### Content Vocabulary

- ◇ parenting (p. 33)
- ◇ emotional maturity (p. 35)
- ◇ sexuality (p. 43)
- ◇ hormone (p. 43)
- ◇ abstinence (p. 44)
- ◇ sexually transmitted infection (STI) (p. 45)

- ◇ paternity (p. 48)
- ◇ confidential adoption (p. 49)
- ◇ open adoption (p. 49)
- ◇ fidelity (p. 50)

### Academic Vocabulary

- pride (p. 33)
- prospective (p. 35)
- intimacy (p. 43)
- essential (p. 48)

## Review Key Concepts

2. **Explain** who can benefit from knowing about child development and parenting.
3. **Describe** the five areas of responsibilities for parents.
4. **Identify** pressures involved in sexual development.
5. **Summarize** the benefits of abstinence.
6. **Describe** the possible consequences of sexual activity.
7. **Compare and contrast** the options available to a teen parent.
8. **Explain** what it means to be sexually responsible.

## Critical Thinking

9. **Summarize** How can people who care for one another show intimacy without sexual activity?
10. **Apply** What should a teen do if she suspects she is pregnant?

## Chapter Summary

Families today serve many functions. Families need to meet children's basic needs and prepare children to live in society. There are three basic family structures. Each structure has unique challenges. Most families follow a series of stages called the family life cycle. Families are affected by trends in society and sometimes need support. Parents use many skills to raise children. Children have physical, emotional, social, and intellectual needs that should be met by a family. Parents must find the parenting style that works best for them and their children. Parents must also learn positive ways to guide children's behavior and deal with misbehavior.

### Vocabulary Review

1. Use at least seven of these content and academic vocabulary terms in an essay about your family.

#### Content Vocabulary

- ◇ nuclear family (p. 62)
- ◇ single-parent family (p. 62)
- ◇ custodial parent (p. 62)
- ◇ blended family (p. 63)
- ◇ extended family (p. 63)
- ◇ legal guardian (p. 64)
- ◇ foster child (p. 64)
- ◇ intergenerational (p. 65)
- ◇ deprivation (p. 70)

- ◇ parenting style (p. 72)
- ◇ guidance (p. 73)
- ◇ self-discipline (p. 73)
- ◇ conscience (p. 74)
- ◇ positive reinforcement (p. 76)
- ◇ negative reinforcement (p. 79)
- ◇ time-out (p. 79)

#### Academic Vocabulary

- vital (p. 57)
- venture (p. 61)
- dispute (p. 73)
- consistent (p. 81)

### Review Key Concepts

2. **Summarize** the qualities that contribute to building a strong family.
3. **Describe** the different family structures.
4. **Discuss** the trends affecting families.
5. **List** the basic categories of children's needs.
6. **Identify** the three parenting styles.
7. **Summarize** effective ways to guide children's behavior.

### Critical Thinking

8. **Analyze** This chapter notes that traditions help to strengthen a family. Do you think this is so? Why or why not?
9. **Compare and contrast** How are guidance and punishment similar? How do they differ?
10. **Apply** Nathan lost a library book. His father says Nathan can no longer borrow books from the library. Do you think this is an appropriate punishment? Why or why not?

## Chapter Summary

Any time sexual intercourse takes place, a pregnancy may occur. There are many family planning methods available. Chromosomes from each parent determine the baby's inherited traits. There are three stages in prenatal development. Couples who cannot conceive may seek infertility treatment or adopt a child. Some pregnancies end in miscarriage or stillbirth. Birth defects have a variety of causes. There are tests to help diagnose potential problems. Everything a pregnant woman eats, drinks, and breathes affects her developing baby.

## Vocabulary Review

1. Use each of these content and academic vocabulary words in a sentence.

### Content Vocabulary

- ◇ ovum (p. 93)
- ◇ uterus (p. 93)
- ◇ fallopian tube (p. 93)
- ◇ sperm (p. 93)
- ◇ conception (p. 95)
- ◇ chromosome (p. 95)
- ◇ gene (p. 95)
- ◇ genome (p. 95)
- ◇ DNA (p. 95)
- ◇ infertility (p. 97)
- ◇ surrogate (p. 98)

- ◇ prenatal development (p. 99)
- ◇ zygote (p. 99)
- ◇ embryo (p. 100)
- ◇ amniotic fluid (p. 100)
- ◇ placenta (p. 100)
- ◇ umbilical cord (p. 100)
- ◇ fetus (p. 101)
- ◇ miscarriage (p. 106)
- ◇ stillbirth (p. 106)
- ◇ ultrasound (p. 112)
- ◇ amniocentesis (p. 113)

- ◇ fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) (p. 116)
- ◇ fetal alcohol effects (p. 116)
- ◇ SIDS (p. 118)
- ◇ toxoplasmosis (p. 120)

### Academic Vocabulary

- controversial (p. 99)
- spontaneous (p. 101)
- predisposition (p. 111)
- serious (p. 111)
- deformity (p. 116)
- congenital (p. 120)

## Review Key Concepts

2. **List** the methods of family planning.
3. **Outline** what occurs during each of the three stages of prenatal development.
4. **Contrast** miscarriage and stillbirth.
5. **Identify** how ten major birth defects can be diagnosed.
6. **Summarize** the hazards that alcohol and other drugs pose to prenatal development.
7. **Assess** why environmental hazards must be avoided during pregnancy.
8. **Describe** how a fetus can be affected by certain illnesses the mother may contract.

## Critical Thinking

9. **Analyze** Why do babies born at full term have a better chance for survival than babies born a few months early?
10. **Predict** What could be the consequences if someone denies that she is pregnant and does not seek any medical care?

## Chapter Summary

A woman should see a doctor when she thinks she is pregnant. She should receive regular prenatal care during her pregnancy. Eating a well-balanced diet with foods from each of the five food groups is essential to the health of the developing baby and the mother. Moderate exercise and stress management also are important. Parents-to-be should prepare for the birth of the child. They should create a budget and decide how they will balance their lives after the baby is born. Prepared childbirth helps expectant parents get ready for labor and delivery. They must choose a health care professional to attend the birth and decide where the birth will occur.

### Vocabulary Review

1. Use these content and academic vocabulary terms to create a crossword puzzle on graph paper. Use the definitions as clues.

#### Content Vocabulary

- ◇ obstetrician (p. 129)
- ◇ anemia (p. 130)
- ◇ Rh factor (p. 131)
- ◇ gestational diabetes (p. 131)
- ◇ preeclampsia (p. 132)
- ◇ osteoporosis (p. 139)
- ◇ lactose intolerance (p. 142)
- ◇ lactase (p. 142)

- ◇ formula (p. 149)
- ◇ pediatrician (p. 149)
- ◇ fixed expense (p. 150)
- ◇ flexible expense (p. 150)
- ◇ maternity leave (p. 151)
- ◇ paternity leave (p. 151)
- ◇ prepared childbirth (p. 154)
- ◇ labor (p. 154)
- ◇ delivery (p. 154)

- ◇ midwife (p. 155)
- ◇ alternative birth center (p. 156)

#### Academic Vocabulary

- robust (p. 132)
- alleviate (p. 133)
- slat (p. 147)
- reimbursement (p. 151)
- complication (p. 155)
- compressed (p. 156)

### Review Key Concepts

2. **Identify** the early signs of pregnancy.
3. **Explain** the importance of proper nutrition during pregnancy.
4. **List** six categories of basic baby supplies.
5. **Describe** why parents need to develop a budget.
6. **Identify** ways expectant parents can prepare for the birth of a child.
7. **Compare and contrast** the options for the delivery of a baby.

### Critical Thinking

8. **Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think some women might suffer more from emotional stress during pregnancy than at other times in their lives?
9. **Apply** If you knew a pregnant couple who had a very limited budget, what suggestions might you offer for preparing for the baby?
10. **Infer** Why might someone choose a midwife instead of a doctor to deliver her baby?

## Chapter Summary

There are three main stages of labor. A cesarean birth may be necessary if the mother's or baby's health is in danger. A premature baby will require special medical care. Immediately after birth, a newborn's physical condition is evaluated through a variety of tests. Bonding after birth strengthens the emotional connection between parents and their child. A new mother needs postnatal care. New mothers need rest, exercise, good nutrition, and follow-up medical care. They may also have emotional needs.

### Vocabulary Review

1. Arrange the vocabulary terms below into groups of related words. Explain why you put the words together.

#### Content Vocabulary

- ◇ cervix (p. 165)
- ◇ contraction (p. 166)
- ◇ fetal monitoring (p. 166)
- ◇ dilate (p. 170)
- ◇ cord blood (p. 171)
- ◇ stem cells (p. 171)
- ◇ cesarean birth (p. 172)
- ◇ incubator (p. 173)
- ◇ fontanel (p. 176)
- ◇ lanugo (p. 177)
- ◇ vernix (p. 177)
- ◇ Apgar scale (p. 177)

- ◇ neonatal period (p. 180)
- ◇ jaundice (p. 180)
- ◇ bilirubin (p. 180)
- ◇ bonding (p. 180)
- ◇ colostrum (p. 181)
- ◇ lactation consultant (p. 181)
- ◇ rooming-in (p. 181)
- ◇ postnatal period (p. 183)
- ◇ postpartum depression (p. 184)

#### Academic Vocabulary

- induce (p. 166)
- anesthesia (p. 171)
- fuse (p. 176)
- secure (p. 177)
- major (p. 180)
- stable (p. 183)

### Review Key Concepts

2. **Describe** the progression of labor.
3. **Explain** what happens during a cesarean birth.
4. **List** the factors that can contribute to a premature birth.
5. **Describe** a newborn's appearance immediately after birth.
6. **Identify** the exams and procedures given to a newborn in the first few days.
7. **Review** what occurs during the hospital stay after delivery.
8. **Summarize** the physical and emotional needs of a new mother.

### Critical Thinking

9. **Draw Conclusions** What are some reasons a woman might choose labor without pain medication?
10. **Infer** What feelings might a new mother have during the postnatal period? Why might she have these feelings?

## Chapter Summary

Heredity, nutrition, health, and environment all play a role in a baby's growth and development. Babies grow rapidly in the first year. Babies must be handled carefully and must never be shaken. Feeding babies breast milk or formula meets the nutrition needs for the first six months. Other foods should be introduced gradually. A baby's clothing should be comfortable and easy to put on and take off. Babies should be bathed regularly but never be left alone in the bathtub. Parents should follow a recommended schedule of checkups and immunizations.

### Vocabulary Review

1. Create a fill-in-the-blank sentence for each vocabulary term. The sentence should contain enough information to help determine the missing term.

#### Content Vocabulary

- ◇ developmental milestone (p. 195)
- ◇ stimulating environment (p. 197)
- ◇ growth chart (p. 198)
- ◇ proportion (p. 200)
- ◇ depth perception (p. 201)
- ◇ reflex (p. 206)
- ◇ gross motor skill (p. 206)
- ◇ fine motor skill (p. 206)

- ◇ hand-eye coordination (p. 207)
- ◇ shaken baby syndrome (p. 211)
- ◇ antibody (p. 213)
- ◇ weaning (p. 217)
- ◇ malnutrition (p. 218)
- ◇ cradle cap (p. 223)
- ◇ diaper rash (p. 223)
- ◇ teething (p. 225)

- ◇ immunization (p. 227)
- ◇ vaccine (p. 227)

#### Academic Vocabulary

- makeup (p. 195)
- accommodate (p. 200)
- aggravate (p. 212)
- curb (p. 213)
- designate (p. 224)
- emerge (p. 225)

### Review Key Concepts

2. **Identify** the four major influences on an infant's growth and development.
3. **Summarize** how a baby typically grows in the first year.
4. **Explain** how to safely hold a baby.
5. **Identify** how to meet a baby's nutritional needs.
6. **Describe** the best type of clothing suitable for a baby.
7. **Describe** how to bathe a baby.
8. **Explain** why checkups and immunizations are important for babies.

### Critical Thinking

9. **Compare and Contrast** the role heredity and nutrition play in an infant's growth and development.
10. **Examine** why it is or is not acceptable for an eight-month-old to drink the same milk as the rest of the family.

## Chapter Summary

Emotional development is the process of learning to recognize and express feelings and to establish a personal identity. Caregivers can help shape babies' emotional development by providing consistent, responsive, and loving care. Babies' unique temperaments and the emotional climate of the home also influence their emotional development. Social development is the process of learning how to interact and express oneself with others. Babies learn social behavior by watching and interacting with others. One normal sign of social development is stranger anxiety. Babies learn about the world by playing and exploring.

### Vocabulary Review

1. Use each of these content and academic vocabulary words in a sentence.

#### Content Vocabulary

- ◇ emotional development (p. 235)
- ◇ emotion (p. 235)
- ◇ colic (p. 238)
- ◇ reflux (p. 238)
- ◇ attachment (p. 239)
- ◇ failure to thrive (p. 240)

- ◇ temperament (p. 240)
- ◇ social development (p. 245)
- ◇ cause and effect (p. 245)
- ◇ model (p. 245)
- ◇ stranger anxiety (p. 247)
- ◇ play environment (p. 249)

#### Academic Vocabulary

- crucial (p. 239)
- hinder (p. 243)
- lead (p. 248)
- motivate (p. 250)

### Review Key Concepts

2. **List** six basic emotions that babies experience.
3. **Explain** the role of attachment in a baby's emotional development.
4. **Describe** how temperament affects a baby's social development.
5. **Explain** how the emotional climate of the home can affect a baby's development.
6. **Explain** how a baby learns social behavior.
7. **Identify** how play and exploration help a baby develop socially.

### Critical Thinking

8. **Analyze** A baby builds attachment through touch, consistent care, and communication. Do you think a baby could still bond with a parent if one of these elements were missing? Explain your opinion.
9. **Synthesize** Stranger anxiety and attachment to a caregiver develop at around the same time. How might these two developments be related?
10. **Predict** What combination of temperament traits might help a baby cope with a stressful family environment? What combination of traits might make a baby less able to cope with a stressful environment? Why?

## Chapter Summary

An infant's brain undergoes major changes in response to stimulation. The transmission of information between nerve cells in the brain creates neural pathways that organize the brain. Piaget said that all children go through four periods of learning. During the sensorimotor period (birth–two years), children learn through their senses and own actions. A child learns and practices new skills through play. Appropriate toys can help babies learn. Children communicate before they can talk. Reading to a child promotes vocabulary.

### Vocabulary Review

1. Create a multiple-choice test question for each content and academic vocabulary term.

#### Content Vocabulary

- ◇ neuron (p. 257)
- ◇ neural pathway (p. 257)
- ◇ cortex (p. 259)
- ◇ axon (p. 259)
- ◇ myelin (p. 259)
- ◇ dendrite (p. 259)
- ◇ synapse (p. 260)
- ◇ neurotransmitter (p. 260)
- ◇ perception (p. 266)

- ◇ attention span (p. 268)
- ◇ concept (p. 269)
- ◇ sensorimotor period (p. 271)
- ◇ object permanence (p. 271)
- ◇ imaginative play (p. 272)
- ◇ symbolic thinking (p. 272)
- ◇ age appropriate (p. 274)

- ◇ childproof (p. 275)
- ◇ manipulate (p. 280)

#### Academic Vocabulary

- function (p. 259)
- receptor (p. 260)
- elicit (p. 270)
- determined (p. 270)
- responsiveness (p. 274)
- hazard (p. 281)

### Review Key Concepts

2. **Describe** how a baby's experiences increase brain function.
3. **Explain** how the brain becomes organized.
4. **List** four abilities that show intellectual growth in infants.
5. **Identify** specific abilities that babies learn during Piaget's first period of learning.
6. **Name** five ways caregivers can encourage learning.
7. **Discuss** how to choose toys appropriate for babies of different ages.

### Critical Thinking

8. **Analyze** Why is it important to read and talk to a baby even if the baby does not understand?
9. **Extend** Piaget determined that children must learn to master one thinking skill before they can move on to another. Why is this so?
10. **Compare** How do the speech capabilities of two- to three-year-olds and four- to five-year-olds differ?