## Child Development-Final EXXX Chapter 6-7: The Baby's Krrival

- 1. Automatic response of the baby to an outside stimulus.
- 2. Special enclosed crib used for premature babies.
- 3. Poor appetite, tiredness, and weakness due to lack of iron.
- 4. The process of the opening of the cervix during labor.
- 5. Policy that allows the baby to stay with the mother after birth.
- 6. Instrument that may be used by a doctor during delivery.
- 7. Records a newborns, hear rate, breathing, muscle tone, responsiveness, and skin color.
- 8. The process of forming emotional ties.
- 9. Muscles of the uterus tightening and relaxing.
- 10. First milk to be released from the breast.
- 11. When the top of the baby's head appears.
- 12. Thinning of the cervix.
- 13. Medical procedure used by some infertile couples.
- 14. Part of the reproductive system through which eggs travel.
- 15. The point at which pregnancy begins.
- 16. Threadlike particles in the nucleus of every cell in the body.
- 17. Name for the unborn baby between third and eighth week of pregnancy.
- 18. A female cell or egg.
- 19. Protects the developing baby from bumps and falls.
- 20. Early sensations of movement felt by pregnant woman.
- 21. Tissue that allows the unborn baby to be nourished.
- 22. Name for the unborn baby after eight to nine weeks of development.

- A. Apgar scale
- B. Bonding
- C. Vernix
- D. Rooming in
- E. Effacement
- F. Crowning
- G. Temperament
- H. Forceps
- I. Dilation
- J. Anemia
- K. Contractions
- L. Reflex
- M. Incubator
- N. Colostrum
- A. Amniotic fluid
- **B.** Chromosomes
- C. Conception
- D. Embryo
- E. Fallopian tube
- F. Fetus
- G. Infertility
- H. In vitro fertilization
- I. Ovum
- J. Placenta
- K. Quickening
- L. Zygote



## Chapter 8: Growth/Development of Infants

23. Refers to the size relationship between different parts of the body.	A. Back
24. Helps meet food needs of new mothers and young children.	B. Bib
25. A one month old can see things at this distance in feet.	C. Blurry
26. Baby's weight usually doubles in the first few months and by the end of the	D. Cerebrum E. Cortex
first year.	F. Formula
-	G. Head
27. Baby's show a preference for this taste.	Н. Ісе
28. One of the first motor skills learned is control of this body part.	M. Motor skill
29. Caused when someone severely shakes a baby, usually in an effort to make the	I. Mouth
baby stop crying.	J. Primary K. Proportior
30. A natural painkiller used on teething gums.	L. Reflexes
31. Newborns learn primarily through these. Sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch!	M. Senses
32. Use this to prevent a mess during feeding.	N. Shaken ba syndrome
33. Transmits info from the body to the brain and vice versa.	0. Spinal core
34. Babies learn and explore throughout the first year using this body part.	P. Sterilizing Q. Sweet
35. The natural responses of a baby.	Q. Sweet R. Three
36. Abilities that depend on the use and control of muscles.	S. Tone
37. Babies should always sleep on their	T. Triples U. Twenty
38. Outer layer of the brain, allows more complex learning.	V. WIC
39. Another word for "baby teeth". Teething when teeth force their way up through	W. Womb
the gums.	
40. Newborns respond to this rather than actual words.	
41. An infant's vision appears this way.	
42. How long is the average newborn in inches?	
43. Receives info from the senses and directs motor activities.	
44. Sense of hearing develops in the	

- 45. Another word for cleaning a baby's bottle.
- 46. Dilute cereal with this.



## Chapter 19: Family Crisis

- 47. A terminal illness that may cause family stress.
- 48. Emotion experienced when losing a loved one.
- 49. A family that cannot function properly because of certain overwhelming problems.
- 50. Abuse characterized by burns, cuts, or bruises.
- 51. Abuse characterized by failing to provide the basic necessities.
- 52. Abuse in which a child is constantly criticized.
- 53. General term for the physical or emotional mistreatment of a child.
- 54. Incest is an example of this type of abuse.
- 55. People with a common problem that meet together to help each other.
- 56. A child reverts to a past behavior he or she has outgrown.
- 57. A new family created through remarriage.
- 58. Both parents work for a living.
- 59. By appointment and monitored by a court appointed person. Feelings of blame associated with grief.
- 60. Loss of life, may cause family stress.
- 61. Monthly payments to cover cost of children's needs.
- 62. Parent who is assigned to care for child.
- 63. Relocation of a family.
- 64. Shared by parents who may be dual career families.
- 65. Shared responsibility of a child.
- 66. Takes responsibility of child if a parent dies.
- 67. Unexpected disease may be terminal.
- 68. When a marriage ends.
- 69. When a stepfamily is created.
- 70. When parents split up, possibly a temporary situation.

- A. Balance
- B. Cancer
- C. Child abuse
- D. Child support
- E. Death
- F. Divorce
- G. Dual career
- H. Dysfunctional family
- I. Emotional abuse
- J. Grief
- K. Guardian
- L. Guilt
- M. Illness
- N. Joint custody
- O. Moving
- P. Neglect
- Q. Physical abuse
- R. Regression
- S. Remarriage
- T. Responsibility
- **U.** Separation
- V. Sexual abuse
- W. Sole custody
- X. Stepfamily
- Y. Support group
- Z. Visitation

