Chapter 7: The Baby’s Arrival

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 newborn’s heart 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.

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

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. 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.
24. Helps meet food needs of new mothers and young children.
25. A one month old can see things at this distance in feet.
26. Baby's weight usually doubles in the first few months and ___ by the end of the first year.
27. Baby's show a preference for this taste.
28. One of the first motor skills learned is control of this body part.
29. Caused when someone severely shakes a baby, usually in an effort to make the baby stop crying.
30. A natural painkiller used on teething gums.
31. Newborns learn primarily through these. Sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch!
32. Use this to prevent a mess during feeding.
33. Transmits info from the body to the brain and vice versa.
34. Babies learn and explore throughout the first year using this body part.
35. The natural responses of a baby.
36. Abilities that depend on the use and control of muscles.
37. Babies should always sleep on their ___.
38. Outer layer of the brain, allows more complex learning.
39. Another word for "baby teeth".
40. Teething when teeth force their way up through the gums.
41. Newborns respond to this rather than actual words.
42. An infant’s vision appears this way.
43. How long is the average newborn in inches?
44. Receives info from the senses and directs motor activities.
45. Sense of hearing develops in the ___.
46. Another word for cleaning a baby's bottle.
47. Dilute cereal with this.

A. Back
B. Bib
C. Blurry
D. Cerebrum
E. Cortex
F. Formula
G. Head
H. Ice
M. Motor skills
I. Mouth
J. Primary
K. Proportion
L. Reflexes
M. Senses
N. Shaken baby syndrome
O. Spinal cord
P. Sterilizing
Q. Sweet
R. Three
S. Tone
T. Triples
U. Twenty
V. WIC
W. Womb

**BABY on BOARD**
Chapter 9: Emotional/Social Development of Infants

48. Learning to interact with others and express one self.

49. Condition in which baby doesn’t grow properly due to lack of love and attention.

50. A person’s style of responding to the world and the people in it.

51. Name given the bond between caregiver and child.

52. Having strong reactions to one’s own feelings.

53. Sign of pleasant emotions that generally first appear in the baby’s second month.

54. Plastic nipple that can be used to comfort baby.

55. Extreme fussiness shown by baby regularly, usually at night.

56. A baby’s main way of communicating which can signal many different needs.

57. Fear of people other than the main caregivers.

Chapter 11-13: Toddlers

58. Name given to children around age 1 due to their uncertainty in walking.

59. Abilities that improve as a result of coloring, using modeling dough, cutting.

60. Abilities that improve as a result of throwing a ball, running or jumping.

61. Taking a tumbling class.

62. Baby feeling the texture of a dog’s coat.

63. Daydreams and dramatic play.

64. Ideas like yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

65. Doing what a parent does.
Chapter 14-16: Preschoolers

66. The teeth which the body will NOT replace.
67. Habit that can affect position of teeth but usually goes away on its own.
68. Skillful use that is better with a preferred hand.
69. The first adult teeth to appear during this period.
70. Able to use both hands with equal skill.
71. The size relationship of different parts of the body.
72. Ability to control and link movements that improves with age.

Completion

73. Between ages 4-6, __________ tend to be taller and heavier.
74. Children can help take care of their __________ by putting them away when clean and collecting those that need to be washed.
75. Poor __________ can cause a child to be overweight or underweight.
76. Toothpaste with __________ can help strengthen the outer coating of the teeth, preventing cavities.
77. Children usually have a definite hand preference by this age.
78. Children in this period generally need less sleep, so may no longer need __________.

   Lacing shoes is an example of a __________ motor skill.
79. Giving sincere __________ helps build children’s self-esteem, but should not be done excessively.

A. Ambidextrous
B. Coordination
C. Dexterity
D. Flexibility
E. Molars
F. Nutrition
G. Permanent teeth
H. Primary teeth
I. Proportion
J. Thumb sucking
Chapter 19: Family Crisis

80. Emotion experienced when losing a loved one.
83. Abuse characterized by burns, cuts, or bruises.
84. Abuse characterized by failing to provide the basic necessities.
85. Abuse in which a child is constantly criticized.
86. General term for the physical or emotional mistreatment of a child.
87. Incest is an example of this type of abuse.
88. People with a common problem that meet together to help each other.
89. A child reverts to a past behavior he or she has outgrown.
90. By appointment and monitored by a court appointed person.
91. Feelings of blame associated with grief.
92. Loss of life, may cause family stress.
93. Monthly payments to cover cost of children's needs.
94. Parent who is assigned to care for child.
95. Relocation of a family.
96. Shared responsibility of a child.
97. Takes responsibility of child if a parent dies.
98. When a marriage ends.
99. When a stepfamily is created.
100. When parents split up, possibly a temporary situation.

A. Balance
B. Child abuse
C. Child support
D. Death
E. Divorce
F. Emotional abuse
G. Grief
H. Guardian
I. Guilt
J. Joint custody
K. Moving
L. Neglect
M. Physical abuse
N. Regression
O. Remarriage
P. Separation
Q. Sexual abuse
R. Sole custody
S. Support group
T. Visitation