

caChild Development Final Review! -Mrs. Kegans

Chapter 2 Family Structures:

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| 1. <u> d </u> A single parent remarries | a. <i>childless</i> |
| 2. <u> b </u> A mom, dad and children | b. <i>nuclear</i> |
| 3. <u> c </u> One parent cares for the child | c. <i>single parent</i> |
| 4. <u> e </u> Family including aunts, uncles, and cousins. | d. <i>step family</i> |
| 5. <u> a </u> A married couple with no children | e. <i>extended</i> |
| 6. <u> f </u> A child is permanently placed with a family other than their biological parents. | f. <i>adoptive</i> |

Chapter 2 Family Life Cycle:

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| 7. <u> a </u> A couple marries. | a. <i>Beginning</i> |
| 8. <u> e </u> Children get married. | b. <i>Childbearing</i> |
| 9. <u> b </u> Couple has first child. | c. <i>Parenting</i> |
| 10. <u> d </u> Oldest child leaves the home. | d. <i>Launching</i> |
| 11. <u> f </u> Adult children may need to take care of parents. | e. <i>Midyears</i> |
| 12. <u> c </u> Parents are providing physical, social and emotional needs. | f. <i>Aging</i> |

Chapter 2 Areas of Development

- | | <i>A. Physical</i> | <i>B. Emotional</i> | <i>C. Social</i> | <i>D. Moral</i> | <i>E. Intellectual</i> |
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| 13. <u> a </u> Adams mother measures his height and weight to compare to that of his twin brother. | | | | | |
| 14. <u> d </u> Ann saw that Sam's cookie fell on the ground and broke, so she gave him half of hers. | | | | | |
| 15. <u> b </u> Laura often cried at sentimental movies. | | | | | |
| 16. <u> e </u> Susie started reading books to her little brother at the age of five. | | | | | |
| 17. <u> c </u> All the children in John's class threw him a birthday party and celebrated together. | | | | | |

Chapter 3 Child Care Matching:

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| 18. <u> subsidized </u> An option in which a government or social service program pays a portion of the cost of child care. | |
| 19. <u> Head Start </u> Helps low income and disadvantaged children become ready for school. | |
| 20. <u> Co-op </u> Parents take turns caring for children, good idea for parents who don't work full time. | |
| 21. <u> Child Care Center </u> Provides care for children whose parents are not available during working hours. | |
| 22. <u> Preschool </u> Provides educational programs for children age 3-5. | |
| 23. <u> Accreditation </u> Recognizes child care center for providing a safe environment, qualified staff, and excellent programs. | |
| 24. <u> Family child care </u> Small number of children are cared for by someone in his or her own home. | |
| 25. <u> Montessori </u> Special preschool that focuses on the teachings of a renowned Italian educator. | |
| 26. <u> Nanny </u> Trained worker hired to provide live in child care, can be expensive. | |
| 27. <u> Babysitter </u> Type of child care used on evenings or weekends by hiring friends, family, or neighbors. | |

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| a. <i>Accreditation</i> |
| b. <i>Babysitter</i> |
| c. <i>Child Care Center</i> |
| d. <i>Family Child Care</i> |
| e. <i>Head Start</i> |
| f. <i>Montessori School</i> |
| g. <i>Nanny</i> |
| h. <i>Parent Co-op</i> |
| i. <i>Preschool</i> |
| j. <i>Subsidized</i> |

Chapter 3 Parenting Skills Matching:

28. Conscience___An inner sense of what is right.
29. Nurturing___Giving child opportunities for encouragement and enrichment.
30. Authoritative___Based on the idea that children should obey their parents without question.
31. Deprivation___Lack of an enriching environment.
32. Negative Reinforcement___Response aimed at discouraging a child from repeating a behavior.
33. Democratic___Children have more input into rules and limits.
34. Limits___Rules designed to keep children from hurting themselves, others, or property.
35. Consistency___Applying rules in the same way each time.
36. Permissive___Parents give children a wide range of freedom.
37. Self Control___Children's ability to control their own behavior.
38. Time out___Short period of time in which a child sits away from others/activities.
39. Guidance___Firmness and understanding to help children learn to control their own behavior.

- a. *Authoritative parenting*
b. *Conscience*
c. *Consistency*
d. *Democratic parenting*
e. *Deprivation*
f. *Guidance*
g. *Limits*
h. *Negative reinforcement*
i. *Nurturing*
j. *Permissive parenting*
k. *Self-control*
l. *Time-out*

Chapter 4 Teen Pregnancy:

40. f Legal process of identifying the father of a child.
41. a A conscious choice not to be sexually active.
42. b Situation in which adoptive parents are unknown to birth parents.
43. e Birth parents may have some involvement with adoptive parents.
44. d These may help teens evaluate decisions.
45. g Influence of other people the same age.
46. c The results of actions.

- a. *Abstinence*
b. *Closed adoption*
c. *Consequences*
d. *Morals*
e. *Open adoption*
f. *Paternity*
g. *Peer pressure*

Chapter 5 Prenatal Development:

47. k A female cell or egg.
48. m Early sensations of movement felt by pregnant woman.
49. i Medical procedure used by some infertile couples.
50. f Name for the unborn baby after eight to nine weeks of development.
51. d Name for the unborn baby between third and eighth week of pregnancy.
52. e Part of the reproductive system through which eggs travel.
53. a Protects the developing baby from bumps and falls.
54. c The point at which pregnancy begins.
55. b Threadlike particles in the nucleus of every cell in the body.
56. l Tissue that allows the unborn baby to be nourished.
57. h When one fertilized egg splits to form 2 embryos.
58. g When more than one egg is fertilized.

- a. *Amniotic fluid*
b. *Chromosomes*
c. *Conception*
d. *Embryo*
e. *Fallopian tube*
f. *Fetus*
g. *Fraternal twins*
h. *Identical twins*
i. *In vitro fertilization*
j. *Infertility*
k. *Ovum*
l. *Placenta*
m. *Quickening*
n. *Zygote*

Chapter 5 Problems in Prenatal Development

59. h A painful condition resulting from the body no longer receiving the drug it depends on.
60. b Caused by the presence of an extra chromosome.
61. c Condition caused by pregnant woman's drinking that results in mental and physical problems in a fetus.
62. g Contains nicotine, which can damage the fetus.
63. d Can be taken by pregnant woman to prevent birth defects of the spinal cord.
64. f Birth defect most common in African Americans.
65. a Stronger gene that determines whether a trait is expressed.

- a. *Dominant genes*
b. *Down's Syndrome*
c. *Fetal Alcohol Syndrome*
d. *Folic Acid*
e. *Recessive genes*
f. *Sickle Cell Anemia*
g. *Tobacco*
h. *Withdrawal*

Multiple Choice:

66. An unsound reason to have a child is to:
- a. Enhance a couple's relationship
 - b. Feel close to a child
 - c. Enjoy the experience of parenting
 - d. Fix a troubled marriage
67. A growing number of adults now care for their children:
- a. And neighbors' children
 - b. And children's friends
 - c. And their aging parents
 - d. Full time
68. A key ingredient for parenthood readiness is having:
- a. Savings of at least \$20,000
 - b. All of your education behind you
 - c. Emotional maturity
 - d. Perfect health
69. The cost of child care:
- a. Is always less than a worker's earnings
 - b. Depends on the child's age
 - c. Is usually lower in cities than in small towns
 - d. Can be reduced by hiring a nanny
70. Families meet children's basic needs for all of the following except:
- e. Safety and health
 - f. Love
 - g. Political allegiance
 - h. Moral education
71. Experts advise against leaving children alone:
- a. Before their tenth birthday
 - b. Until the teen years
 - c. Unless there is a sibling with them
 - d. If they are under the age of twelve
72. Pregnancy and STD's are possible consequences of:
- a. HIV
 - b. Being a teenager
 - c. Sexual activity
 - d. Group dating
73. Each of the following is a realistic option for a pregnant teen except:
- a. Contacting an adoption agency
 - b. Single parenthood
 - c. Hiding the condition by wearing loose cloths
 - d. Marrying the father of the child

74. When a developing baby dies during the second half of pregnancy, it is called a:
- i. Miscarriage
 - j. Birth defect
 - k. PKU
 - l. **Still birth**
75. Hereditary traits are determined:
- m. At birth
 - n. As the fetus develops
 - o. By a medical specialist
 - p. **At conception**
2. The risk of Down's Syndrome is highest in babies whose mothers are over:
- a. 25
 - b. 30
 - c. **35**
 - d. 40
76. FAS is a devastating condition that results when a woman:
- e. Inhales harmful fumes
 - f. Takes drugs during pregnancy
 - g. **Drinks alcohol during pregnancy**
 - h. Contracts chicken pox while pregnant
77. When a baby cannot be delivered normally, the birth may take place through a surgical procedure called:
- i. **Cesarean**
 - j. Episiotomy
 - k. Forceps birth
 - l. Breech birth

True/False:

78. All children develop at the same rate. **f**
79. Some mothers choose to feed their baby whole milk instead of breast feeding. **f**
80. Adolescence (teen years) is the most important stage in a person's life. **f**
81. A newborn with a low Apgar score needs special medical attention. **t**
82. When observing children, the child should know you are there. **f**

****Short Answer (you will only do one on the final exam)**

- A. Shonna and Jason have just discovered they are going to have a baby. Money is tight. Discuss the items they must have for the baby and identify ways to control spending.
- B. Explain how a parent can create an environment that will promote a baby's brain development.
- C. Explain why attachment matters to babies and how to build attachment between babies and caregivers.