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Intellectual Development in Infants

CHAPTER 9

Study Guide

Directions: Answer the following questions as you read the chapter. They will help you focus on the main points. Later, you can use this guide to review and study the chapter information.

Sec	ction 9–1: Early Brain Development
1.	What are neurons?
2.	What are neural pathways? What causes them to develop?
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3.	Both a newborn and a six-month-old may kick their covers off if they feel warm. How is this response different for these two babies?
4.	Newborns learn about the world through their senses. What part of the brain receives this sensory information?
_	Try C.1
5.	What part of the cerebrum allows more complex learning?
6.	What role do axons and dendrites play in the brain?
7.	Explain the role of neurotransmitters in communicating between neurons.
8.	Explain how the brain becomes organized with neural pathways.
9.	After stacking blocks repeatedly, a baby becomes skilled at stacking them quickly. How does the development of connections in the brain explain this skill?

Chapter 9 continued Intellectual Development in Infants 10. What can a caregiver do to help the development of a baby's brain pathways? 11. What is myelin? How does its presence in the brain affect learning? Section 9-2: Intellectual Development During the First Year **12.** How is perception related to learning? 13. Give an example of each of the four intellectual abilities that babies develop in their first year. A. Memory: **B.** Associations: **C.** Cause and effect: **D.** Attention span:

14. According to Piaget, how do children progress through the stages of intellectual development?

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llectual Develo	pment in Infants	Chapter 9 conti
ill in the missing	information with deta	ails about Piaget's four periods of intellectual develop
Period	Age	Characteristics
er en	Birth to 2 years	
	2 to 7 years	
		Can think logically but still learn best through experience.
Formal operations		
though she can't	see it, so she crawls to hking makes it possib	l a chair. She realizes that the toy must be somewhere to look for it. What concept has Keesha learned? le for children to eventually learn to read? At about
though she can't	see it, so she crawls to nking makes it possib evelop this capability	o look for it. What concept has Keesha learned? le for children to eventually learn to read? At about
though she can't What type of thing age do children d	see it, so she crawls to hking makes it possible evelop this capability ant to provide stimula	o look for it. What concept has Keesha learned? le for children to eventually learn to read? At about
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Cl	tion 9–3: Helping Infants Learn	• .		
	low does responding to a child's cries hel	p the child's intel	lectual abilit	ies develop?
•	10.10 doct responsation of the second of the			
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	How can learning about average child dev earning?	elopment help pa	rents and ot	her caregivers encour
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	How does talking to infants benefit them?			
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		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
•	Why is childproofing the home better for int babies in playpens?	ellectual developr	nent than ke	eping crawling or wall
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	Name three ways that play benefits babies			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Nam	ne	Date	Class
Inte	ellectual Development in Infants		Chapter 9 continued
27	Give an example of a toy that is good for a twelve	-month-old but not	for a four-month old. Explain
21.	why it is suitable for one age but not the other.		1
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28.	How do babies communicate before they can us	e words?	
29.	Why should caregivers avoid using baby talk?		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
30.	Identify the average age range for each of the fo	llowing speech mile	stones.
	A. Puts two words together:		
	B. Voices excitement and displeasure:		
	C. Talks about activities:		
	D. Says one or two words:		
	E. Tells stories:		