

Intellectual Development from One to Three

CHAPTER 12

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.

Section 12–1: Brain Development from One to Three

1. How has neuroscience benefited parents and other caregivers? _____

2. What is intelligence. _____

3. What roles do heredity and environment play in intelligence? _____

4. What are the features of a stimulating environment that promotes intellectual development?

5. Give examples of the four methods of learning, other than those used in the textbook.
 - A. Incidental learning: _____

 - B. Trial and error learning: _____

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C. Imitation: _____

D. Directed learning: _____

6. What are concepts? Give three examples of concepts that young children learn. _____

7. Why do toddlers have difficulty concentrating on one thing at a time? _____

8. Why is the ability to remember such an important key to learning? _____

9. How can parents help improve their child's perception? _____

10. Compare the problem-solving strategy of a fourteen-month-old to that of a three-year-old.

11. Why is it important to respect a child's imagination? Should parents always point out what is real and what is not?

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12. How does creativity relate to imagination? _____

13. How might keeping a child in a playpen discourage curiosity? How might curiosity be mistaken for misbehavior?

Section 12–2: Encouraging Learning from One to Three

14. What is the meaning of “readiness for learning”? _____

15. How can a routine of reading to children younger than age three contribute to reading readiness?

16. How can caregivers promote *math readiness* in young children? _____

17. Three-year-old Terrell is having trouble closing a cabinet door because toys are sticking over the edge of the shelf. How should his father respond? Why?

18. Scott’s mom said “Grandpa’s birthday card won’t fit in this envelope. Let’s see if we have a bigger envelope. Or we can fold the card if we have to.” How was she modeling problem solving for Scott?

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19. Identify three common safety hazards related to toys. _____

20. In addition to safety, identify six characteristics of appropriate toys. _____

21. Give an example of a toy that is appropriate for each of the following age groups. Then give a developmental reason why the toy is appropriate.

A. One to two years: _____

B. Two to three years: _____

C. Three to four years: _____

22. Why might children of two and a half use a word like “tooths”? _____

23. What kinds of problems might a speech-language pathologist identify as the source of a child’s speech difficulties?

24. How is difficulty with articulation different from stuttering? How are they similar?

Brain Development from One to Three

SECTION 12-1

A Young Child's Mind

Directions: Intellectual activity includes the seven components listed below. Referring to Chapter 12 of your textbook, explain and give an example of how each part relates to the thinking of a child age one to three. Write as though you were explaining the topic to a friend or classmate.

1. ATTENTION is _____

Example: _____

2. MEMORY is _____

Example: _____

3. PERCEPTION is _____

Example: _____

4. REASONING is _____

Example: _____

5. IMAGINATION is _____

Example: _____

6. CREATIVITY is _____

Example: _____

7. CURIOSITY is _____

Example: _____

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*Encouraging Learning
from One to Three*

SECTION 12-2

Writing About Children

Directions: Imagine you are the editor of a magazine for parents. Your staff has given you several ideas for articles, which are listed below. Cross out any ideas that you think are poor ones and, in the spaces provided, explain why. For the ideas that you think are good, write down the main points that the article should cover.

1. "Teach Your Two-Year-Old to Read" _____

2. "Parents as Teachers" _____

3. "The Year's Best Toys" _____

4. "How to Keep Toddlers from Interrupting" _____

5. "How to Talk to Your Child" _____

6. "Speech Problems—What You Can Do to Help Your Child" _____

