

ECE Home Learning Lesson # 5

Further Investigations:

★ Reflexes

Question:

Research the reflexes of premature infants in comparison to those of full-term babies. Are there any differences that could have an effect on the premature infant's development?

Neonatal Reflexes - Reflexes in a Newborn

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0_5NrDW2GLE

★ Attachment

Research studies of infants who, for some reason, did not form attachments to others early in life. How did this affect their behaviour as young children and adults? How did it affect their social-emotional development throughout life?

The Attachment Theory: How Childhood Affects Life

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WjOowWxOXcG>

Assignment # 5- Understanding Children from Birth to Age Two

Textbook: Working with Young Children- 7th Edition

Pages 121-137

Terms to know:

reflex: is an automatic body response to a stimulus

motor sequence: refers to the order in which a child is able to perform new movements

object permanence: begins to develop at six to nine months. It is the concept that objects continue to exist even if the infant cannot see them

deferred imitation: watching another person's behaviour and then acting out that behaviour later

telegraphic speech: The term used to describe two-word phrases

temperament: the quality and intensity of emotional reactions

attachment: strong emotional connection that develops between people

separation anxiety: another attachment behaviour shown by infants

1. Why do doctors check infant's reflexes?

To assess brain and nerve development

2. What occurs when infants pull with their arms and wiggle their stomachs?

Crawling

3. Which requires stronger leg muscles and leg control-creeping or crawling?

Creeping

4. Describe the newborn's vision at birth.

A newborn's vision is blurry.

5. If you give an object to a three to six month old, what is the child most likely to do?

The child will first look at the object, put it in their mouth and then try shaking it or hitting it on the floor

6. Describe how to test a child for an understanding of object permanence.

Show the infant an interesting toy, then cover the toy with a towel or blanket while the child is looking. If the child attempts to uncover the toy, the child shows an understanding of object permanence.

7. If a toddler sees his or her mother mowing the lawn one day and then pretends to mow the lawn at the child care center, what is the toddler practising?

Deferred imitation

8. Describe telegraphic speech and provide an example.

The term used to describe two-word phrases. Example.
Doggie bark

9. Describe three factors that affect a child's temperament.

Passivity- how actively involved a child is with his or her surroundings.

Irritability- or tendency to feel distressed

Activity patterns- levels of movements

10. At what age do children start to show the first signs of separation anxiety?

Around about six months of age

11. How would social-emotional development of a three-month old differ from that of a one-year old?

Three- month olds- respond to people with smiles and laughter, notice other babies, use different cries to communicate

One-year-old- shows separation anxiety, can develop anxiety, like to play next to other children but not interact, self-awareness, frustration when told no