

## **Chapter 1 Learn About Children**

### **Section 1.1 Make a Difference in Children's Lives**

- 1.** By learning about children you can gain new skills, such as how to care for children; and you can learn more about yourself and how your childhood affected who you are today.
- 2.** The six areas include health, education, love, work, play, and dress.
- 3.** Answers will vary, but might include: As babies, children are dependent for all of their needs; as they grow, children become more independent. However, complete independence usually is not achieved until the late teen years. It is not until this time or later that children are able to completely provide for themselves.
- 4.** Answers will vary, but may include: There are more children in our society because fewer of them die from disease; there are more children with special needs who likely would have died without today's medical technology; there is a need for more caregivers for children; children with special needs are able to function in society.

### **Section 1.2 Studying Children**

- 1.** Children's brains are not yet fully developed at birth. By age three, it has made trillions of connections among the brain cells.
- 2.** At some point during this stage (ages 55–75), most adults retire. They may become more politically or socially active, travel, take classes, or enjoy other activities they did not have time for before. Other adults enjoy having more time with their grandchildren. Health issues may arise.
- 3.** Notes will vary but may include: Children inherit certain traits from their parents and ancestors. Children also learn attitudes and beliefs from their environment.
- 4.** Paragraphs will vary based on the person chosen. You should clearly show how the person's self-esteem helped to overcome specific obstacles. For example, Lance Armstrong's strong self-worth gave him strength to fight cancer and compete again.

### **Section 1.3 Observing Young Children**

- 1.** Answer should include any two of the following: offers the chance to see children as individuals; to see how one stage leads to the next; to be able to tailor activities to the child's needs; to identify children who may require extra care.
- 2.** Four basic facts include: 1) the date and time, 2) the number of children and adults present, 3) names and ages of those present, and 4) the location.
- 3.** Answers will vary, but should include: finalize the paperwork, transfer notes to another sheet or use notes to write a longer observation record; form and express ideas about what was observed; share information only with the child's parents or your child development teacher; discuss any questions with your child development teacher.
- 4.** Answers will vary. However, you should accurately demonstrate a running record and an anecdotal record, and explain how they are similar and different. Differences may include: running records are for a specific amount of time and anecdotal records do not limit the time of the observation.