

Chapter 12 Intellectual Development from One to Three

Section 12.1 Brain Development from One to Three

- 1.** A stimulating learning environment increases the child's intellectual ability by helping the brain grow in complexity and increase neural connections between different parts of the brain. It also forms positive attitudes about learning that last a lifetime.
- 2.** Children learn through their own actions in the sensorimotor period. Trial-and-error learning is when a child tries different actions to discover what happens or what will give the desired result.
- 3.** Curiosity helps brain development and learning. It causes children to wonder *why* and *how*, and to try new things.
- 4.** You should write four questions that describe specific learning methods. Then take a classmate's test to help study.
- 5.** Answers will vary. You should calculate the average age of at least 20 students when they reported their earliest first memory.

Section 12.2 Encouraging Learning from One to Three

- 1.** Answers will vary. Possible answer: Give only as much help as the child needs. If a child can put on his own shoes, but does not know left from right, mark one of them. If the child is left-handed, mark the left shoe. Then say, "Which hand do you hold your spoon in?"
- 2.** Examples of speech difficulties include problems with articulation and stuttering.
- 3.** Answers will vary. Possible answers include household items such as metal pans, pull toys, floating bath toys, toys that make music, and sorting toys.
- 4.** Letters will vary but you should explain that you would read dynamically and with enthusiasm, encourage children to recognize the relationship between written and spoken words, and practice associating specific sounds with written letters.
- 5.** Reports will vary but should list the research done with the goal of determining genetic, neurological, and social factors involved in stuttering.