

## Child Development FCSA Study Guides Revised 2018

- **Parenting Skills and Responsibilities**
  - Review parenting styles
  - Investigate the legal rights and responsibilities of parents
  - Relationship and communication skills needed for parenting
  - Explore the parental responsibilities of educating children
  
- **Protection and safety of children**
  - Recognize the signs of domestic violence;
  - First aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation skills;
  - Community resources relevant to the care and protection of children, including child care services, health care services, and organizations;
  - Appropriate health care for children, including immunizations;
  - Safety of children's cribs, toys, clothing, and food;
  - Legislation and public policies affecting children.
  
- **Components of optimal prenatal care and development**
  - Identify signs and stages of pregnancy;
  - Analyze the effect of environmental and hereditary factors on fetal development, including prenatal brain development;
  - Describe nutritional needs prior to and during pregnancy;
  - Analyze appropriate medical care and good health practices prior to and during pregnancy;
  - Explore technological advances in prenatal care and development; and
  - Analyze the process of labor and delivery.
  
- **Strategies for optimizing the development of infants, including those with special needs**
  - Physical, emotional, social, and intellectual needs of the infant;
  - The impact of the infant on the family in areas such as roles, finances, responsibilities, and relationships;
  - Identify typical growth and development of infants such as brain development;
  - Identify appropriate nutritional needs for infants
  - Advantages of breastfeeding.

- **Strategies for optimizing the development of toddlers, including those with special needs**
  - Physical, emotional, social, and intellectual needs of the toddler;
  - Create play activities such as mathematics, science, physical movement, outdoor play, art, and music that enhance a toddler's growth and development;
  - Identify patterns of typical growth and development of toddlers; and
  - Prepare snacks or meals that meet appropriate nutritional guidelines for toddlers.
  
- **Growth and development of preschool children, including those with special needs**
  - Physical, emotional, social, and intellectual needs of the preschool child;
  - Describe the role of play in a preschool child's growth and development;
  - Develop activities such as physical exercise or group play that meet developmental needs of preschool children;
  - Appropriate nutritional guidelines for preschool children
  - Identify appropriate licensing regulations for preschools
  
- **Growth and development of school-age children, including those with special needs**
  - Analyze the physical, emotional, social, and intellectual needs of the school-age child;
  - Role of the school environment on the growth and development of the school-age child;
  - The importance of individual and group identification to the growth and development of school-age children;
  - Appropriate activities for meeting developmental needs of school-age children such as physical exercise, language development, communication, listening skills, independence, conflict resolution, and self-discipline;
  - Careers involving school-age children

Developing of philosophy of teaching helps you to think seriously about your beliefs and values

#### **Ivan Pavlov**

- Worked and discovered with reflexes of the brain

#### **B.F. Skinner**

- Known for identifying the basic principle of operant conditioning

### **Albert Bandura**

- Behaviorisms, with its emphasis on experimental methods, focuses on variables we can observe, measure, and manipulate, and avoid whatever is subjective, internal, and unavailable.

### **Lev Semyonovich Vygotsky**

- Supported the idea of rewards in the classroom because he believed that you learn from social interactions.

### **Jean Piaget**

- Believed that children learn through continuous exposure to experimentation, discovery, and first-hand experiences.

### **Erik Erikson**

- Industry versus Inferiority
- Note that during elementary school years, children need to develop competency both at school and at home.

### **Friedrich Froebel**

- The idea for Kindergarten based on the belief that children learned best through play

### **Lawrence Kohlberg**

- Theory of Moral Development
  - Preconvention Morality
  - Conventional Morality
  - Post-conventional Morality

- Children
  - Preschools rate of growth is from month to month.
- Developments
  - Physical development, body proportions of Intellectual development
  - Social-emotional development
- Physical Growth and Development of Infant
  - Weight under 5 pounds
  - 0-2 learn simple reflex of Ages 1-3
  - Learn between 300-1,000 words

- Able to describe objects
- Preschool children learn grammar rules
  - Elementary school age 5-11
  - Weight depends on nutrition
  - Both child and teenage traits
- Teens/Adolescents
  - Rapid height and weight growth Hormones shift
  - Abstract thinking
  - Risk-task behavior

## Skills

Fine-Motor skills

Gross-motor skills of Physical Emotional

Reflexes

Palmar

Plantar o Babinski o Moro

Sounds/speech development

Grand mal seizures

Head Start program

Child Development Associate (CDA)

Deciduous teeth