

# Child development: an active learning approach chapter one



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Picking a process in which people express their genetic tendencies by finding

environments that match and enhance those tendencies. Attachment the

emotional bond that develops between an infant and caregivers during the

first year of life. Baby Diaries careful recording of the development of one's

own children. Cognitive Development changes in the way we think,

understand, and reason about the world. Folk Wisdom knowledge that is

passed around but has not been scientifically tested Intervention treatment of a

problem after it has been identified. Nature the influence of genetic

inheritance on children's development. Neuropsychological Tests tests used

to assess brain function. Nurture the influence of the environment on

children's development. Peer Review process in which professionals critique

an article and make suggestions for improvement before it is published.

Perceptual Bias the tendency to see and understand something in the way

you expected. Personality Tests tests which evaluate the thoughts, emotions,

attitudes and behavioral traits that comprise personality. Physical

Development biological changes that occur in the body and brain, including

changes in size and strength, integration of sensory and motor activities, and

development of fine and gross motor skills. Projective Tests assessments

based on an individual's projections of aspects of their own personality onto

ambiguous external stimuli, such as an inkblot. Protective Factors aspects of

life that increase the health and well-being of children and families.

Qualitative Changes changes in the overall nature of what you are examining.

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**Quantitative Changes** changes in the amount or quantity of what you are measuring. **Replicate** finding the same results as in a previous study.

**Scaffolding** the help more experienced people give to help children go beyond their present level of capabilities. **Social Policy** government or private policies for dealing with social issues. **Socioemotional Development** the way we connect to other individuals, and understand emotions.

**Variables** something you study that can change or vary. **Multifinality** the same pathways may lead to different developmental outcomes.

**Equifinality** different developmental pathways may result in the same outcome. **Stage Theories** approaches that propose that development involves a series of discontinuous, age-related phases.