

Chapter 11 Emotional and Social Development from One to Three

Section 11.1 Emotional Development from One to Three

- 1.** Three-and-one-half-year-olds become less secure, make insistent demands, and may become afraid of things that did not bother them before.
- 2.** Self-concept is what you think you are like as a person. Self-esteem is how highly you value yourself.
- 3.** Separation anxiety, the fear of being away from familiar caregivers, or the normal environment, becomes strongest between 12 and 18 months.
- 4.** To reduce sibling rivalry, parents can make sure that each child feels loved and appreciated, set aside one-on-one time with each child, not compare children to one another, let children take turns in choosing family activities, not let children tattle on one another, and talk with children about their jealousies.
- 5.** Answers will vary depending on the book chosen. Paragraphs should evaluate the emotional issue and tell how the book might be helpful.
- 6.** Reports will vary but should discuss the differences between REM and NREM sleep.

Section 11.2 Social Development from One to Three

- 1.** Young children learn socialization skills, such as sharing and taking turns, showing affection, and handling disagreements, when playing with friends.
- 2.** Answers may vary. You may choose the shoes with Velcro fasteners because a three-year-old could fasten them himself and this would support the need for independence.
- 3.** Parents can listen to their child and tell her that they understand how she feels.
- 4.** You should write six negative statements, and switch papers with a classmate. You should then rewrite your classmate's statements so that it expresses the same meaning but in a positive way.
- 5.** Presentations will vary. The Montessori method emphasizes the importance of recognizing individual initiative and differences, and encourages the performance of group tasks such as doing housekeeping chores. It stresses the importance of kindness and peacefulness.