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Emotional and Social Development from One to Three



Study Guide

Directions: Answer the following questions as you read the chapter. They will help you focus on the main points. Later, you can use this guide to review and study the chapter information.

Section 11–1: Emotional Development from One to Three 1. Why are most children self-centered at eighteen months? **2.** Identify and describe two causes for toddlers' negativism. **3.** When are temper tantrums likely to start? At what age do they usually stop? **4.** Identify which ages—eighteen months, two years, two and one-half years, and three years—are generally calmer and which generally have more frustrations. **A.** Calmer: ______ **B.** More frustrations: **5.** How do an eighteen-month-old and a three-year-old each typically express anger? **6.** What are phobias? **7.** What is separation anxiety? **8.** Describe three ways that caregivers can help toddlers deal with their fears.

The Developing Child: Homework Activities

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9. Describe three things a parent can do to reduce sibling rivalry. **10.** What is a sign that toddlers are developing empathy? **11.** What differences cause each child to develop emotionally in a unique way? **12.** How do children form their self-concept? **13.** Why is it so important for toddlers to have a positive relationship with parents and siblings? **14.** Describe at least two signs that a child has a healthy relationship with a parent. **15.** Identify the two sleep cycles. Which cycle is a deep sleep? In which cycle do dreams occur? **16.** What are two signs that a child may be sleep-deprived? Why is the condition more apparent after children start school?

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	ction 11–2: Social Development from What is socialization?		
18.	What is the difference between parallel play as	nd cooperative <i>play</i>	? Which comes first?
19.	How concerned with helping and pleasing of they demonstrate their level of concern. A. Two:	hers are children o	
	B. Two and one-half:		
	C. Three:		
	D. Three and one-half:		
20.	What is a drawback to children spending almo	ost all of their time v	with adults?

a child care center, two three-year-olds ason is concerned about his three-year-olds at talks to a lot. Jason is embarrassed and v	old's unusual bel	navior. Donova	an has an imaginary	y friend that
•			•	
•			•	
•			•	
ow does a parent's guidance help a chi	ld learn self-disc	cipline?		
ut the window at the little bunny." Wha	at method of gu	idance was sh	ne using? If Kayla w	
Thy is consistency important when setti	ng limits?			
	Then fourteen-month-old Kayla began ut the window at the little bunny." What older, what might her mother do to ke	Then fourteen-month-old Kayla began running after that the window at the little bunny." What method of gur older, what might her mother do to keep Kayla from h	Then fourteen-month-old Kayla began running after the family dog ut the window at the little bunny." What method of guidance was sh colder, what might her mother do to keep Kayla from hurting the do	ow does a parent's guidance help a child learn self-discipline? Then fourteen-month-old Kayla began running after the family dog, her mother said, 'at the window at the little bunny." What method of guidance was she using? If Kayla we older, what might her mother do to keep Kayla from hurting the dog? Thy is consistency important when setting limits?

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26.	What is <i>autonomy</i> ? Give an example of how particles, hygiene, or household tasks.	oarents can encour	age their child's autonomy in eating,
27.	Describe three ways that caregivers can prom	ote sharing among	g toddlers.
28.	What kinds of aggressive behaviors do some t havior one acceptable course of action? Expla		r-olds display? Is ignoring the misbe-

Emotional Development from One to Three



Parenting Q & A

Directions: Read the following e-mail messages sent to Help for Parents' online question site. Take the role of the site's expert and write a response to each message. Write your responses in the spaces provided.

1.	Help! Our three-year-old daughter has always seemed happy, but recently she started sucking her thumb again. She even wet her pants a couple times in the past week, something that hasn't happened for more than a year. What could be wrong? What should we do?
2.	My two-year-old cries every time I drop him off at the child care center. The caregivers tell me that he's fine during the day, but it just breaks my heart to hear him cry. What should I do?
3.	We're expecting our second baby in four months. What should we say to our three-year-old daughter?

2.

3.

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4. My two-year old has a temper to point where I dread having to go	•	o to the supermarket. It's gotten to the nim of this habit?
		thing. When we ask if she's hungry, or hat the question is—she always says
	m the first day, and he's been af	ce a neighbor got a big dog, he doesn't Traid to get near it ever since. How can

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Analyzing Children's Behavior

Directions: Jake has been working as a volunteer at a local child care center. Each day when he's done, he talks to Kathleen Wallach, one of the center's teachers, about what he's seen that day. Read his questions from one day and then, in the spaces provided, write the answers you think Mrs. Wallach might give.

2.	Joe was talking about somebody named Justin. But there isn't anybody in the center or his family with that name. One of the other staff members said that this was Joe's imaginary friend. Is it okay for him to have an imaginary friend?
3.	One time when two girls were fighting over who would play with the fire truck, you stepped in right away. They were about eighteen months old. Why didn't you let them work it out for themselves? Isn't it better for them to learn to solve their own problems?
1.	You seemed to make a special point of praising that really quiet girl, Alexis. You told her how much you like her finger painting, how much she helped in handing out snacks, and how well she sang during the music time. Why make such a big fuss over her, when there are lots of other kids who do more or better than she does?