

Chapter 13 Physical Development from Four to Six

Section 13.1 Growth and Development from Four to Six

1. It is generally best to ignore thumbsucking in a five-year-old.
2. Most three-year-olds would not be able to ride a two-wheeled bicycle with training wheels, jump rope, or catch a ball.
3. Posters will vary but may include activities such as tracing, preparing a sandwich, or playing with marbles.
4. Reports will vary. Babies typically begin getting teeth when they are 6 to 12 months old. Most children have the entire set of 20 primary teeth by the time they are 3 years old. At age 5 or 6, the primary teeth begin to come out and by age 12 or 13, most children have all of their permanent teeth. There are 20 primary teeth and 28 permanent teeth. Four additional teeth, called wisdom teeth, usually grow in the back of the mouth giving a complete set of 32 teeth.

Section 13.2 Caring for Children from Four to Six

1. Weight, temperament, and level of physical activity influence the amount of food a child needs.
2. Parents and caregivers can praise children for taking a bath or shower and they can set up and maintain hygiene routines to help the children accept these tasks as expected behavior.
3. Answers may vary but should include three of the following: The child does not know where the bathroom is in a strange place. The child forgets to use the toilet. The child may wet the bed in response to stress or changes. The child may have an illness or infection.
4. Swings are the most common cause of injury from moving equipment on a playground.
5. Answers will vary depending on the child interviewed and the child's knowledge of nutritious foods. Reports should use clear language and be free of grammatical errors.
6. Checklists will vary but may include: washing and bathing, brushing teeth, combing hair, or dressing.