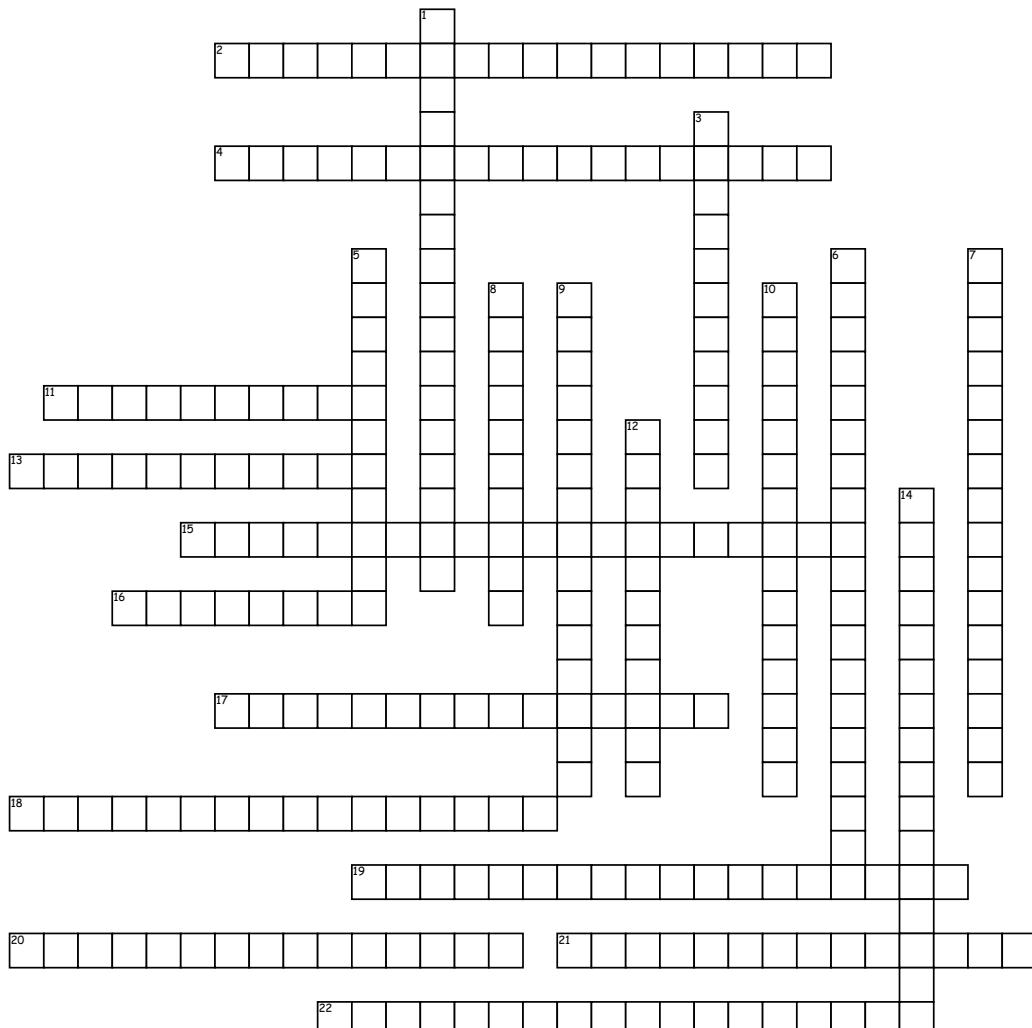


Name: _____

Infancy and Toddlerhood Vocabulary



Across

2. When infants search for invariant features of the environment.
4. During the prenatal period the head develops more rapidly than the lower part of the body. This trend is called?
11. A point in which to explore and venture in the environment and then return for emotional support.
13. This is caused by an unbalanced diet, and very low in protein.
15. When infants and toddlers wait for an appropriate time to engage in a tempting act.
16. A wasted condition in the body caused by low diet in all essential nutrients.
17. Infants whose weight, height, and head circumference are well below growth norms.

18. This part of the brain lies in the front area controlling body movements, and responsible for thought and memory.

19. Growth tends to be from the center of the body outward? This trend is called?

20. This is what happens when many areas of the brain are not committed to specific functions, but the brain still has a high capacity for learning.

21. This is the largest brain structure, about 85% of an infant's body

22. This explains why temperament and the environment can together produce favorable outcomes.

Down

1. This is the stage you're in, in the first two years of your life.
3. The height and weight averages for specific children

5. When young ones attempt to do things their size makes impossible.

6. This is when we coordinate schemes to deliberately solve problems.

7. When young ones' vocabulary consists of many words that refer to objects

8. When young infants close their fingers against their palm

9. When infants classify themselves on the basis of age.

10. When young ones produce more social formulas and pronouns

12. This refers to gradual reduction in the strength of a response due to repetitive stimulation.

14. The capacity to voluntarily suppress a dominant response in order to plan a more adaptive response.

Word Bank

categorical self
growth faltering
cerebral cortex
delay of gratification
secure base
Ulnar Grasp

differential theory
intentional behavior
Pre frontal cortex
Marasmus
growth norms
referential style

Kwashiorkor
effortful control
Proximodistal trend
scale errors
Cephalocaudal Trend

sensorimotor stage
expressive style
Habituation
goodness of fit model
Brain Plasticity