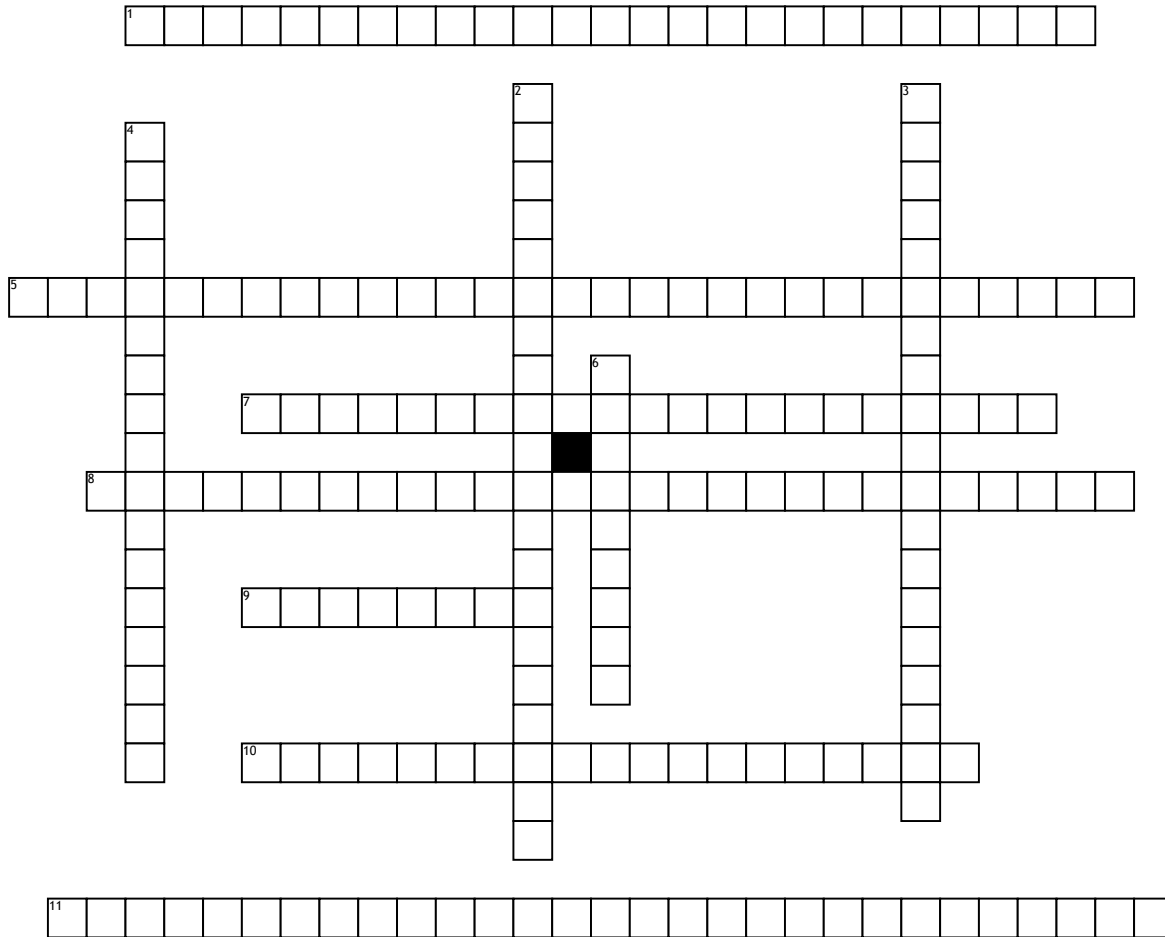


competency 1



Across

1. the difference between intellectual tasks that children can perform alone and those that they can perform with assistance the place in learning at which a child could succeed with help but cannot yet succeed alone

5. suggests that the development of cognitive processes occurs through more gradual processes involving increased capability and capacity of attention, learning strategies, knowledge , and metacognition

7. Erikson's 3rd stage (3-6) test independence and explore their environment as they master language and cognitive and social skills

8. Piaget's four stage 1. sensorimotor, 2. pre-operational. 3. concrete operational, 4. formal operational

9. according to Piaget's enables us to understand our world and help guide our interaction with objects and events

10. Erikson's 1st stage; without appropriate caregiving during birth to 3, children can develop mistrust of others

11. 1st level of moral reasoning described by Kohlberg. where right or wrong is decided by the consequences received after an action (punishment)

Down

2. ability to think about one's own cognitive thinking processes and use this to facilitate learning

3. Piaget's 2nd stage (2-7) it marks the transition to symbolic through characterized by the child focus on a single aspect of a situation while ignoring other aspect and child ability to think

4. Piaget's beginning stage (birth-2) primary accomplishment include understanding objects exist, imitation, of the actions of others, complex routines, and goal-directed behavior

6. ability to arrange objects in a orderly fashion using a quantitative dimension