

Name: _____

Hour: _____

VIDEO WORKSHEET

Review

Directions: After watching "Child Development Theorists", answer the following questions.

1. Freud believed that early life experiences affects personality later on. According to Freud, what are the three aspects of personality?
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
2. The Montessori method is based on the belief that every child has innate talents. What is the role of the teacher in the Montessori method?
3. How do Gesell's and Vygotsky's theories of child development differ?



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4. Piaget studied cognitive development, or how children think and learn at different stages. Fill in age and characteristic of each stage in the chart below.

#3494

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT STAGE	AGE	STAGE CHARACTERISTIC
Sensorimotor		
Preoperational		
Concrete Operational		
Formal Operations		

5. Rudolf Dreikurs believed children act out based on four “mistaken goals.” List the four goals.

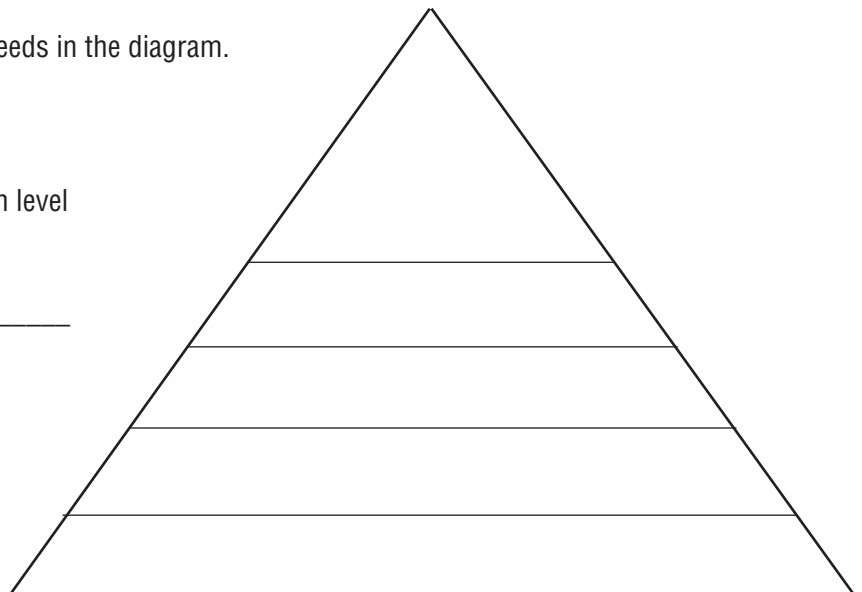
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

6. Erik Erikson believed that a child’s behavior develops in various stages. Use the chart below to record age and characteristic for each stage.

STAGE	AGE	STAGE CHARACTERISTIC
Trust vs. Mistrust		
Autonomy vs. Doubt		
Initiative vs. Guilt		
Industry vs. Inferiority		
Identity vs. Role Confusion		

7. Label the five stages of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs in the diagram.

Maslow estimated only 2% of people reach which level of the hierarchy?



8. Bowlby believed mothers and their children are “hard-wired” to connect emotionally.
What are the four characteristics of his attachment theory?

#3494

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

9. What are the four types of operant conditioning?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

10. What was the revolutionary message of Benjamin Spock’s book “*The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care*”?

11. Kohlberg’s stages of moral development are grouped into three levels. What are the characteristics of each level?

Pre-conventional –

Conventional –

Post-conventional –

12. What is the Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale (NBAS)?

13. Baumrind’s Parenting Styles Theory identifies three styles of parenting: permissive, authoritarian, and authoritative.
What are the characteristics of each?

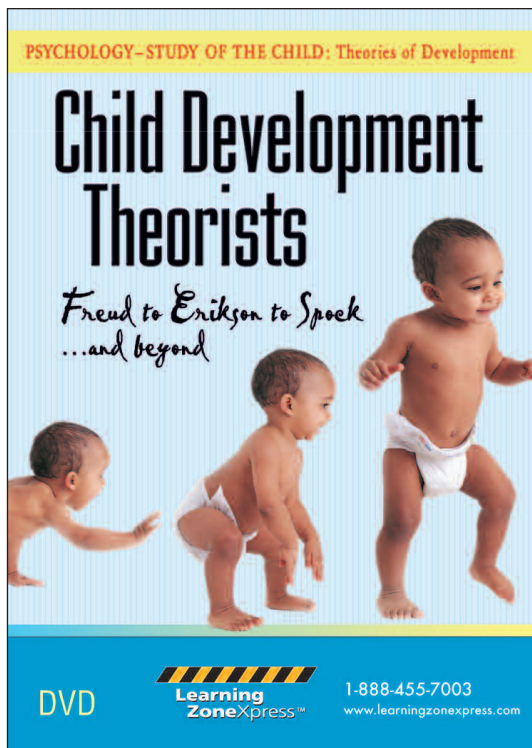
Permissive –

Authoritarian –

Authoritative –

14. What are the eight intelligences of Gardner’s Multiple Intelligence Theory?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.



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TEACHER'S KEY

Review

Directions: After watching “*Child Development Theorists*”, answer the following questions.

1. Freud believed that early life experiences affects personality later on. According to Freud, what are the three aspects of personality?

Id

Ego

Super-ego

2. The Montessori method is based on the belief that every child has innate talents. What is the role of the teacher in the Montessori method?

Teachers observe students and take advantage of sensitive periods when a child's mind is receptive to learning.

3. How do Gesell's and Vygotsky's theories of child development differ?

Gesell believed that we develop in an orderly sequence set by heredity or nature. Vygotsky believed the environment in which you grow (nature) is more influential than nature.



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4. Piaget studied cognitive development, or how children think and learn at different stages.
Fill in age and characteristic of each stage in the chart below.

#3494

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT STAGE	AGE	STAGE CHARACTERISTIC
Sensorimotor	<i>Birth – 2</i>	<i>Understanding using 5 senses and muscles</i>
Preoperational	<i>2 – 7</i>	<i>Understanding through language and images</i>
Concrete Operational	<i>7 – 12</i>	<i>Understanding others' point of view</i>
Formal Operations	<i>13 – Adult</i>	<i>Understanding using abstract thinking</i>

5. Rudolf Dreikurs believed children act out based on four “mistaken goals.” List the four goals.

- Attention***
- Power***
- Revenge***
- Avoidance***

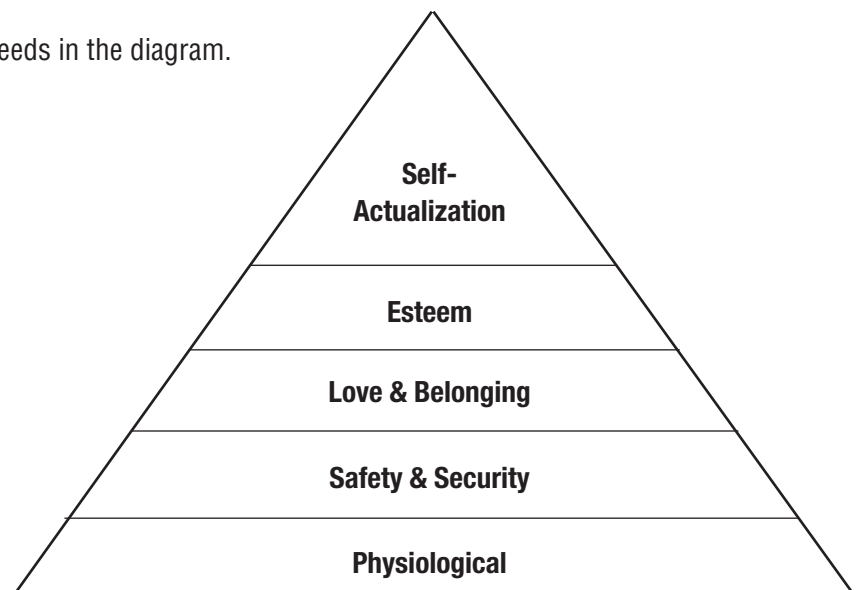
6. Erik Erikson believed that a child’s behavior develops in various stages. Use the chart below to record age and characteristic for each stage.

STAGE	AGE	STAGE CHARACTERISTIC
Trust vs. Mistrust	<i>Birth – 18 months</i>	<i>Learn to trust caregivers</i>
Autonomy vs. Doubt	<i>18 months – 3 years</i>	<i>Learns independence of others</i>
Initiative vs. Guilt	<i>4 – 6 years</i>	<i>Learns to think independently</i>
Industry vs. Inferiority	<i>7 – 12 years</i>	<i>Learns to think about others</i>
Identity vs. Role Confusion	<i>12 – 18 years</i>	<i>Combines learning into “self”</i>

7. Label the five stages of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs in the diagram.

Maslow estimated only 2% of people reach which level of the hierarchy?

Self-Actualization



8. Bowlby believed mothers and their children are “hard-wired” to connect emotionally. What are the four characteristics of his attachment theory?

Proximity maintenance – child wants to be near attachment figure/parent

Safe haven – child looks to attachment figure/parent for comfort and safety

Secure base – child feels safe to explore surrounding environment

Separation distress – child has anxiety when attachment figure/parent is absent

9. What are the four types of operant conditioning?

Positive reinforcement

Negative reinforcement

Extinction

Intermittent reinforcement

10. What was the revolutionary message of Benjamin Spock’s book “*The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care*”?

He suggested that parents are the true experts on their own children. Cuddling and affection is not spoiling children – it makes them happier and more secure. Parenting should be flexible and fun.

11. Kohlberg’s stages of moral development are grouped into three levels. What are the characteristics of each level?

Pre-conventional – ***Children make decisions based on it will affect them personally***

Conventional – ***Compares options with what society says is right and wrong***

Post-conventional – ***Everything is taken into consideration when making a decision***

12. What is the Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale (NBAS)?

It is used in hospitals and clinics during the first two months of a baby’s life to examine differences in newborn behavior. It includes 46 physical developments and neurological responses to know how best to take care of an infant.

13. Baumrind’s Parenting Styles Theory identifies three styles of parenting: permissive, authoritarian, and authoritative. What are the characteristics of each?

Permissive – ***Children have an equal say in all decisions – no punishment***

Authoritarian – ***Children have no say in decisions, must follow all rules set by parents***

Authoritative – ***Parents talk with children and give reasons for rules, children are encouraged to share opinions***

14. What are the eight intelligences of Gardner’s Multiple Intelligence Theory?

Linguistic Intelligence (“word smart”)

Logical-Mathematical (“number/reasoning smart”)

Spatial (“picture smart”)

Bodily Kinesthetic (“body smart”)

Musical (“music smart”)

Interpersonal (“people smart”)

Intrapersonal (“self smart”)

Naturalist (“nature smart”)