FEEDBACK EXERCISE I

1. List at least five basic principles of human development.

Ł	.is	t	i	n	e

		a
		b.
		c.
		d.
		e.
2.		ne four distinct stages of intellectual development suggested by Piaget and some of their cteristics.
	Cilaia	CCC13tiC3.
	•	
		a. b.
		C.
		d.
2	1 int ti	ne eight stages of social/emotional development as described by Erikson, as well as, one
3.		acteristic for each stage.
	cnara	ctensition each stage.
		a.
		b.
		C.
		d.
		e.
		f.
		g.
		h.
M	atchin,	g
4.	Mate	the following characteristics of intellectual development with the four stages listed below.
	(A)	Sensorimotor
	(B)	Preoperational
		Concrete Operations
	(D)	Formal Operations
	1.	Things continue to exist even when they are out of sight.
	_	They can think shout issues and ideas
	2.	They can think about issues and ideas.

	3.	They can consider simultaneously more than one variable in the solution of a problem.	(
	4	_ During this stage, children receive information from their environment primarily	
		through the senses.	
	5	_ They are able to form and carry out symbolic plans based on hypothetical events.	
	6	At this stage children usually see themselves as the center of their environment.	
	7.	_ They learn to play cooperatively with other children.	
	8	Language development is very rapid.	
	9	They receive information through a multitude of physical motor explorations.	
	10.	They understand that a ball of clay contains about the same of amount of clay	
		regardless if it is a circle or a rectangle.	
5.	(A) Senso (B) Preop (C) Conc	following stages with the levels of intellectual disability. perational rete Operations all Operations Individuals with moderate intellectual disability. Individuals with mild intellectual disability. Individuals with severe and profound intellectual disability.	(
6.	True/False True 1	False Children and youth have more in common with their chronological age peers with disabilities than they have differences. Development proceeds from the abstract and complex to the concrete and simple.	
	3	The acquisition of language is unique to humans.	
	4	A baby, regardless of where s/he is born, is capable of producing every sound used in all languages on the earth.	
	5	Majority of individuals with intellectual disability are functioning at the	ı

FEEDBACK EXERCISE II

1.	Matching (Match the developmental stages with the patterns of behavior).				
(A)	·				
(B)	- · · ·				
(C)					
(D)	Early elementary children - ages 5 to 8				
(E)	Late childhood Pre-adolescent - ages 8 to 11				
(F)	Adolescence				
1.	During this period, children begin to play with toys that can be manipulated (clay, blocks, etc.).				
2.	This is the time for greatest growth in children.				
3.	Children will spend more time in active play at the beginning of this age and more time in quiet play at the end of this age.				
4	Children at this age are not selfish, rather they can see the world from their own viewpoint.				
	They move from parallel play to cooperative play.				
	They are beginning to put words together for longer and more complicated sentences.				
7.	Peer group approval becomes increasingly important.				
8.	It is characterized by rapid growth and marked changes in body proportions.				
9.	Children at this developmental stage are learning basic academic skills - reading, writing, and arithmetic.				
10.	They are interested in organized games and competitive activities.				
	They learn to skip, skate, ride a two-wheel bike, walk a balance beam, and hold a pencil.				
	They are able to shift from concrete to abstract thinking.				
	They become less dependent on their family and try to achieve independence and autonomy.				
	Predominant hand is established.				
	During this period, peer groups influence young people more than any other factor.				
2.	<u>Listing</u>				
	List at least three positive aspects of aging.				
	(a)				
	(b)				
	(c)				
3.	List some aspects of aging that can be challenging.				
	(a)				
	(b)				

FEEDBACK EXERCISE III

Listing

1. List at least three environmental factors that can cause disabilities.
(a) (b) (c)
2. Many disabilities are the result of something happening to the fetus while it is still in the mother's womb.
List at least four of those causes.
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
3. Some disabilities result from conditions present at the time of birth. List at least four of those conditions.
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
4. In some cases children acquire disabilities after birth. List at least three of these cases.
(a)
(b)
(c)
5. List the three characteristics that must be present for an intellectual disability diagnosis as defined by the AAIDD).
(a)
(b)
(c)

6. Marc Gold developed a different definition from the AAMR (now AAIDD definition. Describe Gold's

definition and compare it with the AAMR (now AAIDD) definition.

(

7.	Fill in the Bl	<u>anks</u>		
Ca	uses of disabili	ities may be	or they may be	
Cai	uses may occu	r during the	, or	periods.
8. 1	ist 5 of the ad	laptive skill areas indiv	iduals with intellectual disability may b	e limited in:
	(a)			
	(b)		·	
	(c)			
	(d)			
	(e)			
9. \	What are five	5 common themes in c	lefining a learning disability?	
	(a)			
-	(b)			•
	(c)			
	(d)			
	(e)			
10.	The primary o	difference between ch	ildren with a serious emotional disturb	ance and their peers is:
11.	List at least fo	our techniques to assis	t persons developing hearing skills.	
	(a)			
	(b)			
	(c)			
	(d)			
12	True/False			
7	True False			
-		People with learning	disabilities may have average or above	average intelligence.
_		Only a small percenta	nge of people are blind.	
_		People with various d	egrees of visual disabilities are unable t	o take care of
		themselves and live a	nd work independently.	