Module 21 Human Development ((ondonsod)) Feedback Exercises

FEEDBACK EXERCISE I Listing	
1. List at least five basic principles of human	development.
a.	
b.	
c.	
d.	
e.	
List the four distinct stages of intellectual characteristics.	development suggested by Piaget and some of their
a. b.	
С.	
d.	
 List the eight stages of social/emotional c characteristic for each stage. 	evelopment as described by Erikson, as well as, one
а,	
b.	
c.	
ď.	
e.	
f.	
g.	
n.	
Matching	
4. Match the following characteristics of interest.	ellectual development with the four stages listed below.
(A) Sensorimotor	
(B) Preoperational	
(C) Concrete Operations	
(D) Formal Operations	
1Things continue to exist ever	when they are out of sight.

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) Sensor (B) Preope (C) Concre	erational ete Operations I Operations	((
	2	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.	
	2	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 concrete operational stage.	((

FEEDBACK EXERCISE II

1. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)	Age of Exploring - 24 to 36 months Preschool children - ages 3 to 5	
1	During this period, children begin t	
	This is the time for greatest growth	to play with toys that can be manipulated (clay, blocks, etc.).
		ctive play at the beginning of this age and more time in
	quiet play at the end of this age.	buy at the beginning of this age and more time in
4.		rather they can see the world from their own viewpoint.
	They move from parallel play to co	operative play.
6.		gether for longer and more complicated sentences.
7	Peer group approval becomes incre	
8	It is characterized by rapid growth	and marked changes in body proportions.
	Children at this developmental stage arithmetic.	ge are learning basic academic skills - reading, writing, and
10	They are interested in organized ga	mes and competitive activities.
11		-wheel bike, walk a balance beam, and hold a pencil.
	They are able to shift from concrete	
	They become less dependent on th	eir family and try to achieve independence and autonomy.
	Predominant hand is established.	
15	During this period, peer groups infl	uence young people more than any other factor.
	12.0	
	Listing	
	List at least three positive aspects of aging.	
	(a)	
	(b)	
	(~)	
	(c)	
3.	List some aspects of aging that can be chall	enging.
	(a)	
	(b)	
	4.	
	(c)	

FEEDBACK EXERCISE III

L	S	ti	n	g

<u>LISTRIB</u>	
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	
(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.

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7. Fill in the Blanks		
Causes of disabilities may be	or they may be	.i
Causes may occur during the	, orp	eriods.
8. List 5 of the adaptive skill areas individu	uals with intellectual disability may be limited in:	
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)		
9. What are five 5 common themes in defi	ining a learning disability?	
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)		
10. The primary difference between childre	ren with a serious emotional disturbance and their pe	ers is:
11. List at least four techniques to assist pe	ersons developing hearing skills.	
(a) (b) (c) (d)		
12. <u>True/False</u> True False	shilities may have average or above average intelligence	
Only a small percentage of	abilities may have average or above average intelligen of people are blind.	ce.
	ees of visual disabilities are unable to take care of	