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INTRODUCTION: CLAIMS ABOUT CHILD DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER I. GENETIC AND GENERAL LIFE
1. Cautions about the environment
2. Genetic factors play a strong role in human development that genes alone can determine certain human behavioral characteristics.
3. If a child's problem is genetically caused, the problem will be present at birth and stay the same throughout life.
4. A child's progress in development depends on which genes are inherited.
5. A mother-to-be gets closer to the date when her baby will be born, she needs to be more careful about alcohol and drugs, because the risk of birth defects increases throughout pregnancy.
6. If a woman is taking antidepressant medication becomes pregnant, she should stop taking the drugs because they may cause birth defects in her baby.
7. Mothers care for babies well because they have a maternal instinct.

CHAPTER II. HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT
1. Babies cannot see when they are first born.
2. Babies are not influenced much by the environment outside the mother's body.
3. Children who play with matches will grow up to be seriously disturbed and violent, and will probably be serial killers, especially if they are also cruel to animals and wet their beds.
4. It is important for parents to work with babies and teach them how to walk.
5. Bessie feeding makes babies more intelligent.
6. It is a good thing for an infant or toddler to have experience with many caregivers, not just one or two.
7. Toddlers drop food on the floor because they want to make their parents mad.
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CHAPTER III. SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
1. Babies are born with emotional attachments to their mothers and can recognize their mothers at one month.
2. Babies cannot make friends rapidly, especially in certain parts of the country, so something must be happening to cause more cases of this serious developmental problem.
3. Babies can have different learning styles, depending on whether they are left brained or right brained.
4. Adopted children have many more problems of social and emotional development than nonadopted children do.

CHAPTER IV. SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN
1. Children and adolescents learn bad behavior from their peers.
2. They are not effective in teaching children and adolescents' undesirable behaviors.
3. It is important for parents to work with babies and teach them how to walk.
4. It is a good thing for an infant or toddler to have experience with many caregivers, not just one or two.
5. Toddlers drop food on the floor because they want to make their parents mad.

CHAPTER V. COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT
1. Performance of the brain is caused by experience, so it is possible to cause quick cognitive or emotional changes by stimulating a child's brain in the right way.
2. It is important for parents to work with babies and teach them how to walk.
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4. Parents should not talk baby talk to their children, because this slams their language development.
5. Breast-feeding makes babies more intelligent.
6. Breast-feeding makes babies more intelligent.
7. It is important for parents to work with babies and teach them how to walk.
8. Adopted children have many more problems of social and emotional development than nonadopted children do.

CHAPTER VI. VOTIVE DEVELOPMENT
1. Children are reaching puberty earlier with each generation.
2. Adolescents begin to go through rapid changes as a result, teenagers develop new ways of thinking about the world and about themselves.
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