Observing Development of the Young Child

By Janice J. Beaty

Pearson Education (US), United States, 2013. Paperback. Book Condition: New. 8th Revised edition. 231 x 188 mm. Language: English. Brand New Book. Janice J. Beaty’s best-selling Observing Development of the Young Child teaches its audience how to observe, record, and interpret the development of children ages three through five by utilizing a unique checklist to document each aspect of development. This proven resource discusses what these young children are like, and how to support them in their early development with exciting hands-on activities. Even though the new edition has undergone quite an extensive revision, long-time adoptees and fans of the book in its previous editions can rest assured that the author has preserved many of the original features while adapting them to new circumstances of today’s early childhood education environment, the key issues, and new research. Streamlined from previous editions, with 12 chapters instead of 14, this practical, easy-to-use system is based on a progression of children’s skill development in six major areas: emotional, social, physical, cognitive, language, and creative. Used successfully in early childhood programs all over the country since its inception, this unique and mainstay text looks at child development versus child behaviors, preparing...

Reviews

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Child development involves the biological, psychological and emotional changes that occur in human beings between birth and the conclusion of adolescence. In the course of development, the individual human progresses from dependency to increasing autonomy. It is a continuous process with a predictable sequence, yet has a unique course for every child. It does not progress at the same rate and each stage is affected by the preceding developmental experiences. Because genetic factors and events during

Janice J. Beaty. 1. Assessing Children's Development through Observation. 2. Using the Child Skills Checklist. 3. Self-Esteem. 4. Emotional Development. 5. Social Play. 6. Prosocial Behavior. 7. Large Motor Development. 8. Small Motor Development. 9. Cognitive Development. Young children are actively observing their world and learning from it from the moment of birth. Although development and learning are often categorized in separate domains—such as social and emotional development, cognitive development, physical development and health, and general learning competencies—they are not isolated competencies. Children are actively learning from the moment they are born. Many of the foundations of learning that are critical to later academic success are established in the first few years of life. For example, the development of secure attachments with supportive parents and caregivers during the first years of life helps children to develop socially and emotionally.
The most current observation text on the market, modernized to teach today’s population of early childhood teachers, Janice J. Beaty’s Observing Development of the Young Child, 8/e, remains keenly focused on child development using a unique checklist to document each domain of development. This textbook teaches students how to observe, record, and interpret development of children ages 3 through 5; discusses what these children are like; and how to support them in their development with exciting hands-on activities. Used successfully in ment of young children. It is our contention that knowledge of how narratives develop and a description of strategies to facilitate their development could benefit professionals in their work with young children. Development of narratives.Persistently the child kept the story at that level. Although we hypothesized that the youngest children would only tell stories at the lowest levels and the oldest children would tell stories at the highest levels Young children are actively observing their world and learning from it from the moment of birth. Although development and learning are often categorized in separate domains such as social and emotional development, cognitive development, physical development and health, and general learning competencies they are not isolated competencies. Children are actively learning from the moment they are born. Many of the foundations of learning that are critical to later academic success are established in the first few years of life. For example, the development of secure attachments with supportive parents and caregivers during the first years of life helps children to develop socially and emotionally.