Chapters 5 & 6 &7

Your Name (First M. Last)

School or Institution Name (University at Place or Town, State)

**Chapters 5 & 6 &7**

1. The rate brain growth is more than any other organ during the first two years after birth. At birth, the brain is around 25% of adults’ weight. It increases up to 75% of adults’ weight at age 2.
2. The brain and spinal cord make central nervous system CNS. The communication within CNS starts through neurons. Neurons are the nerve cells, and during the last half of fetal life, these neurons increase.
3. The major difference between experience-dependent and experience-expectant brain function is that experienced-dependent brain functions require a particular variable experience while experience-expectant requires some basic experiences.
4. Vision is immature at birth where an infant is sensitive to bright light. By two months, infants stare at the face and recognize perception and cognition. By three month, the infant becomes able to decide the path to follow while crawling.
5. Experiences from parents enable the infant to develop hearing as most mature sense while vision at least matured. However, through all senses infant develop a strong social interaction.
6. In the first two years "sensorimotor intelligence," Piaget observed that infant learn rapidly. They try to understand complex experiences and observations.
7. Object permanence in infant development indicates the understanding of infant related to the objects. They try to understand and search for hidden objects.
8. The 3-month-old infant can remember things only under two specific circumstances. Firstly, the conditions when things are repeated and secondly a reminder session as the initial training are the two prominent conditions.

**Chapter 7: Emotional Development**

1. At birth, the infant nurtures emotions of contentment. 2 weeks old infant advance to adopting emotions of social smiling.
2. 1-year-old has two types of fears. Firstly fear of separation when someone is about to leave and secondly, fear of the stranger, when an infant sees unfamiliar people are the common fears.
3. During the first year of life, the infant has more fear and anger which become lesser until the second year of life and beyond.
4. Emotions are connected to the hormones and activity of the brain. Excessive stress leads to an increase in cortisol which is harmful for the development of the brain.