Student name

 Submitted by

Assignment

 Date

Child observation

For this assignment Alex Michael is selected, who is 3 years old male child. His weight is 31.0 lb. (14.0 kg)with height 37.5" (95.2 cm) is observed with the permission of his parents. And consent letter signed as well for observation. His mother is Mexican, but father is white American from middle social class. Alex is the second child of his family. He is having 6 years old sister. His mother I prime care giver however his grand mother also lives with family.

**Physical domains**

His weight is 31.0 lb. (14.0 kg)with height 37.5" (95.2 cm). He is very active and speak clearly with short sentences.

**Global motricity**:

I can see that he can freely go up and down stairs, feet alternately (one foot per step) and

run without any difficulty. He jump on the spot and can throw a ball over their head very smoothly.

**Fine motor skills:**

He can make vertical, horizontal and circular lines with a pencil or color . He can hold pencil properly. In two fingers and write in proper position with good grip. He can build block tower up to 6 blocks . He can easy screw the box of candies and then unscrew it. He can use beads and put them in strip. But he was not able to cut properly. He pick the paper scissor in proper manner but cannot cut straight.

**Social and linguistic abilities:**

He is well aware of language and usually speak lots of Spanish words with English. He can explain with verbal and non-verbal cues. He knows the concept of mine and for him mother is his property. He can shows affection and emotions like crying, pain or joy. He take part in daily activities with her mother and ask lots of question. He likes to stay with her mother in kitchen and a small garden where he is mother have some plants. He love to play with his toys and more likely to ask help when he need something. He knows his name and his sister’s name and he love to go play with his sister. His toys are neat and in good condition.

**Cognitive abilities:**

He knows his body parts especially face parts very clearly and he knows the difference between various colors . he can match different figures in book and can tell the difference between big and small by pointing out with his finger. He can do short puzzles with 2-3 puzzles pieces and knows the difference between 1 and 2. He can pick thing according to size and like to play with keys. He can use mobile and knows how to turn on computer and few more steps. He can turn on TV nad mobile and knows how to play game on cell phone.

**Cultural influences**

He likes many foods and he is very obedient. He want to go any where with his mother or sister. He is afraid of Halloween objects and don’t like them. He is also afraid of darkness she his mother is having some phobia from darkness. He like to meet people and talk to them. He loves to play with his dog and his father take him to walk daily. culture has a profound effect on behavior, determining the socialization of children; how to dress and educate children, what behavior is considered reasonable. Possibilities and the formation of a child’s behavior are determined by culture, even if this behavior is considered as determined by biological factors.

The culture in which he develops, and lives affects the physical, intellectual, emotional, and social growth of the individual to varying degrees. There is plenty of evidence that the newborn’s reflexes are independent of the culture and form of organization of society. The ability of children to mimic behavior in the early stages of infancy does not depend on culture.

Formation of knowledge, skills and abilities for environmental monitoring , prevention and assessment of anthropogenic and environmental emergencies . Culture has a great influence on social development. At first glance it can easily seem that the baby is an exclusively asocial creature. He is devoid of human speech. His life is largely limited to the satisfaction of the simplest necessities of life. It is to a much greater extent an object than a subject, i.e., an active participant in social relations. With complete biological helplessness, the infant is not able to satisfy a single vital need. (Whiting,2010).

The most basic and basic needs of a baby can be met no other way than with the help of adults. Nutrition and movement of the baby, even turning it from side to side, is carried out only in collaboration with adults. Decisively everything in the infant's behavior is permeated with social. It is thanks to the immaturity of biological functions that everything that will subsequently relate to the sphere of individual adaptations of the child and is performed by him independently, can now be accomplished only through others, not otherwise than in a situation of cooperation. Thus, the child’s first contact with reality turns out to be entirely and completely socially mediated. (Turiel, 2002). Thus, culture plays a decisive role in the development of a child’s personality. The cultural environment forms the worldview, intelligence, physical, moral and spiritual development. A child learns to be a member of society, thanks to love, he identifies himself with members of his group and, thus, prepares to accept the rules of behavior and laws of his community

References

Turiel, E. (2002). The culture of morality: Social development, context, and conflict. Cambridge University Press.

Whiting, B. B. (2010). Culture and social behavior: A model for the development of social behavior. Ethos, 8(2), 95-116.