

Preparing for Life and Career © 2013
Chapter 12: Taking Care of Children—Glossary

babbling. Repeating a string of one-syllable sounds such as *da-da-da* or *be-be-be*.

burping. Gently patting or rubbing a baby's back to help expel excess air from feeding.

childproofing. Making the home safe for children by keeping potential dangers away from them.

cognitive disabilities. Intellectual disabilities.

disability. A functional limitation that interferes with a person's ability.

early brain development. The most critical period of human development that occurs from conception until around the third birthday.

emotional development. The way in which a person develops and expresses emotions.

formula. A special milk mixture designed to meet the nutritional needs of infants.

gifted children. Children who show outward signs of high achievement or potential for high achievement in skill or intelligence.

infant. Term used to describe a baby that is between birth to twelve months old.

intellectual development. Development of the mind, including the ability to think, reason, use language, and form ideas.

newborn. The first month after birth of an infant's life.

physical development. Growth or change in body size and ability.

preschooler. Children ages three, four, and five.

reflexes. Reactions that happen automatically.

self-dressing features. Clothing characteristics that make dressing easier for children.

separation anxiety. Anxiety that infants feel when they are separated from their caregivers.

social development. Learning to communicate and get along with others.

toddler. Children between the ages of one and three years.

toilet learning. The process by which children develop bladder and bowel control and successfully learn how and when to use the toilet.