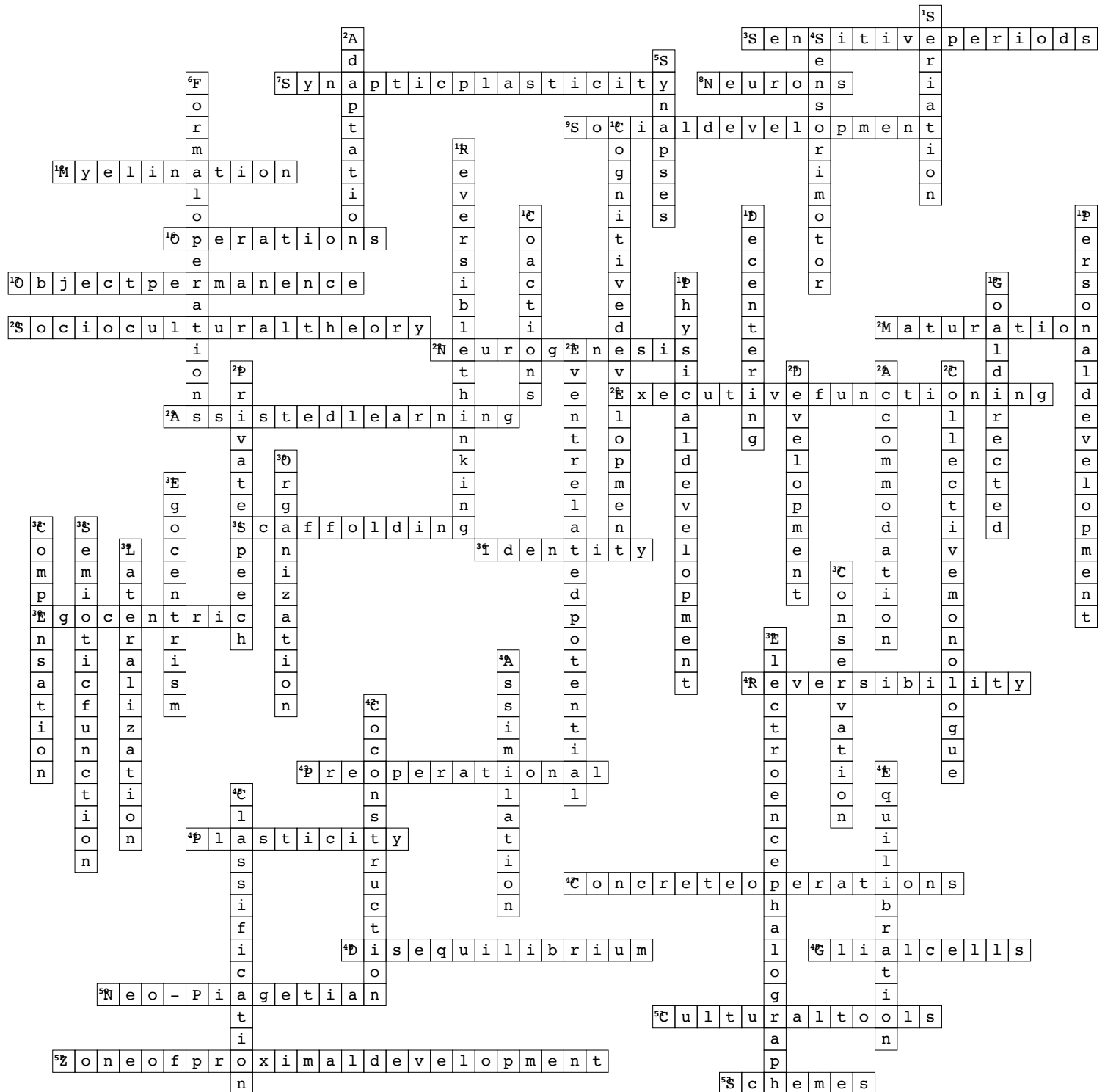


Cognitive Development



Across

- Time periods during development when individuals are particularly receptive to learning specific skills or knowledge.
- The ability of synapses to change and reorganize in response to experience and learning.

Down

- The ability to arrange objects or items in a specific order based on a particular attribute or dimension.
- The process of adjusting to new environmental demands through assimilation and accommodation.

- 8.** Nerve cells that are the building blocks of the nervous system, transmitting information through electrical and chemical signals.
- 9.** The process of acquiring social skills, norms, values, and understanding social relationships.
- 12.** The process of forming a protective myelin sheath around nerve fibers, enhancing neuronal communication.
- 16.** Mental actions that allow individuals to manipulate and transform information in their minds.
- 17.** The understanding that objects continue to exist even when they are out of sight.
- 20.** A theory emphasizing the role of social interaction, cultural context, and cultural tools in cognitive development.
- 21.** Biological growth and development processes that unfold over time, influencing cognitive and physical development.
- 22.** The formation of new neurons in the brain, particularly in the hippocampus and olfactory bulb.
- 28.** Cognitive processes involved in goal-directed actions, such as planning, problem-solving, and self-control.
- 29.** A form of learning that involves guidance, support, or scaffolding from a more knowledgeable individual.
- 34.** Supportive assistance or guidance provided by a more knowledgeable individual to facilitate learning and development.
- 36.** The sense of self, including one's beliefs, values, and characteristics that define a person.
- 38.** The tendency to view the world from one's own perspective, without considering others' viewpoints.
- 41.** The understanding that certain actions or operations can be reversed or undone.
- 43.** The stage of cognitive development (ages 2-7) characterized by symbolic representation and egocentric thinking.
- 46.** The brain's ability to change and adapt in response to experiences, learning, and environmental influences.
- 47.** The stage of cognitive development (ages 7-11) characterized by logical and concrete thinking abilities.
- 48.** A state of cognitive conflict or imbalance that drives cognitive development and the need to
- 4.** The stage of cognitive development (ages 0-2) characterized by sensory experiences and motor actions.
- 5.** Junctions between neurons where information is transmitted through chemical and electrical signals.
- 6.** The stage of cognitive development (ages 11 and older) characterized by abstract and hypothetical thinking.
- 10.** The process of acquiring and refining cognitive abilities, such as thinking, reasoning, and problem-solving.
- 11.** The ability to mentally undo or reverse a series of mental operations.
- 13.** Interactive and mutually influential relationships between an individual and their environment during cognitive development.
- 14.** The ability to consider multiple aspects or perspectives of a situation, moving beyond egocentrism.
- 15.** The growth and development of an individual's unique characteristics, values, and identity.
- 18.** The process of changes in the body and its physical abilities over time.
- 19.** Actions aimed at achieving a specific goal or outcome.
- 23.** Changes in brain activity measured by EEG in response to specific stimuli or events.
- 24.** Verbal expressions made by individuals to guide their own thinking or regulate their behavior.
- 25.** The process of growth, change, and maturation that occurs over the lifespan.
- 26.** The process of modifying existing cognitive structures to incorporate new information or experiences.
- 27.** A form of conversation where individuals speak without truly listening or responding to others, often seen in early childhood.
- 30.** The process of arranging and connecting cognitive structures into a coherent and integrated system.
- 31.** The tendency of adolescents to view the world from their own perspective and have difficulty understanding others' viewpoints.
- 32.** The ability to use alternative strategies or strengths to overcome limitations or challenges.

reorganize knowledge.

49. Non-neuronal cells in the nervous system that support and protect neurons.

50. Theories that build upon Piaget's framework to explain cognitive development, considering both domain-specific and domain-general processes.

51. Tools, symbols, language, and artifacts that are passed on through cultural transmission and shape cognitive processes.

52. The range between a learner's current ability level and their potential development with guidance or support.

53. Mental structures or frameworks that organize knowledge and guide behavior.

33. The use of symbols, signs, or language to represent and communicate meaning.

35. The specialization of brain functions in the left or right hemisphere.

37. The understanding that certain properties of objects remain the same even when their appearance or arrangement changes.

39. A device used to measure electrical brain activity through electrodes placed on the scalp.

40. The process of incorporating new information or experiences into existing cognitive structures.

42. The idea that learning and cognitive development are jointly constructed through social interactions and collaboration.

44. The process of seeking cognitive balance between assimilation and accommodation.

45. The ability to group objects or concepts based on shared characteristics or properties.