

Development

PSYC 241: Intro to Human Development
PSYC 341: Infancy
PSYC 343: Child Development
PSYC 345: Adulthood & Aging

- WVU is often recognized as the birthplace of life span development.

Principles of _____.

Nature and Nurture	Extent to which development is influenced by biology and by environment
Stability and Change	Degree to which early traits and characteristics persist through life or change
Continuity-Discontinuity	Extent development involves gradual, cumulative change (continuity) or distinct stages (discontinuity)

8 _____ Periods of Development

Prenatal Period	Conception – Birth
Infancy & Toddlerhood	Birth – 3 years
Early Childhood	3 - 6 years
Middle Childhood:	6 - 11 years
Adolescence	11 - 20 years
Young Adulthood	20 – 40 years
Middle Adulthood	40 – 65 years
Late Adulthood:	65 years and Over

6 Principles of _____.

- 1. Development is lifelong
- 2. Development involves both gain & loss
- 3. Importance and frequency of biological & cultural influences shift _____.
- 4. Development involves changing allocation of _____.
- 5. Development shows plasticity
- 6. Influence of History and _____.

Prenatal development

- 9 months _____.



fertilization



6 weeks



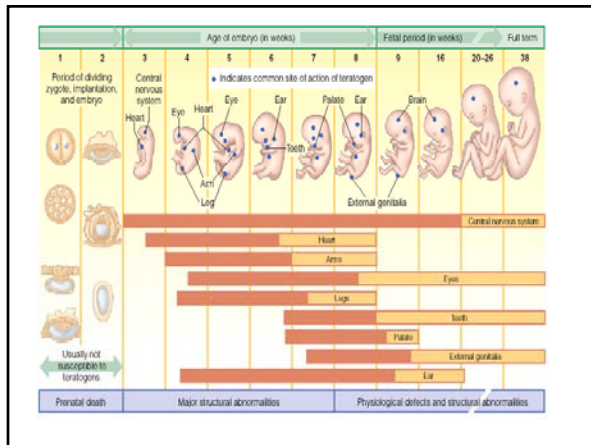
3 months

Prenatal development

- _____ – cell formed at conception forms a few hundred cells in several layers
- _____ – 2 – 8 weeks gestation organs develop, heart, brain, arms, sex organs, etc. etc.
- _____ – remaining 7 months. Starts when bone cells appear
 - Month 2: 1½", 1oz
 - Month 3: major _____ complete – bones start
 - Month 4: 6", 6oz – fetal _____ start
 - Month 6: _____' long
 - Month 7: may survive
 - Month 9: 20" 7lbs.

Common _____.

- Poor diet
- Alcohol -Fetal alcohol syndrome
- _____
- Heroin, cocaine
- _____measles (rubella)
- AIDS
- _____and other STIs
- Even tetracycline – common _____ – can produce tooth discoloration



Brain _____.

- As we grow older our brains get bigger




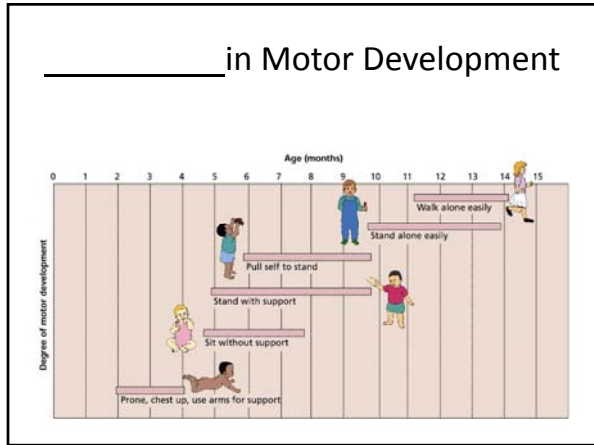
- Brains also get ' _____ ' – more interconnections



_____ Development


- _____ reflexes
- Permanent, e.g.,
 - Breathing
 - Eye-blink
- Lost later, e.g.,
 - _____ – lost by six months
 - Grasping – lost by four months





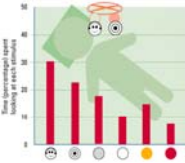
Tabula Rasa?

- Tabula rasa is the view that neonates have no experiences, and thus, _____.
- How can researchers test a newborn's ability?
 - _____ / gaze time
 - _____ responses (e.g., heart rate, respiration)



Visual _____ in Newborns

- Infants spend more time looking at patterns than _____.
- Infants spend the most time looking at a drawing of a human _____.
- Is this just _____ for complexity or an adaptation?



- Infants were shown a blank shape, a face, or scrambled facial features.
 - The face and scrambled face have same complexity.
- Infants looked **LONGER** at the _____ face.

Hearing & Memory *before* _____



- Women read one of 3 stories to their fetuses daily in last 6 weeks of pregnancy
 - Cat in the Hat; Dog on a Log (same rhythm as Cat, but different phonemes); Song of Hiawatha
- 3 days after birth, babies given 3 _____ that when sucked, would play a tape of own mother reading each of the 3 stories (Note: baby only heard ONE in utero).
- Babies sucked **LONGER & HARDER** on the nipple associated with the story they heard before birth
 - they _____ & _____!

_____ Strange Situation

Attachment	Child's Behavior
Secure	Plays freely when mother is near Happy when mother returns
Insecure-Resistant	Hovers around mother Angry when mother returns
Disorganized	Inconsistent & erratic Seems overwhelmed by stress

Strange Situation

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Major Theoretical Perspectives on Human Development (we'll focus most on **)

- Psychodynamic
- _____, Erikson**
- Learning
- Watson, Skinner, Bandura
- Cognitive
- _____**, Kohlberg
- _____ & Systems
- Bronfenbrenner, Lawton & Nahemow
- Lifespan
- Baltes**

Why so many models & theories?

- _____ and new research
- Disciplinary perspectives
- We're doing an overview...you should **read** about these theories more carefully
- **BUT NOT ALL _____ OR MODELS ARE EQUALLY GOOD**

_____ a theory

- ⌘ Parsimony
- ⌘ Valid
- ⌘ Replicable
- ⌘ Few untested assumptions
- ⌘ Heuristic value

Freud's _____ Development

Stage	Age	Unconscious Conflict
Oral	Birth to ~15 mos	Sucking & Feeding
Anal	12-18 mos to 3 years	Potty Training
Phallic	3 to 6 years	Attachment to Parents
Latency	6 years to Puberty	Socialization
Genital	Puberty to Adult	Mature Adult Sexuality

_____ (1896-1980):
Social Cognitive Development

- Organismic Stage theory
- 0 - 2 years – _____.
- 2 - 7 years – pre-operational
- 7 - 11 years – _____operational
- 11 - 15 years – _____operational
- <http://www.davidsonfilms.com/>
- Piaget assumed that development was mostly biological, so only used a few children (his own) when developing his theory. Although in some areas, Piaget was wrong, his theory had tremendous _____VALUE because it sparked a lot of other research

Piaget: Cognitive Structures Develop through 3 _____:

⌘ Adaptation

- ☑ Attempts to adapt to the world

⌘ Assimilation

- ☑ Interpretation of events in terms of existing cognitive structures

⌘ Accomodation

- ☑ Changing cognitive structures to make sense of the environment

Evaluating Piaget's Theory

- Criticisms
 - Piaget _____ children's abilities
 - Problems with _____ theories
 - Universality
- Vygotskey's _____ theory

_____ development –
Piaget's theory

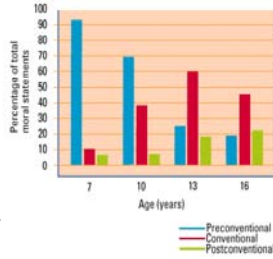
- _____ *realism* – 5 – 10 years.
Egocentrism & _____ adherence to rules
- _____ *of cooperation*- after 10 years.
Children learn that rules are social conventions

_____ development
Kohlberg's theory

- _____ Level
 - Morality judged in terms of reward and punishment
- _____ Level
 - Morality judged in terms of social order and approval
- _____ Level
 - Morality judged in terms of abstract principles, like equality and _____.

Kohlberg's Levels of _____ Reasoning

- Most _____ year olds are reasoning at the preconventional level.
- Most _____ year olds are reasoning at the conventional level.
- Few participants show reasoning indicative of the _____ level.



Criticisms of Kohlberg's Theory

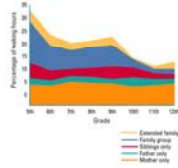
- _____ Bias
 - Some cultural differences are not reflected in this theory.
- _____ Bias
 - Empirical support for this claim is _____.
- Connection between moral *reasoning* and moral _____ is often indirect.

Adolescence - _____.

- _____
 - The period of life from puberty to adulthood, corresponding roughly to the ages of _____.
- _____
 - The onset of adolescence, as evidenced by rapid growth, rising levels of sex hormones, and sexual maturity
 - Cognitive development: Piaget's Formal Operations
 - <http://www.davidsonfilms.com/>

Adolescent _____.

- The proportion of time spent with the family decreases almost _____% per year
- This decline was not found for time spent alone with parents
- _____ Crisis
 - An adolescent's struggle to establish a personal identity, or _____.



Learning Objective 8

Adolescence _____ and Personal Development

- Peer Influences Deepen, corresponding to Piaget's stage of _____, in which people are less ego-centric
 - Adolescent relationships are _____.
 - Adolescents begin to discover friendships with other-sex _____.
 - Conformity rises steadily with age, peaks in ninth grade, and then _____.

Adolescence

Adolescence and _____ Health

- The stereotypic images of adolescents are:
 - Mood swings, identity crises, anxiety, _____, depression, drug use, and suicide
- Three perceived sources of difficulty in adolescence are:
 - Conflict with parents, _____, and mood disruption
- Conflict with parents and risk-taking do occur, but the idea that adolescents are in a state of distress is _____.

Adulthood and Old Age

Aging and _____ Functions

- What do you know about aging?
- Memory and _____
 - Cognitive abilities _____ inevitably decline.
 - Some elderly may show declines on _____ - recall tasks, however declines on tests of recognition _____ are less likely.
 - Memory declines may be due to impairments in sensory acuity and a _____ of neuronal processing.

We're ALL aging!

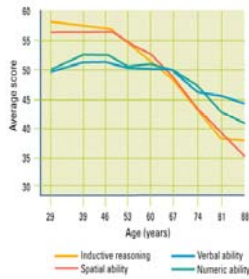
- Mid-life, roughly ages _____, is a time of growth and maintenance. It is not a time of _____, but of transitions that are less stressful than those of _____ adulthood.
- Late life, roughly ages 65+ years, is varied, based on nature, _____ and their interactions.

6 _____ of Development

- 1. _____ is lifelong
 - 2. Development involves both gain & loss
 - 3. Importance and frequency of biological & _____ influences shift over time
 - 4. Development involves changing allocation of resources
 - 5. **Development shows _____.**
 - 6. Influence of History and Culture
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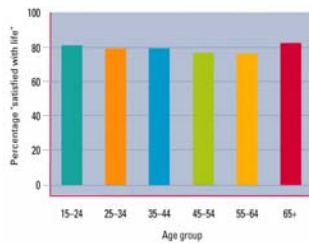
Age Trends in Measures of _____.

- _____ intelligence, which includes inductive reasoning and spatial ability, declines steadily throughout middle and _____.
- **Crystallized intelligence**, which includes verbal and numerical ability, remains stable into the _____.



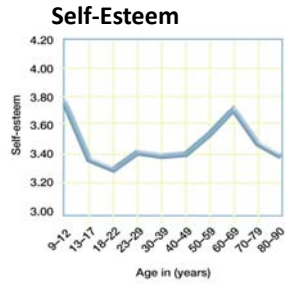
Adulthood and Old Age Social and Personal Development Life _____.

- In multiple cultures, % say they are satisfied with life.
- Ratings of life satisfaction _____ vary with age.



Adulthood and Old Age Social and Personal _____.

- _____ is highest in childhood.
- It _____ sharply during adolescence.
- It increases _____ during adulthood, peaks in the sixties, and declines in old age (but is still higher in late life than in _____).



Psychology, 44 by Saul Kassin ©2004
Prentice Hall
