



Chapter 10

Human

Development

PSY 100

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Human Development

- What is development?
 - The pattern of movement or change that begins at conception and continues through the life span
 - Three themes:
 - Nature and Nurture
 - Stability and Change
 - Continuity and Stages



Human Development

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- Biological processes
 - Processes that involve changes in an individual's physical nature
- Cognitive processes
 - Processes that involve changes in an individual's thought, intelligence, and language

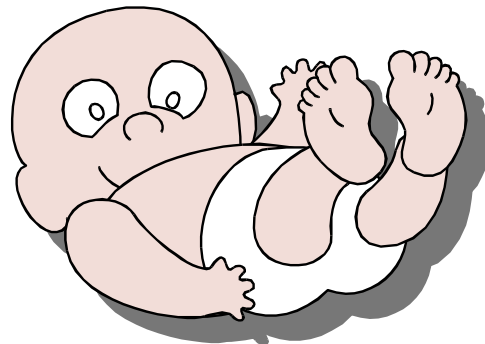
Human Development

- Socioemotional processes
 - Involve changes in an individual's relationship with other people, changes in emotions, and changes in personality



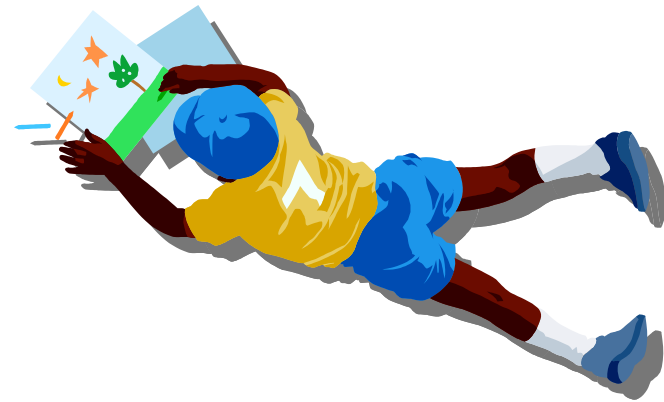
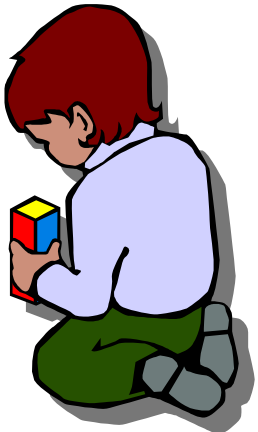
Periods of Development

- Prenatal period
 - The time from conception to birth
- Infancy
 - The developmental period that extends from birth to 18 or 24 months of age



Periods of Development

- Early childhood
 - Extends from the end of infancy to about 5 or 6 years
- Middle and late childhood
 - Extends from about 6 to 11 years



Periods of Development

- Adolescence

- The transition from childhood to adulthood



Periods of Development

- Early adulthood
 - Begins in the late teens or early twenties and ends in the thirties
- Middle adulthood
 - Begins at about 35 to 45 years of age and ends at about 55 to 65
- Late adulthood
 - Begins in the sixties or seventies and lasts until death

Prenatal Development & Birth

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- Conception
 - The penetration of an ovum (egg) by a sperm cell
- Zygote
 - A single cell formed through fertilization

Prenatal Development & Birth

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- Germinal period
 - First 2 weeks after conception
 - Creation of the zygote
- Embryonic period
 - 3 to 8 weeks after conception
- Fetal period
 - 2 to 7 months after conception

Prenatal Development & Birth

- Threats in the prenatal environment
- Teratogen
 - Any agent that causes a birth defect
- Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)
 - A cluster of abnormalities that appear in the offspring of mothers who drink alcohol heavily during pregnancy

Physical Development of Infancy and Childhood

- Reflexes
 - *Unlearned responses to specific stimuli*
- Cephalocaudal Principle
- Proximodistal Principle
- Motor Milestones
- Perceptual Development

Adolescence

- When is adolescence?
- Storm-and-stress view
 - Adolescence is a turbulent time charged with conflict and mood swings

Physical Development in Adolescence

- ● ● ●
- Puberty

- A period of rapid skeletal and sexual maturation
- Begins

- Testosterone

- A hormone associated in boys with development of the genitals, and increase in height, and a change of voice

Physical Development in Adolescence

- Estradiol
 - A hormone associated in girls with breast, uterine, and skeletal development
- Primary Sexual Characteristics
- Secondary Sexual Characteristics

Physical Changes of Adulthood

- Abilities peak:
- Specific physical changes
- Menopause
- Male climacteric

Cognitive Development: Piaget



■ Schema

- A concept or framework that already exists in a person's mind

■ Assimilation

- The incorporation of new information into one's existing knowledge

■ Accommodation

- An individual's adjustment to new information

Sensorimotor Stage

- Sensorimotor stage
 - Birth to 2 years
 - Object permanence
 - Deferred Imitation
 - Stranger Anxiety

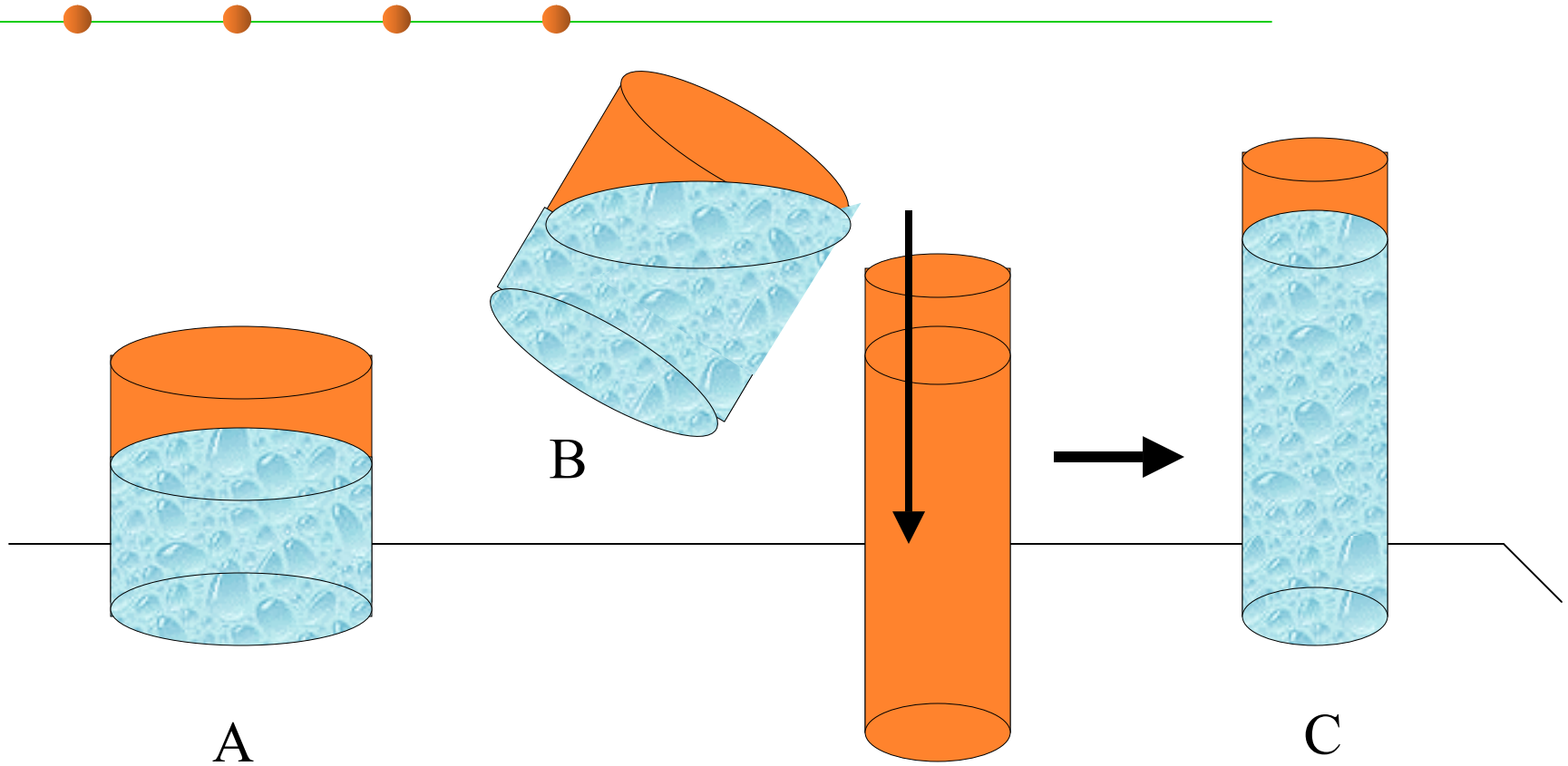
Preoperational Stage

- Preoperational stage
 - From about 2 to 7 years
 - Operations
 - Mental representations that are reversible
 - Egocentrism
 - The inability to distinguish between one's own perspective and someone else's perspective
 - Representational Thought
 - The ability to mentally symbolize objects that are not directly visible

Concrete Operation Stage

- Concrete Operation Stage
 - From 7 to 11 years
 - Operational thought replaces intuitive thought in concrete situations
 - Lack of abstract thought
 - Development of Conservation

Conservation



Formal Operational Stage

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- Formal operational stage
 - From 11-15 through adulthood
 - Abstract. Idealistic, and logical thinking
 - Hypothetical-deductive reasoning
 - Adolescents' cognitive ability to develop hypotheses about how to solve problems

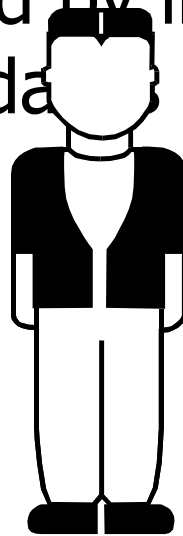
Cognition in Adolescence

- Adolescent egocentrism
 - The adolescent's belief that others are as preoccupied with the adolescent as she is herself
 - She is unique and indestructible

Cognitive/Moral Development

- Internalization

- The developmental change from behavior that is externally controlled to behavior that is controlled by internal, self-generated standards and principles



Moral Development: Kohlberg

- Preconventional level
 - No internalization
 - Stage 1- punishment, obedience orientation
 - Stage 2- individualism and purpose
- Conventional level
 - Intermediate internalization
 - Stage 3- interpersonal norms
 - Stage 4- social system morality

Moral Development: Kohlberg

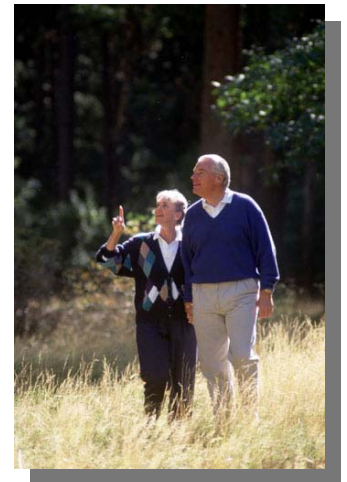
- Postconventional level
 - Full internalization
 - Stage 5- Community rights vs. individual rights
 - Stage 6- Universal ethical principles

Moral Development: Kohlberg

- Justice perspective
 - Focuses on the rights of the individual
 - Individuals stand alone and independently make moral decisions
- Care perspective
 - Sees people in terms of their connectedness with others
 - Focuses on interpersonal communication, relationships with others, and concern for others

Intelligence in Adulthood

- Changes in Intelligence
- Alzheimer's Disease
 - A progressive, irreversible brain disorder that is characterized by gradual deterioration of memory, reasoning, language, and eventually physical functioning

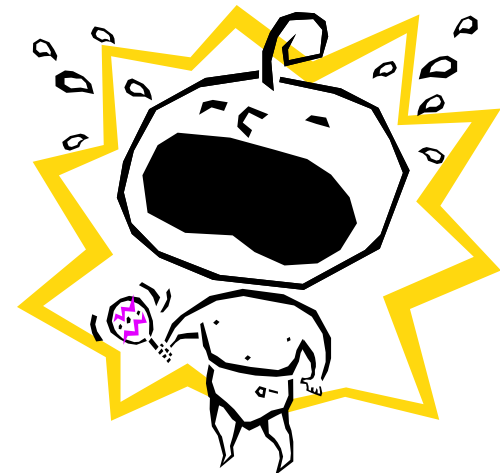


Socioemotional Development

- Attachment
 - A close emotional bond between the infant and its caregivers
- Imprinting
 - The tendency of an infant animal to form an attachment to the first moving object it sees or hears
- Secure attachment

Socioemotional Development

- Temperament
 - An individual's behavior style and characteristic way of responding
- Easy child
- Difficult child
- Slow-to-warm-up child



Parenting Styles

- Authoritarian parenting
 - A restrictive, punitive style
- Authoritative parenting
 - Encourages independence and places limits/controls



Parenting Styles

- Neglectful parenting
 - Parents are uninvolved in child's life
- Indulgent parenting
 - Parents are very involved, but place few demands/controls



Socioemotional Development

Erikson's theory

- Trust versus mistrust
 - Birth to 1 year old
- Autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - 1 to 3 years old
- Initiative versus guilt
 - 3 to 6 years old

Socioemotional Development

- Industry versus inferiority
 - 6 years to puberty
- Identity versus identity confusion
 - During adolescence
- Intimacy versus isolation
 - During early adulthood

Socioemotional Development


- Generativity versus stagnation
 - During middle adulthood
- Integrity versus despair
 - During late adulthood



Adolescent Sexuality

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- Facts & Figures
 - Problems

Adult Social Relationships

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- Love Relationships
 - Singlehood
 - Parenthood

Adult Development & Aging

Physical development

- Life span
 - The upper boundary of life for a species
- Life expectancy
 - The number of years that will probably be lived by the average person both in a particular year

Adult Development & Aging

- Cellular clock theory of aging
 - Cells can divide, at maximum, about 100 times
 - As we age, our cells become increasingly less capable of dividing
- Free-radical theory
 - People age because inside their cells unstable oxygen molecules (free radicals) are produced

Elisabeth Kubler-Ross

- Terminally ill pass through 5 stages:
 - Denial
 - Anger
 - Bargaining
 - Depression
 - Acceptance
- Problems with this idea

Successful Aging

- How to go about successfully aging:
 - Have good physical health
 - Have social support & friends
 - Have a sense of control or self-determination

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