

The book was found

Psychology: Developmental (Life Span) (Quick Study: Academic)

WORLD'S OF ACADEMIC OUTLINE
PSYCHOLOGY
Copyrighted Material
Developmental

Foundations of development cover human lifespan including physical, cognitive, social and personal development through stages and years

FOUNDATIONS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY THROUGHOUT THE LIFE SPAN

THE THEMATIC COMPONENTS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

- Cross-sectional and Longitudinal Studies** The same individuals are studied over a prolonged interval (longitudinal) or many different individuals are studied over a short interval (cross-sectional).
- Quantitative and Qualitative** Development can be measured and tested (as in statistics), but it can also be described (e.g., puberty or menopause).
- Genetic and Environmental** The interplay between genetic and environmental factors is a complex one, expressed in different interactive roles for different developmental milestones.
- Culture** Developmental influences can be culture-dependent, for instance, family structure, values and behavioral norms. There is also evidence that cultural factors may play a more dominant role in personality development in a particular individual than in a broad general culture.
- Cumulative Effect** Many developmental influences are best understood as the outcome of cumulative developmental processes.
- Maturational Processes** The natural changes in the longevity of populations, better health and better development, the education and stage of developmental thresholds need to be recognized as being a chronic continuum. For instance, contemporary adolescents are maturing sexually much earlier than their grandparents did, and due to increased longevity and better general health, adults in their 70s are far more active and energetic than adults of the same age a century ago.
- Ethical Considerations** The experimental and scientific validity of most theories of development cannot be easily established due to ethical considerations. For instance, it would be generally unethical to compare moderate alcohol intake of nonpregnant adults to extremely heavy or dependent intake, that would be a cause of serious physical health issues especially in pregnant or prenatally developing.

THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

- Psychoanalytic** Emphasizes the role of subconscious factors in personality development. **Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, Alfred Adler and Karen Horney** are representative of this tradition.
- Psychoanalytic** A subset of psychoanalytic approaches, where social and cognitive components are thought to be the main contributors to development. **Sigmund Freud and Wilhelm Reich** are representative of this tradition.

- Personality** Characterized by the view that development is the outcome of biological, psychological and social interaction. **Erik Erikson's** representative of this tradition.
- Eclectic** Focus is upon stages of cognitive development, frequently stated as qualitative, discrete processes. **Jean Piaget's** representative of this tradition.
- Information Processing** A more approach influenced by the models suggested by research in cognitive psychology and cognitive science, emphasis on cognitive processes, memory and problem solving at various stages of development. **David Broadbent's** *Attention, Perception and Consciousness*, published in 1970, led to foundation for this theory.
- Systems Theory** Focus the interaction between nature to both ecological in nature of the relationships that they form with family, community and culture. The operational order of nature of the system is greater than the sum of its parts. **John von Neumann** is a representative of this tradition.
- Neurobiological** This is an evolutionary approach to the process of human behavioral development, in that behavior can occur as the outcome of the process of neural selection and neurodevelopmental activity to learn complex behaviors. **John Paul Bennett and Edward O. Wilson** are representative of this tradition.
- Cultural Role** Views culture as the primary determinant of personality development. For instance, cultural traditions of the responsibilities and roles of parents and children play a crucial role in defining developmental milestones. **Richard Shweder** is representative of this tradition.
- Social Role** Views culture as the development of personality to be understood in the context of the social roles a person performs in the family, school, peers, community, religious figures, and so on. **Living Carlsson and Henrik Rydén** are representative of this tradition.
- Behavioral** This role primarily based upon the nature of operant conditioning theory, but also expanded with aspects of cognitive behaviorism, as the basis for explaining personality development. **Burr H. Skinner** is representative of this tradition.
- Ecological** Focus that an individual participates in different levels of environmental context, some more proximal than others, but all affecting the individual's development. **Urie Bronfenbrenner** is representative of this tradition.

GENETIC INFLUENCE

The role of genetic factors in determination of physical and personality traits is variable, due to a complex interaction between genetic predisposition and environmental variables. Some traits may be completely genetically predetermined, such as the color, whereas others are only marginally genetically determined, such as height or weight.



INFANCY & TODDLERHOOD (AGE 0-3 YEARS)

PHYSICAL & COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Sensory, motor and perceptual functions (visual acuity, equilibrium, tactile discrimination, facial recognition, depth perception, locomotion) are linked but develop separately.

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

- Sensorimotor intelligence, reduction of causal inferences, object categorization, object permanence and fixation shift.
- Jean Piaget's** view that first is sensorimotor, then cognitive development and identified several distinct stages.

SOCIAL & PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

- Trust vs. Mistrust** If a child's needs are adequately met, a sense of trust is developed; if not, mistrust may develop.
- Attachment** May be secure, avoidant, ambivalent, disorganized/controlled. There is a complex interaction between parental and child attachment styles, and a child's attachment style has long-term consequences extending into adulthood.
- Separation Anxiety** Most pronounced between 18 and 24 months.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- Initial communication by infants is by means of facial gestures, crying and grunting.
- Development of speech begins around 2 months; vocabulary expands rapidly around 18 months.
- The emergence and sophistication of parents linguistic expressions greatly affects the child's language abilities.

Stage	Duration of Age	Major Events	Emerging
Infancy	Birth	Reflex responses	Emerging
Early Infancy	2 months	Object reflexion	Simple words
Crawling	4 months	Object permanence	Simple phrases and pull to self
Walking	8 months	Executive use of actions to achieve aim goals	Cover face with blanket to play
Experimental	12 months	Parent-relationship to reach aim goals	Use verbs to bring a drink
Self-Recognition	18-24 months	Reflection on self	"Recognize" self
Height	18 months	Cognitive coordination	Hide with blanket
Object Permanence*	18 months	Recognize that objects may exist even when no longer perceived	Fetch to hidden, non-visible & all exists

* Object permanence is related to the development of thinking with the cognitive theory of the mind, where the mind requires all objects or they recognize that the number of the object's quantity is conserved, but perceived.

Copyrighted Material

Synopsis

Our 3-panel (6-page) guide provides a detailed review of a principal area of mental health care: developmental psychology. A perfect resource for nursing students or those already in the field who want to brush up on their skills, this guide covers the key concepts, skills, theories and their proponentsâ•all essential knowledge for the successful psychology student. Jam-packed text is enhanced by graphic elements and tables are used to provide ease of use.

Book Information

Series: Quick Study: Academic

Cards: 6 pages

Publisher: QuickStudy; Lam Crds edition (May 31, 2010)

Language: English

ISBN-10: 1423214390

ISBN-13: 978-1423214397

Product Dimensions: 8.5 x 11 x 0.1 inches

Shipping Weight: 0.8 ounces (View shipping rates and policies)

Average Customer Review: 4.7 out of 5 stars 15 customer reviews

Best Sellers Rank: #54,212 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #53 inÂ Books > Medical Books > Psychology > Developmental Psychology #55 inÂ Books > Medical Books > Psychology > Adolescent Psychology #56 inÂ Books > Health, Fitness & Dieting > Psychology & Counseling > Developmental Psychology

Customer Reviews

I ordered these to study for the EPPP because I am a visual learner and I like the way these were organized and color-coded. There is a tremendous amount of material presented in a concise and easy to find away. Surprisingly comprehensive and has been a very useful tool for studying for the EPPP. As I have taken practice test, I am often able to quickly and easily look up answers using these cards.

There are countless attributes, characteristics, aspects, traits, and qualities of human beings. This chart identifies and describes what is now known of human development in one easy to understand chart.

Great guide for a quick reference

Great to have when working in human services

Good

Helps me with school, I am going into nursing and everything helps. so thank you, it came in a timely fashion and in really great condition

This chart is perfect for quick tips and explanations and makes for a perfect reference guide for Developmental Psychology. The laminated pamphlet is perfect for a binder and can be reviewed without removal. I recommend this for anyone who loves Psychology or who is majoring in the course.

Love Psychology: Developmental (Life Span) it's a great quick reference guide.

[Download to continue reading...](#)

Psychology: Developmental (Life Span) (Quick Study: Academic) Developmental Biology, Ninth Edition (Developmental Biology Developmental Biology) Medical Coding: ICD-9 & ICD-10-CM: Quick Study Guide (Quick Study Academic) Essentials of Life-Span Development (B&B Psychology) Essentials of Human Development: A Life-Span View (MindTap for Psychology) Essentials of Human Development: A Life-Span View (Explore Our New Psychology 1st Editions) The Zuckerman Parker Handbook of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics for Primary Care (Parker, Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics) Math Fundamentals 1 Quick Reference Guide pamphlet (Quick Study Academic) Life Span Motor Development 6th Edition With Web Study Guide Nclex-Rn Study Guide (Quick Study Academic) Academic Encounters Level 3 Student's Book Reading and Writing: Life in Society (Academic Encounters. Life in Society) Strategies For Success: Study Skills for the College Math Student (2nd Edition) (Study Skills in Developmental Math) Mind Control, Human Psychology, Manipulation, Persuasion and Deception Techniques Revealed. (dark psychology, mind control, hypnosis, forbidden psychology, manipulation)) Theories of Developmental Psychology Developmental Psychology: Childhood and Adolescence Developmental Psychology: The Growth of Mind and Behavior Doing Honest Work in College: How to Prepare Citations, Avoid Plagiarism, and Achieve Real Academic Success, Second Edition (Chicago Guides to Academic Life) Invitation to the Life Span Developing Person Through the Life Span Development Across the Life Span (8th Edition)

[Contact Us](#)

[DMCA](#)

[Privacy](#)

[FAQ & Help](#)