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

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WORLD'S #1 ACADEMIC OUTLINE

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PSYCHOLOGY

Developmental

Basics of development over human lifespan including physical, cognitive, social and personal development through stages and more

FOUNDATIONS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY THROUGHOUT THE LIFE SPAN

THE THEMATIC COMPONENTS OF HUMAN LIFESPAN DEVELOPMENT

- Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Studies:** The same individuals are studied over a prolonged interval (longitudinal) or many individuals are studied over discrete intervals (cross-sectional).
- Quantitative and Qualitative:** Development may be measured and tested quantitatively (e.g., height, weight and how fast) or qualitatively (e.g., puberty or menopause).
- Genetic and Environmental:** The interplay between genetic and environmental factors is a complex one, expressed in different interacting ratios for different developmental modules.
- Culture:** Developmental influences can be culture-dependent. For instance, family, community, culture and historical events. (That is to say, environmental factors may play a more dominant role in personality development in a particular culture than in a liberal western culture.)
- Cumulative Effect:** Many developmental influences are best understood in the context of a cumulative developmental process.
- Maturational Dynamics:** Due to recent changes in the longevity of populations, better health and better development, the maturation and stage of developmental thresholds need to be reexamined as being a chronic continuum. For instance, contemporary adolescents are maturing sexually much earlier than their grand-grandparents did, and due to maternal longevity and better general health, adults in their 70s are fitter, 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 is not clearly established due to ethical constraints for instance, it would be unethical to conduct randomly assigned groups of newborn infants to chronically abusive or emotionally abusive treatment as a means of assessing precisely how such factors negatively impact on personality development.

THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

- Psychoanalytic:** Emphasizes the role of subconscious factors in personality development. Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, Alfred Adler and Sigmund Freud are representative of this tradition.
- Behavioral:** A school of psychological approaches, where social and cognitive components are thought to be the main contributors to development. Sigmund Freud and Wilhelm Wundt are representative of this tradition.
- Personalist:** Characterized by the view that development is the outcome of biological, psychological and social interaction. Erik Erikson is representative of this theory.
- Piaget:** Focuses on the stages of cognitive development, frequently stated as qualitative, discrete processes. Jean Piaget is representative of this tradition.
- Information Processing:** A more approach influenced by the models suggested by research in child and adult cognitive development, emphasizing a sequential, perception, memory and problem solving at various stages of development. David Broadbent's book, *Attention and Communication*, published in 1958, laid the foundation for this theory.
- Systems Theory:** Takes the position that humans cannot be fully understood in isolation of the relationship that they form with family, community and culture. The operational understanding of the whole is greater than the sum of its parts taken in isolation. The work of Roger Barker, Gregory Bateson and Humberto Maturana is representative of this tradition.
- Sociocultural:** This is an evolutionary approach to the process of human behavioral development, in that human beings are seen as the outcome of the process of natural selection and cultural adaptation of other various species. Examples: John Paul Scott and Edward O. Wilson are representative of this tradition.
- Cultural Role:** Views culture as the primary determinant of personality development. In various studies, the role of the environment and role of parents and children play a crucial role in defining developmental outcomes. Richard Shweder is representative of this tradition.
- Social Role:** Takes the view that the development of personality is best understood in the context of the social role, a person's position in the family, school, work, peer group, community, culture, and so on. Irving Goffman and Kenneth Burke are representative of this tradition.
- Behavioral:** One of the primary theories of personality development, based on the idea that personality is shaped by the environment, as the basis for explaining personality development. John B. Watson is representative of this tradition.
- Biological:** Focuses on the role of biological processes in different levels of environmental context, from genes to neural networks, from all of which the individual's development. Eric R. Rutter is representative of this tradition.

GENETIC INFLUENCE

The role of genetic factors in development of physical and personality traits is variable, due to a complex interaction between genetic (biological) and environmental variables. Some traits may be genetically predetermined, such as eye 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: initial sensory capabilities (color discrimination, sound recognition, depth perception, locomotion) are limited but develop quickly.

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

- Sensory-motor intelligence: realization of cause-and-effect, object constancy, language development and language skills.
- Jean Piaget was the first to systematically investigate 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, insecure, avoidant, disorganized/contingent. There is a complex interaction between parental and child attachment styles and a child's attachment style has significant consequences for their adult life.
- Separation Anxiety:** Most prominent between 12 and 18 months.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- Initial communication by infants is by means of facial gestures, crying and cooing.
- Vocalization of sounds begins around 2 months; vocabulary expands rapidly around 18 months.
- The development and sophistication of parents impacts on the quality of the child's language abilities.

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT STAGES

Stage	Starting at Age	Ability	Example
Infants	0-1 years	Reflexive reactions	Crawling
Early Infants	2 years	Object permanence	Object permanence
Classic Reactions	4 months	Classical conditioning to achieve limited goals	Object permanence and pull to self
Motor skills incorporation	8 months	Directed use of actions to achieve non-goals	Cover face with blanket to play
Experimental	11 months	Action modification to reach non-goals	Use object to bring a drink
Self-Recognition	15-24 months	Recognizing self in mirror or video	"Rough test"
Height	18 months	Objective coordination	Hide object, make object
Object Permanence	18 months	Recognize that objects may exist even when no longer perceived	If object is hidden, nonetheless it still exists

* Object permanence is related to the development of thinking with the caregiver. Before, if the mother leaves the room, the child will cry because they are not seen. After object permanence, the child will know the object is still there.



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: 4.4 out of 5 starsÂ• See all reviewsÂ• (7 customer reviews)

Best Sellers Rank: #31,971 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #20 inÂ• Books > Medical Books > Psychology > Developmental Psychology #28 inÂ• Books > Medical Books > Psychology > Adolescent Psychology #30 inÂ• Books > Health, Fitness & Dieting > Psychology & Counseling > Developmental Psychology

Customer Reviews

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.

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

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

Very helpful for psychology classes!

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