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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

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 DYNAMIC COMPONENTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- Continuity and Discontinuity** 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 (quantitative) e.g., height, weight and how heart rate varies qualitatively (e.g., puberty or menopause).
- Genetics and Environment** The interplay between genetic and environmental factors is a complex one, expressed in different interactive series for different developmental milestones.
- Culture** Developmental influences are by nature dependent, for instance, family, community, culture and historical periods. (There is no one, universal factor that may play a more dominant role in personality development in a particular culture than in a third person culture.)
- Cumulative Effect** Many developmental influences are best understood as the outcome of cumulative developmental process.
- Maturational Rhythms** Due to onset changes in the longevity of populations, better health and better development, the actual onset and stage of developmental thresholds need to be interpreted as being a dynamic continuum. For instance, contemporary adolescents are maturing sexually much earlier than their grand-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.
- Global Considerations** The experimental and scientific validity of most theories of development cannot be clearly established due to ethnic variations for instance, it would be greatly overstated to compare middle-class middle-aged groups of western adults to economically deprived or economically advantaged as a source of assessing personality how such factors especially impact on personality development.

THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

- Psychoanalytic** Emphasizes the role of unconscious factors in personality development. **Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, Alfred Adler and Hans Eysenck** are representative of this tradition.
- Psychoanalytic** A variety of psychoanalytic approaches, whether social and aggressive components are thought to be the main contributors to development. **Sigmund Freud and Wilhelm Reich** are representative of this tradition.
- Psychoanalytic** Characterized by the view that development is the outcome of biological, psychological and social interaction. **Erik Erikson's** representative of this tradition.
- Freudian** 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 psychology and cognitive science, emphasizing cognitive processes, memory and problem solving at various stages of development. **David Broadbent's** book, *Attention and Information Processing*, published in 1970, laid the foundation for this theory.
- Systems Theory** Focuses the process that human system is fully understood in relation to the relationships 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.
- Neurobiological** This is an evolutionary approach to the process of human behavioral development, in that behavior is seen as the outcome of the process of neural selection and neural organization of order to represent complex messages. **John Paul Scott 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** Focuses the view that the development of personality is best understood in the context of the social roles a person performs in the family, school, peers, occupation, religious group, and so on. **Erving Goffman and Norbert Elias** are representative of this tradition.
- Behavioral** Chiefly, primarily, based upon the study of operant conditioning theory, but also integrated with aspects of cognitive behaviorism, as the basis for explaining personality development. **Burr H. Skinner** is representative of this tradition.
- Ecological** Focuses that an individual participates in different levels of environmental context, some more salient 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 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** Visual sensory capabilities (color discrimination, visual recognition, depth perception, localization) are limited but develop rapidly.

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

- Sensory-motor intelligence** reduction of visual information, object categorization, object-to-object and object-to-self.
- Jean Piaget** was the first to systematically investigate cognitive development and identified several distinct stages.

SOCIAL & PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

- Trust vs. Mistrust** If child's needs are adequately met, a sense of trust is developed; if not, mistrust may develop.
- Attachment** May be secure, avoidant, ambivalent, disorganized/disoriented. There is a complex interaction between parental and child attachment styles, and a child's attachment style has significant consequences relating their adulthood.
- Separation Anxiety** Most pronounced between 12 and 18 months.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- Initial communication** by infants is by means of facial gestures, crying and cooing.
- Vocabulary** development of words begins around 2 months; vocabulary expands rapidly around 18 months.
- The development and sophistication of parents' language** expresses directly affects the child's language abilities.

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT STAGES

Stage	Duration of Age	Ability	Example
Infants	0-1 years	Reflexes, sensation	Crawling
Early Infants	2 months	Object perception	Strongly
Classic Reactions	4 months	Object-to-object actions to achieve limited goals	Strongly inhibited and pull to self
Visual-to-Verbal	8 months	Objective use of actions to achieve new goals	Cover face with blanket to play
Experimental	11 months	Active manipulation to reach new goals	Use object to bring a drink
Self-Recognition	18-24 months	Recognizes self's reflection in mirror	"Rough face"
Height	18 months	Cognitive accommodation	Hide balls under blanket
Object Permanence*	18 months	Recognizes that objects may exist even when no longer perceived	If balls is hidden, none exists & all exists

* Object permanence is related to the development of thinking with the subsequent delay, if the mother leaves the room, requires direct evidence, or they recognize that the mother is still in the room.

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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.

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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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