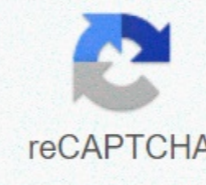




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## Chapter 3 developing through the lifespan answers

1 Chapter 3 Development through Life Span Childhood Development 2 Physical Development 3 Brain Development Birth: Neural Growth Spurt & synaptic pruning The brain develops continuously from birth: Birth: A Spurt of Neuron Growth & synaptic pruning 3-6 months: Rapid growth of the frontal lobe and subsequent growth in adolescence and after early childhood: Critical period for some skills (i.e., language and vision) Throughout life: Learning changes brain tissue Nature and nurture together sculpt our synapses. Brain maturation provides us with many neural connections. Experiences—sights and smells, touches, and tugs—activate and strengthen some neural pathways, while others weaken from disuse. Critical period: early life period when exposed to certain stimuli or experience is necessary for proper development 4 Brain development 5 Experience affects brain development: In this experiment, some rats lived alone in a no-game environment. Others lived together in a game-enriched environment that changed daily. In 14 of the 16 repetitions of the experiment, rats in an enriched setting developed more brain cortices (relative to the rest of the brain tissue) than were found in those growing up in an impoverished environment (Renner & Rosenzweig, 1987; Rosenzweig, 1984). 6 Motor skills Development Motor skills Makes how the nervous system and muscles mature Primarily universal in sequence, but not in terms guided by genes and under the influence of the environment 7 Brain maturation and children's memory Maturation—biological growth processes that lead to an orderly change in behavior, mainly regardless of experience. Babies are able to learn and remember. Infantile amnesia may reflect conscious memory. What a conscious mind does not know and cannot put into words, the nervous system and our two-reason mind somehow remembers. Discussion point: what are your earliest memories? How old were you? Children only 3 months can learn that kicking moves mobile and they can keep this training for a month. (Rovy-Collier, 1989, 1997). 8 Cognitive Development 9 Cognition: Jean Piaget (1896-1980) Children are active thinkers of Ima develop through a series of universal, irreversible stages Refers to all mental activities related to thinking, knowing, remembering and communicating Piaget If we consider the intellectual development of the individual or all mankind, we will find that the human spirit goes through a certain number of stages, each different from the other (1930). 10 Piaget: Key Concepts Schemes: A Concept or Framework That Organizes and Interprets Information Assimilation: Interpreting Our New Experience in Terms of Our Existing Placement Schemes: Adapting Our Current Mental (Diagrams) to Incorporate New Information 11 12 Remember Piaget's Assumption: 1. Sensorimotor 2. Preoperative piagets Remember Piaget's assumption: Children are the active thinkies of Mind's warmth evolving through a series of universal, irreversible Phase 1s. Sensorimotor 2. Preoperative 3. Concrete Operation 4. Formal operative 13 Sensorimotor stage of birth almost 2 years Babi learn about the world through their feelings and actions Object permanence: awareness of that things continue to exist, even when it is not perceived (out of sight, crazy, at least up to 6 months) 14 Preoperative stage About 2 – 7 years Children learn to use the language, but can not yet perform mental operations of a specific logic 15 Preoperative stage About 2 – 7 years Prescient game : children begin to think symbolically with Egocentrism: it is difficult for children to imagine things from another point of view 16 Theory of Mind \* Not part of piaget theory, but simultaneous development... Theory of mind: between 3.5 and 4.5, preschoolers begin to think about their own and other perspectives, feelings and thoughts. 17 Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Children with ASD worsened mind theory Reading faces and social cues is challenging for those with ASD The main reason is due to poor communication between areas of the brain that facilitate mind skills theory This therapist uses music to help a young man with ASD improve their language skills. ASD is marked by limited ability to communicate and difficulties understanding other people's state of mind. 18 Specific operating stage Pro 7 – 11 years Children receive mental operations that allow them to think logically about specific events They begin to understand the change of shape before changing the number of 19 Specific operating stage Pro 7 – 11 years At this stage, children become able to understand simple mathematics and conservation (understanding that the number remains unchanged, even if it changes the appearance). 20 Formal operating stage Pro 12 – adulthood Children are no longer limited to specific considerations based on real experience They are able to abstractly think f... Then... Thinking 21 Theory of Piageta SUMmarized 22 Egotsky & social child, Lev Rogoeki, Child's mind grows due to interaction with the physical environment At the age of 7, children are able to think and solve problems in words Parents and others provide temporary scaffolding to facilitate higher levels of thinking of a child The language of child culture in internationalized internal language is used 23 Thinking about piaget Piaget theory has identified significant cognitive errors and stimulated global interest in cognitive development Research results suggest that the sequence of cognitive development unfolds largely because piaget's proposed development is more continuous than Piaget's theorized children may be more competent than Piaget's theory revealed by 24 POP QUIZZES!!! ANSWERS: 1. d, 2. b, 3. c, 4. c, 5. a, 6. b 25 Social Development 26 Origins 3 Key ingredients: Comfort Safety Harlow Monkeys: Harlow's baby monkeys much preferred contact with the mother's handy tissue, even while feeding from the wire of the nourishing mother. Infants are tied to people, usually their parents, who are comfortable and familiar Ideally a human father provides a safe haven for a distressed child and a safe base, from which you can study 27 Origins of Attachment Infant Attachment: Emotional Connection with Another Person, shown in young children their looking for proximity to the caregiver, and showing suffering on separation Stranger Anxiety: Fear of Strangers That Babies Usually Show Starting Around 8 Months Stranger Anxiety Peaks Around 13 Months, and Then Gradually Declines (Kagan, 1976). This happens if they live in one or two parent households, whether or not they attend day care, anywhere in the world. 28 Ainsworth, 1979 Strange Situations Sooning 60% of babies with their mother: play comfortably while exploring your new environment. When the mother leaves: Distressed to seek contact upon return sensitive, sympathetic mothers had babies that were securely attached. 29 Ainsworth, 1979 Strange Situations Suring Attachment Babies demonstrates anxiety or avoidance of a trusting relationship, less likely to explore with their mother. When the mother leaves: can cry loudly and remain distressed when she returns avoiding attached babies: overlooked or cared for Insensitive, unresponsive mothers often had babies who were insecurely attached. Infants avoid attachment or demonstrate an insecure attachment marked by anxiety or avoidance of trusting relationships. They are less likely to explore with their mother. When she leaves, they can cry loudly and stay upset. The infant's avoiding attachment doesn't seem to notice or care about her departure and return. 30 Temperament & Attachment Temperament: characteristic emotional reactivity and intensity of a person; genetically influenced. Hard: Annoying, intense, unpredictable Easy: Hilarious, relaxed, feeding/sleeping on predictable schedules Some parenting programs can enhance parental sensitivity and safety attachments of infant parenting programs studied by Bakermans-Kranenburg, etc. Van Zile, etc., 2006 Full-time dad, financial analyst Walter Cranford, shown here with his twin child Experience stay-at-home parents made him appreciate how challenging the job can be: Sometimes at work you can just switch off, but with that you have to go all the time. 31 Attachment Style + Later Relationships Erickson: Securely Attached Children Function with a Sense of Basic Trust; Feeling That the World's Predictable and Robust Early Affection Affects Later Adult Relationships/Intimacy Friendship Romance/ Love Family Unprotected Affection in may lead to anxiety (crave acceptance, but worry about refusal) OR avoid avoidance of proximity to others / keep a distance) 32 Deprivation attachment Failure attach in early life contributes to a multitude of adverse effects \* EPIGENETICS Lack of stimulation and attention: Seized OR aggressive Scared Poor language difficulties with sexual relations later on 30% abused children continue to become abusive parents Later: risk of depression, Drug Abuse, Binge Eating, Various Disorders, Forensics Research: Romanian Orphanages & similar institutions, abuse/neglect cases, Harlow monkey research, study of golden hamer 33 Deprivation Attachment REMEMBER - Resilience: your ability to bounce back from adversity/trauma and continue to lead better lives Most children growing up in violent/abusive environments do not become violent criminals or abusive parents themselves. 34 Parenting Styles Baumrind (1996) Authoritarian parents set the rules and expect the obedience of Permissive parents to succumb to their children's desires, make several demands, and use little punishment authoritative parents as demanding, yes and responsive - they take control by setting the rules, but they encourage open discussion and allow exceptions 35 Parental styles Results for children: Authoritative parents Perform the highest self-esteem Be self-reliant Be socially competent Permissive parents aggressive immature authoritarian parents less social skills Lower self-esteem 36 Parenthood styles + Culture Cultural values range from place to place and from once to another in the same place Children have survived and thrived throughout history in different systems of parenting Diversity in parenting should be a reminder that no culture has the only way to successfully raise children 37 Biopsychosocial approach Reflection on nature and education

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