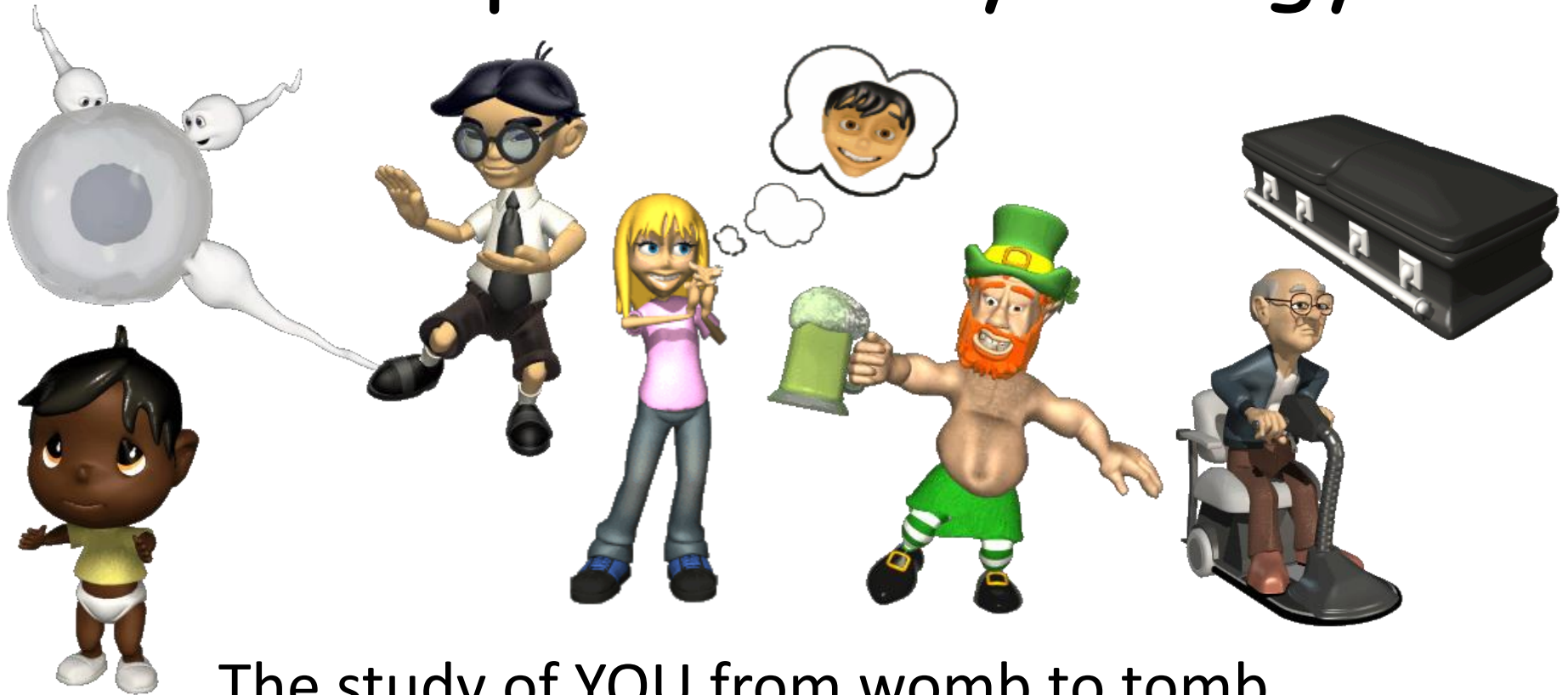


# Developmental Psychology



The study of YOU from womb to tomb.

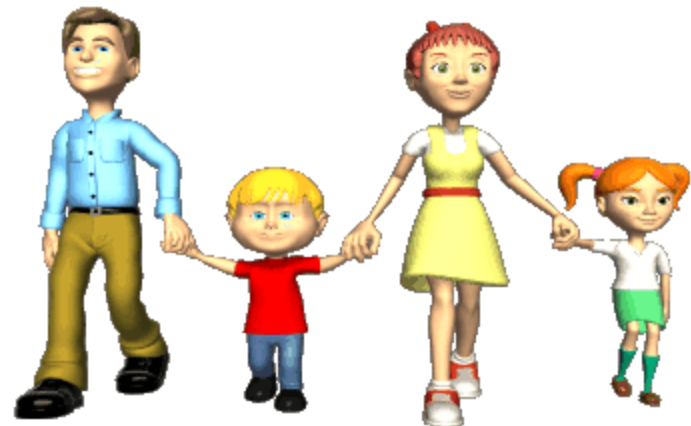
We are going to study how we change physically, socially, cognitively and morally over our lifetimes.

# Nature Versus Nurture

While going through this unit always been in the back of your head....

Are you who you are because of:

- The way you were born- Nature.
- The way you were raised- Nurture.



# Research Methods

## Cross-Sectional Studies

- Participants of different ages studied at the same time.



## Longitudinal Studies

- One group of people studied over a period of time.



# Physical Development

- Focus on our physical changes over time.



# Prenatal Development

- Conception begins with the drop of an egg and the release of about 200 million sperm.
- The sperm seeks out the egg and attempts to penetrate the eggs surface.



- Once the sperm penetrates the egg- we have a fertilized egg called.....



## The Zygote

The first stage of prenatal development. Lasts about two weeks and consists of rapid cell division.

# Zygotes

- Less than half of all zygotes survive first two weeks.
- About 10 days after conception, the zygote will attach itself to the uterine wall.
- The outer part of the zygote becomes the placenta (which filters nutrients).



After two weeks, the zygote develops into an....  
**Embryo**

- Lasts about 6 weeks.
- Heart begins to beat and the organs begin to develop.

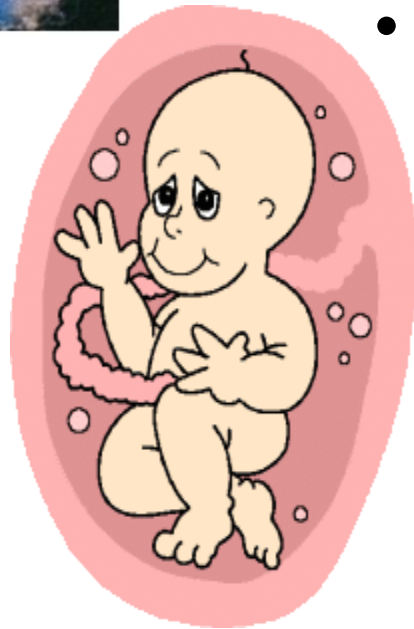






# Fetus

- By nine weeks we have a...
- The fetus by about the 6<sup>th</sup> month, the stomach and other organs have formed enough to survive outside of mother.
- At this time the baby can hear (and recognize) sounds and respond to light.



# Teratogens

- Chemical agents that can harm the prenatal environment.
- Alcohol (FAS)
- Other STDs can harm the baby.....
- HIV
- Herpes
- Genital Warts



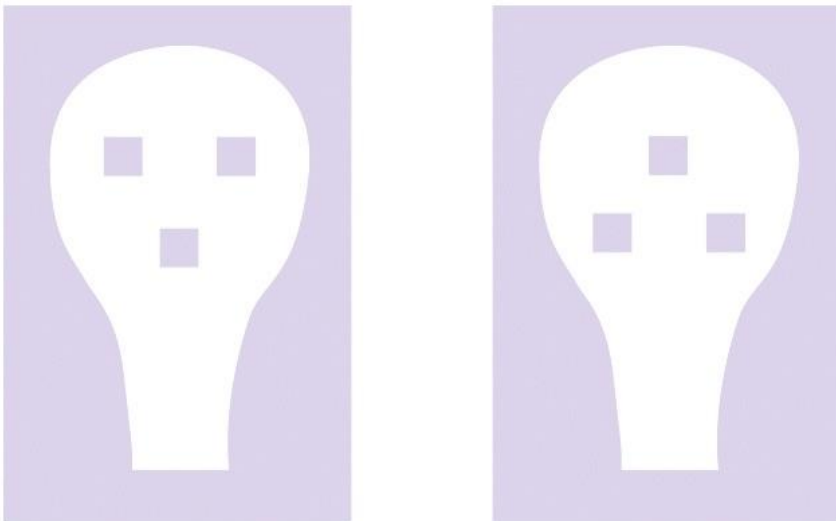
Skin lesions of a newborn with HSV-2 infection



k, MD

# Healthy Newborns

- Turn head towards voices .
- See 8 to 12 inches from their faces.
- Gaze longer at human like objects right from birth.

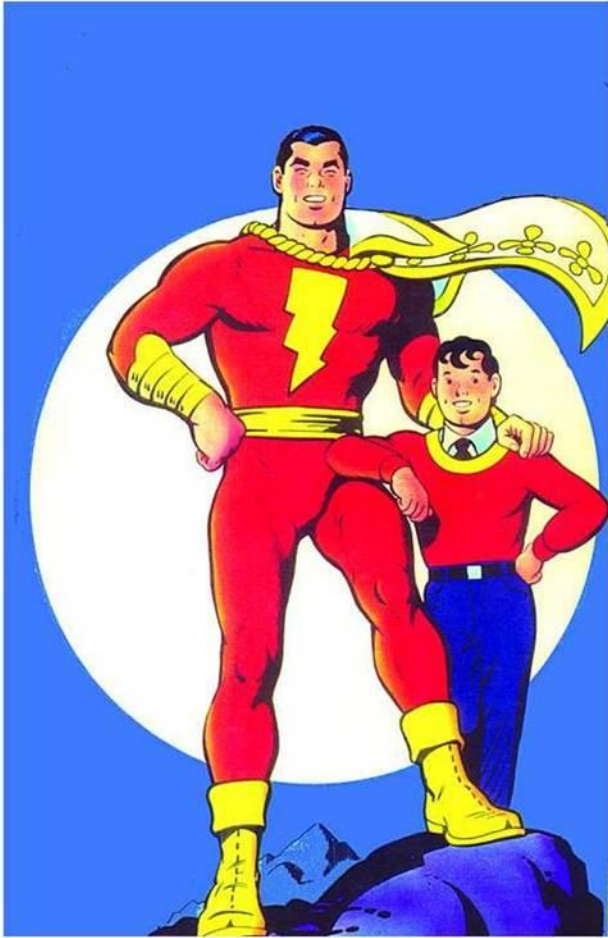


# Reflexes

- Inborn automatic responses.
- Rooting
- Sucking
- Grasping
- Moro
- Babinski

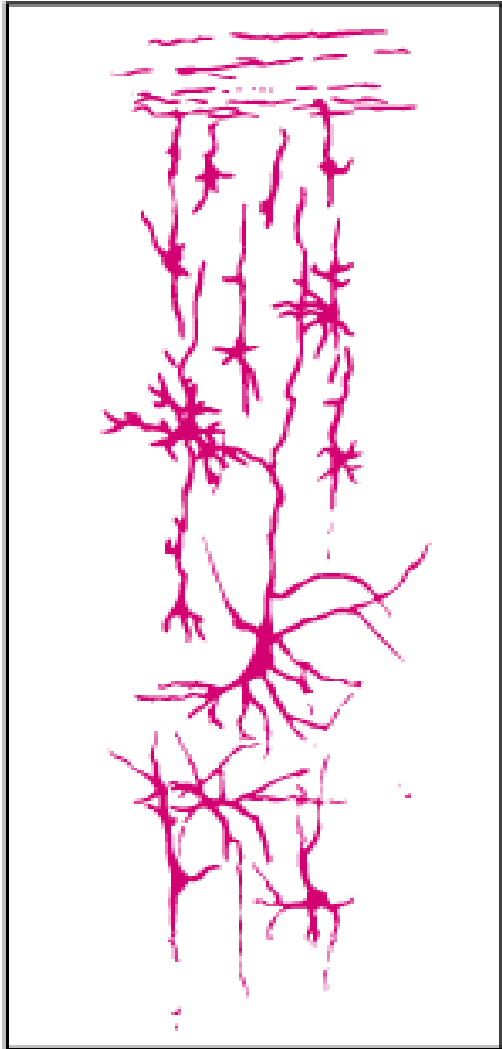


# Maturation

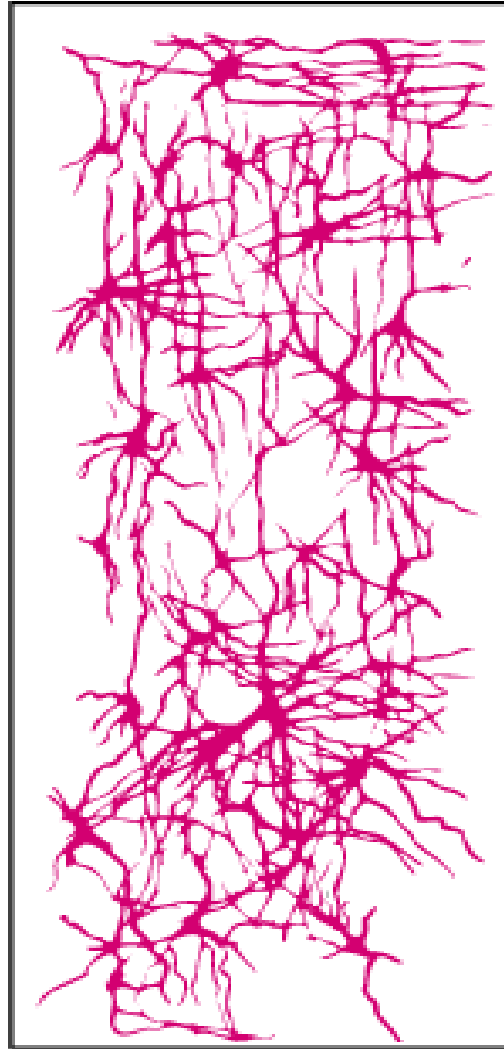


- Physical growth, regardless of the environment.
- Although the timing of our growth may be different, the sequence is almost always the same.

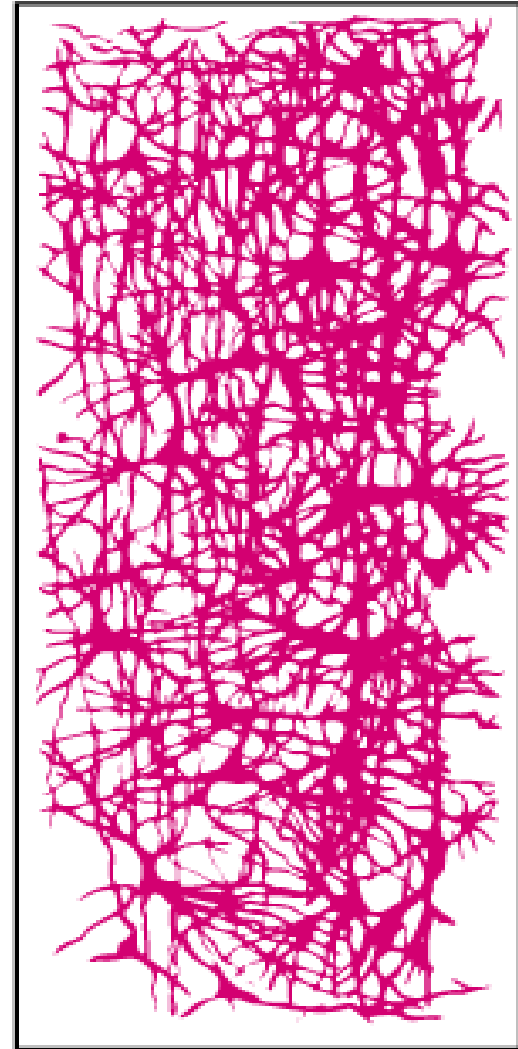
# Normal Maturation



At birth

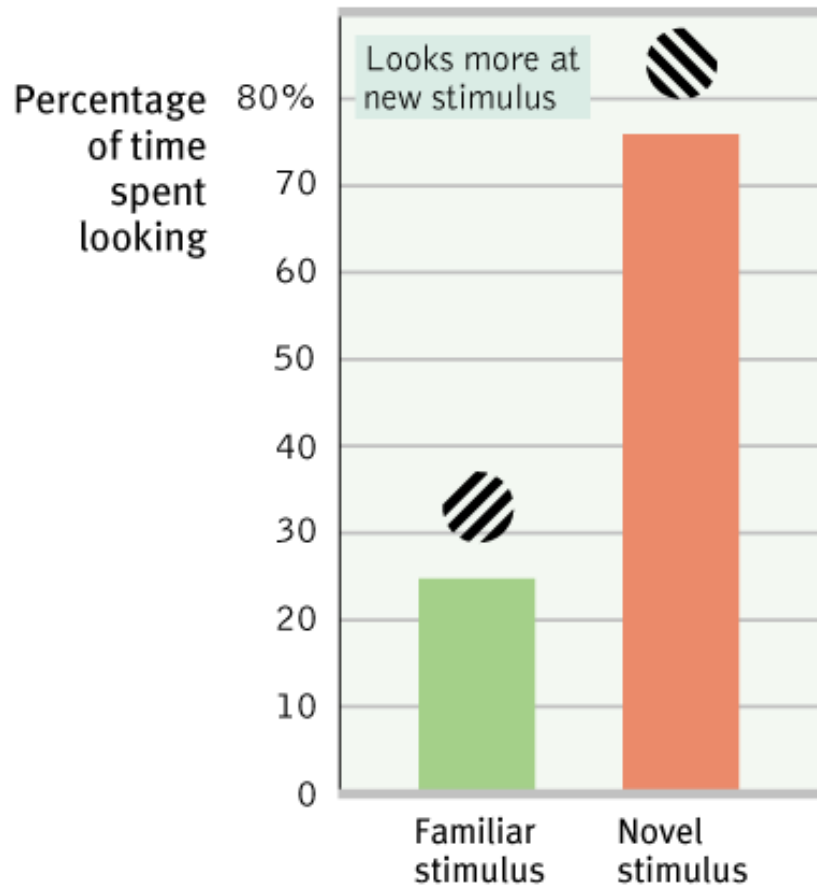


3 months



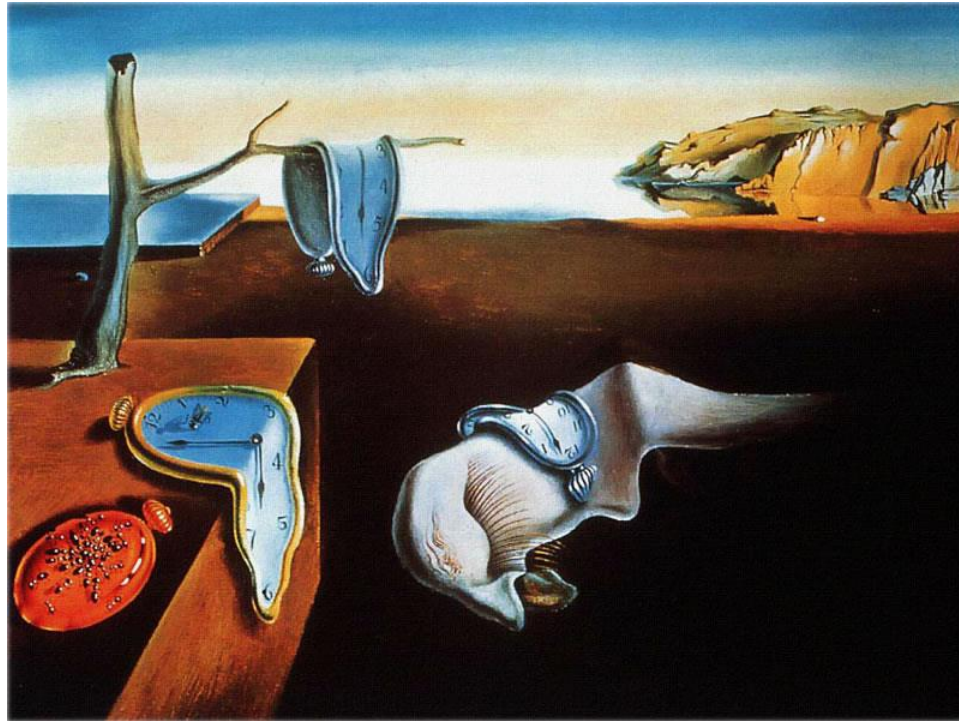
15 months

# Habituation



- Infant's response to a novel stimulus decreases after repeated presentations
- Newborns can differentiate between different stimuli

# Infantile Amnesia



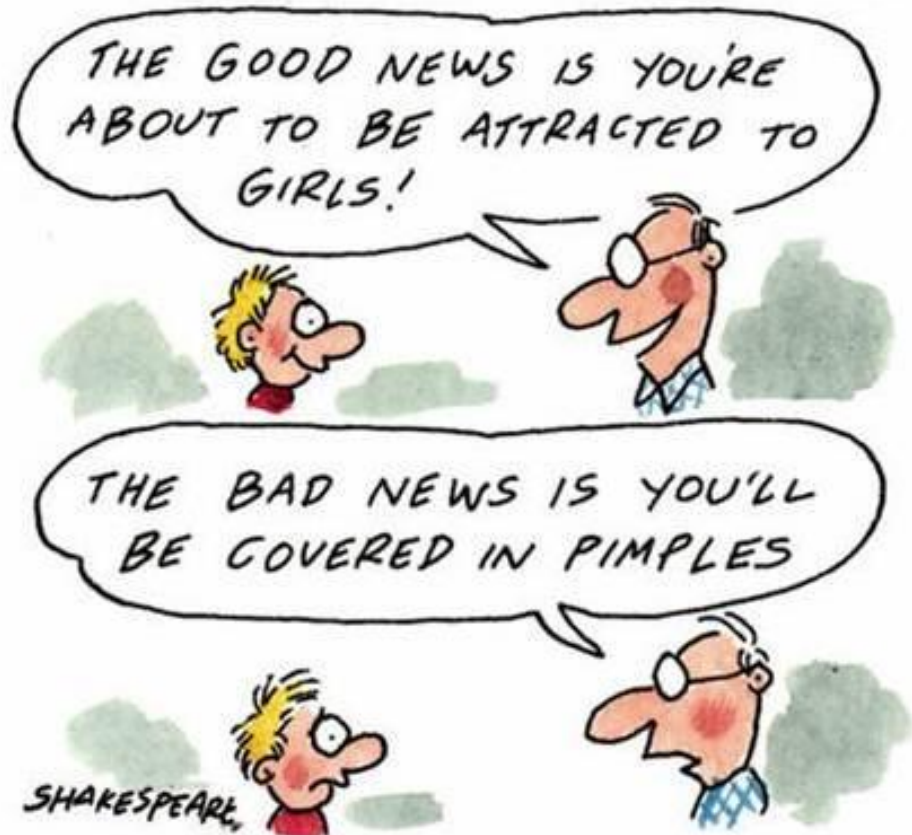
- When is your earliest memory?
- Probably not until your 3<sup>rd</sup> birthday...why?



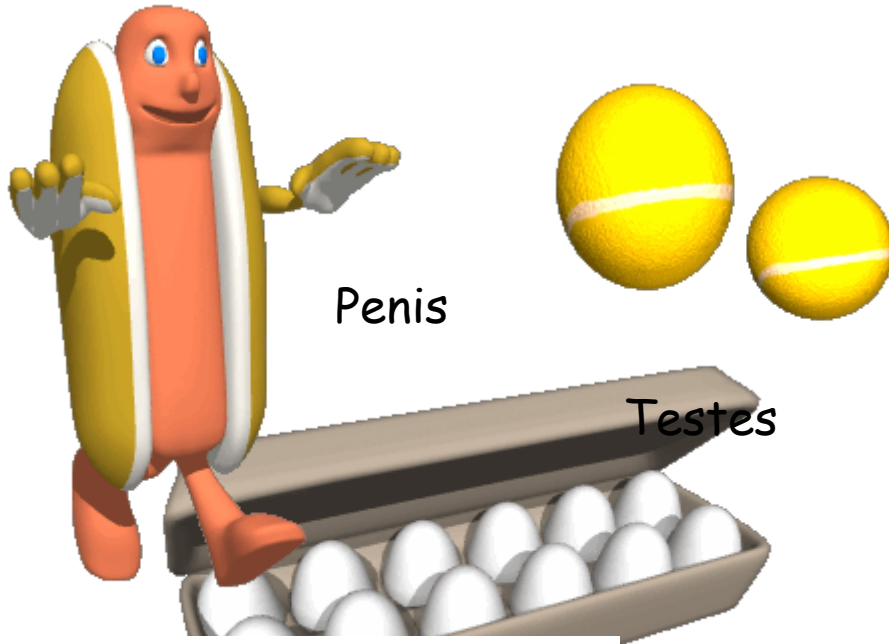
# Puberty

[www.johnshakespeare.com.au](http://www.johnshakespeare.com.au)

- The period of sexual maturation, during which a person becomes capable of reproducing.



# Primary Sexual Characteristics



- Body structures that make reproduction possible.



Vagina

Ovaries

# Secondary Sexual Characteristics

- Non-reproductive sexual characteristics.

Body Hair



Widening of the Hips



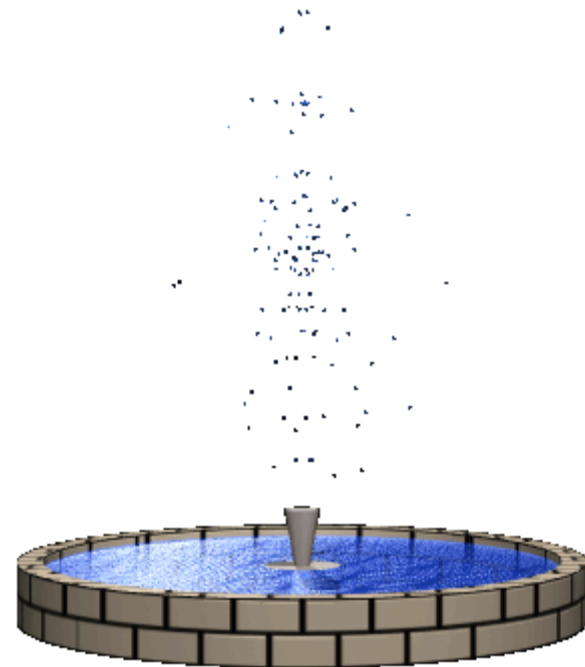
Deeper Voice



Breast Development

# Landmarks for Puberty

- Menarche for girls.
- First ejaculation for boys.



# Adulthood



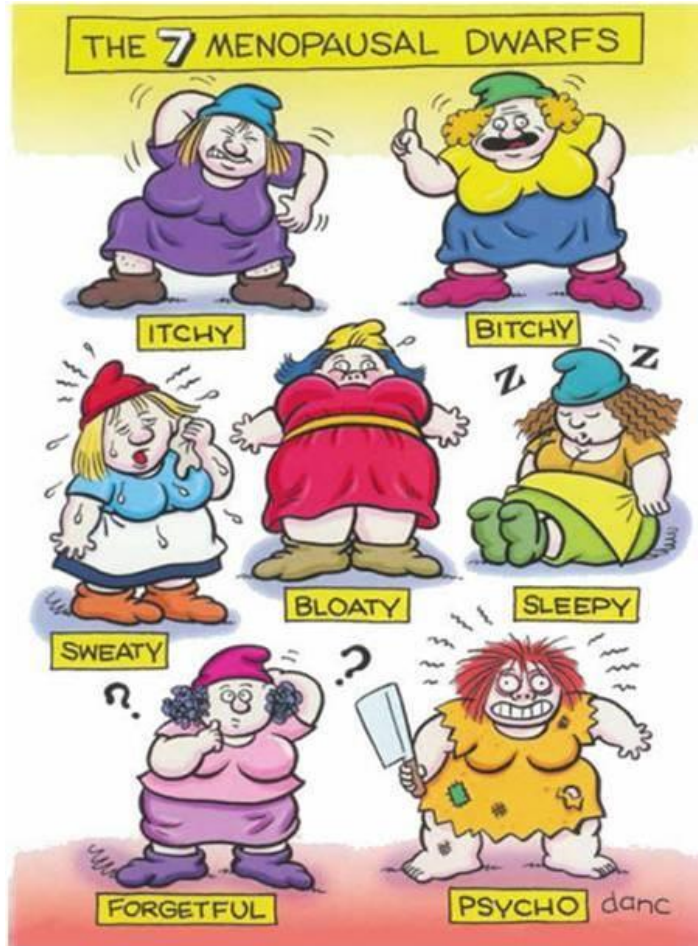
- All physical abilities essentially peak by our mid twenties.

# Adulthood

- Then is all goes downhill.



# Physical Milestones



- Menopause

# Life Expectancy

- Life Expectancy keeps increasing- now about 75.
- Women outlive men by about 4 years.
- But more men are conceived 126 to 100. Then 105 to 100 by birth. In other words, men die easier.





# Death

- Elizabeth Kubler-Ross' s Stages of Death/Grief.

1. Denial

2. Anger

3. Bargaining

4. Depression

5. Acceptance



# Social Development

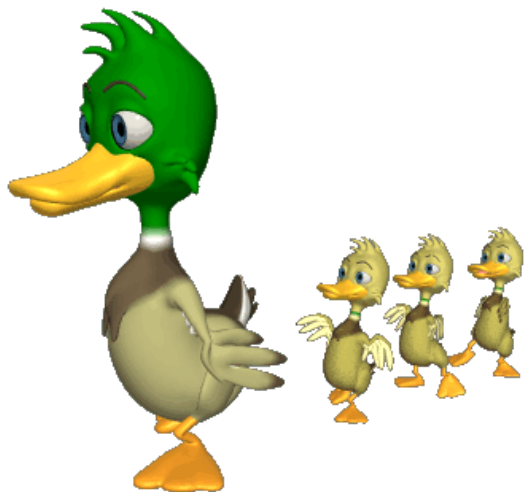
- Up until about a year, infants do not mind strange people (maybe because everyone is strange to them).
- At about a year, infants develop **stranger anxiety**.
- Why do you think it starts at about a year?



# Attachment

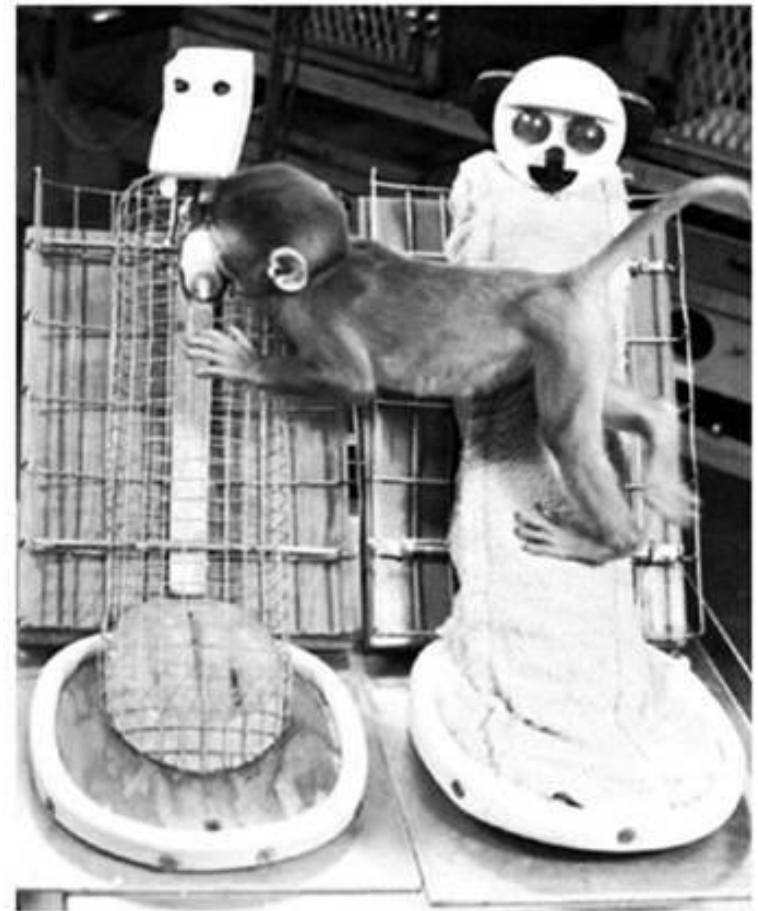


- The most important social construct an infant must develop is attachment (a bond with a caregiver).
- Lorenz discovered that some animals form attachment through imprinting.



# Attachment

- Harry Harlow and his monkeys.
- Harry showed that monkeys needed touch to form attachment.



# Attachment

- **Critical Periods:** the optimal period shortly after birth when an organism's exposure to certain stimuli or experiences produce proper development.
- Those who are deprived of touch have trouble forming attachment when they are older.



# Types of Attachment



- Mary Ainsworth's **Strange Situation**.
- Three types of attachment:
  1. Secure (60%)
  2. Insecure-Avoidant/Anxious (40%)

# Parenting Styles

- Authoritarian Parents



- Permissive Parents

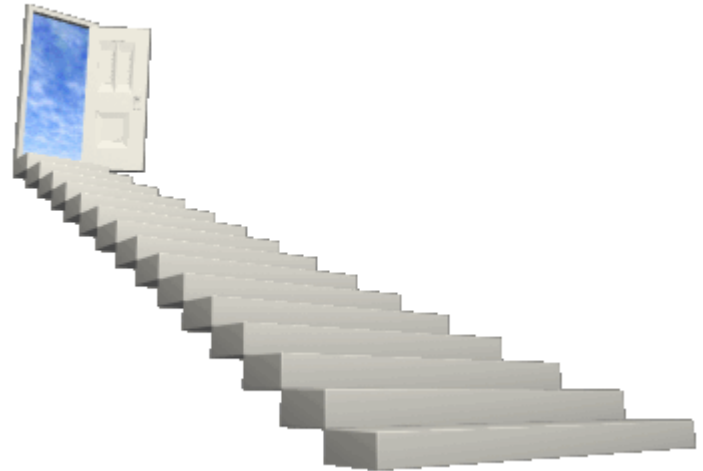


- Authoritative Parents



# Stage Theorists

- These psychologists believe that we travel from stage to stage throughout our lifetimes.





# Cognitive Development



- It was thought that kids were just stupid versions of adults.
- Then came along **Jean Piaget**
- Kids learn differently than adults



# Schemas

Right now in your head,  
picture a model.



These 3  
probably fit into  
your concept  
(schema) of a  
model.



But does this  
one?

- Children view the world through schemas (as do adults for the most part).
- Schemas are ways we interpret the world around us.
- It is basically what you picture in your head when you think of anything.

If I teach my 3 year  
that an animal with 4  
legs and a tail is a  
dog....

# Assimilation

- Incorporating new experiences into existing schemas.



What schema would you assimilate this into?

Or this?

What would he call this?

# Assimilation in High School



- When you first meet somebody, you will assimilate them into a schema that you already have.

If you see two guys dressed like this, what schema would you assimilate them into?

- Would you always be right?

# Accommodation

- Changing an existing schema to adopt to new information.



If I tell someone from the mid-west to picture their schema of the Bronx they may talk about the ghetto areas.



But if I showed them other areas of the Bronx, they would be forced to accommodate (change) their schema to incorporate their new information.

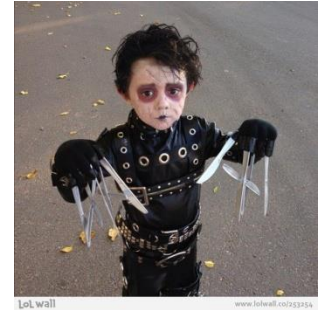
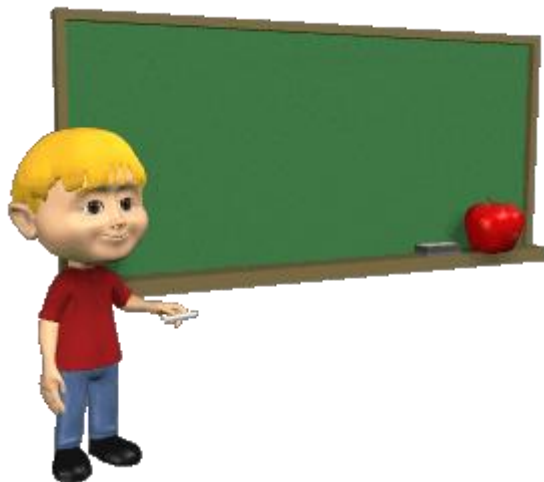
# Stages of Cognitive Development

## Sensorimotor Stage

- Experience the world through our senses.
- Do NOT have object permanence.
- Develop separation anxiety around 12 mo.
- 0-2



# Preoperational Stage 2-6



- Have object permanence
- Begin to use language to represent objects and ideas
- Egocentric: cannot look at the world through anyone's eyes but their own.
- Do NOT understand concepts of conservation.
- Begin role playing

# Conservation

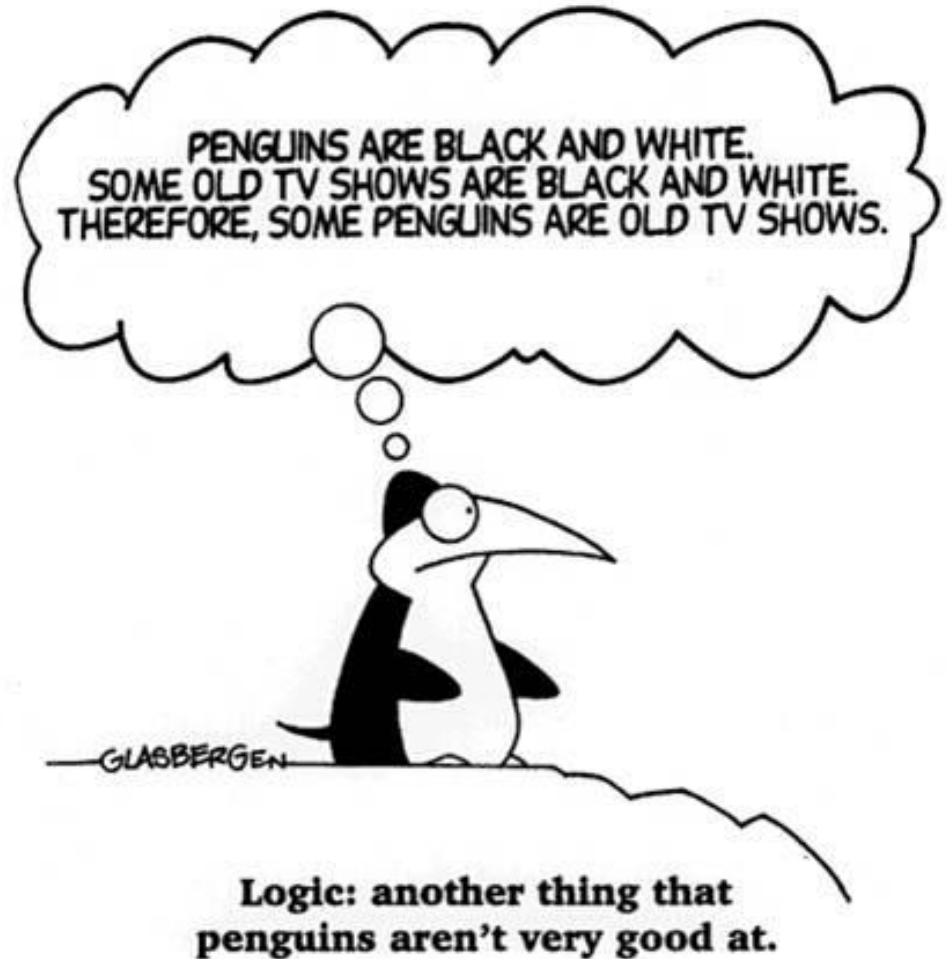
- Conservation refers to the idea that a quantity remains the same despite changes in appearance and is part of logical thinking.





# Concrete Operational Stage 6-12

- Can demonstrate concept of conservation (7)
- Learn to think logically about **CONCRETE** events
- Can categorize (color & size)



# Formal Operational Stage

- What would the world look like with no light?
- Picture god
- What way do you best learn?
- Abstract reasoning
- Manipulate objects in our minds without seeing them
- Hypothesis testing
- Trial and Error
- Metacognition
- Not every adult gets to this stage

# Criticisms of Piaget

- Some say he underestimates the abilities of children.
- **Information-Processing Model** says children do not learn in stages but rather a gradual continuous growth.
- Studies show that our attention span grows gradually over time.
- Research shows cognitive development does follow this general sequence, though

