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

**BlairCharts, Inc.<sup>®</sup>** **WORLD'S #1 ACADEMIC OUTLINE**  
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**PSYCHOLOGY**  
**Developmental**

Essentials of developmental human lifespan including physical, cognitive, social and personal development through stages and eras

**FOUNDATIONS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY THROUGHOUT THE LIFE SPAN**

**THE THEMATIC COMPONENTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

- Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Studies:** The same individuals are studied over different intervals of time. Qualitative studies are studied over discrete intervals (longitudinal).
- Quantitative and Qualitative:** Development may be incremental and hence quantitative (e.g., height, weight) and non-linear or qualitative (e.g., problem-solving).
- Ecological:** The broader biogenic, physical and environmental factors is a complex one, represents all different interactive routes for different developmental modalities.
- Cultural:** Biological influences can be culture-dependent. For instance, family, community, culture and historical events. That is to say, physiological, genetic and environmental factors are inextricably development in a particular culture that is in a linear progression culture.
- Contextual:** Many developmental influences are here understood as the outcome of a cumulative developmental process.
- Maternal Health:** The effects of disease on the longevity of population, health and mental development. The individual and stage of developmental thresholds need to be approached as being a dynamic 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 80s, 90s, 100s and even 110s are the same age as a century ago.
- Editorial Contribution:** The experimental and normative validity of many theories of development cannot be clearly established due to often confounding factors. For example, the effects of environmental factors on the same outcome may be attributed to genetically altered, or chemically altered, treatment as a result of assuming previous hereditarian approaches in just as personality development.

**THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT**

- Psychobiology:** Emphasizes the role of inherent factors in personality development. Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, Alfred Adler and Karen Horney are representative of this tradition.
- Personism:** A subset of psychobiological approaches, wherein sexual and aggressive components are thought to be the major contributions to development. Sigmund Freud and William H. Dohrn are representative of this tradition.

**INFANCY & TODDLERHOOD (AGE 0-3 YEARS)**

**PHYSICAL & COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT**

**PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT**

- Sensory, motor and perceptual functions, visual sensory capabilities, taste, discernment of food recognition, depth perception, locomotion are limited but developing.

**COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT**

- Some theories of intelligence, utilization of causal inferences, object categorization, stages of development and theories of play.
- John 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/contaminated. There is a complex interaction between parent and child attachment status, and child's attachment status has important consequences involving later adulthood.
- Superego theory:** 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 vocalizations of sounds begin around 2 months; vocabulary expands rapidly around 18 months.
- The elaboration and sophistication of parents' linguistic experience greatly affect the child's language abilities.

**COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT STAGES**

Stage	Starting Age	Ability	Example
Reflex	Birth	Reflex reactions	
Early Hints	2 weeks	Utilize reflexes	Grazing, crawling
Concrete	4 months	Utilize reflexes for object-directed goals	Object-trait and pull to self
Object-World	8 months	Utilize reflexes to explore environment	Object-trait and explore play
Experimental	11 months	Autism-recognition to reason-new goals	Use mirror to bring a smile, "Peek-a-boo!"
Social Recognition	18-24 months	Reasoning with reflection on memory	
Insight	18 months	Cognitive recombination	
Object Permanence*	18 months	Recognize that objects may exist even when no longer perceived	Hide table, take away object, if it's not in sight, recognize it, and 4-6 days

\* Object permanence is related to the development of thinking with the concept of "object". If an object leaves the visual field, an individual may still recognize that the object still exists in memory.

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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.

## **Book Information**

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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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