

## UNIT 9: DEVELOPMENT

**Heredity** = the transmission of genetic info from parent to child

**Chromosomes:** thread-like bodies in the nucleus of each cell. Made up of DNA. Sperm and egg contain 23 chromosomes each.

**DNA:** deoxyribonucleic acid. Contains the genetic material

**Genes:** small areas of the DNA which make you unique.

**Genotypes:** the pair of genes on a given chromosomes which are inherited

**Phenotype:** the expression of the genotype - the observable result

Gregor Mendel. Studied pea plants.

**Dominant** Traits versus **Recessive** Traits

### PRENATAL PERIOD

**Germinal stage** (1 day - 2 weeks) Zygote implants to the uterus

**Embryonic stage** (2nd - 8th week) Embryo dxs CNS and organs

**Fetal stage** (8th week until 38th week) Fetus dxs to point of being able to sustain life on its own

**Human Growth Sequence:** Universal pattern of physical dx from conception to death

**Temperament:** Core of px that is present at birth (easy, difficult, slow-to-warm-up babies)

**Critical Periods:**

### PRENATAL INFLUENCES

**Genetic Disorders** - problems caused by defects in genes inherited from parent

**Congenital Problems** - problems or defects that originate during the prenatal period

**Teratogens** - any substance that alters the fetal dx causing birth defects

**Fetal Alcohol Syndrome:** Low birth weight, small head size, facial malformations, mental handicaps, etc...

**Deprivation** - lack of normal stimulation, nutrition, love, comfort. Lower IQ

Psychosocial dwarfism

**Enrichment** - a deliberately more complex, novel, and stimulating envt. "rat wonderland"

### CAPABILITIES OF A NEONATE

**Vision** - Nearsighted, Best vision is ~19cm, Prefer complex patterns, curves, and high contrasting colors

**Hearing** - Takes a few days to drain the amniotic fluid

**Reflexes** (rooting, grasping, sucking...)

**Maturation** - The term for the physical dx of the body and NS

### EMOTIONAL DX

**Differentiation Theory:** We are born with a single generalized state of emotion. This dxs into the basic emotions

**Discrete-Emotions Theory:** We are predisposed for all the emotions (innate). We must be given the appropriate situation for it to dx

**Learning Theory**

We learn to feel emotions with a particular situation through the learning techniques

### Social Dx

**1-3 mon** = mimic faces, social smile, social referencing

**8-12 mon** = separation anxiety, attachment

**15 mon** = self awareness, seeing themselves on TV

**Imprinting** - Konrad Lorenz and the goslings = attachment in humans

**Attachment:** Emotional bond

Mary Ainsworth (1971) = toddler in a strange situation (Secure Attachment, Insecure-Avoidant Attachment, Insecure-Ambivalent Attachment)

Harlow and Harlow (1965) Motherless Monkeys

Genie

### Parenting

Maternal influences ("super mother" "zoo-keeper mother")

Optimal Caregiving

**Parenting Styles** Diana Baumrind (1991) (Authoritarian, Permissive, Authoritative)

## **PIAGET'S COGNITIVE THEORY**

**Equilibration** (aka Adaptation)

process of cog. Dx where children seek to have a balance in what they know and what they experience

**Assimilation** - forcing new information into existing schema

**Accommodation** - change schema to fit new information

**Sensorimotor (0-2)**

Motor and reflex actions. Object permanence (9 months) knowing and object exists when out of view.

**Preoperational (2-7)**

Use symbols to represent objects. (Representational thought) Egocentric - can't see others' view

**Concrete Operational (7-11)**

Conservation of liquids and matter. Mental manipulations of tangible. Reversibility of thought

**Formal Operational (11 and up)**

Abstract principles. Seeing from other perspectives. Mental manipulations of abstract

## **Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory**

Zone of Proximal Development

Static Testing vs Dynamic Testing. Scaffolding

## **Language Dx**

1. In Utero
2. Cooing
3. Babbling
4. Holophrases
5. Telegraphic Speech
6. Basic Adult-Like Syntax

Critical Period - Chomsky

## **Erikson's Stages of Social Development**

Trust vs. Mistrust

Autonomy vs. Shame/Doubt

Initiative vs. Guilt

Industry vs. Inferiority

Identity vs. Role Confusion

Intimacy vs. Isolation

Generativity vs. Stagnation

Integrity vs. Despair

## **Kohlberg's Moral Development**

Preconventional Level (punishment, rewards, favors)

Conventional Level (please others, or follow rewards)

Postconventional Level (self-accepted moral principles)

## **Gilligan's Moral Development**

**Problems with Childhood and Abuse**

**Successful aging**

Disengagement theory

Activity Theory

## **Kubler-Ross's Theory (terminally ill)**

1. Denial and Isolation
2. Anger
3. Bargaining
4. Depression
5. Acceptance

## **Bereavement and Grief**

Bereavement – the loss

Grief – intense sorrow or distress

1. Shock
2. Pangs of Grief
3. Apathy, Dejection, Depression
4. Resolution

## **SEX AND GENDER**

**Sex:** biological assignment of boy or girl

**Gender:** psychological and social traits associated with being male or female

**Primary sex characteristics:** sexual and reproductive organs

**Secondary sex characteristics:** superficial features that appear during puberty

### **Dimensions of sex**

Genetic sex: XX, XY (Androgen insensitivity, Androgenital, Klinefelters, Supermales....)

Gonadal sex: sex glands. Ovaries or testes.

Hormonal sex: estrogen or androgen. Produced from ovaries and testes. Adrenal glands also release sex hormones.

Genital sex: clitoris/vagina or penis/scrotum

Gender identity: subjective sense of gender.

**Gender role socialization** – factors: culture, biology, sociology

**Factors of socialization:** Culture, tv, friends, toys, teachers.....

**Androgyny:** presence of both masculine and feminine traits

Sandra Bem's Sex Role Inventory

**Sexual Orientation** – myths vs science

Homophobia: Prejudice, fear, dislike of homosexuals

Heterosexism: belief that heterosexuality is more natural or "better"