

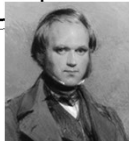
Psychological Development

Human Development

The "Nature-Nurture" debate.

Charles Darwin: *Nature*

- emphasized the biological basis of human development.
- The role of heredity (gene)



John Locke: *Nurture*

- The mind of a newborn is "a tabula rasa".
- All knowledge comes to us through our senses.
- Knowledge is provided by "experience"



NOW: Human development is the interaction between genes and experience

Consider these aspects of human development

Inter-related areas of development

- Physical Development
- Cognitive Development
- Personality & Social Development



Physical Development

Physical Development

• Infancy (0-2 years)

– Rapid growth can be observed in infants’:

- Height
- Weight

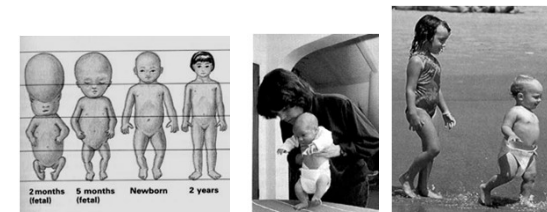


Physical Development

• Infancy (0-2 years)

– *Rapid growth* can be observed in infants’:

- Body proportion



Physical Development

• Early Childhood (2-5 years)

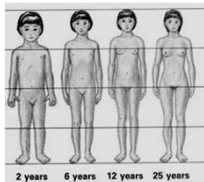
- The rate of growth slows down
- however, children at this age are better at moving by their own.
- Also, they can coordinate motor skills.



Physical Development

Middle Childhood (6-11 years)

- The rate of growth slows down.
- The body proportion changes, and they usually get *trimmer*.



Physical Development

• Middle Childhood (6-11)

- The *bone and muscle strength increases* and children are ready for sport activities.



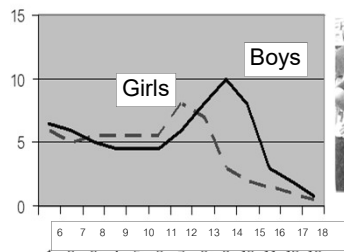
Physical Development

- **Adolescence (10-12 to 18-21 years)**
– Physical **growth surges** again



Physical Development

- **Adolescence** Physical growth surges of boys and girls are at different time



Physical Development



- **Adolescence**
sexual maturity is attained through the development of
 - **primary sexual characteristics**
Genital organs and Reproductive function
 - **secondary sexual characteristics**
Body hair, fat, pitch of voice, breast, muscles

Physical Development

Development

- Adulthood (20 yrs and more)

- Physical fitness declines.
- However, such decline, especially in the *elderly*, is not often as drastic as generally believed.



Cognitive Development

Cognitive Development

• Perception in Infancy

- Newborns are equipped with inborn capacities that help them to adjust to the world:



Cognitive Development

- **Perception in Infancy**

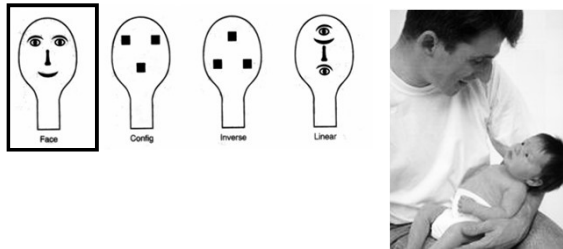
- **Vision**

Although their vision is not fully developed, infants can see in color.



Cognitive Development

- Infants have an unlearned preference for human faces, especially attractive faces.



Cognitive Development

- **Perception in Infancy**

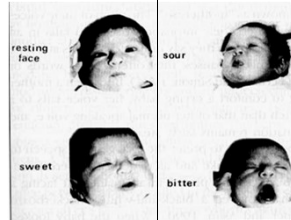
- **Hearing**

- Newborns can very well detect sounds that are not in their native languages.
 - Infant can distinguish human voices from other kinds of sounds.



Cognitive Development

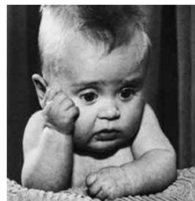
- Perception in Infancy
 - Taste
 - Infants show preferences for *sweet-tasting* liquids over liquids that are salty, bitter, sour, or bland.



Cognitive Development

Jean Piaget (1896-1980)

- a Swiss psychologist, contributed a great deal to the study of *how our thinking develops*.
- According to Piaget, cognitive development occurs in **4 stages**.



Cognitive Development

- 1. Sensory motor stage: Infancy (0-2 yrs)**
 - Children learn about the world through their senses and movement.



Cognitive Development

2. Preoperation stage (2-7 yrs)

- Children use thoughts and languages to understand the world; however, their understanding remains inaccurate.



Cognitive Development

2. Preoperation stage (2-7 yrs)

their understanding remains inaccurate.



Cognitive Development

2. Preoperation stage (2-7 yrs)

- Also, they look at things *from their own perspective*. They assume that others see/hear what they do



Cognitive Development

3. Concrete operation stage (7-12 yrs)

- Children's reasoning becomes more logical. However, their reasoning remains limited to concrete issues.
- They cannot think well about something ***abstract/hypothetical***.



Cognitive Development

3. Concrete operation stage (school age children: 7-12 yrs)

- Children master the task of ***conservation*** and understand that *"even when the appearance of a given object is changed, its property remains the same"*



Cognitive Development

4. Formal operation stage (12 yrs and more)

- The highest level of cognitive development, according to Piaget.
- Adolescents & adults can think systematically on ***abstract*** issues.



Personality & Social Development

Erikson's Theory of Psychosocial Development

- There are 8 *psychosocial crises* occur in human's life.
- A person needs to resolve each crisis in order to be ready for further development.



Personality & Social Development

Erikson's 8 life crises

1) *Basic trust vs. mistrust:* Infancy (0-1 yr)

- Through the interaction with their caretakers, infants learn if the world and the people around them are trustworthy or not.



Personality & Social Development

Erikson's 8 life crises

2) *Autonomy vs. Shame & doubt* (2-3 yrs)

- Toddlers want to do things by their own and they take pride in that.



Personality & Social Development



Erikson's 8 life crises

3) *Initiative vs. Guilt* (3-6 yrs)

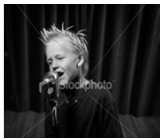
- Young children like to experiment things.
- If their families react to such experiments in a negative way, this will leave them with the sense of guilt.

Personality & Social Development

Erikson's 8 life crises

4) *Industry vs. Inferiority*: School age (6-11 yrs)

- Children get the sense of competency upon their completion of culturally-meaningful activities.



Personality & Social Development

Erikson's 8 life crisis

5) *Identity vs. Identity confusion* (12-20 yrs)

- Adolescents' main tasks are to find out who they are and where are their places in the social world.



Personality & Social Development



Erikson's 8 life crises

6) *Intimacy vs. isolation*
(20-30 yrs)

- Young adults learn to share and mutually regulate their lives with their mates.

Personality & Social Development

Erikson's 8 life crises

7) *Generativity vs. Stagnation/Self-absorption*
(30 to 50-60 yrs)

- Early/Middle-age adults learn to contribute to the growth and well-being of the younger generations.



Personality & Social Development



Erikson's 8 life crises

8) *Integrity vs. despair*
(60 yrs and more)

- The elderly people look back and consider if their *life goals / wishes / dreams* have been fulfilled.
