

KEY

Guided Reading Activity 3-1

Physical, Perceptual, and Language Development

For use with textbook pages 61-68

Directions: **Outlining** Locate the heading in your textbook. Then use the information under the heading to help you write each answer.

I. Problems and Solutions in Research

A. Introduction

1. In what period of life do humans change the fastest and learn the most? during early childhood

2. What do developmental psychologists study? physical, social, emotional, moral, and intellectual growth + development throughout life

B. Nature and Nurture

1. What are the two views of how behaviors develop? Heredity (nature)
Environment (nurture)

C. Newborns

1. What innate capacities do newborns have? seeing, hearing, smell response
grasping reflex, rooting reflex, sucking reflex

2. How do psychologists measure the capabilities of newborns? observe what infants can do and measure behaviors (Ex. - eye movement - expressions of pleasure/displeasure)

D. Physical Development

1. What processes occur during the first years of life that enable a child to expand his or her skills? physical maturation and learning

2. Why should parents not waste time trying to coach an infant to learn new skills before he or she is ready? child must be psychological ready to walk or talk before they can learn

E. Perceptual Development

1. What perceptual abilities do newborns and infants have? favor faces over stimuli;
as young as six months = depth perception

F. The Development of Language

1. What are the two primary components of language development? 1. Using words as symbols
2. Using rules of grammar to organize meaning.

2. What are the basic stages in the development of language? 1. Infant babble
2. Late 1st year - sound imitation / 3. 2nd year - words used as symbols (ball = wants ball) / 4. 2-3 year - telegraphic speech develops (clear meaning)

continuity vs stages of development
stability vs. change
nature vs. nurture
suck, breathe, swallow 2x per second without conscious
startle reflex - arms, legs go out
Babinski reflex - toes flare outward (monkeys?)
Gibson + Walk - visual cliff p. 66

KISS concern

walking potty

Childhood : Physical Development

Motor Development Timeline

- Birth - seeing, hearing, smell, response
- grasping, rooting, sucking, startle, Babinski reflexes
- 2-3 Months - roll over, raise head
- 3 Months - lift up head
- 4 Months - sit supported, smile (not caused by passing gas)
- 5-6 Months - grasp objects, sit unsupported
- 7-8 Months - pulls self to standing position
- 8-10 Months - crawling, walks holding furniture
- 11-12 Months - stands alone, walks

Language Development Timeline

- Birth - distinguishes between human voices and other sounds
- 1 Month - distinguishes between phonemes (papapapa vs. babababa)
- 1 Year - babbling begins and increases
- holophrases = one word sentences (baba = bottle, mama = mother)
- 2 Years - duos = two word sentences (daddy holdyou, iwant chocomilk)
- telegraphic speech (only essential words used)
- vocabulary = at least 50 words
- 3 Years - acquires grammatical knowledge (Don't go, I'm tired)
- vocabulary = 5 to 10 words added daily
- 4 Years - better grammatical usage (Why is Ashley mad?, Will Casey go?)
- language resembles adult form
- vocabulary = at least 1,000 words
- 5 Years - two or more ideas in a sentence (I see what you did.)
- vocabulary = several thousand words