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Chapter 2

2- **Genotype** is directly inherited by gene which means some characteristic inherited by family member or parents.

Example: eye color, hair color.

Phenotype is influenced by the environment such as observable characteristic. The person observe his environment and change his behavior in relation to its environment. It also influenced by genotype.

-The relationship of genotype to phenotype is rarely as simple as the dominant. The concept of dominance by Mendel, He observed that a heterozygote can show the same phenotype as the parent homozygote. He concluded that there are some traits that dominated in others that can be not, because dominant allele produces a dominant phenotype of a person have a copy of the allele, which can come just one parent. For a recessive allele to produce a recessive phenotype.

An individual with one dominant and one recessive allele for a gene will have the dominant phenotype, there are generally considered carriers of the receive allele, the receive allele is there, but the recessive phenotype is not.

4- Some abnormalities in genes and chromosomes

Down syndrome: This is an abnormality of the chromosomes, causes intellectual disabilities and physical abilities by the extra copy of chromosomes 21

Fragile x syndrome: is tending to lead of inherited intellectual disabilities. For example, autism.

Klinefelter syndrome: occurs a genetic chromosome, causes physical abnormalities which means a male is born with an extra x chromosome. The syndrome is not inherited.

Chapter 3

19- During the first year an infant grow about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch per month, at this age the baby can hold a furniture to stand, drink alone, recognize things, and the baby starts to say a few words like mama and dada, picking up small objects with one finger, putting shapes into a shape sorter without assistance. Sometimes some babies take a few steps and try to repeat words. Look at the right object when it's named, the babies copy movement an gesture from his parents, finds things that are hidden, starting to learn how to eat on his own. The baby starting to eat a variety of foods, such as fruits and cooked vegetable food and learn how to chew his food.

16- Infant sleeping patterns

Each baby have a different sleep patterns some babies take too long to sleep, while others do not. Some of them sleep through the morning and stay awake in the night. While others

sleep in the night and stay awake in the morning. New born generally sleep very lightly, they spend half of their sleeping time in active sleep. The total sleep of babies is 16-17 hours per day. As a new born the babies sleep patterns are like their parents, because the babies wake up less in the night cause they do not need to be fed often like before. After 12 months the babies sleep better.

17- There are many ways to feed a baby. Some parents choose to bottle feed rather than breastfeed, it may be a healthier problem, adoption, problems of milk production. The breastfeed is better for baby's health and development, it's more benefits for the baby and avoid obesity, infection gastrointestinal. Formula feeding pro and cons everyone can make it when the mother is not around it's easy to feed the baby. By choosing to breastfeed the mom is the only person who is able to feed the baby. The baby should be healthy, no matter the choice of the mother is not a problem even though researcher considered breastfeed healthier, but in both case the baby will stay healthy.

Chapter 4

39- The first 3 years babies are developing the capacity to express and regulate their emotions; they are the capacities to see things differently at this age.

At 2 years old the babies develop basic emotions such as, fear, sadness, pleasure, discomfort, happiness, excitement and anger. At this stage the infants are beginning to develop a sense of self.

Self-conscious emotions develop later like, jealousy, empathy, embarrassment, pride, shame, guilt, envy, and doubt.

46- **The reciprocal socialization** is a process when both parents and child socialize each other through their interactions. This means children socialize parents as their parents socialize them.

Ex, 1- Mother and children starts synchronization; the child starts make the same movement at his /her mother.

2- A mother teaches his /her child how to speak and the child starts to repeat the same words like her/ his mother.

40- Cognitive development starts with the brain development this is the first stage of a development. The cognitive or brain development lead the capacity or the ability for an infant to have memory, learning language, thinking and reasoning. At this stage the babies start knowing love and trust with their parents.