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Professor Maret

Human Growth and Development: PSY 244

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### Unit 1 Essay Questions

Required Question: During infancy, the child goes through a number of physical changes, the first is cephalocaudal patterns meaning that they have little to no control in holding their head up, but as they grow older that muscle begins to strengthen, they are also unable to perform what we call basic human interactions. Over twelve months the infant is capable of sitting, standing, climbing, and walking.

Chapter 2:

1. The main relationship between genes, chromosomes, and DNA is that they all are one and the same but are being used for different functions. Our DNA is the focal point of our cellular structure, but in the center of DNA are chromosomes and it contains genetic information that the baby will have as they grow up lastly genes share the hereditary information it has the knowledge of what is equally being passed down from the parents to the child.
2. Genotype basically deals more with your genetic information, for example, if you're a female you may get your menstrual cycle around the same age as your mother first got hers, or if your father was really aggressive in his personality you could develop some of that as well. Phenotype deals more with your physical appearance, like how big your nose is, or if you're going to be really tall or really short, your eye color, hair color, etc.

### Chapter 3:

14. Some examples of cephalocaudal patterns would be an infant growing hair from their head, their eyesight being clear instead of only seeing a bright light, and lastly, growing teeth inside their mouth being able to chew solid food. Examples of proximodistal patterns would be an infant learning to use their hand before being able to use their fingers, often times babies learn faster to grab and hold things instead of learning how to pinch or hold a pencil.

23. It's possible for researchers to study an infant's early competencies by using various technologies like an electroencephalogram (EEG) which measures the brain's electric activity and provides data on the brain's development in infants. They also use near-infrared spectroscopy, which uses a small amount of near-infrared light to monitor changes in blood oxygen.

20. Some difference between fine motor skills and gross motor skills, is that fine motor skills, deal more with detailed movement or actions, for example, a baby picking up a small toy and holding it for a certain amount of time. Or twisting the cap off of a drink, as an infant a baby wouldn't be able to do that before gaining the muscles to open and close their hand. For an infant, it takes them a longer amount of time to hold a spoon than it would for them to hold their head up without any help.

### Chapter 4:

39. Developmentalists were able to study infants and when they expressed emotion, they found that babies are not able to express emotions that require deep thinking like guilt, shame, and pride during their first year. Instead, they express more emotions than their parent or caregiver permits them when forming their relationship in the beginning.

41. My temperament is melancholic meaning that I usually have a hard time expressing myself, or sometimes I express myself without regards to other's emotional boundaries. I don't see it as a good or bad thing just a part of who I am. Growing up my family would tell me that i was sow well behaved as a baby or infant, I didn't really cry too much only when i was hungry wanted attention or needed to be changed. Though growing up I feel that my temperament changes a number of times because growing up we experience different things in our lives, so our reactions to those experiences are going to range in emotions. I feel that my temperament would be better described by Chess and Thomas because they put it in such simple terms it's easier to understand. Whereas Rothbart and Bates aslo have a simple meaning for temp

But it goes into a more detailed description.