

Jazmine Mood

Professor Maret

Human Growth and Development: PSY244

February 13, 2023

Unit 2 Essay Questions

Chapter 5:

Required Question: Some psychical and physiological changes that happen are body growth and change over time a parent will notice their child getting taller or growing out of clothes that they used to wear all the time. On average a child can produce two and a half inches in height and gain between five and seven pounds a year during early childhood. In addition, girls are generally smaller in the frame than boys but they have more fatty deposits than boys, so when putting on weight it can be accumulated more quicker for girls than for boys. Over the years the growth pattern will develop and will vary for different children, a lot of that is due to the genetics of the parents and it is hereditary meaning that parents will observe similar growth patterns in their children that they had themselves.

1. The variation in height difference is due to heredity, and environmental experiences. Studies also showed that two of the main contributors are ethnic origin and nutrition. /meaning that a lot of why children grow to be really tall or really short etc is because of where their parents are from and depending on the food they eat.
2. Myelination is the process in which axons are covered in myelin and act as a protector for the signals being sent across the nervous system. Its role in development is that there are

some parts of the brain that use myelination but it's not fully developed so the myelin would be incomplete.

3. Some milestones of motor development are being able to enjoy general movements like jumping and running back and forth, then being able to climb jungle gyms climb a stair, or small obstacles that require their strength. Lastly, being able to perform risky stunts and get involved in races with older kids and their parents. This kind of information is very helpful for parents and teachers because they can incorporate different activities that focus on defining their motor skills. Having mature influences involved in the child's development expedites their motor skills.

Chapter 6:

16. What Erikson meant by that early childhood is dominated by initiative versus guilt is that a lot of time while growing up children will get into the stage where they observe their surroundings a lot and beg to take more risk-filled activities. They will observe their parents as a hero or beautiful, but will also see them as dangerous, hard to deal with, and even unreasonable. During early childhood, children will use their perceptual, motor, cognitive, and language skills to get things started. These skills are what children use in their adventurous activities, but with steady use of them those skills begin to develop their fine motor skills as well.

17. During the development of self-understanding in early childhood, children will compare the self to physical characteristics like size, shape, and color. They see themselves as different from others based on their physical characteristics, like 4-year-old Timmy will say he is different from 6-year-old daisy because he has brown hair and daisy has red hair. Eventually, when the young child gets older they will observe others using psychological traits and emotional terms and will incorporate that into their own description of themselves. This relates to cognitive development

in that both study the ways children learn or gain knowledge, and both study the skills, behaviors, and certain physiological processes.

18. Moral development deals with the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors with regards to how people feel on what others should do with their interactions with people. Two key components of moral development is moral feelings in which feeling anxiety and guilt are the main influences of moral development based on Freud's psychoanalytic theory. The second component is moral reasoning in where from ages 4 to 7 children will display heteronomous morality, kids think of morality as something that can't be changed or is beyond people's control. Then from 7 to 10 children will experience autonomous morality, in which children are aware of rules and laws created by others and when judging someone's actions they also judge their consequences.

19. Social influences on gender development show that imitations, rewards, and punishments are some of the mechanisms that are used, Some interactions between a child and their social environment- like their family friends from school authoritative adults- are the main keys to gender development. In the biological influences suggest that there is no specific distinction between sex and gender, so its really that the biological sex creates gendered behavior, as in depending on who we are depends on the out come of gender specific behavior. Cognitive influences on child development shows that children learn about gender in a progressive way, as in as they observe and are taught about gender the more the child will develop their own theories of gender development. Based on this information I would say these influences all tie inot each other , in that all focus on the behavior and interactions of the child,