

Development - Essential Notes

Text: Grivas, Psychology, VCE Units 1 and 2, 7th edition



1 The term development refers to _____
_____ that are relatively
lasting or permanent. (p.175)

2 Changes in the body, such as those in the brain,
nervous system, bones and muscles, are classified as _____. An
example of this is the hormonal changes that occur during _____ and later
during _____. (p.176)

3 Social development involves changes in _____
_____. (p.176)

4 Cognitive development refers to changes in a person's _____
_____. (p.176)

5 A synonym for the influence of **heredity** in development is _____; a synonym
for the influence of **environmental factors** is _____. (p.181)

Classify the following wording and examples as relating to either **heredity** or the
environment by writing **H** or **E** next to each. Refer to pages 181-184.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> biological | <input type="checkbox"/> genes | <input type="checkbox"/> nurture | <input type="checkbox"/> experience | <input type="checkbox"/> hardships |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nature | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> maturation | <input type="checkbox"/> nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> training |

6 Maturation refers to _____
_____. (p.184)

7 The **principle of readiness** means that _____
_____. (p.184)

8 Each example below illustrates the influence or principle of...

maturation | readiness

genetic influence on development | environmental influence on development

a A child begins to speak by using sounds, then words, then two to three words, then
sentences. His progress is sequential and predictable. _____

b A tall mother and father have tall children. _____

c A child affected by malnutrition does not grow to be as tall as her parents. _____

d A mother wants to toilet train her one-year-old baby, but no matter how long he sits on
the potty, he does not seem to learn. _____

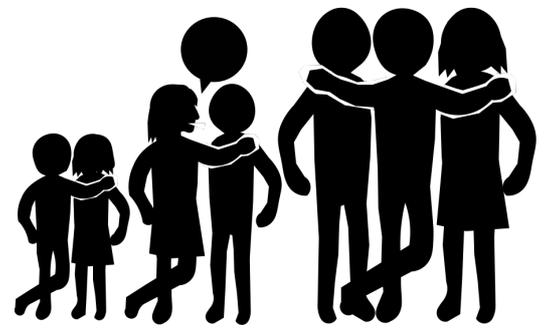
e The baby of a mother who smokes is not as healthy as the baby of a mother who doesn't
smoke. _____

f A woman who has undergone chemotherapy for breast cancer experiences early
menopause. _____

g The children of Andre Agassi and Steffi Graf are naturally good at ball sports.

Development – Essential Notes

Answers **Text:** Grivas, *Psychology, VCE Units 1 and 2*, 7th edition



1 The term development refers to **changes that occur over time** that are relatively lasting or permanent. (p.175)

2 Changes in the body, such as those in the brain, nervous system, bones and muscles, are classified as **physical development**. An example of this is the hormonal changes that occur during **puberty** and later during **menopause**. (p.176)

3 Social development involves changes in **people's ability to interact with others in a group situation or in close relationships**. The ability to form friendships and maintain them changes and develops during childhood, adolescence and adulthood. (p.176)

4 Cognitive development refers to changes in a person's mode of thinking, ability to contemplate and solve problems, capacity to visualise situations, imagine, understand complex concepts and mentally work through questions and problems by hypothesising, deducing and reaching conclusions. This type of development includes decision-making, using symbolic thought such as language, remembering and reasoning. (p.176)

5 A synonym for the influence of **heredity** in development is **nature**; a synonym for the influence of **environmental factors** is **nurture**. (p.181)

Classify the following wording and examples as relating to either **heredity** or the **environment** by writing **H** or **E** next to each. Refer to pages 181-184.

H biological **H** genes **E** nurture **E** experience **E** hardships
 H nature **E** education **H** maturation **E** nutrition **E** training

6 Maturation refers to the orderly, sequential and predictable developmental changes that occur over time as the brain and nervous system develop, as determined by our genetic blueprint. (p.184)

7 The **principle of readiness** means that no amount of practice will lead to developmental change unless the underlying bodily structures have developed sufficiently to make change possible. (p.184)

8 Each example below illustrates the influence or principle of...

maturation | readiness

genetic influence on development | environmental influence on development

a A child begins to speak by using sounds, then words, then two to three words, then sentences. His progress is sequential and predictable. **maturation**

b A tall mother and father have tall children. **genetic influence on development**

c A child affected by malnutrition does not grow to be as tall as her parents. **environmental influence on development**

d A mother wants to toilet train her one-year-old baby, but no matter how long he sits on the potty, he does not seem to learn. **readiness (or maturation)**

e The baby of a mother who smokes is not as healthy as the baby of a mother who doesn't smoke. **environmental influence on development**

f A woman who has undergone chemotherapy for breast cancer experiences early menopause. **environmental influence on development**

g The children of Andre Agassi and Steffi Graf are naturally good at ball sports. **genetic influence on development**