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What is Psychology?

Developmental Psychology

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Lecture Notes | S1 |
| Student Handouts | H1 |
| <u>Student Activities</u> | |
| Activity # 1 | 1 |
| Activity # 1: <i>Answer Key</i> | 2 |
| Activity # 2 | 3 |
| Activity # 2: <i>Answer Key</i> | 4 |
| <u>Quiz</u> | |
| Multiple Choice Quiz: <i>Developmental Psychology</i> | 5 |
| Multiple Choice Quiz: <i>Answer Key</i> | 8 |

Introduction

This PowerPoint® presentation is designed to offer your students an overview of key events, personalities, and concepts. Created by a classroom teacher, the slide show places a premium on ease of use and succinctness. We developed this title to:

- Engage students with visual elements
- Outline key historical issues
- Make learning clear and relevant
- Provide a customizable template for differentiated instruction

On the slides themselves, bullet points highlight central elements, and numerous images help to provide a visual context for the presentation. Extensive notes for each slide offer detailed information to help elaborate bullet points. Handouts provide a convenient way for students to make connections between the ideas presented, and the culminating quiz provides a convenient way to assess student comprehension.

It is not necessary to cover every bullet point on every slide. One of the real benefits of this medium is the flexibility it affords you. We realize that each class and each student has different needs that require different approaches to teaching. Use this presentation to help customize your teaching. Use the “View” menu in PowerPoint® to sort through the slides visually, to view the presentation as a table of contents, or to see the larger groupings of sections and chapters.

If you want to focus on certain images or make a more detailed exploration of a particular area, you can easily add or delete slides. Simply copy the presentation to your own computer and modify it to create the exact messages that you want to convey. You may also wish to search the Web for additional images, sounds, graphs, timelines, or even video clips to incorporate into the presentation.

We are dedicated to continually improving our products and working with teachers to develop exciting and effective tools for the classroom. We can offer advice on how to maximize the use of the product and share others’ experiences. We would also be happy to work with you on ideas for customizing the presentation.

We value your feedback, so please let us know more about the ways in which you use this product to supplement your lessons; we’re also eager to hear any recommendations you might have for ways in which we can expand the functionality of this product in future editions. We look forward to hearing from you.

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Developmental Psychology



Slide # 1

Developmental psychology traces the course of mental development over a person's life span, from "the womb to the tomb." In this context, "development" does not include transitory changes due to an illness, accident, or drug use. The painting in this slide shows two people at opposite ends of the developmental spectrum: a man and his grandson, to whom he's telling a bedtime story.

Prenatal Development



- Development begins before birth
- Yolk sac, amniotic sac
- Placenta, umbilical cord

Slide # 2

Bullet # 1 Development begins early on in the womb. The drawing in this slide shows a fetus in the embryonic stage, which lasts from conception to about the eighth week of pregnancy. During this stage, major body and organ systems begin to develop.

Bullet # 2 The drawing shows the yolk sac, which provides the fetus with its earliest source of nourishment, still attached to the embryo. The amniotic sac, which surrounds the fetus, is filled with amniotic fluid which protects the fetus and also acts as a shock absorber.

Bullet # 3 The placenta functions as the transfer point between mother and baby, leading some to call it the “physiological depot.” It carries nutrients from the mother’s system to the embryo/fetus and helps remove waste products. The umbilical cord connects the placenta to the abdomen of the fetus and contains two arteries and one vein.

The Fetal Stage



- Begins around the ninth week and continues until birth
- Normal gestation (270–280 days)
- Weight gain, movement, viability

Slide # 3

Bullet # 1 The fetal stage begins about the ninth week of pregnancy and lasts through week 40 (full development).

Bullet # 2 A typical pregnancy lasts between 270 and 280 days, or about nine months. Pregnancy is divided into three trimesters of about 12 to 13 weeks each. All of the major organ systems, even the fingers and toes, have developed by the end of the first trimester.

Bullet # 3 The fetus will increase more than thirty-fold in weight during the second trimester of pregnancy (from about one ounce to two pounds). It will grow from four inches in length to about 14 inches. Typically, a mother will feel her baby move around the middle to the end of the fourth month. By the end of the second trimester, the fetus approaches what is called “viability” (the point at which it could live outside the womb if it were born prematurely). If the fetus does not weigh at least two pounds, its chances of survival are less than 50 percent.

Prenatal Detection



- Amniocentesis
- Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- Ultrasound imaging

Slide # 4

Bullet # 1 Amniocentesis is a technique for diagnosing fetal abnormalities. The test is usually performed between the 16th and 18th weeks of pregnancy. The doctor first inserts a syringe into the amniotic sac and withdraws some amniotic fluid, which contains fetal cells. These fetal cells are then cultured and analyzed for chromosomal abnormalities or biochemical imbalances. The test can detect a large number of genetic disorders such as Down's Syndrome and spina bifida.

Bullet # 2 Chorionic villus sampling can be performed by the 13th week of pregnancy, sometimes even earlier. In this procedure, doctors sample and analyze a small amount of tissue from the chorion (the membrane that holds the amniotic sac and fetus).

Bullet # 3 Doctors also use ultrasound imaging to detect fetal abnormalities. The procedure involves bouncing high-pitched sound waves off the fetus, revealing an image of the fetus and the sac. The ultrasound machine then displays this image on a computer screen (as shown in the picture in this slide). Doctors can also use parental blood tests to make predictions about disorders such as Tay-Sachs disease and sickle cell anemia.

3-D Imaging

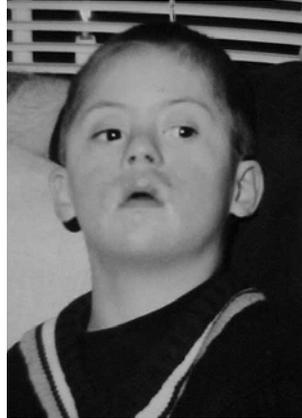


- Using position sensors attached to a probe, the doctor conducts a freehand scan
- A computer takes this information and creates a 3-D image of the fetus

Slide # 5

Doctors can also obtain information about a fetus by employing 3-D imaging. The procedure begins with a scan that produces position and image data. A computer then takes this information and generates a three-dimensional rendition of the fetus' face (as seen in this slide). Doctors can also generate 3-D images of the placenta, or of a fetus' skull, spine, heart, ears, and hands.

Threats to Prenatal Development



- Poor maternal nutrition
- Spina bifida
- Rubella
- Down syndrome
- Smoking

Slide # 6

Bullet # 1 A pregnant woman needs to have an adequate diet in order to insure the health of her newborn. A strong correlation exists between maternal malnutrition and lower infant birth weight. Malnutrition can also cause premature delivery. Babies born prematurely run a much higher risk of infant mortality and SIDS (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome); they are also prone to developing physical afflictions such as asthma and mental problems such as attention deficit disorder (ADD) and hyperactivity.

Bullet # 2 Spina bifida is a neural tube disorder in which the spinal column does not completely close. If pregnant mothers take folic acid daily, it can greatly reduce the risk of their children developing spina bifida.

Bullet # 3 Rubella (also known as German Measles) is a relatively common childhood disease. If a pregnant woman contracts rubella, it can lead to serious problems for her child, including mental retardation and heart disease.

Bullet # 4 Down's Syndrome occurs when a fetus has defects on part of an important chromosome. It can cause serious mental retardation; Down's syndrome children tend to have physical deformities as well. Older women who get pregnant run a much greater risk of giving birth to a Down's syndrome child. The photo in this slide shows an 11-year-old boy with Down's. At this age, he still has trouble talking and has only recently been toilet trained. Because of his limited mental capacity, he has been placed in a special class at school.

Bullet # 5 Pregnant women should not smoke, since a strong correlation exists between cigarette smoking and lower birth size and birth weight, which can be especially problematic for premature babies.