Tennessee CTE

Lifespan Development

Foundations of Human Development 1

1 **Human development theories: Compare and contrast the following theories of human development. Identify the researcher(s) credited with developing each theory and analyze the significance of their contributions to the field of human development:** 1.1

- a Psychoanalytic theories 1.1.A
- b Behavioral theories 1.1.B
- c Humanistic theories 1.1.C
- d Cognitive theories 1.1.D
- e Ecological theory 1.1.E
- f Sociocultural Theory 1.1.F
- g Motivational theories 1.1.G
- h Moral theories 1.1.H
- i Emotional development/emotional intelligence theories 1.1.I

2 **Human Growth and Development Topics: Research and summarize a topic related to human growth and development. Topics might include, but are not limited to:** 1.2

- a Cross-cultural conceptions of intelligence 1.2.A
- b Self-esteem 1.2.B
- c Relationships 1.2.C
- d Nature vs. nurture 1.2.D
- e Temperament and personality 1.2.E
- f Prenatal Development 1.2.F
- g Brain/ Adverse Childhood Events (ACEs) 1.2.G
- h Global or Community issues 1.2.H

Prenatal Development 2

1 **Pre-Term Development: Outline the biological process and describe each stage of growth and development that occur from conception to delivery of a full-term infant.** 2.1

2 **'nfluence of Heredity and Environment on Infant Development: Analyze the role f heredity and environment in infant growth and development. Describe**

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common risk factors during each stage of growth and development from conception to delivery of a full-term infant. 2.2

3 **DNA and Heredity: Analyze the relationships among DNA, genes, genetics, and heredity. Use scientific principles and evidence to explain:** 2.3

- a The process of how traits are passed from parents to offspring. 2.3.A
- b The most common chromosomal and gene-linked anomalies and the health implications associated with each. 2.3.B

4 **Infertility Treatments: Compare and contrast the various fertility treatments and technology used to overcome male and female infertility. Discuss the ethical implications of using infertility treatments. Assisted reproductive technology (ART) methods can include but are not limited to:** 2.4

- a Intrauterine insemination 2.4.A
- b Invitro fertilization 2.4.B
- c Gestational carrier/surrogacy 2.4.C
- d Ovum/Sperm donors 2.4.D

5 **Labor and Delivery: Research the various types of labor and delivery. Describe what happens at each stage and complications that may arise. Investigate the treatments and medical testing the mother and newborn might undergo during the first few postpartum days.** 2.5

Infancy 3

1 **Infant Development: Research and outline the 5 Areas of Development that occur during infancy. Appraise activities and techniques that optimize the development in each area. Examples of Areas of Development may include, but are not limited to:** 3.1

- a Physical: head and skull, interpreting height and weight growth charts, skin, umbilical cord healing, teeth, elimination, gross motor skills, fine motor skills, sleep patterns, feeding and nutritional needs, 3.1.A
- b Cognitive: reflexes, language acquisition, sensory development, play, Piaget 3.1.B
- c Emotional-social: bonding, Erikson's psychosocial task, temperament vs. personality 3.1.C

2 **Brain Development: Illustrate the parts of the human brain, detailing principle functions as they relate to physical and cognitive development. Draw conclusions about the most important influences on and relationships among brain development, reasoning capacity, brain plasticity, and learning.** 3.2

Toddlerhood 4

1 **Toddler Development: Research and outline the 5 Areas of Development that occur during toddlerhood. Appraise activities and techniques that optimize the development in each area. Examples of Areas of Development may include, but re not limited to:** 4.1

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a Physical: height and weight, body proportions, teeth, gross and fine motor skills, sleep patterns 4.1.A

b Cognitive: Sensory development, language acquisition/vocabulary, object permanence, recognition of body parts, understanding relationships between people and things, , moral development, symbolic play, imagination, Piaget's preoperational thought 4.1.B

c Emotional-Social: separation anxiety, independence, possessive phase, toilet training, Erikson's autonomy, self-concept, temper tantrums, regression, egocentric thinking. 4.1.C

Preschool 5

1 **Preschool Development: Research and outline the 5 Areas of Development that occur in preschool. Appraise activities and techniques that optimize the development in each area. Examples of Areas of Development may include, but are not limited to:** 5.1

a Physical: height & weight, gross and fine motor skills, sleep patterns, 5.1.A

b Cognitive: sensory development, depth perception, language acquisition/vocabulary, moral development, symbolic play, imagination, Piaget's preoperational thought and centration, concept formation, and 5.1.B

c Emotional-Social: Erikson's initiative, jealousy, preschool socialization, friendships with other children, Freud's development of superego, cooperative play, fears. 5.1.C

School Age 6

1 **School Age Development: Research and outline the 5 Areas of Development that occur during school age. Appraise activities and techniques that optimize the development in each area. Examples of Areas of Development may include, but are not limited to:** 6.1

a Physical: height and weight; improvement of hand-eye coordination; fine motor skills development; gender differences in motor skills; development of writing; strength acquisition; and endurance, sleep and rest requirements 6.1.A

b Cognitive: Piaget's stage, numbering classifying of objects, increased attention span, developing problem-solving skills, improved memory, language development, academic learning 6.1.B

c Emotional-social: types of play, personality development, peer and sibling relationships. 6.1.C

Puberty and Adolescence 7

1 **Adolescent Development: Research and outline the 5 Areas of Development that occur in puberty and adolescence. Appraise activities and techniques that optimize the development in each area. Examples of Areas of Development may include, but are not limited to:** 7.1

a Physical: rapid growth to cessation of growth, changes in height and weight 7.1.A

b Cognitive: experimentation and learning, Piaget's shift from concrete thinking to formal operational thought processes, abstract thinking, formal problem solving 7.1.B

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c Emotional-social: peer and romantic relationships, contraception, teen pregnancy, Erikson's search for identity, conflict with authority figures. 7.1.C

Adulthood 8

1 **Development in Early, Middle, and Late Adulthood: Research and outline the 5 Areas of Development that occur in each phase of adulthood; i.e., early, middle, and late. Analyze components of a healthy and safe environment and highlight steps for achieving optimum wellness during late adulthood. Examples of Areas of Development may include, but are not limited to:** 8.1

a Physical: 8.1.A

1 cessation of growth 8.1.A.1

2 peaking of physical functions and characteristics 8.1.A.2

3 decline of physical functions and characteristics, 8.1.A.3

4 increase in health risks due to genetic conditions or contraction of diseases 8.1.A.4

b Cognitive: post conventional stage of moral development, continued development of intellectual and reasoning capacities plateau of mental capabilities, reevaluation of life purpose and meaning, cognitive decline, long-term versus short-term, death and dying concepts 8.1.B

c Emotional-social: 8.1.C

1 Erikson's intimacy, development of a professional and personal identity 8.1.C.1

2 Erikson's task (generativity), evaluating and redesigning career options 8.1.C.2

3 Erikson's ego integrity, changes in work and leisure 8.1.C.3

Final Project 9

1 **Lifetime Change: Examine the nature of change over a lifetime using Havighurst's developmental tasks including personal milestones:** 9.1

a The major periods of life outlined in the course 9.1.A

b Describe major developmental changes 9.1.B

c Key tasks associated with each period 9.1.C