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Este manual ofrece al lector la oportunidad de conocer diversas teorías contemporáneas en el campo de la psicología del desarrollo. Presenta las principales tendencias, pensamientos, técnicas de investigación y descubrimientos más relevantes en dicho ámbito, examinando las aportaciones de los psicólogos que han contribuido, a través de la historia de la psicología, a la difusión y crecimiento de la disciplina que nos ocupa. El objetivo de esta obra es presentar unas bases teóricas coherentes del desarrollo humano que permita a estudiantes, profesionales y curiosos profundizar en esta temática, de un modo comprensible y a su vez riguroso. En ella se describen las dimensiones física y psicomotora, sexual, cognitiva-intelectual, lingüística, afectiva, emocional, social, y de la personalidad, desde el nacimiento, pasando por la etapa infantil, la niñez durante la edad escolar, la adolescencia y concluyendo en la edad adulta y la vejez. La obra está estructurada en nueve capítulos, cada uno de ellos inicia con un breve resumen que nos introduce en el contenido del mismo, para desarrollar punto a punto, apoyado en cuadros sinópticos, mapas conceptuales, imágenes y una gran cantidad de ejemplos que ilustran la exposición teórica acerca de los principales aspectos relacionados con la psicología del desarrollo humano a lo largo de la vida. Además, al finalizar cada capítulo se ofrece un rico glosario que describe los conceptos más complejos en él trabajados, una serie de lecturas recomendadas que facilitan ampliar conocimientos y las referencias bibliográficas citadas. En la última sección del manual se puede encontrar una selección de enlaces de interés que facilitan el acceso a información de calidad, sometida a frecuentes actualizaciones. El resultado es un texto cuya lectura resulta fácil y amena para cualquier público, que presenta información de candente actualidad en el campo de la psicología del desarrollo y que puede interesar a todo tipo de educadores. Written by health experts and journalists Fact-checked with science-backed research Medically reviewed by board-certified physicians Updated to reflect medical advances Recent Awards 2021 MM+M Best Healthcare Consumer Media Brand 2021 FOLIO: Best Editorial Use of Data 2021 PM360 Hottest in Health 2020 Fast Company World Changing Ideas Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . 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Discover ten classic developmental psychology experiments that study how children's self, memory, language, learning and more emerge.Once upon a time, although it seems barely credible to us now, we were all children.We gurgled, we cried, we laughed, we explored, we fell down, and we had very little idea about the journey on which we had just embarked.Barring mishap, over the first few years of our lives we developed memory, language, self-concept, cognitive, social and emotional abilities.We took our first steps towards our future selves.Child psychology — or, more broadly, developmental psychology — is not just the study of children, it is the study of you and me and how we came to be this way.Just as discovering your history can teach you about the future, so developmental psychology shows us what we once were and even what we will become.Here are 10 classic developmental psychology studies that have illuminated crucial areas of childhood development.Each one is a piece in the jigsaw puzzle that is ourselves, and each one reminds us, through examining just one piece, how aspects of experience we now take for granted were once so complex.Click the links for a more extensive description of each developmental psychology experiment.1. Infant memory develops very early onSome argue it's impossible for us to remember anything much from before around two to four years of age.Others think our memories can go way back – perhaps even to before birth.The question of infant memory is thorny because it's hard to test whether adults' earliest memories are real or imagined.What psychologists have done, though, is examine the emergence of memory in our first few years with a series of now classic experiments in developmental psychology.These have found that our memory systems actually work quite well from very early on.Infants' memories also seems to work in much the same way as adult memories – it's just that infant memories are much more fragile.2. Developmental psychology: when the self emergesTo this day the 'mirror test' remains the best developmental psychology experiment yet developed for examining the emergence of self-concept in infants using the mirror test.Most people look out for number one, themselves, which makes it strange to think that there was ever a time when we had no concept of 'me'.A simple study dating from the early 70s suggests that before the age of around two years old we can't recognise ourselves in the mirror.Because of this study, and the many variations in developmental psychology that have followed, some claim that it isn't until our second birthday that our self-concept emerges.3. How children learnA classic study of childhood learning suggests true understanding comes from letting go of established preconceptions.How children revise their understanding of the world is one of the most fascinating areas of developmental psychology.But it is not just relevant to children; we all have to take on new concepts from time-to-time – even though they may not be as profound as the origin of the species.It's tempting to think that learning is largely about memory – especially since in the bad old days of education learning was largely accomplished by rote.However, the idea of 'mental models' suggests children create, and then test, mental models of the way the world works in order to build up our understanding, and that is how children learn.4. Attachment styles in developmental psychologyAttachment styles analyse how people respond to threats and problems in their personal relationships.People who find relationships difficult often become unable to participate in the ordinary give-and-take of everyday life.They may become hostile towards others, have problems in education as well as a greater chance of developing psychiatric disorders later in life.These difficulties sometimes have their roots in the most important early relationships, evidenced in attachment styles.It's no wonder that developmental psychologists are so interested in the first relationships we build with our primary caregivers.These attachment styles are likely to prove a vital influence on all our future relationships, including those with our spouse, our workmates and our own children.While you can't blame everything on your parents, early relationship attachment styles are like a template that we take forward with us in life.5. Infants imitate others when only weeks oldOne of the most basic forms of social behaviour is copying another person.Although imitation is something we adults take for granted, it's actually a pretty demanding process for a young infant.At the heart of imitation is understanding the difference between yourself and others – something that famous Swiss child psychologist Jean Piaget thought didn't emerge immediately in infants.Consequently, he argued that infants could not imitate others until they were 8 to 12 months of age.However, now some researchers think tiny infants who are between 12- and 21-days-old can imitate others.6. When children can simulate other mindsTheory of mind is when we can put ourselves in other people's shoes to try and imagine their thoughts, intentions and possible actions.Without the ability to simulate what other people are thinking we would be lost in the social world.The emergence of theory of mind in children is a vital developmental milestone; some psychologists think that a failure to develop a theory of mind is a central component of autism.Some developmental psychology experiments suggest that at about 4- to 6-years old a range of remarkable skills start to emerge in young children that are vital for their successful functioning in society.They begin to understand that others can hold false beliefs, they themselves can lie, and that others can lie to them — they have a theory of mind.7. Object permanence in developmental psychologyObject permanence, or object constancy, in developmental psychology is understanding that things continue to exist, even if you cannot seem them.Research in developmental psychology has found that infants as young as 3.5 months seem to have a basic grasp of object permanence.It appears that young infants are not necessarily trapped in a world of shapes which have little meaning for them.Instead, they seem to be intuitive physicists who can carry out rudimentary reasoning about physical concepts like gravity, inertia and object permanence.8. How infants learn their first wordAn infant's very first step in their year-long developmental journey to their first word is perhaps their most impressive.This first step is discriminating and categorising the basic sound components of the language they are hearing.To get an idea how hard this might be think about listening to someone speaking a language you don't understand.Foreign languages can sound like continuous streams of noise in which it's very hard to pick up where one word starts and another word begins.Research in developmental psychology finds that until about 11 months of age infants are masters of discriminating phonemes used in all different types of languages.But after 11 months infants settle down with one set of phonemes for their first language, and lose the ability to discriminate the phonemes from other languages.9. Play and developmental psychologyThe pioneering developmental psychologist Lev Vygotsky thought that, in the preschool years, play is the leading source of development.Through play children learn and practice many basic social skills.They develop a sense of self, learn to interact with other children, how to make friends, how to lie and how to role-play.The classic developmental psychology study of how play develops in children was carried out by Mildred Parten in the late 1920s at the Institute of Child Development in Minnesota (Parten, 1933).She closely observed children between the ages of 2 and 5 years and categorised the types of play.She found six different types of play, ranging from solitary, through associative to cooperative10. Piaget's developmental psychology theoryJean Piaget was a developmental psychologist whose four-stage theory, published in 1936, has proved extremely influential.Piaget's four stages of development theory has the dubious claim to fame of being one of the most criticised psychological theories ever.From the sensorimotor stage, through the pre-operational stage, the concrete operational stage and the formal operational stage, his theory attempts to describe how childhood development progresses.However, Piaget's experiments and theories about how children build up their knowledge of the world have faced endless challenges, many of them justified.Read on about them here.. Developmental psychology is the study of how humans grow, change, and adapt across the course of their lives. Developmental psychologists research the stages of physical, emotional, social, and intellectual development from the prenatal stage through infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. This article covers developmental psychology, including the definition, types, life stages, and how to seek treatment when necessary. seksan Mongkhonkhamsao / Getty Images According to the American Psychological Association (APA), developmental psychology is a branch of psychology that focuses on how human beings grow, change, adapt, and mature across various life stages. Developmental psychology is also known as human development or lifespan psychology. In each of the life stages of developmental psychology, people generally meet certain physical, emotional, and social milestones. These are the major life stages, according to developmental psychologists: Prenatal development: Developmental psychologists are interested in diagnoses, such as Down syndrome, that might be noticed during the prenatal (before birth) stage. They also investigate how maternal behaviors (behaviors of the pregnant parent), such as nutrition and drug use, could affect the developing fetus.Early childhood: Developmental psychologists are interested in whether young children are meeting key milestones, such as walking, talking, and developing fine motor skills (coordination in the hands, fingers, and wrists). They might also be interested in a child's attachment to their parents and other caregivers.Middle childhood: In this stage, children learn about the world and acquire knowledge through experimentation, questioning, and observation. They begin to develop logical and moral reasoning skills.Adolescence: Adolescence is a time of major strides in terms of personal development and identity formation. Teens and young adults might experiment with various identities, career choices, or areas of interest.Early adulthood: During early adulthood, most people are focused on preparing for the rest of their lives through a focus on education, career, and financial independence. Romantic relationships, marriage, family-building, setting down "roots," and child-rearing are often a focus of this life stage.Middle adulthood: Middle-aged adults are often focused on helping the next generation, whether in their own family or their community. They are also often interested in the legacy they'll leave behind.Older adulthood: In addition to physical health challenges, older people might face issues like dementia or cognitive decline (decline in thinking, remembering, and reasoning). Older adults also often need to reflect on their lives, tell their stories, and find meaning and peace within the aging process. During its early development as a branch of psychology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, developmental psychology focused on infant and child development. As the field grew, so did its focus. Today, developmental psychologists focus on all stages of the human lifespan. As developmental psychology grew over time, various researchers proposed theories about how to understand the process of human development. Depending on their training, a developmental psychologist might focus on a specific theory or approach within the field. These are a few of the major branches of developmental psychology. Building on Austrian neurologist and founder of psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud's theory of psychosexual development, psychologist Erik Erikson proposed a lifespan theory that included eight stages of psychosocial development. Each of the stages corresponds to both an age range and a core "crisis" (such as trust vs. mistrust in infancy) that must be resolved before someone can move on to the next. Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development focuses on how children and youth gradually become able to think logically and scientifically. Piaget proposed that cognition develops through four distinct stages of intellectual development, beginning at birth and ending at age 12. Attachment theory, originally developed by psychoanalyst John Bowlby, establishes the importance of a supportive, steady, and loving caregiver in infant and child development. If a child doesn't establish such a connection, or if they experience parental separation or loss, they might continue to struggle with healthy attachments as they get older. While Bowlby considered the importance of the immediate family in child development, psychologist Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural developmental theory looks at the role of society. Cultural influences and beliefs can have a profound impact on how a person views their own identity and relates to others. Developmental psychologists can help people address developmental issues in order to reach their full potential. Some of the conditions a developmental psychologist might treat include: Learning disabilities Intellectual disabilities Developmental delays Motor skill delays Issues with social and emotional development Auditory processing (hearing) disorder Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) Speech and language delays Dementia Mental health conditions like anxiety and depression, especially related to life stages The training required to become a developmental psychologist is similar to that in other subfields of psychology. Most developmental psychologists start with an undergraduate degree in psychology or a related field, followed by a master's degree and a doctoral degree (PhD). There are many master's, graduate certificate, and PhD programs in developmental psychology in the United States. Some focus on a certain part of a person's lifespan, such as child and adolescent development. In addition to research and teaching, graduates may participate in a practicum or internship to pursue licensing as a therapist. If you're concerned that your child is facing a developmental delay, a developmental psychologist can assess them to ensure that they are meeting their milestones. It's best to seek an assessment, diagnosis, and treatment early, so intervention can begin as soon as possible. Examples of when to see a developmental psychologist may include: An infant is struggling to bond with their parents.A toddler is missing milestones, such as walking or developing speech.A school-aged child is not progressing appropriately in reading or writing.An adolescent is facing challenges related to social and/or emotional development. A developmental psychologist might perform physical and/or cognitive testing to diagnose your child or refer them to another specialist, including the following: Physical therapist (helps people improve movement and manage pain) Occupational therapist (helps people adjust to everyday activities after injury, illness, or disability) Speech-language pathologist (treats speech, language, and social and cognitive communication) Psychotherapist (uses talk therapy to treat mental health conditions) Neurologist (medical doctor who treats disorders of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves) Psychiatrist (medical doctor specializing in mental health conditions) A developmental psychologist will also likely ask you and your child questions about issues in areas of their life such as friends, behavior, or school performance. In addition to working with infants and children, developmental psychologists can also help people at any stage of life. In particular, many older adults benefit from working with a developmental psychologist if they're experiencing symptoms of dementia, ill health, or cognitive decline. Developmental psychology is the study of how human beings grow and change throughout their lives. Many developmental psychologists focus on the intellectual, social, emotional, and physical development of infants, children, and adolescents. Others treat and assess people of all ages. Developmental psychologists can treat issues such as developmental delays, intellectual disabilities, learning disabilities, speech and language delays, motor skill delays, dementia, anxiety, depression, auditory processing disorder, autism spectrum disorder, and more. They also make referrals to other specialists, such as physical therapists, psychiatrists, and speech-language pathologists. Academia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, tailor ads and improve the user experience. By using our site, you agree to our collection of information through the use of cookies. To learn more, view our Privacy Policy. Please copy and paste this embed script to where you want to embed 0 calificaciones0% encontró este documento útil (0 votos)36 vistasInformación del documentoGuardarGuardar Psicologia Del Desarrollo Humano Nacimiento a La V... para más tarde0%0% encontró este documento útil, undefined , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,937 active editors 7,001,233 articles in English The English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement. GL Mk. II transmitter van Radar, Gun Laying, Mark I, or GL Mk. I for short, was an early World War II radar system developed by the British Army to provide information for anti-aircraft artillery. There were two upgrades, GL/EF (elevation finder) and GL Mk. II (pictured), both improving the ability to determine a target's bearing and elevation. GL refers to the radar's ability to direct the guns onto a target, known as gun laying. The first GL sets were developed in 1936 using separate transmitters and receivers mounted on gun carriages. Several were captured in 1940, leading the Germans to believe falsely that British radar was much less advanced than theirs. The GL/EF attachment provided bearing and elevation measurements accurate to about a degree: this caused the number of rounds needed to destroy an aircraft to fall to 4,100, a tenfold improvement over early-war results. The Mk. II, which was able to directly guide the guns, lowered the rounds-per-kill to 2,750. About 410 Mk. Is and 1,679 Mk. IIs were produced. (Full article...) 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Ma Xifan (d. 947)Colin Blythe (b. 1879)Norris Bradbury (b. 1909)Wynonna Judd (b. 1964) More anniversaries: May 29 May 30 May 31 Archive By email List of days of the year About Seventeen performing "Oh My!" in 2018 South Korean boy band Seventeen made their debut on May 26, 2015, when they performed a showcase for their debut EP 17 Carat in front of a crowd of 1,000 people. Since then, the group have held 9 concert tours, 13 fan meetings, and have performed at a number of music festivals and awards shows. Their concert tours include the Right Here World Tour, which sold over one million tickets, and the Follow Tour, which was noted by Billboard as being the top grossing K-pop tour of 2023. In 2024, Seventeen made their first appearances at festivals in Europe, when they were the first South Korean act to perform at Glastonbury Festival's Pyramid Stage and as headliners for Lollapalooza Berlin. Seventeen's live performances are well regarded by fans and critics alike, and garnered them the award for Top K-pop Touring Artist at the 2024 Billboard Music Awards. (Full list...) Recently featured: Accolades received by Top Gun: Maverick National preserve 76th Primetime Emmy Awards Archive More featured lists Ignace Tonené (1840 or 1841 – 15 March 1916), also known as Nias or by his Ojibwe name Maiagizis ('right/correct sun'), was a Teme-Augama Anishnabai chief, fur trader, and gold prospector in Upper Canada. He was a prominent employee of the Hudson's Bay Company. Tonené was the elected deputy chief before being the lead chief and later the life chief of his community. In his role as deputy, he negotiated with the Canadian federal government and the Ontario provincial government, advocating for his community to receive annual financial support from both. His attempts to secure land reserves for his community were thwarted by the Ontario premier Oliver Mowat. Tonené's prospecting triggered a 1906 gold rush and the creation of Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., although one of his claims was stolen from him by white Canadian prospectors. This photograph shows Tonené in 1909. Photograph credit: William John Winter; restored by Adam Cuerden Recently featured: Australian white ibis Hell Gate Bridge Anemonoides blanda Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2EP by Seventeen 17 CaratEP by SeventeenReleasedMay 29, 2015 (2015-05-29)GenreK-popdance-pophip hopLength16:48LanguageKoreanLabelPledis EntertainmentLOEN EntertainmentSeventeen chronology 17 Carat(2015) Boys Be(2015) Singles from 17 Carat "Adore U"Released: May 29, 2015 17 Carat is the debut extended play (EP) by South Korean boy group Seventeen. It was released on May 29, 2015, by Pledis Entertainment and distributed by LOEN Entertainment. "Adore U" serves as the lead single for the EP. 17 Carat features five tracks written, co-written, and co-produced by Seventeen's group members. "Adore U" was chosen as the lead single for the EP and was performed on multiple music shows by the group. "Shining Diamond" was used as a pre-single on the group's reality debut show. The group stated that the tracklist was chosen to reflect Seventeen's core concept of "boys' passion".[1] The album has two physical versions: one with a "black" themed photo card set, and the other with a "white" themed photo card set. All copies include a CD containing the songs and a fold-up poster/lyric sheet. "Adore U" is the lead single of the extended play. It was written by Woozi, S.Coups, and Yeon Dong-geon.[2] The Korea Herald states "'Adore U' is a funky pop song about a teenage boy trying to navigate through puppy love."[3] It marks the beginning of the group's trilogy composed of the singles Adore U, Mansae, and Pretty U about a boy meeting, falling in love and asking out a girl. The track was composed and arranged by Woozi, Bumzu, and Yeon Dong-geon. The music video for the single was released on May 29, 2015, and was directed by Dee Shin. The dance choreography accompaniment to the song was choreographed by Hoshi and focuses on "storytelling, and on highlighting each member's strengths onstage".[4] The single has sold more than 38,000 digital copies and peaked at number 13 on the Billboard US World Chart. The EP has sold over 82,972 copies in South Korea.[5] It peaked at number 4 on the Korean Gaon Album Chart[6] and number 8 on the US World Billboard Chart.[7] Year-end lists Critic/publication List Rank Ref. Billboard The 10 Best K-pop Album of 2015 Placed [8] Hoshi participated in the choreography of "Adore U" and "Shining Diamond", Dino choreographed "Jam Jam".[9] Official track list[10]No.TitleLyricsMusicArrangementsLength1."Shining Diamond"WooziVernonS.CoupsKim Min-jeongWooziMasterKeyRishiMasterKeyRishi3:242.""Adore U"" (; Akkinda)WooziVernonS.CoupsBumzuWooziBumzuYeon Dong-geonWooziBumzuYeon Dong-geon3:073."Ah Yeah" (Hip-Hop unit)S. CoupsVernonWonwooMingyuCream DoughnutRishiCream DoughnutRishi3:294."Jam Jam" (Performance unit + Vernon)WooziHoshiDinoVernonWooziCream DoughnutCream Doughnut3:255."20" (Vocal unit)WooziWooziWon Yeong-heonWon Yeong-heonDong Ne-hyeong3:23 Weekly chart performance for 17 Carat Chart (2015-2023) Peakposition Japanese Albums (Oricon)[11] 46 South Korean Albums (Gaon)[12] 4 US World Albums (Billboard)[13] 8 Year-end chart performance for 17 Carat Chart (2015) Peakposition South Korean Albums (Gaon)[14] 47 ^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 Carat'". The Korea Herald. 26 May 2015. Retrieved 30 November 2016. ^ "Adore U". Color Coded Lyrics. 29 May 2015. Retrieved 29 November 2016. ^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 Carat'". The Korea Herald. 26 May 2015. Retrieved 30 November 2016. ^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 Carat'". The Korea Herald. 26 May 2015. Retrieved 30 November 2016. ^ Cumulative sales of 17 Carat: "2015 Album Chart". 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Gaon Chart (in Korean). Archived from the original on May 7, 2017. Retrieved February 17, 2024. Retrieved from " 3 The following pages link to 17 Carat External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. 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