

Assignment **Container**

Lifespan Psychology

MPC-002



Assignment Container

Lifespan Psychology

(MPC002)



SPRING SEASON PUBLICATIONS

Navi Mumbai, INDIA

Free Distribution of this document, except the author, will be considered as COPYRIGHT Violation.

As per Indian Copyrights Act 1957, Copyright infringement is a cognizable offence and Copyright owners can take legal action against any person or entity that infringes on the copyright of a work. The copyright owner can file a civil remedies case in a court having jurisdiction and is entitled to remedies by way of injunctions, damages and accounts.

Assignment Container: Lifespan Psychology (MPC002)

© Spring Season Publications 2019
All Rights Reserved

First Published – 2019

Spring Season Publications

Kharghar Sec 10, Navi Mumbai, MS, INDIA, 410210

www.springseason.in

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, or by any means (electrical, mechanical, Photocopying, recording or otherwise) without the prior Written permission of the author.

*All data were deemed correct at time of creation
Author/Publisher is not liable for errors or omissions*

Only for PERSONAL USE not for PUBLIC Circulation

INR 99/-

Guidelines/Tips to Write MAPC Assignments

Using this Document

- Please note that the main aim of this document is to provide the guideline to write the assignment
- It is advisable not copy answers as it is from this document
- Write the answers in your own words
- Numbers of illustrations are also given in this document

Paper

- You need to use A4 ruled paper (with lines). You can also use the A4 note book and cover it with plain and nice cover and put the desired information on it
- Also it is advisable to check with your resource/study center for any guidelines on the same and follow if it is there
- However, content of the assignment is important as compare to the paper used to write it (As per our understanding)

Writing your Answers

- Assignment should be Hand written and you can use both the side of the page to write your answer
- Write the Section/Question number with each answer and please write all the questions
- Make sure that the answer is within the stipulated word limit
- You can use Blue/Black ink to write your assignment (Don't use pencil in your assignment)
- Don't use RED Pen in your assignment as normally it is used to check the assignment
- If you wish you can use light color pens for illustrations/brain maps for your assignment
- Number of pages required to write the answer depends on your handwriting. Below is the approximately guideline for your reference

Word Limit	1000	400	50
Number of Lines in one paper	20	20	20
Words per line (Big Hand Writing)	7	7	7
Total Pages required (Front and Back)	7	3	0.3
Words per line (Small Hand Writing)	10	10	10
Total Pages required (Front and Back)	5	4	0.2

Content

1	Piaget's theory of cognitive development	1
2	Psychosocial changes during middle adulthood	5
3	Social development in adolescence	8
4	Learning disability	12
5	Motor development	14
6	Kohlberg's theory of moral development	15
7	Cognitive changes during middle adulthood	17
8	Hazards during early childhood	19
9	Value education	22
10	Phonology and semantics	22
11	Cephalocaudal and proximodistal	23
12	Period off Zygote	23
13	Reminiscence and life review	23
14	Time lag method	24
15	Information processing model	24
16	Egocentrism in adolescence	26
17	Integrity Vs Despair	26
18	Mid-life transition	26



Sharing this document is not only
ILLEGAL but **UNETHICAL** as well

Please **report such sharing** to us on
below **WhatsApp** numbers

981 961 971 5

73 03 82 72 68

Or email us at

springseasonpublications@gmail.com

IGNOU MAPC
LIFESPAN PSYCHOLOGY (MPC-002)

Course Code: MPC-002

Assignment Code: MPC-002/ASST/TMA/2019-20

Marks: 100

Last Date of Submission: 30th April 2020 and 30th Sep 2020

SECTION-A

Answer the following question in about *1000 words* (wherever applicable) each.

15 x 3 = 45 Marks

Q. No. 1 Discuss Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

Answer: The Piaget stages of development is a blueprint that describes the stages of normal intellectual development, from infancy through adulthood. This includes thought, judgment, and knowledge. The stages were named after psychologist and developmental biologist Jean Piaget, who recorded the intellectual development and abilities of infants, children, and teens.

Piaget's four stages of intellectual (or cognitive) development are:

PIAGET'S STAGES OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT		
Typical Age Range	Description of Stage	Developmental Phenomena
Birth to nearly 2 years	<i>Sensorimotor</i> Experiencing the world through senses and actions (looking, hearing, touching, mouthing, and grasping)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Object permanence • Stranger anxiety
2 to about 6 or 7 years	<i>Preoperational</i> Representing things with words and images; using intuitive rather than logical reasoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretend play • Egocentrism
About 7 to 11 years	<i>Concrete operational</i> Thinking logically about concrete events; grasping concrete analogies and performing arithmetical operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation • Mathematical transformations
About 12 through adulthood	<i>Formal operational</i> Abstract reasoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract logic • Potential for mature moral reasoning

- Sensorimotor. Birth through ages 2 years
- Preoperational. Toddlerhood (2 years) through early childhood (age 7)

In Stage 6, individuals are more concerned with the “morality of universal ethical principles.” In this stage, individuals do what they think is right, even if it is in conflict with the law. At this stage, people act according to their internalized standards of morality. **(435 Words)**

LEVEL	STAGE	DEFINITION
1. Pre-conventional	1. Obedience and punishment	Based on avoiding punishment, a focus on the consequences of actions, rather than intentions; intrinsic deference to authority
	2. Individualism and exchange	The "right" behaviors are those that are in best interest of oneself; tit for tat mentality
2. Conventional	3. Interpersonal relationships	"Good boy / Good girl" attitude, sees individuals as filling social roles
	4. Authority and social order	Law and order as highest ideals, social obedience is a must to maintaining a functional society
3. Post-conventional	5. Social contract	Begin to learn other's have different values; realization that law is contingent on culture
	6. Universal Principles	Develop internal moral principles; individual begins to obey these above the law

Q. No. 7 Elucidate the cognitive changes during middle adulthood

Answer:

Adults in middle age witness continued cognitive development, with many individuals becoming experts in a particular area of study or occupation. Though the brain has already reached maturity, the demands of life produce both cognitive gains and losses in this stage of development. Middle adulthood presents unique challenges that individuals must learn to cope with in order to maintain healthy functioning.

Cognitive development is multidirectional. It gains in some area and losses in others. Cross sectional measures of intelligence show decreases with age.

Intelligence

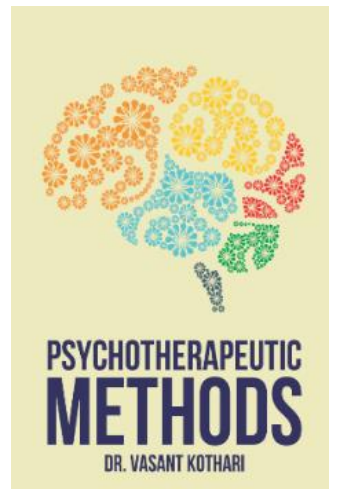
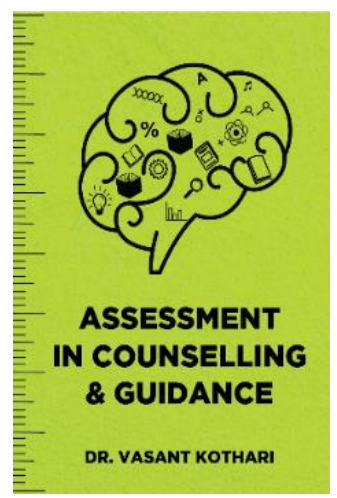
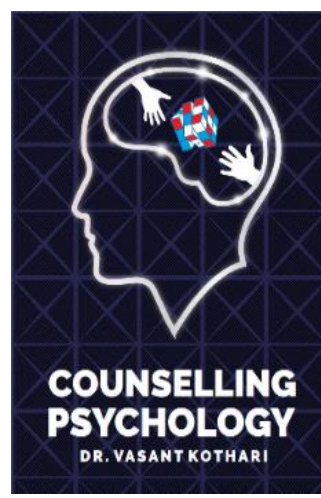
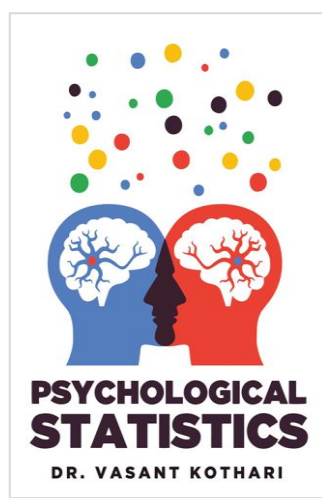
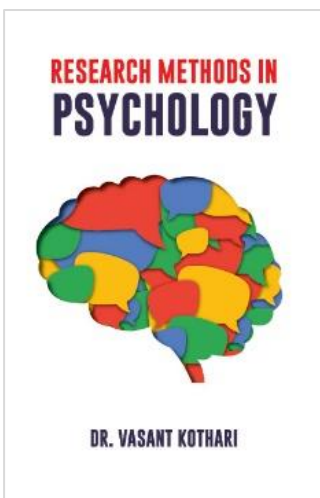
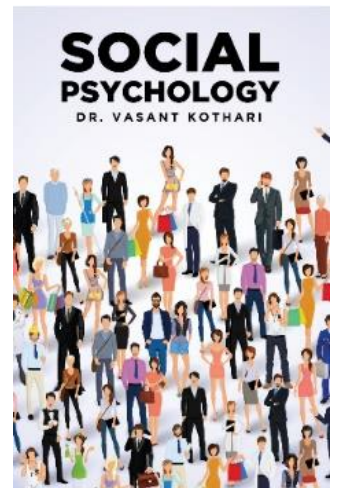
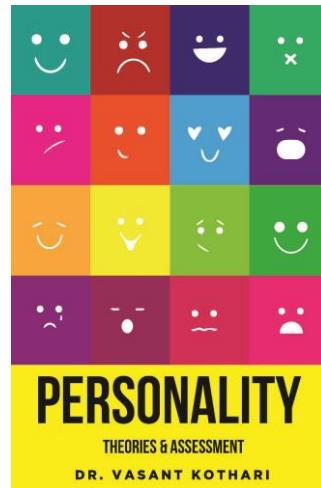
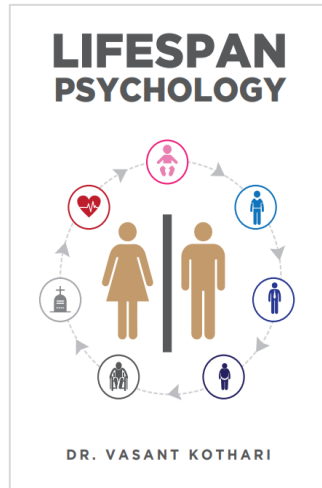
Two forms of intelligence—crystallized and fluid—are the main focus of middle adulthood. Our **crystallized intelligence** is dependent upon accumulated knowledge and experience—it is the information, skills, and strategies we have gathered throughout our lifetime. This kind of intelligence tends to hold steady as we age—in fact, it may even improve. For example, adults

handed person, they are likely to become confused about how to imitate the model. Left-handedness can affect children's educational success and, later, their vocational success or their social adjustments.

Psychological Hazards

- **Speech Hazards** - Because speech is a tool for communication is essential to social belonging, children who, unlike their age-mates, cannot communicate with others will be socially handicapped, and this will lead to feelings of inadequacy and inferiority.
- **Emotional Hazards**- The major emotional hazard on early childhood is the dominance of the unpleasant emotions, especially anger. If young children experience too many of the unpleasant and too few of the pleasant ones, it will distort their outlook on life and encourage the development of an unpleasant disposition.
- **Social Hazards** - Social development of young children is parental encouragement to spend proportionally too much time with other children and proportionally too little time alone.
- **Moral Hazards**- Too much emphasis on punishment for misbehavior and too little emphasis on rewards for good behavior can lead to unfavorable attitude toward those in authority.
- **Family-Relationship Hazards** - Deterioration in any human relationship is hazardous to good personal and social adjustments. Threats to good parent-child relationships in early childhood are working mothers and step-parents. When mothers work outside the home, the care of the children must be turned over to relatives or paid caretakers or they must be sent to a day-care center. Deterioration in relationships with relatives comes when relatives are expected to play the roles of surrogate parents. **(418 Words)**

Books on Psychology by **Dr Vasant Kothari**



Spring Season Publications

Kharghar, Navi Mumbai, MS, INDIA, 410210

Visit us at

www.springseason.in

Rs. 99