

### **Feedback:**

Language/expression - A well-written, clear and engaging essay! The structure is well-formed, and the expression is really easy to understand, so good on you! However, there are some instances where the phrasing is awkward and prevents flow, and inconsistent tenses and form of word (plural vs. singular; past vs. present), so it might be useful to familiarize yourself with that. An effective way to address such type issues is also by re-reading your work a few times, especially out loud.

Referencing – your in-text referencing is fine, but just make sure you reference all information, including the theories of Vygotsky that you refer to. As for your reference list, it's on the right track, but it needs to be in alphabetical order, and indented by 5 spaces after the second sentence, which I've done one for you and highlighted it. Also, some areas, depending on the citation, need to be italicized and placed in brackets. Here's also a link to a really helpful guide, which shows you examples for each type of reference 😊 <http://guides.lib.monash.edu/citing-referencing/apa>

# ED 152

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT- ALIFESPAN APPROACH

### ASSIGNMENT 1

#### Abstract

Human life has to encounter so many challengers and one key aspect of these is human development. There are varieties of human development that takes place which are cognitive, physical, social and emotional changes. These developments are only successfully fulfilled when an infant has very supportive and caring caregiver. Thus, this essay is going to highlight the physical, social, emotional and psychological impact of parents and caregivers attention and behavior on their children's development and how can a child develop into a bright, healthy, creative and happy person [\(this sentence is too long; try to use semi colons or divide to two](#)

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[sentences](#)). Challenges faced by the caregivers in carry out their roles and the relationship between early stage development and critical period theory.

## Human Development and Caregivers

Human development considers numerous interrelated aspects of developmental change, (a semi colon is more appropriate here for better flow) for example, language and intellectual capacity, motor skills and passionate development and collaboration with relatives and peers. Child development happens in discrete stages with a scope of ages from conception to adulthood.

To begin with, parents and care givers play a very vital role in a child development process. Parents and caregivers make sure children are healthy and safe, furnish them with abilities and assets to succeed as grown-ups (too informal for an academic essay – replace with something like ‘adults’?), and transmit essential cultural values to them. Parents and caregivers offer their children love, acceptance, appreciation, encouragement and guidance. They provide the most intimate context for the nurturing and protection of children as they develop their personalities and identities and also as they mature physically, cognitively, emotionally and socially. The nature of relationships can be comprehended by the level of security given to the young children. For all intents and purposes all young children grow profound enthusiastic connections to the individuals who care for them. Secure connections emerge from the glow and sensitivity of adult care. Psychologist John Bowlby was the first to coin the term. His work in the late 60s set up the point of reference that childhood depended vigorously upon a child's capacity to shape a strong relationship with "no less than one essential guardians". Bowlby's studies in child advancement and "temperament" drove him to the determination that a connection to a parental figure gives a vital feeling that all is well and there is security and foundation. Without such a relationship set up, Bowlby observed that a lot of formative vitality is consumed in the quest for steadiness and security. As a rule, those without such attachments are frightful and are less ready to search out and gain from new encounters. By complexity, a child with attachments to a guardian realizes that they have "back up", and in this manner have

a tendency to be more bold and avid to have new encounters (which are imperative to learning and development, clearly). The infant who is appended strongly to a caregiver has a few of his or her most quick needs met and represented. Hence, they find themselves able to invest significantly more energy watching and interfacing with their surroundings. Along these lines, their development is encouraged. For Bowlby, the part of the caregiver as parental figure develops after some time to meet the specific needs of the attached child. At an early stage, that part is to be appended to and give consistent backing and security amid the developmental years.

To add on, **Young** (unnecessary capitalization) kids are developing physically amid right on time adolescence, as well as becoming rationally. Children of this age keep on propelling their aptitudes in watching and associating with their general surroundings. They likewise make tremendous leaps by the way they process, store, and use information. Evaluating cognitive change is a bit tricky. **We** (second person but rest of essay is in third person, so try to be consistent) don't check the quantity of new neurons or measure the measure of associations in the middle of neurotransmitters and concoct midpoints for diverse ages. Maybe, we depend on speculations, for example, Piaget's phases of intellectual advancement, Erickson's psychosocial stages, and Bronfenbrenner's ecological model to give us an approach to comprehend and to understand children's mental and social improvement and movement. Cognitive development is the development of understanding of a person. It is the means by which a man makes thought from the acquired knowledge and how different elements identified with cognition effects ones cognitive development. The two theorists emphasized a lot on cognitive development and to some degree had distinctive thoughts on the cognitive development. The theory **put more concentrate** (this is awkwardly phrased – I recommend rephrasing to '...theory concentrated/focused more on the...') on the individual and the environment, in any case, Piaget puts more concentrate on the people through the adaption model which incorporates the process of assimilation and accommodation. Assimilation is fitting new changes to the present procedure while accommodation is conforming to the progressions which conquer your

direction. Then again, Lev Vygotsky communicated that people adjust knowledge from the environment. Vygotsky focused on that critical thinking in comprehension would be less demanding under the supervision of grown-ups. He depicted his perspectives by showing it in the zone of proximal developmental modal. This modal depicts that "the level of potential development as decided through critical thinking under grown-up direction or as a team with more competent associates" (Lloyd, 1995). In this way, the key contrast is that, Vygotsky trusts that insight is the capacity of the living being to adjust to its surroundings though Piaget trusts that knowledge is the ability to learn through guideline.

Furthermore, developing a child physically, socially, emotionally and psychologically well will definitely bring out a bright, healthy, creative and happy person. **As physically well develop** (awkwardly and unclear phrasing – I'd recommend rephrasing to something like 'A physically well-developed child will be...') child will be socially, emotionally and psychologically **well and mostly seen happy and bright and the good thing about it is** (repetitive and informal; best to just take it out completely) later he or she becomes a very intelligent and a very dedicated person in life.

However, there are **challengers** (challenges – form of word needs to be consistent with rest of sentence) faced by the caregivers in developing the child fit in all ways physically, socially, emotionally and psychologically. Sometimes caregivers encounter a lot of problems in developing the baby. As in development occurs in different ages so sometimes it becomes very hard for the caregivers to understand what a eight months baby needs when he or she starts crying. During that period, **the** baby does not speak it becomes very hard to know what the baby **is needing** (needs – form of word needs to be consistent with rest of sentence) at that moment when the child is crying. So these are some challengers caregivers face during developing a child. As mentioned earlier that development stages are different and in the development process there are two stages the early stage development and the critical period theory where both are very important. The early stage development is infants are able to walk

in one or two years and critical period theory is when young people have puberty and this theory is called the “maturation”.

Thus, it can be concluded that in order to develop a bright, healthy, creative and happy person all the development process physical, social, emotional and psychological is needed to be considered and it is only possible when a child will be have a very dedicated and caring caregiver.

## **Bibliography**

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