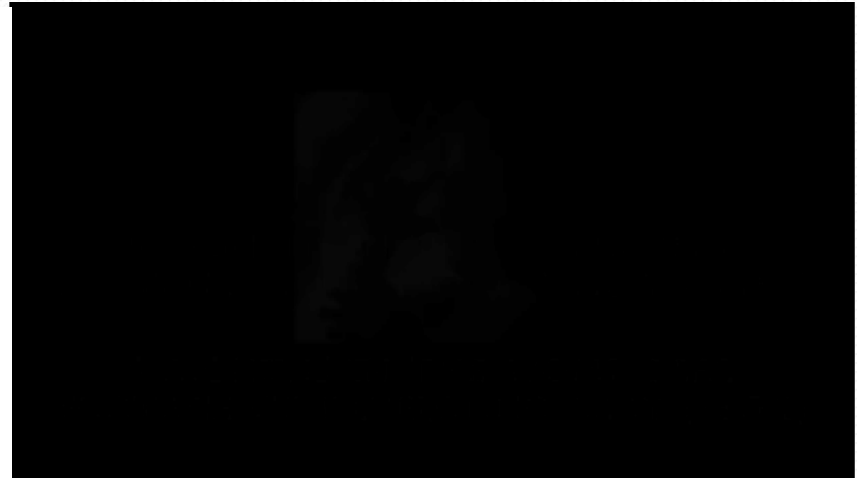
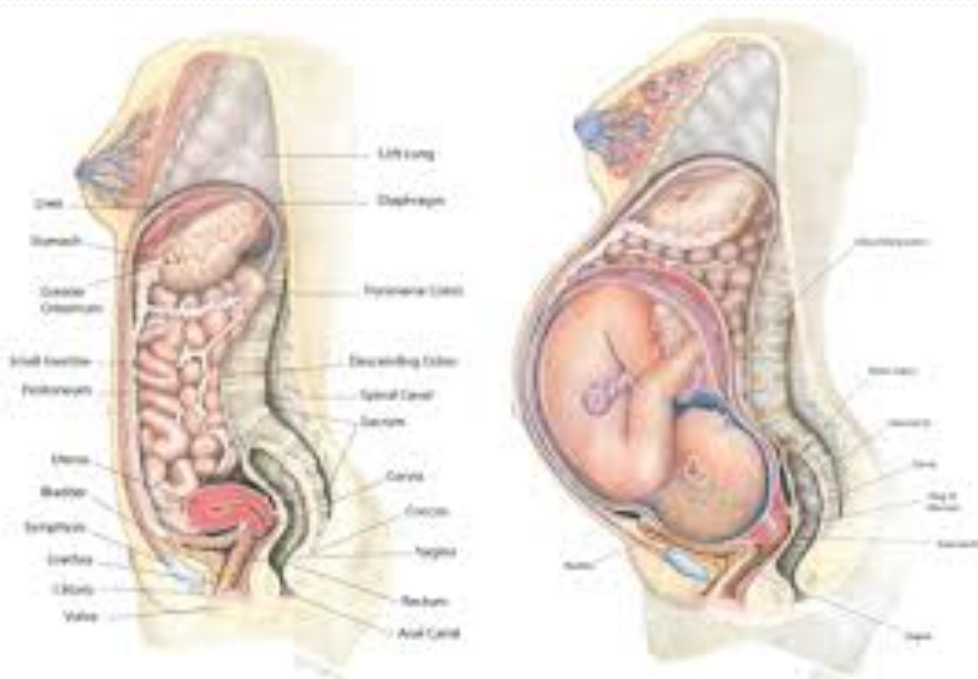


Physical Development



Prenatal/Pregnancy

- One of the most amazing things I've been through
- Change in body/ remarkability of how we are all here



Prenatal

- Embryonic Period

- Fetal Period



Prenatal PicCollage

Instructions:

Using the PicCollage app (or Notability if that isn't working)

AND textbook pgs 316-320

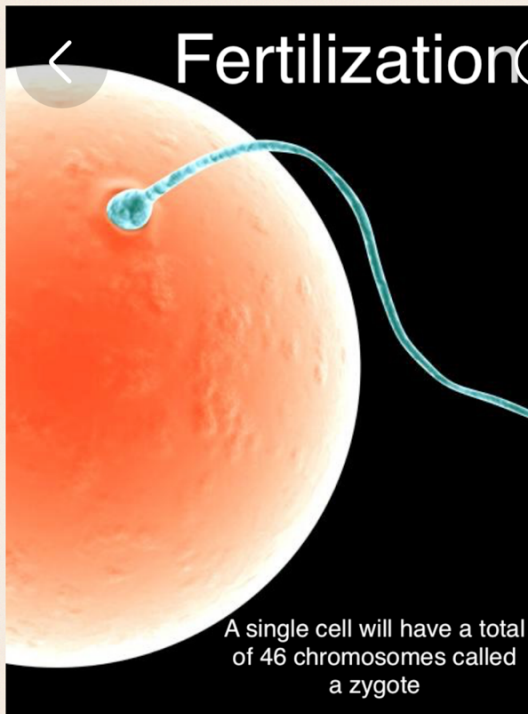
- Use a 4 section grid layout to represent the following four periods
 - Fertilization
 - Germinal Period
 - Embryonic Period
 - Fetal Period
- Include **labels, pictures** (appropriate 😊), **symbols**, and **words** to help you remember important developmental milestones of each stage

Word Bank

(MUST include these):

- Fertilization
 - Zygote
- Germinal period
 - Placenta
 - Stem cells
- Embryonic period
 - Embryo
 - Teratogen
- Fetal Period
 - fetus

Beginning of
Student
Example:



Key terms:

- Fertilization (the instance an ovum and sperm combine)
 - **Zygote** – the combined chromosomes of sperm and egg form one 46- chromosomed cell that proceeds to divide into more cells
- Germinal period (0-2 weeks)
 - *Here, cells start to become specialized organs
 - **Placenta** – provides nourishment to baby through umbilical cord and filters away baby's waste
 - **Stem cells** – cells that can produce more cells...stay in immature state until needed
- Embryonic period (2 weeks- 8 weeks)
 - **Embryo** – name of developing baby after attached to uterus
 - **Teratogen** – during *critical periods* when organs are forming, hazards can affect their development (alcohol, disease, drugs)
- Fetal Period (8-40 weeks/birth)
 - **Fetus** – embryo now changes name to fetus

Infant Stages

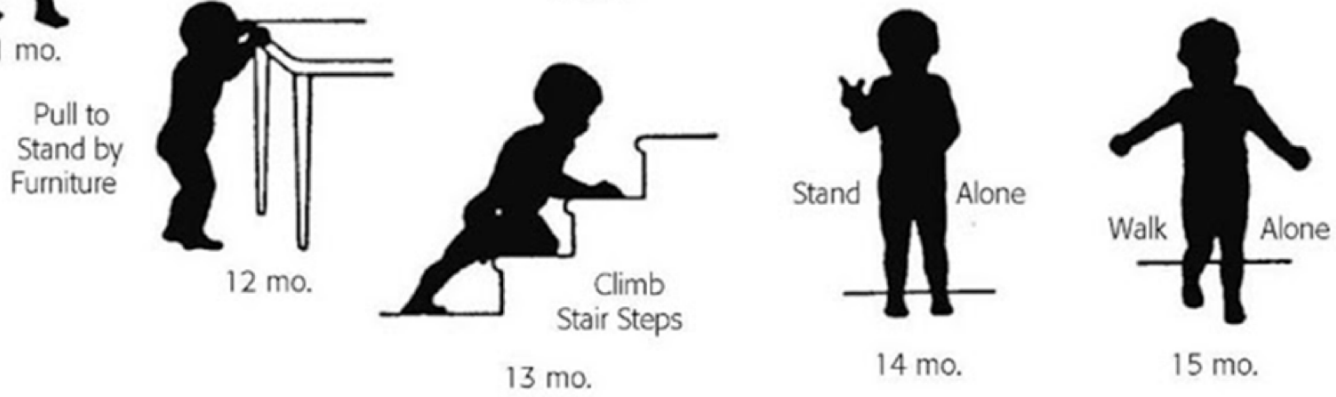
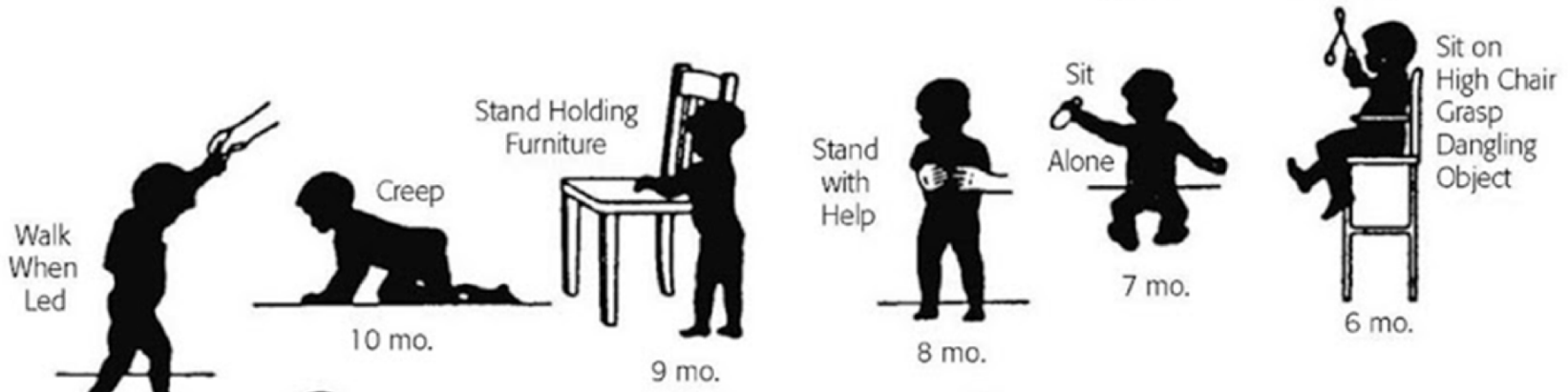
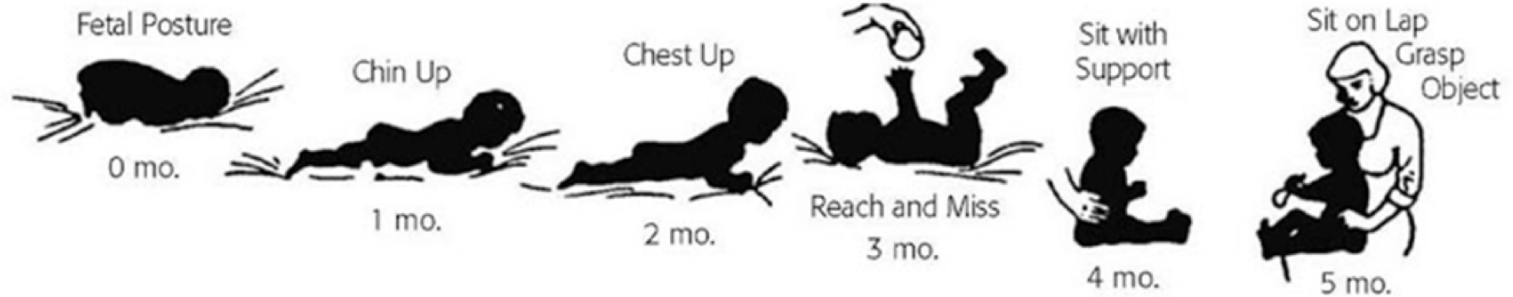
- Infant Reflexes



Infant Stages

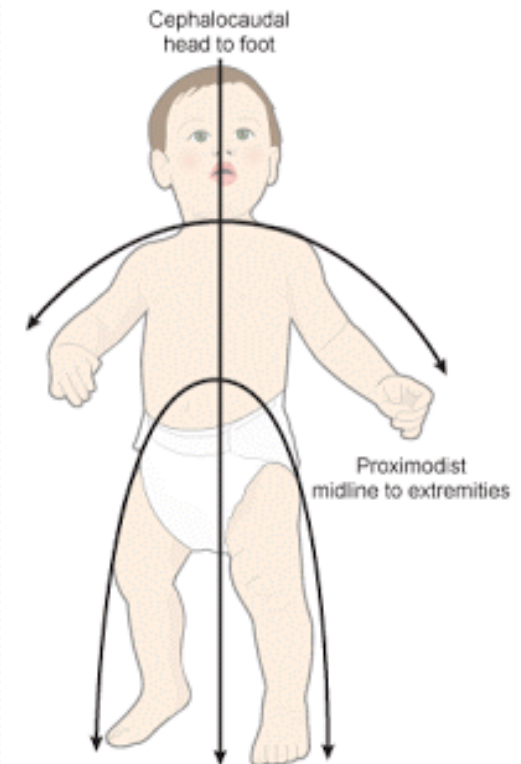
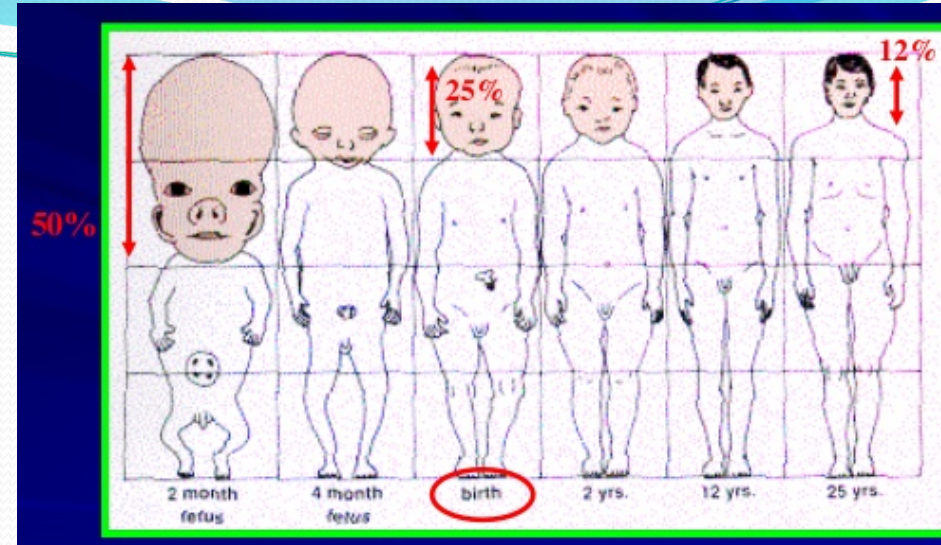
- 6 motor milestones
 - Raising Head/Chest
 - Rolling over
 - Sitting up with support
 - Sitting up without support
 - Crawling
 - Walking





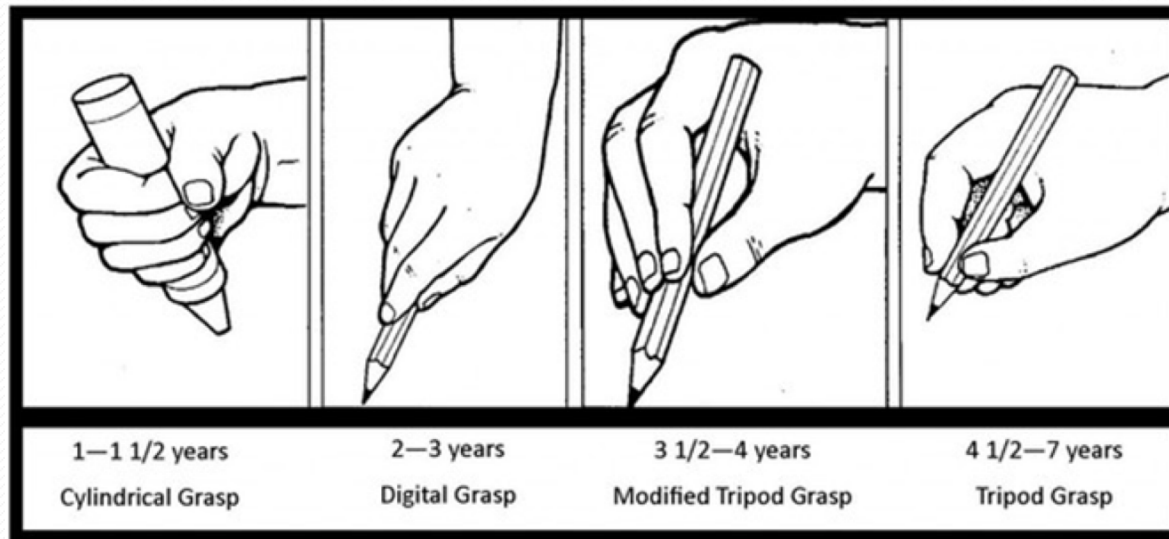
Early Growth Terms

- **Cephalocaudal** development
 - Growth from head to toe
 - Head grows first (why babies have disproportionately large heads)
 - In utero and up until early childhood
- **Proximodistal** development
 - Growth from inside out
 - The internal organs grown then limbs in utero
 - Gross motor movements like waving arms happen before fine motor movements (like precisely moving fingers)



Early Childhood

- More development of gross and fine motor skills
 - (Proximodistal)



Adolescence

- **Puberty!**
 - We – more or less - attain our adult size, shape, and sexual potential
- **Primary Sex Characteristics:**
 - Organs related to reproduction mature and grow (testes, ovaries, penis, vulva)
- **Secondary Sex Characteristics:**
 - Non-reproductive features: hair growth, widening of hips, muscular growth, Adam's apple, voice deepens

Consequences of early/late maturation:

	Early Maturation	Late Maturation
Girls	<p>+ : not a lot of positives</p> <p>- : attraction from older males, negative body image, more likely to run away, lower self-esteem</p>	<p>+ : less sexual attention, higher self-esteem</p> <p>- : feeling “left out”</p>
Boys	<p>+ : more height – sports, increased popularity, more attention from girls, less chance of bullying</p> <p>- : may not be ready for expectations placed on them</p>	<p>+ : ?</p> <p>- : feel weak, picked on more, lower self-esteem</p>

Early Adulthood (20-35ish)

- Young adults are mostly strong, healthy, and disease free
- Physical strength increases until 30, then declines
- First visible aging sign: skin loses elasticity, graying hair or baldness

Middle/Later Adulthood

- We will cover this later...



Advanced Adulthood