

# Development From Prebirth Through Age Eight: Downloads What New In Ed Psych

This article provides an overview of the developmental stages from prebirth through age eight, including physical, cognitive, and social-emotional development. It also discusses the latest research in educational psychology and how it can be used to support children's development.



## Young Child, The: Development from Prebirth Through Age Eight (2-downloads) (What's New in Ed Psych / Tests & Measurements) by Sandra H. Petersen

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

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## Physical Development

Physical development refers to the changes in a child's body and physical abilities. These changes occur rapidly in the early years of life, and they continue at a slower pace throughout childhood.

Some of the key physical developmental milestones include:

- **Birth:** Newborns are typically around 20 inches long and weigh around 7 pounds. They have a soft spot on their head (the fontanelle) and their skin is often wrinkled.
- **1 month:** Babies can hold their heads up for a few seconds and they can track objects with their eyes.
- **3 months:** Babies can roll over and they can sit up with support.
- **6 months:** Babies can sit up without support and they can crawl.
- **9 months:** Babies can pull themselves up to stand and they can take a few steps.
- **1 year:** Toddlers can walk and they can start to run.
- **2 years:** Toddlers can run and jump. They can also climb stairs and start to use their feet to kick a ball.
- **3 years:** Preschoolers can ride a tricycle and they can start to swim.
- **4 years:** Preschoolers can skip and they can start to learn how to skate.
- **5 years:** Kindergarteners can run, jump, and skip. They can also start to learn how to write and draw.
- **6 years:** First graders can learn to ride a bike and they can start to play organized sports.
- **7 years:** Second graders can learn to swim and they can start to play team sports.
- **8 years:** Third graders can learn to play musical instruments and they can start to participate in extracurricular activities.

## Cognitive Development

Cognitive development refers to the changes in a child's ability to learn and think. These changes occur gradually throughout childhood, and they are influenced by a variety of factors, including genetics, environment, and experiences.

Some of the key cognitive developmental milestones include:

- **Birth:** Newborns can learn to recognize the faces of their parents and other familiar people.
- **1 month:** Babies can start to imitate sounds and gestures.
- **3 months:** Babies can start to solve simple problems, such as how to get a toy out of a container.
- **6 months:** Babies can start to understand object permanence, which is the concept that objects still exist even when they are out of sight.
- **9 months:** Babies can start to use language to communicate. They may say their first words, such as "mama" or "dada."
- **1 year:** Toddlers can start to use simple sentences. They may also start to pretend play.
- **2 years:** Toddlers can start to understand cause and effect. They may also start to ask questions.
- **3 years:** Preschoolers can start to use more complex sentences. They may also start to understand abstract concepts, such as time.
- **4 years:** Preschoolers can start to use their imaginations to create stories and games.

- **5 years:** Kindergarteners can start to read and write. They may also start to understand numbers and basic math concepts.
- **6 years:** First graders can start to learn to read more complex texts. They may also start to learn more advanced math concepts.
- **7 years:** Second graders can start to learn to write more complex sentences. They may also start to learn more about science and social studies.
- **8 years:** Third graders can start to learn to use computers and other technology.

## **Social-Emotional Development**

Social-emotional development refers to the changes in a child's ability to interact with others and to manage their emotions. These changes occur gradually throughout childhood, and they are influenced by a variety of factors, including temperament, environment, and experiences.

Some of the key social-emotional developmental milestones include:

- **Birth:** Newborns can recognize the voices of their parents and other familiar people.
- **1 month:** Babies can start to smile and make eye contact.
- **3 months:** Babies can start to interact with others by cooing and gurgling.
- **6 months:** Babies can start to show stranger anxiety. They may also start to imitate the emotions of others.

- **9 months:** Babies can start to form attachments to their caregivers. They may also start to show separation anxiety.
- **1 year:** Toddlers can start to use language to communicate their needs and wants. They may also start to show independence.
- **2 years:** Toddlers can start to cooperate with others. They may also start to show empathy.
- **3 years:** Preschoolers can start to play with others. They may also start to understand the difference between right and wrong.
- **4 years:** Preschoolers can start to use their imaginations to create stories and games.
- **5 years:** Kindergarteners can start to learn to read and write. They may also start to understand numbers and basic math concepts.
- **6 years:** First graders can start to learn to read more complex texts. They may also start to learn more advanced math concepts.
- **7 years:** Second graders can start to learn to write more complex sentences. They may also start to learn more about science and social studies.
- **8 years:** Third graders can start to learn to use computers and other technology.

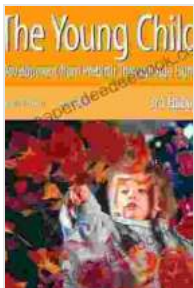
## **Implications for Educational Psychology**

The research on child development has a number of implications for educational psychology. First, it highlights the importance of early childhood education. The early years of life are a critical period for development, and children who receive high-quality early childhood education are more likely

to succeed in school and in life. Second, the research on child development suggests that children learn best through active, hands-on experiences. Educational psychologists can use this research to develop teaching methods that are engaging and effective.

Finally, the research on child development emphasizes the importance of social-emotional learning. Children who are able to regulate their emotions and interact positively with others are more likely to succeed in school and in life. Educational psychologists can use this research to develop programs and interventions that help children develop social-emotional skills.

The study of child development is a complex and fascinating field. The research on child development has a number of implications for educational psychology, and it can help us to understand how children learn and develop and to create teaching methods that are engaging and effective.



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