

A child goes through many stages from when they are born until they are a teenager. Between the ages of six and twelve, middle childhood is defined by the introduction of societal values, the development of self, the establishment of enduring friendships, and the acquisition of academic concepts. Adolescence, which lasts from the ages of twelve to eighteen, is a time of major physical and psychological change as teenagers start to formulate their identities and aspirations for the future. Youngsters start to form simple sentences and communicate their emotions, and play promotes social learning. First, the idea of nature versus nurture, where nature is the qualities of ecology and nurture is the effect of the environment. This means that the child gets better at some skills over time, but suddenly gets better at others. Finally, the third principle talks about the single path versus the multiple paths. From fertilisation to birth, the foetal stage lasts. Sequential vs Nonsequential Development: Sequential development happens slowly, while nonsequential development happens quickly, like when a baby starts to teeth or when they go from crawling to walking. One path vs many paths: All kids go through the same stages of development, but each one has its own path. For instance, the child may be ill for an extended period, yet requires nutritious food to maintain health. Second, it includes both continuous and discontinuous growth. During this time, the child's main organs are formed. The infancy stage lasts from birth to two years old. Nature vs Nurture: Nature is the child's genetic makeup, such as intelligence and looks, while nurture is the child's environment. During this time, the child learns to crawl, walk, and express their needs. After about five weeks, the heart starts to beat, and the senses start to grow. Key Points: 1.2.3.