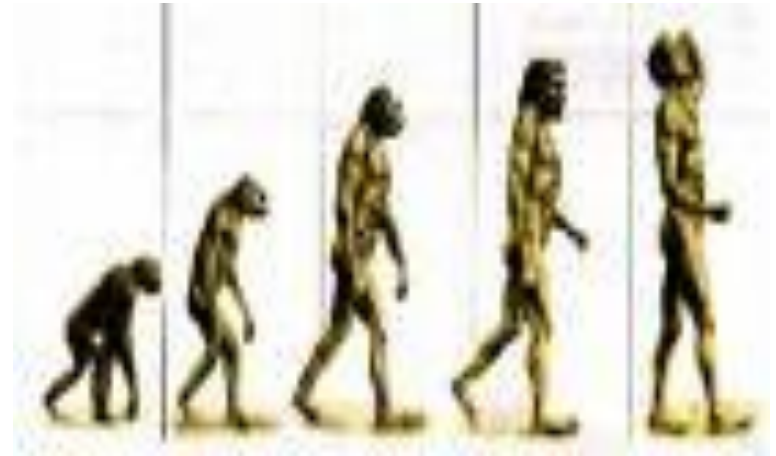


# *Nature versus Nurture*



# Nature

- People behave the way they do because they are animals who act in accordance with their animal instincts and are ***determined by their biology.***



# Nurture

- People behave the way they do because they are **determined** by the things other people teach them, the things they observe around them, and because of the different situations they are put in.



# Human Development



Factors that affect the development of:

- Behaviour
- Personality
- Language
- Gender Roles

# Behaviour

## Anti-social Behaviour

- Difficulty in getting on with others
- Aggressive & disruptive
- In children this includes hitting, bullying, teasing, verbal abuse.
- hostile
- non-cooperative

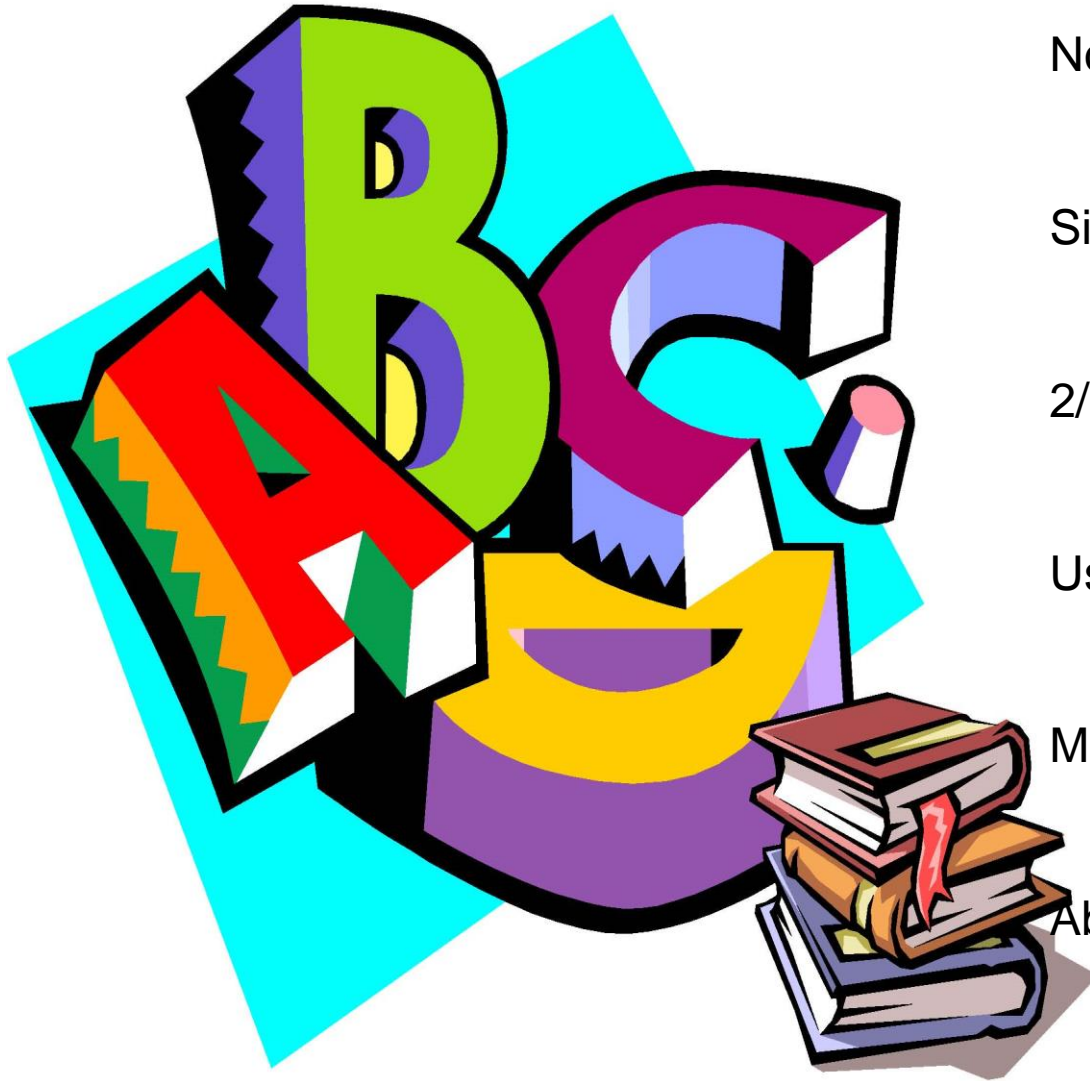


## Pro-social behaviour

- Cooperation
- Working together
- Helping and caring behaviours
- In children this includes sharing, taking turns, responding to the needs of others



# Language



Non verbal stage (babbling)



Single word stage



2/3 word sentences



Using grammar (adding 's' for plural)



More complex speech



Ability to read and write

# Gender

What differences are there between girls and boys behaviour?



What stereotypes are there of Female/male behaviour & appearance?

What makes boys and girls behave differently?

# Gender Differences

- More risk taking
- More aggressive
- More physical
- Rough & tumble play
- Better mathematical Skills & spatial ability (map reading!)



- Higher verbal ability
- Higher spelling conversational ability.
- Less Physical
- 'Caring' less aggressive.





# Gender differences



- Clear Biological differences
- Occupational choice differs
- Playtime differs in children
- To what extent do media stereotypes affect the development of gender?
- To what extent do parenting styles affect the development of gender?



# Personality



- A unique set of characteristics
- Relatively stable over time
- What factors affect how our personality is shaped?

# What factors influence human Development?



## Theories of Human Development:

- Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development
- Learning Theory (Skinner)
- Social Learning Theory (Bandura)
- Bowlby's Theory of Attachment
- Freud's Theory of Personality
- Maslow's Theory of motivation

# Factors that affect development

1. Genetics
2. Environment



# Genetics



[www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/exhibitions/genes/41.asp](http://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/exhibitions/genes/41.asp)

# Genetics

- Family traits, physical appearance, similarities, height, hair colour, eye colour



# Genotype

- The genetic pattern an individual inherits.
- Every human has 23 pairs of chromosomes, half inherited from the mother and half from the Father. These combine to form a **UNIQUE** gene pattern known as your **GENOTYPE**.

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# Evidence to support Nature

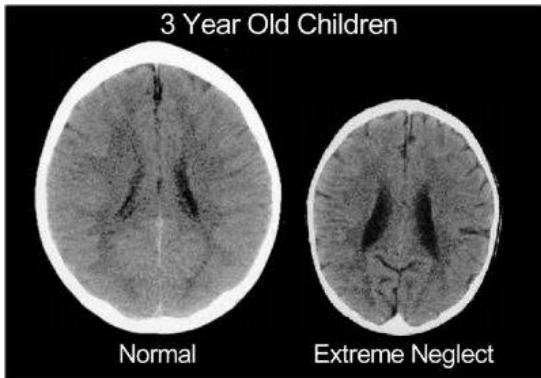
- Dr Thomas Bouchard of the Minnesota Centre for Twin Adoption Research concluded that genetic factors play a huge part in human behaviour. The study focussed on identical twins who had been raised apart from each other.
- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0yTCShemS\\_0&feature=player\\_embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0yTCShemS_0&feature=player_embedded) (2.30 mins)
- <http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2007/09/27/sunday/main3304885.shtml> (paper article)
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1gwnzW4jOMI> (10 mins)



# Genes alone do not predict development....



Mental illness & Environment



Cognitive Development & Deprivation



Obesity & Environment

Genetic patterned behaviour – behaviours we are born with.



# Genetic patterned behaviour.....



**Attachment** in humans, **Imprinting** in animals – both behaviours promote survival



# **MATURATION** – a timetable of development built into a person's genotype

- Walking
- Language
- Puberty

These are all **UNIVERSAL** and happen at roughly the same time. Variation in timings may be due to environmental influences e.g. nutrition.

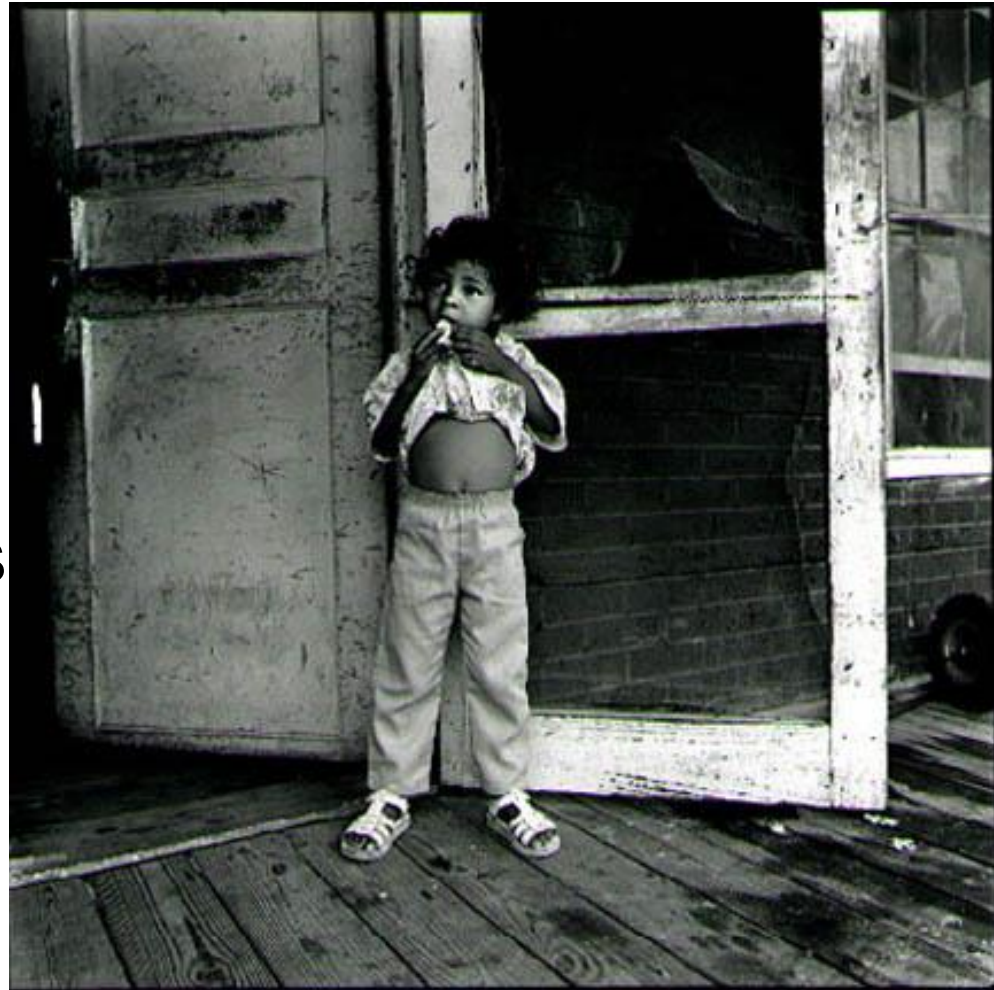


# Environmental Factors

- What environmental factors affect development?

# Environmental Factors

- Income
- Housing
- Nutrition
- Education
- Access to health facilities
- Parenting Styles
- Play Opportunities
- Weather



# Parenting Styles

- <http://ehlt.flinders.edu.au/education/DLiT/2002/family/parent.htm>





# Parental Influence

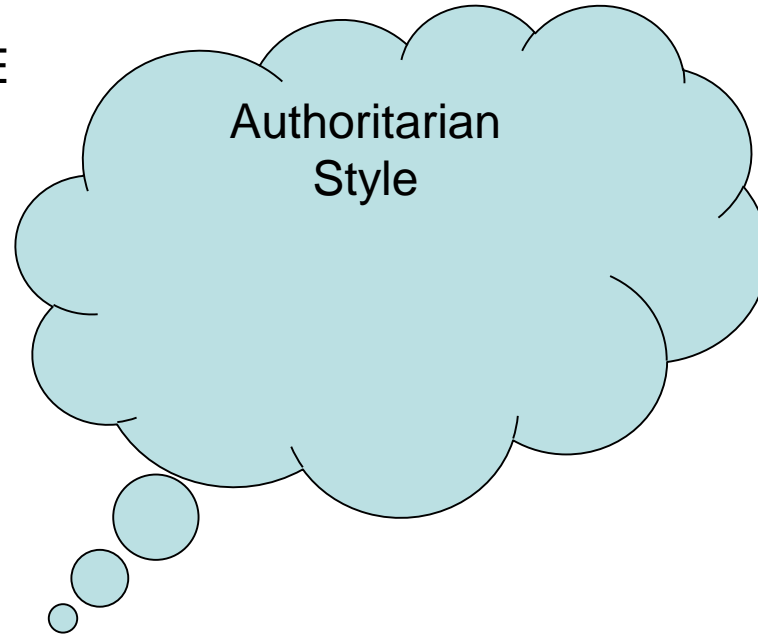
- Behaviour
- Attachment
- Gender roles
- Language



COLD

CHILD HAS  
LITTLE CHOICE

UNAFFECTIONATE



STRICT RULES

FREQUENT  
PUNISHMENT



Emotionally Warm

Encourages Self-reliance

Frequent guidance

Explains rules

Punishes serious wrong-doings

**Democratic  
Style**

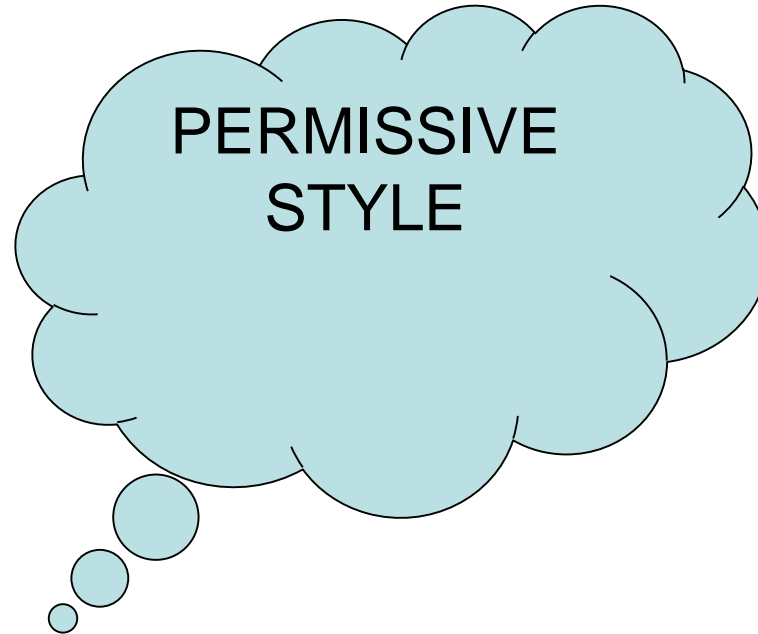
Shares  
decision making



Little guidance

Emotionally warm

Does not apply rules or allows the child to do what he/she wants



Inconsistent



# Factors affecting Human Development Summary

Access to Health Services

Education

Income

Nutrition  
(pre & post-  
natal)

Housing



Genetics

Sense of 'self'

Interaction with  
others

Parenting Styles

# Summary

- Because someone is born into a low income environment, does NOT mean they will grow up to be poor & disadvantaged.
- It is important to understand that a person's sense of 'SELF' influences their development and the CHOICES they make gives them more CONTROL over their environment.
- A person's ability is strongly influenced by their GENOTYPE and the ENVIRONMENT.