

Need to pick from one of her TOPICS and give my feedback on what she wrote! Like why? I thought it was interesting and how I see it from my point of view. For each student it has to be a different topic!! It can't not be the same.

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1 Learning Objective: Lifespan Perspective

Topic: Conception of Age

Conception of Age does not necessarily mean our chronological age. There are different perspectives on age which can be **Biological Age, Psychological Age and Social Age**. These three factors are different perspectives to our age and how we “feel”. Biological Age is how quickly our body is aging. Psychological Age is our adaptive capacity compared to others of our chronological age and social is based on the social norms of our culture and the expectations our culture has for people of our age group. I chose this for Lifespan Perspective because I always tended to say that age is perspective. Biologically I am 43. Psychologically, my age fluctuates on what I may be doing at a moment or who I am with. Talking to my mother, I can revert back to a person in my 20's because of how she makes me feel at times. When I go to work and case manage some of our residents, my age will jump up to a father figure when we are having discussions on their plans for the future or showing them how to do certain things. Socially, my age is on track of my biological age. I have a home, children and working steadily. When it comes to school, I am behind in completing it at the appropriate time. Age to me is always about how you feel mentally and your perspective on it. Who is to say what is the right age to complete anything?

1.2 Learning Objective: Research

Topic: Conducting Ethical Research

Ethical Research is moral rules and professional codes of conduct when handling research subjects and even their information. Some code of ethics that the American Psychological Association has come up with are No Harm, Informed Consent, Confidentiality, Deception and Debriefing. No harm means that no harm will come to the research subjects during the research. Informed consent is the research subject's commitment to the research project, but this can be withdrawn at any given time during

the research. Confidentiality is the privacy of the participants. Deception is when the participants are not fully informed of the research before they participate in it and debriefing is the point at the end of the research designed to explain the purpose and procedures of the research process. The reason why I chose ethical research is because when I first heard of the Stanford Prison Experiment, it raised a lot of questions within me. The Stanford Prison Experiment was about finding out if the brutality reported among guards in American prisons was due to the sadistic personalities of the guards or had more to do with the prison environment. The experiment was supposed to last at least 2 weeks and was shut down on its 6th day. The guards jumped into their authoritative role quickly and the prisoners reverted to being submissive, with some having mental breakdowns within days of the research project starting. This research was unpredictable, the prisoners did not consent to being arrested at home. The researchers wanted the arrests to come as a surprise so the participants pretending to be prisoners were not aware of the arresting. Was the Stanford Prison Experiment ethical? I do not think so.

2.1 Learning Objective: Heredity

Topic: Heredity

Heredity is the combination of chromosomes that come from the parents that is passed onto the child. The physical and mental characteristics. This topic interests me because of the nature vs nurture aspect. Heredity would be the nature part because it is the contribution of genetics into the development. We adopted our children at the age of 3 and 4 and of course the physical characteristics can be seen between them looking like their parents. When it comes to their personalities, the nurture aspect kicks in and our children have a combination of both of our personalities since they were raised by my husband and myself.

2.2 Learning Objective: Prenatal Development

Topic: Prenatal Brain Development

Prenatal brain development interested me because this is the moment in the gestational process where the brain really starts to develop. The brain starts to develop and begins to create different sections of the brain. Differentiating into the forebrain, midbrain, and hindbrain. Neurons have to be created; neural networks are created which handle information processing. The brain is in development and this is when we start to think and question. Were we questioning what was happening while we were in the womb?

3.1 Learning Objective: Physical Development

Topic: Infant Sleep

Infant sleep is the duration of time and infant sleeps after birth. It can start off at 16.5 hours per 24 hours and end at 10 hours of sleep within 24 hours at the age of two. During this time, infant sleep is 50% of the time in REM sleep. REM sleep is the point of the sleep cycle that has been closely related with dreaming. So, at infant sleep, an infant is spending more than 50% of their day, dreaming.

3.2 Learning Objective: Cognitive Development

Topic: Infant Memory

Infant memory is interesting because I have been curious on if there was any type of memory retention during this time period. I cannot remember anything at that moment of the time when I was an infant so to me, did it exist? I chose this because I found the mobile research interesting that there is some type of memory retention within infants. Short lived, but it was still there.

- **Gene Editing**

My general thoughts on gene editing is that it can become a good thing, but at the same time there are some ethical questions to it. It a fantastic idea that it can be used to get rid of diseases and abnormalities. At the same time though, can it be used as what some perceive to be bad? Even though it is in movies, can it create super soldiers? Can it also be used to get rid of the “gay gene” if people are not OK with that? To me its like opening Pandora’s Box, is it worth it?

- **What do babies think?**

The TED talk was interesting to watch. Thinking about babies and how they think in a different perspective. Her ideas about babies have an open consciousness and that they are constantly thinking makes sense because it has an understanding that babies are trying to understand what is happening. That babies will play with toys and try to figure out how certain things work. Babies and toddlers might seem flighty, but it could be because they are trying to understand what is happening.