

- **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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Chapter 1:

Lifespan perspective in chapter 1 talks about the *differentiating periods of human development* that are vital in making a person who they are. I found it very interesting to read that one age period is not any more crucial in a person's life than another. I guess I had always thought that every person would have a specific age in their life that would really help to define who they would become as an adult. It was also intriguing how chapter 1 talked about *conceptions of age* and how we can be a certain age but feel older or younger than that age. I have always felt that I was more mature than most of the people my age, therefore why I usually tend to gravitate towards people who are older than me and that I feel I can relate more to. I liked when it said "you are as young or old as you feel" because I have always felt that age is truly just a number and does not define who we are or how we feel.

Chapter 2:

Genetic disorders in chapter 2 talks about how many dominant gene linked disorders are not life threatening and can be managed. The chapter also goes into depth on many genetic disorders and the statistics of each of them. It was interesting to learn that because males only have one X chromosome that it puts them at a much greater risk of inheriting a sex-linked disorder. Although females can still be at risk for genetic disorders, in order for that to happen the defective gene must be dominant. *Teratogens* are different factors within an environment that can contribute to a child being born with birth defects. Expecting mothers are most vulnerable to these teratogens during the first trimester of their pregnancy, in which many women do not even know they are expecting. It was also interesting to learn that teratogens can be more detrimental to males than females and that the genetics of the mother play a huge part in whether or

not a child will be affected. Things like drugs, cigarettes and alcohol are some of the main teratogens that can negatively affect a fetus.

Chapter 3:

In chapter 3, *physical development in infancy and toddlerhood* mentions how fast the infant brain grows and that when we are born we have the most brain cells that we will ever have. I found that fascinating because I had always assumed that as we developed throughout the years the amount of brain cells we had would increase. The chapter also goes into detail about the different sections of the brain and what each is responsible for. It's incredible that the brain is able to repair damage and create new neural connections throughout our life. *Infant memory is a topic* that is discussed in chapter 3 that has always interested me because I have always wondered how people were able to remember things from such a young age. Many people that I know say they can recall everything from their childhood. For the longest time I thought it was very strange that I could not remember many things from my younger years, but after reading this chapter I know this is known as infantile amnesia.

Opinion prompt #1:

This article was extremely interesting to read and definitely proposed some great ideas. My first question is how much gene editing would cost or is it something that would be available to everyone? How do we know that this cannot cause other conditions such as cancer? I feel like this could be eliminating one disease just to create another. I know nothing can be 100% foolproof but I would need more information to get behind this.

Opinion prompt #2:

Babies are much smarter than we think that they are. They know when they need their needs met and also know exactly what they need to do to get those needs met. In some cases we can actually learn a lot from babies and the way they interact with others.

-Morgan