

Sheryl is 12 years old and in the 6th grade. Describe the developmental changes she is likely to be experiencing according to Piaget, Kohlberg, and Erickson.

	Social	Cognitive	Physical
<p>Piaget Formal operational p.89, 94, 120</p> <p>Moral judgments build on cognitive development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables her to detect inconsistencies in other's reasoning She can notice the differences between people's ideals and actions, May lead to heated debates/arguments with her parents Suicides rates increase Possible involvement with religion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinking somewhat self focused [p. 120]; can lead to Becoming capable of abstract, logical thought Will allow her to reason hypothetically and deductively Beginning of moral reasoning 	<p>Adolescence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> time between childhood and adulthood, when one reaches puberty [p. 117] Time of transition Sexual maturity beginning earlier and adult independence starting later [p. 117]
<p>Kohlberg p. 121</p> <p>Conventional morality, but at the threshold of post-conventional morality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> when younger, she probably abided by rules in order to gain social approval People have a right to live As a woman, her morality will be more concerned with caring about relationships Attempt to live up to her basic ethical ideals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules are rules (conventional morality) As we develop abstract reasoning, we move to the post-conventional morality. Now her reasoning will be increasingly based on her own personal code of ethics and an affirmation of people's agreed upon rights Increased ability to reason gives her a new level of social awareness and moral judgment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, a gap may appear between biological maturity and social independence For girls, early maturation can be stressful [p. 119] May be differences in one's emotional and physical maturity levels Physical maturation fosters a sexual dimension to emerging identity.
<p>Erickson p. 122-125</p> <p>As an adolescent, identity vs. role confusion.</p> <p>Each stage has its own psychosocial stage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Task is to develop a sense of self by testing roles The role testing may be similar to the parents or the opposite; some just find it confusing Positive vs. negative identity Increasing desire to 'make connections' Seeking to form their own identities Increase separation from parent as they connect more with peers; can lead to familial estrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating them to form a single identity. An increasing capacity for intimacy, i.e. the ability to form closer emotional relationships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual characteristics, menstruation, physical development