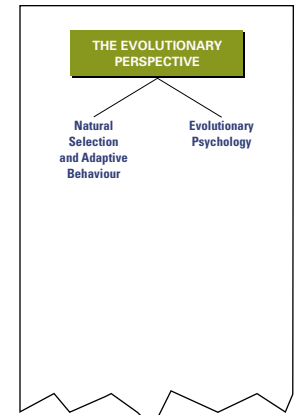
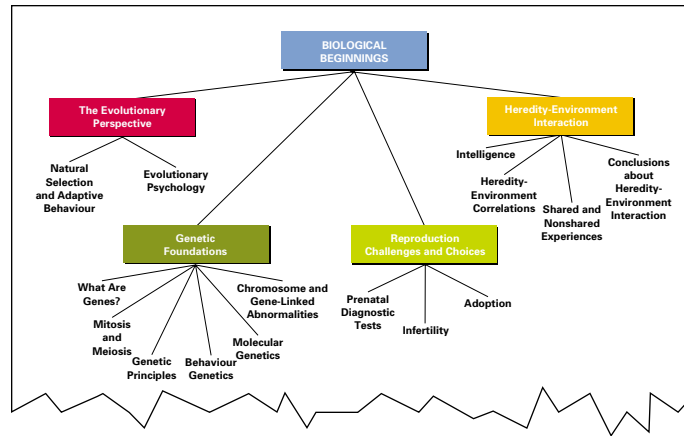


Life-Span Development, 2nd Canadian Edition Helps Students Learn

- Cognitive maps open each chapter with a visual preview of the entire chapter. Within each chapter, mini cognitive maps appear with each major text heading, helping students identify and recall relationships among key concepts.



SUMMARY TABLE 3.1 The Evolutionary Perspective

Concept	Characteristics/Description
Natural Selection and Adaptive Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural selection is the process that favours the individuals of a species that are best adapted to survive and reproduce. • The process of natural selection was originally proposed by Charles Darwin. • In evolutionary theory, adaptive behaviour is behaviour that promotes the organism's survival in a natural habitat. • Biological evolution shaped human beings into a culture-making species. • The view that adaptation, reproduction, and "survival of the fittest" are important in explaining behaviour.
Evolutionary Psychology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Baltes, the benefits of evolutionary selection decrease with age mainly because of a decline in reproductive fitness. • While evolutionary selection benefits decrease with age, cultural needs increase.
Evaluating Evolutionary Psychology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social cognitive theorist Albert Bandura acknowledges evolution's important role in human adaptation and change, but argues for a bi-directional view that enables organisms to alter and construct new environmental conditions. • Biology allows for a broad range of cultural possibilities.

- Summary Tables at the end of each major section cue students to reflect and review before moving on.
- Chapter Review material includes a recap of the chapter cognitive map, page-referenced lists of summary tables, key terms, and key people, and "Taking it to the Net" exercises.

- Cross-Linkage icons (◀||||||) refer students back to primary discussions of key concepts to reinforce and build upon what they have already learned.

ecological approach
Bronfenbrenner's environmental systems theory that focuses on five environmental systems: microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, macrosystem, and chronosystem.

of parent-child interaction. Another example is the federal government through its role in the quality of medical care and support systems for older adults.

- **Macrosystem:** The culture in which individuals live. Remember from Chapter 1 that culture refers to the behaviour patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a group of people that are passed on from generation to generation ◀|||||| p. 8. Remember also that cross-cultural studies—the comparison of one culture with one or more other cultures—provide information about the generality of development.

gender ambiguity

A term to describe a condition in which a child is born with both male and female features.

Gender Ambiguity Gender is usually obvious at birth; occasionally, however, when a child is born with both male and female features, it is called **gender ambiguity** or intersexuality or hermaphroditism. Estimates of intersexed births range from 1 in 500 to 1 in 1,500, depending on the specific definitions that are applied, since the ambiguity may be minor or major. This figure includes a condition called hypospadias, which is a relatively common and mild genital abnormality. True cases of ambiguous genitalia are quite rare.

- Key Terms are defined in the margins as they appear in the text.

and Apply Core Concepts

We reach backward to our parents and forward to our children, and through their children to a future we will never see, but about which we need to care.

Carl Jung, Swiss Psychiatrist, 20th Century

Images of Life-Span Development

Spirits of the North—Strong and Free

Two rising stars—two separate spirits—Terence and Jordin Tootoo emerge as inspirational figures for young people the world over, but particularly for the Inuit youth of Rankin Inlet, Nunavut. Both had hockey sticks in their hands from an early age, before they became the hockey-playing celebrities.



stance, a shape of the head, a look in the eye, combined with something very precious—a new human soul rich in individuality and possibility. That's immortality.” Older brother Terence played minor hockey for a team in Roanoke, Virginia. After being charged with


- Images of Life-Span Development: These chapter-opening vignettes establish the context (Canadian, when possible) and set the tone for the content to follow with personal stories.

- Critical Thinking boxes challenge students to discuss and debate contemporary issues of concern to Canadians. Over 90 percent of these boxes are new to this edition!
- Web icons indicate that links to additional resources on the topic are available at the Online Learning Centre.

Critical Thinking

Immigration from one country to another is a complex and challenging endeavour. Not only do individuals and families have to make considerable adjustments, so too do our urban and rural communities. What are some of the adjustments immigrants must make? How have communities responded to the needs of newcomers?

China, and the Philippines for different reasons, came to the diversity of Asian immigrants but also include a high level of support networks, the socio-economic status of immigrants. Although the Canadian government has been slow to study the family obligations are the intergenerational value conflicts, A believes that value con



Child Abuse Prevention Network
International Aspects of Child Abuse
Health Canada: Publication on Child Maltreatment
Prevention and Support Programs

months in 1998. In the about 11,000 Canadian 1998. In addition to the and depression, as a re Of all the abuses, According to University children involve greater d offender, compared with mid-1980s to early 1990s tences were given in d Martin, 2004). This s considered the lack of there are signs that ju ing. MacMartin's (200 of trust had become a

FAMILY INFLUENCES
members need to be agai the child (Mar

Spotlight on Research and Policy

Educating Gifted Children Is No Simple Matter

In 2004, a mother in Ontario fought her local school board over the lack of special education for her gifted daughter. This case highlights the concern that gifted children do not always benefit from the public school system. Some experts argue that many gifted children may lose interest in schoolwork because of the lack of challenges (Mills, 2003). In addition, there may be teacher characteristics that do not help gifted children achieve success.

Recently, Carol Mills (2003), a prominent researcher in special education, used the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, a widely used personality measure, on three groups: gifted students, ordinary high school teachers, and effective teachers.

A few policy implications come out of Mills' findings, which are similar to those from previous studies. First, because of the different thinking styles between gifted students and many teachers in ordinary classrooms, school boards need to enroll these students in special classes so that they can benefit from interactions with teachers with similar preference for innovative thinking. Second, the hiring and assignment of teachers should be related to their characteristics, not just their credentials. Teachers who are well-versed in an academic field and are flexible in thinking may be better educators for gifted children than teachers who have the papers but not the personality. Finally, even in ordinary classrooms, teachers should be

- NEW! Spotlight boxes on Research and Policy highlight life-span development research activities and its influence on social policy and students' lives.

- Socio-cultural Worlds of Development boxes give special attention to culture, ethnicity, and gender. Nearly 50 percent are new to this edition.

Socio-cultural Worlds of Development

Affordable Housing

In CANADA, Aboriginal peoples, visible minorities, immigrants or refugees, the disabled, seniors, and the youth not only have higher levels of poverty but also more difficulties finding affordable and suitable housing. Poverty has been defined as having to spend 30 percent or more of income on housing, leaving very little for other necessities. One in five Canadian women live in poverty. The pie chart in figure 15.4, illustrates how money is distributed over a month for a single parent who works 40 hours a week and earns \$12 an hour, or a little over \$1,900 a month (about \$1,450 after taxes) If she lives in an urban area, such as Vancouver or Toronto, she would be happy to find a two-bedroom apartment for \$900 a month, which is 47 percent of her gross

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) estimates that the country will need 45,000 new rental units annually for the next 10 years, to keep pace with the demand and that at least 50 percent of the units will have to be priced at or below average market price to be affordable to the many already on waiting lists (CMHC, 2000).

In light of the decline in housing, federal, provincial, and territorial ministers met and reached an agreement in Quebec City in November 2001. They agreed to fund units that would remain affordable for a minimum of 10 years. Further, the federal government has contributed \$680 million dollars over five years, an amount that is to be matched by provincial and territorial governments.