Learning Objective. Review the milestones of physical development in adolescence. Key Takeaways. Key Points. Adolescence is the period of development that begins at puberty and ends at emerging adulthood; the typical age range is from 12 to 18 years, and this stage of development has some predictable physical milestones. When adolescents have advanced cognitive development and maturity, they tend to resolve identity issues more easily than peers who are less cognitively developed. As adolescents work to form their identities, they pull away from their parents, and the peer group becomes very important; despite this, relationships with parents still play a significant role in identity formation. Key Terms. egocentric: Self-centered; concerned with the self; selfish.

Digital literacy development has received far less attention than traditional forms of literacy. The increasing integration of digital forms of reading and writing into everyday life suggests that the role of technology for (digital) literacy development of kindergarten children is also a timely and important topic. In addition, a set of literacy and digital literacy measures were developed to assess the effects of these activities. Storytelling thus becomes an act of mutual meaning-making and learning by all participants (Katuscákiová and Katuscák 2013). Storytelling supports literacy development because it allows children to also hear models about how language can be used. This chapter focuses on four aspects of adolescent development: psychosocial, cognitive, identity development and physical development. Patterns and goals are reviewed through the early, middle, and late stages of adolescence. Included are tips for a more effective clinical encounter. Gender and sexual identity development is also discussed, emphasis Cite. Request full-text.