

Unit 7 / Ch. 9 Developmental Psychology

Mod 45 (Developmental Issues. Prenatal Development & the Newborn)

- * What do developmental psychologists do?
- * List and describe the three major issues that developmental psychologist's research?

Conception

- * Describe the union of sperm and egg at conception

Prenatal Development

- * Define the following:
 - Zygote
 - Embryo
 - Fetus
- * What is a teratogen? Give an example.
- * What is FAS?

The Competent Newborn

- * All babies exhibit a set of specific reflexes. The following reflexes we are born with and lose later in life as our brain grows and develops. Describe them.
 - Rooting reflex
 - Sucking reflex
 - Grasping reflex
 - Moro reflex
 - Babinski reflex
- * Discuss how **habituation** is used to understand a newborn's competencies.
- * Describe a newborn's visual, auditory & olfactory (smell) preferences?

Mod 46 (Infancy & Childhood: Physical Development)

- * During infancy, a baby grows from newborn to _____, and during childhood from _____ to teenager.
- * Define and give an example of maturation

Brain Development

- * From ages 3 to 6, the most rapid growth was in your _____, which enable _____.
- * What are the last cortical (brain) areas to develop?

Motor Development

* Describe the 5 basic skills in the proper sequence.

* What is SIDS?

*What part of the brain rapidly develops to create our readiness to learn walking at about age 1?

Infant Memory

*We have no conscious memories of events occurring before about what age?

* Based on the information in this section, how might you reply to a friend who insists he remembers events clearly from his 1st & 2nd years of life?

Mod 47 (Infancy & Childhood: Cognitive Development)

* What are schemas?

* To explain how we adjust our schemas Piaget proposed two processes. What are they? Describe the difference between these two processes.

*Make a chart describing Piaget's cognitive development. Be sure to include happenings in each stage.

*What are 2 examples of how Piaget underestimated young children's competence in the sensorimotor stage?

*Discuss how Lev Vygotsky's views on the cognitive development of children differ from Jean Piaget.

Close-Up

* What is ASD?

*What is mind blindness?

* How does ASD impact boys differently than girls?

* Explain some evidence supporting biology's influence on ASD.

Mod 48 (Social Development)

* What is stranger anxiety? At what age does this commonly occur?

* Explain what attachment is.

Describe the 1950's Harlow Monkey study. What previously held belief did it overturn?

* What are two keys to attachment?

* Describe critical periods and imprinting.

Attachment

* Explain the *strange situation* that Mary Ainsworth (1979) placed infants in.

* Contrast secure and insecure attachment.

* Discuss the role that parents play in the development of attachment.

* Erik Erikson said that securely attached children approach life with a sense of _____. Explain.

T / F Children are very resilient, but those who have moved repeatedly, severely neglected by their parents, or otherwise prevented from forming attachments by an early age may be at risk for attachment problems.

Self-Concept

* Childhood's major social achievement is what?

* What is our self-concept?

* At about what age does the child recognize that the image in the mirror is me?

* Describe children who form a positive self-concept.

Parenting Styles (Diana Baumind)

*What are the 3 parenting styles, and how do children's traits relate to them?

Mod 51 (Adolescence: Physical & Cognitive Development)

*Define adolescence.

* How does early development affect males and females differently?

*In 2005, what happened legally to a person of the ages 16 or 17? Why did this occur?

* Describe Kohlberg's levels of moral development.

Mod 52 (Adolescence: Social Development & Emerging Adulthood)

*Define identity & social identity.

* Name and explain Erik Erikson's eight level of psychosocial development and include characteristics of each.