Name:

Block:

Date:

***Developmental Psychology Review Warm-Up – KT AP Psychology***

*Word bank: Each term is used once.*

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| Zygote Fraternal Twins Longitudinal Study Chromosome Cross-Sectional Study Fetus Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Teratogens Identical Twin Embryo |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studies a person or group of people over an extended period of time.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: compares individuals of various ages at one point in time.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the genetic master code for the body. It is made up of DNA. There are 46 of which (23 from each parent) in the nucleus. Males have both an X and Y chromosome. Girls have 2x the amount. The father genetically determines the sex of the baby.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: twins who develop from a single fertilized egg that splits in two, creating two genetically identical organisms. (Monozygotic)
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: twins who develop from separate fertilized eggs. They are genetically no closer than brothers or sisters, but they share a fetal environment. (Dizygotic)
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the fertilized egg. This stage lasts 2 weeks in which there is a period of rapid cell division. About day 10, (it) attaches to the mother’s uterine wall.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the developing human organism from 2 – 8 weeks (2nd month). At this time organs begin to form and function (the heart beats, liver produces red cells, etc.), the umbilical cord forms, and arms and legs are beginning to form.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the developing human organism from 9 weeks after conception to birth. At this time hands and feet are developing, at around the 6th month, organs such as the stomach have developed enough to allow a premature born fetus a chance of survival; also, responsive to the mother’s voice.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: toxic substances that can harm the embryo or fetus if ingested or contracted by the mother. Examples are alcohol, drugs, nicotine, HIV, AIDS, etc.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: physical and cognitive abnormalities in children caused by a pregnant woman’s heavy drinking. Some characteristics include: disproportioned head, learning disabilities, emotional problems, etc.

Review ***Nature vs. Nurture*** Debate

1. Why are identical twins so useful in any nature vs. nurture study?



1. Why are examples of extreme deprivation in children of interest to psychologists?



1. If you can remember, what is your earlier memory?