

Unit 4 Exam: Developmental Psychology

MAJOR THEMES

Nature versus Nurture

Continuous vs. Discontinuous (Definitive Stages)

Stability vs. Change

Stage Theory (same order for everybody / not necessarily the same age)

PRENATAL & EARLY DEVELOPMENT

Zygote – embryo – fetus

Teratogens

effects of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome

Effects of nicotine

Early memory formation

Infant reflexes:

Rooting

Grasping

Startle

Infant vision (improves during the first 6 months as children become able to accommodate /focus)

Habituation (we pay less attention to repeated stimuli and more attention to novel stimuli) - How is it used by researchers?

Maturation

Imprinting

PIAGET (kids think *differently than adults*)

Schema

Assimilation

Accommodation

Piaget's Stages (you should know the approximate ages as well as the major events associated with each stage):

I. Sensorimotor:

Object Permanence

Separation Anxiety

Stranger Anxiety

II. Preoperational:

Egocentrism

Representational Thought (using symbols for the purpose of learning language)

Theory of Mind

III. Concrete Operational:

Law of Conservation

IV. Formal Operations:

Abstract and Hypothetical Thinking

PARENTING

Attachment (How does attachment impact children in "strange situations?" – Ainsworth's study)

Harlow's Studies of Monkey Attachment

Baumrind's Parenting Styles

Authoritarian

Permissive

Authoritative – What is the criticism of this type of parenting?

Gender schema theory

THE AGING BRAIN

Memory decline (decline in recall; recognition ability remains unchanged)

Fluid and Crystallized Intelligence

Alzheimer's disease (memory loss & disorientation – result of deterioration of neurons that produce acetylcholine)

ETC.

Vygotsky: emphasizes the influence of environment on cognitive development

Zone of proximal development

Kohlberg's Stages of Morality (& Gilligan's criticism)

Preconventional

Conventional

Post-conventional

Erikson's stages of psychosocial development

STAGE 1: Trust vs. Mistrust

STAGE 2: Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt

STAGE 3: Initiative vs. Guilt

STAGE 4: School Age - Industry vs. Inferiority

STAGE 5: Adolescence - Identity vs. Identity Confusion

STAGE 6: Intimacy vs. Isolation

STAGE 7: Generativity vs. Stagnation

STAGE 8: Integrity vs. Despair

UNIT 4 – DEVELOPMENT

PERCENT ON AP EXAM – 7-9%

TERMS YOU MUST KNOW

Object Permanence
Formal Operational Stage
Schemas
Accommodation
Assimilation
Attachment
Concrete Operational State
Puberty
Critical Period
Preoperational Stage
Sensorimotor State

Conservation
Egocentrism
Fetus
Embryo
Longitudinal Study
Cross Sectional Study
Developmental Psychology
Gender Identity
Maturation
Zygote

IMPORTANT PEOPLE TO KNOW

- Mary Ainsworth – study of parenting and attachment “Strange Situations”
- Albert Bandura – Bobo Doll Study – observational learning
- Erik Erikson – psychosocial development
- Sigmund Freud – psychosexual development
- Carol Gilligan – believed that Kohlberg’s theory was male-centered and boys are more likely to apply moral rules to all contexts where girls are more likely to consider relationships when making a decision
- Francis Galton – nature vs. nurture, genetics
- Harry Harlow – study of monkeys and attachment, need for comfort over nutrition
- Lawrence Kohlberg – three moral development stages
- Jean Piaget – cognitive development of children

CONFUSING PAIRS

- Assimilation (what is perceived in the outside world is incorporated into the internal world without changing structure of the internal world) v. Accommodation (internal world has to change itself to the evidence with which it is confronted, and thus adapt to it)
- Concrete Operations (logical thinking) v. Formal Operations (philosophical thinking)

TERMS THAT STUDENTS MAKE MISTAKES ON

- Assimilation - we take in new information or experiences and incorporate them into our existing ideas
- Erikson – Psychosocial Stages – Trust vs Mistrust, Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt, Initiative vs. Guilt, Industry vs. Inferiority, Identity vs. Role Confusion, Intimacy vs. Isolation, Generativity vs. Stagnation, Integrity vs. Despair
- Piaget – Cognitive Development
- Identical Twins – Same Placenta
- Maturation – biological growth process (usually same for everyone)
- Puberty – Reproductive Sex Organs
- Elizabeth Kubler-Ross – stage of death and dying – Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression, Acceptance, not always in that exact order, and not everyone goes through all of them
- Basic Trust – must be met by caregiver
- Natural Selection – Choosing a Partner
- Accommodation – when new information or experiences cause you to modify your existing schemas
- Types of Parenting – Authoritative, Neglectful, Permissive, and Authoritarian
- Lawrence Kohlberg's Stages of Morality – Pre-Conventional, Conventional, Post-Conventional
- Secure Attachment – Basic Trust
- Insecure Attachment – No Basic Trust
- Temperament – aspects of an individual's personality, such as introversion or extroversion, which are often regarded as innate rather than learned