

Unit 07: Developmental Psychology: Part One

Directions: As an introduction to the unit, this is a quote to give you the chance to think about the concepts we are about to discuss. Determine which letter from the choices above is the correct one and fits into the spaces below. When you are finished fill in the quote below.

A quote from Erik Erikson:

D			E	I					A		M					
F	L	B	T	D	E	B			N	H	C	E		R		
O	S	L	I	H	S	E	S	O	R	E	T	O	L	N	T	
A	A	B	R	L	N	G	C	U	P	T	E	H	O	C	H	N
B	A	M	I	E	I	Y	Y	A	T	S	R	M	U	I	A	R
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Everything that irritates us about others can lead us to an understanding of ourselves.

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

THE DEVELOPING CHILD

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. What was Rousseau's argument about children?
2. What was Locke's argument about children?
3. What was William James' argument about children?
4. What was John (the father of behaviorism) Watson's argument about children?
5. What types of things are neonates actually able to do?
6. What are some reasons for why neonates have such bad vision?
7. What is habituation and dishabituation?
8. What is conservation as it relates to Piaget?
9. According to recent research, at what age might object permanence actually exist in children?
10. At what age are children apprehensive about venturing across the visual cliff?
11. According to recent research, where does temperament seem to come from?
12. What does the statement "Biology is not destiny," mean?
13. What does the shy monkey research seem to say about getting rid of shy behavior? In other words, how do you get a shy monkey to be more outgoing?

Developmental Psychology; Part One
The Basic Characteristics and Concepts of Early Childhood

How do children grow and what can be done to assist them in their growth?

You should be able to explain the physical and perceptual elements of early childhood.

Essential Details

Prenatal development is divided between the Germinal, Embryonic, and Fetal Stages.

Teratogens are any environmental agents that cause damage during prenatal development.

Malnutrition, stress, radiation, chemicals, and diseases should all be avoided during pregnancy.

The nervous system grows faster than any other part of the body during prenatal development .

Neonatal Motor reflexes like rooting, False Crawl Babinski, and Blinking are innate.

Other motor development occurs rather rapidly in the first years of childhood.

Neonates can smell and taste but are blind. Typically their sight correlates to movement.

Psychologists use habituation and dishabituation to infer neonatal awareness.

You should be able to explain the cognitive and emotional elements of early childhood.

Essential Details

The major cognitive theory of development was made by the famous Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget.

Piaget suggested that children develop schemas through assimilation and accommodation.

Each stage of development is characterized by a new construct or awareness of reality.

Stage 1 is called Sensori Motor Operations and is characterized by child egocentric constructs.

Stage 2 is called Pre-Operational Thought and is characterized by object permanence.

Stage 3 is called Concrete Operational Thought and is characterized by the awareness of conservation.

Stage 4 is called Formal Operations and is characterized by abstract thinking.

Renee Baillargeon has shown that object permanence happens much earlier than previously thought.

You should be able to explain the psycho sexual stage theory proposed by Sigmund Freud.

Essential Details

Freud suggested that children are born with two instinctive qualities, libido and aggression.

As the child develops, society places conditions on those qualities. Children must be weaned.

At each stage of development, a new condition or conflict must be resolved.

Stage 1 is called the Oral Stage. All satisfaction takes place through the mouth.

Stage 2 is called the Anal Stage. All satisfaction takes place in the control of the bowels and bladder.

Stage 3 is called the Phallic Stage. Realization about gender takes place in this stage.

Stage 4 is called the Latent Stage. Libidinal and Aggressive urges tend to be squelched for a time.

Stage 5 is called the Genital Stage. This stage is characterized by the onset of puberty.

Although this is only a small part of the developmental theory is is essential.

Unit 07: Developmental Psychology; Part One

Directions: Each week in Advanced Placement Psychology, there will be three quizzes. Each quiz is worth 10 test points. This sheet will be turned in at the end of the week.

Quiz 01 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 02 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 03 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Grand Total _____

Developmental Psychology; Part One

Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Explain the significance of each answer.

What is accommodation?

What is ambivalent attachment?

What is assimilation?

What are authoritarian parents?

What are authoritative parents?

What is avoidant attachment?

What is babbling?

What is cognitive development?

What is the concrete operational stage?

What is the significance of conservation?

What is consistency?

What are constructs?

What is the significance of cooing?

What is the critical period?

What is deprivation?

What is developmental psychology?

What is DNA?

What are dominant genes?

What is an easy child?

What are effective parents?

What is egocentric thought?

What is emotional attachment?

What is emotional bonding?

What is emotional development?

What are enriched environments like?

What is enrichment?

What is the argument of environment or nurture?

What is fetal alcohol syndrome?

What is fetal damage?

What is the formal operations stage?

F\What are fraternal twins?

What are genes?

Wha is genetic abnormality?

What is the grasping reflex?

What is growth hormone?

What are growth spurts?

What is the argument of heredity or nature?

What are identical twins?

What is imprinting?

What is an insecure-ambivalent attachment?

What is an insecure-avoidant attachment?

What is intuitive thought?

What is the significance of Jean Piaget?

What is the significance of Konrad Lorenz?

What are maternal influences?

What are the maternity blues?

What is maturation?

what is the moro reflex?

What is negative attention seeking?

What is a neonate?

What is the significance of Noam Chopsky?

What is object permanence?

What are overly permissive parents?

What does it mean to be overprotective?

What is ovulation?

What are paternal influences?

What is physical development?

What is power assertion?

What is prenatal development?

What is the preoperational stage?

What is prepared childbirth?

What is the principle of motor primacy?

What is proactive maternal involvement?

What is productivity?

What is readiness?

What are recessive genes?

What is the rooting reflex?

What is schema?

What is a secure attachment?

What is self-efficacy?

What is self-esteem?

What is a sensitive period?

What is the sensorimotor stage?

What is separation anxiety?

What is the single-word stage?

What is a slow-to-warm-up child?

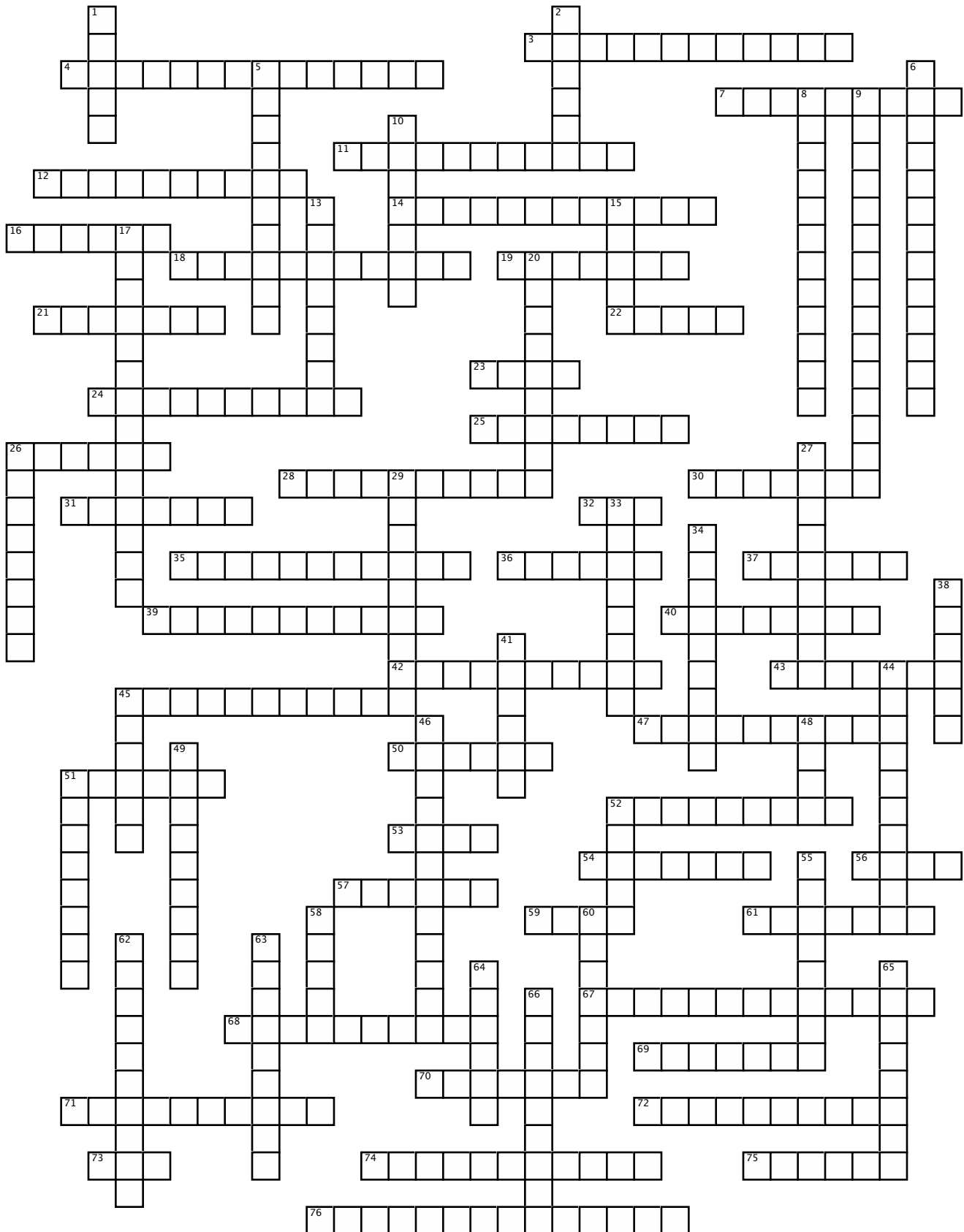
What is the sucking reflex?

What is temperament?

What is transformation?

What is the withdrawal of love?

Unit Review Number 07
Developmental Psychology; Part One



Across

3. Emotional development is the _____ stage development that exist in the affective domain of a growing child.
4. The _____ stage is the period of intellectual development during which children begin to use language and think symbolically, yet remain egocentric.
7. Withdrawal of love is the withholding of _____ to enforce child discipline.
11. Proactive maternal _____ is the sensitive caregiving in which a mother actively provides her child with educational experiences.
12. Object _____ is the concept, gained in infancy, that objects continue to exist even when they are hidden from view.
14. Growth hormone (GH) is a peptide hormone that stimulates growth and cell _____ in humans and other animals.
16. Growth _____ are rapid physical changes that occur in the developing child as they enter puberty.
18. Prenatal _____ is the growth process that takes place in the human before they are born.
19. Emotional _____ is the process of establishing an especially close emotional tie between infants and their caregivers.
21. Developmental psychology is the study of progressive _____ in behavior and abilities from conception to death.
22. The single-word _____ is the period during which a child first begins to use single words.
23. An _____ child is a child who is temperamentally relaxed and agreeable.
24. Self-esteem is regarding oneself as a _____ person.
25. Noam _____ is called the father of modern linguistics and was one of the first cognitivists to criticize the work of B.F. Skinner.
26. Constructs are the building blocks, the factual concepts of one's _____.
28. Assimilation is the application of existing mental patterns to new _____.
30. Separation _____ is the distress displayed by infants when they are separated from their parents or principal caregivers.
31. Paternal influences are all of the psychological effects that _____ have on their children.
32. Identical twins are those who develop from the same _____ and who, therefore, have identical genes.
35. Babbling is the repetition by infants of _____ language sounds, including both vowel and consonant sounds.
36. Intuitive thought is the quick, impulsive thinking that makes little or no use of _____ reasoning and logic.
37. Self-efficacy is the belief in your capacity to produce a desired _____.
39. Temperament is the physical foundation of _____, including emotional and perceptual sensitivity, energy levels, typical mood, and so forth.

Down

1. Schema is a mental structure that represents some aspect of the _____.
2. Fetal _____ is any congenital problem; that is, damage or injury that occurs to the fetus during prenatal development.
5. An insecure-ambivalent _____ is defined as an anxious emotional bond marked by a desire to be "with" a parent or caregiver and yet resistance.
6. Productivity is the capacity of language for generating new ideas and _____.
8. Enriched _____ are those that are deliberately made more novel, complex, and perceptually stimulating.
9. A slow-to-warm-up child is one who is _____ restrained, introverted, unexpressive, or shy.
10. Ovulation is the release of an ovum (egg cell) by the _____; ova combine with sperm cells to begin the growth of an embryo.
13. The rooting reflex is the _____ reflex elicited by a light touch to the cheek, causing the infant to turn toward the object and attempt to nurse.
15. Fraternal _____ are those conceived from two separate eggs. Fraternal twins are no more alike genetically than other siblings.
17. For Piaget, _____ is the mental ability to change the shape or form of a substance (such as clay or water) and to perceive that its volume remains the same.
20. Consistency means that one's behavior remains the same in different _____.
26. Fetal alcohol _____ is a pattern of birth complications and bodily defects in infants caused by consumption of alcohol by the mother during pregnancy.
27. A _____ gene is one whose influence will be expressed only when it is paired with a second recessive gene. It cannot be expressed when paired with a dominant gene.
29. Power _____ is the use of physical punishment or coercion to enforce child discipline.
33. The _____ reflex is a neonatal reflex consisting of grasping objects placed in the palms.
34. The _____ blues is a brief and relatively mild state of depression often experienced by mothers 2 or 3 days after giving birth.
38. Konrad _____ was a famous developmental psychologists who demonstrated the concept of imprinting.
41. Conservation is the mastery of the concept that the volume of _____ remains unchanged or is conserved even when the shape or appearance of objects changes.
44. Ambivalent _____ is an emotional bond marked by conflicting feelings of affection, anger, and emotional turmoil.
45. The nature nurture _____ has to do with the sum total of all genetic or external conditions affecting development.

Across

40. Imprinting is the rapid and relatively permanent type of _____ that occurs during a limited time period early in life.
42. The formal _____ stage is the period of cognitive development marked by a capacity for abstract, theoretical, and hypothetical thinking.
43. A _____ is a newborn infant during the first weeks following birth.
45. In development, _____ is the loss or withholding of normal stimulation, nutrition, comfort, love, and so forth; a condition of lacking.
47. Avoidant _____ is the emotional bond marked by a tendency to resist commitment to others.
50. The sucking _____ is the rhythmic sucking movements elicited by touching the neonate's mouth.
51. Jean _____ was a famous Swiss cognitive developmental psychologist.
52. Negative _____ seeking is a pattern, seen especially in children, in which misbehavior is used to gain attention.
53. Emotional attachment is a close emotional _____ that infants form with their parents, caregivers, or others.
54. Maternal influences consist of all psychological effects which _____ have on their children.
56. A dominant _____ is a genes whose influences will be expressed each time the gene is present.
57. A critical _____ is the key time that exists for a specific maturational construct to develop.
59. DNA or Deoxyribonucleic _____ is a twisted, ladder-like molecular structure containing the chemical code for genetic information.
61. Overly permissive _____ are those who give their children little guidance, allow them too much freedom, or do not require the child to take responsibility.
67. Genetic _____ are any abnormalities in the genes, including missing genes, extra genes, or defective genes.
68. Prepared _____ is the collection of techniques used to manage discomfort and facilitate birth with a minimum of painkilling drugs.
69. The principle of motor _____ suggests that motor, muscular, and physical development must precede the learning of certain skills.
70. Authoritative _____ are those who supply firm and consistent guidance combined with love and affection.
71. Cognitive development is the _____ and accumulation of schema that results from growth.
72. Readiness is the sufficient _____ development that must exist for the rapid acquisition of a skill.
73. Genes are the specific areas on a strand of _____ that carry hereditary information affecting various personal characteristics.

Down

46. The _____ stage is marked by intellectual development during which sensory input and motor responses become coordinated.
48. The _____ reflex is the neonatal reflex is the sudden response to a loud noise in which the arms are extended and then brought toward each other.
49. During development, a _____ period is a time during which certain events must take place for normal development to occur.
51. Maturation is the _____ growth and development of the body and nervous system.
52. An insecure-avoidant attachment is an anxious emotional bond marked by a tendency to _____ reunion with a parent or caregiver.
55. The argument for _____ or nature suggests that the genetic transmission of physical and psychological characteristics is greater than the influence of experience.
58. In development, any attempt to make a child's environment more _____, complex, and perceptually or intellectually stimulating is called enrichment.
60. Cooing is the spontaneous repetition of vowel sounds by _____.
62. Effective parents are parents who supply firm and _____ guidance combined with love and affection.
63. Authoritarian parents are those who enforce rigid rules and demand strict obedience to _____.
64. Egocentric thought is thought that is self-centered and fails to consider the viewpoints of _____.
65. Physical or maturational development is the biological _____ that a human goes through.
66. Accommodation as it applies to development is the _____ process of changing one's schema as new information is discovered.

Across

74. The concrete _____ stage is the period of cognitive development during which children become able to use the concepts of time, space, volume, and number, but in ways that remain simplified and concrete.

75. A secure attachment is a _____ and positive emotional bond.

76. Being _____ means to excessively guard and shield a child from possible stresses.