**Chapter 4: Developmental Psychology**

**Study Guide**

**General Info**

* Define developmental psychology
* What are the three big questions/debates in developmental psych? Be able to detail the basic beliefs on each side of the debates
* What are the two types of research studies that are frequently used in the field of developmental psychology?

**Conception to Birth**

* What are teratogens? Give examples of some known teratogens?
	+ What is the most common, well-known teratogen?
* What is self-awareness and when does is develop?
	+ How did researchers test this?

**Infancy and Childhood: Physical Development**

* What are reflexes? What are some of the common reflexes present at birth?
* What is habituation?

**Infancy and Childhood: Cognitive Development**

* What is a schema?
	+ Define accommodation
	+ Define assimilation
* Understand Piaget’s stages of cognitive development (know them in order)
	+ Sensorimotor Stage
		- What is object permanence?
	+ Preoperational Stage
		- What is egocentrism and how does it affect a child’s perception of other people’s perspective
		- What is theory of mind? What developmental disorder is it associated with?
		- What is conservation?
	+ Concrete Operational Stage
	+ Formal Operational Stage
		- What type of thinking is finally developed at this stage?

**Infancy and Childhood: Social Development**

* What is attachment?
	+ What are the two ways in which a child can become attached to his or her caregiver?
	+ What types of parenting behaviors are associated with each type of attachment?
	+ How is attachment connected to the cycle of abuse?
* Define imprinting and know when it occurs?
* What are the consequences of attachment that is disrupted by abusive or threatening situations?
	+ How is the brain affected?

**Parenting**

* What are Diana Baumrind’s three parenting styles and what are the characteristics of each? Which is the most successful in raising well-adjusted, competent, successful children?

**Adolescence: Physical and Cognitive Development**

* What is maturation? What is it largely influenced by?
* What are primary and secondary sex characteristics?
* What is menarche and when does it occur
	+ What are the current trends in onset of menarche?

**Adolescence: Social Development and Emerging Adulthood**

* Know the levels of Kohlberg’s Theory of Moral Development
	+ Preconventional Level
		- What influences guide moral decisions?
	+ Conventional Level
	+ Postconventional
		- What type of culture promotes this level of moral reasoning?
		- On what are moral decisions based during each of the stages of this level?
* How does Haidt’s theory of moral reasoning differ from Kohlberg’s?
* How does a teen develop his or her identity?
* What is role confusion?
* Know Erikson’s theory and understand the conflict to be resolved at each stage

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Stage** | **Conflict** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**Adulthood**

* How is romantic love influenced by early childhood development?
* What do twin studies reveal about the nature of romantic love?
* What are current trends in marriage demographics?
* What factors contribute to a successful marriage?
* What is menopause?
* What is dementia? What are some of its causes?
* How is our emotional stability affected by aging?
* Understand the difference between fluid and crystalized intelligence, and know how aging affects each type