

# Chapters 3 & 4:

## Child, Adolescent, & Adult Development

As you read...

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

### Key Issues and Research Designs

1. Define Developmental Psychology.
2. What is the goal of Developmental psychologists?

#### 3-1 Issues in Developmental Psychology

3. What are the 3 main issues of developmental psychology?
4. Revisit the nature/nurture controversy in the context of human development.
5. How do the Evolutionary psychologists explain individual differences in development?

#### 3-2 Developmental Theories

6. Compare the different theoretical perspectives of human development.
7. According to \_\_\_\_\_, human development is based on a system of reinforcement and consequences.

#### 3-3 Research Designs

8. Define Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal research designs.
9. Psychologist use \_\_\_\_\_ to study individuals over time and \_\_\_\_\_ research to look at individuals of different ages at the same time.

## Physical Development

1. What are prenatal events?
2. What are neonatal events?

### 3-4 Prenatal Development

3. Describe human development during the prenatal stage of life.
4. Define Zygote, Embryo, and Fetus.
5. The mass of tissue that provides oxygen, food, and antibodies to the fetus and eliminates waste is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ connects the zygote to the placenta.

### 3-5 Harmful Environment Effects

7. Describe environmental factors that affect prenatal development.
8. Define and discuss the damage teratogens can cause during fetal development.

### 3-6 Newborns Come Well-Equipped

9. List and describe the 5 primary reflexes of a newborn.
10. For what time period is the child considered to be in infancy?
11. Describe the 2 growth patterns.

12. The \_\_\_\_\_ reflex is an outstretching of the arms and legs and crying in response to a loud noise.

13. When one touches the sole of the foot of an infant, which causes the toes to turn upward and out, the \_\_\_\_\_ reflex is exhibited.

14. Describe the Fantz's viewing box and how it is used to study infant perception

15. List some of the visual preferences of infants.

16. Define Critical Periods.

17. The \_\_\_\_\_ was established to test the depth perception of an infant.

### **The Development of Thought**

#### **3-7 Jean Piaget's Insights**

1. Define Schema.
2. What are the three processes by which a schema can change?
3. Define assimilation and accommodation.
4. List Piaget's four stages of intellectual development, the age range that each state encompasses, and the major intellectual accomplishment associated with each stage

	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Major Accomplishment</i>
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

5. The realization that objects continue to exist even when they are out of sight is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The inability to perceive a situation except in relation to oneself is called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process after Piaget's preoperational stage in which children differentiate between feelings, ideas, and interests.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to see that objects may be transformed, yet may still be the same amount of weight, substance, or volume.
9. Define Ecological Systems Theory.

**3-8 Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory: An Alternative to Piaget**

10. What are the differences between Vygotsky's and Piaget's approaches?
11. Define what Vygotsky means by scaffolding and how it applies to the learning process.

### **3-9 Theory of Mind**

12. Define Theory of Mind.
13. What type of research is used to study Theory of Mind?

### **3-10 Thought in a Social Context**

14. Describe Project Head Start.
15. What makes an intervention more effective?

### **3-11 Moral Reasoning**

16. Define morality.
17. Define moral relativity.
18. Compare and contrast Piaget's and Kohlberg's theories of moral development.
19. List the 3 levels with their 2 stages of Kohlberg's theory of moral development.
20. What is the distinction between sex and gender?
21. \_\_\_\_\_ are differences between men and women on behaviors or mental processes.

## **The Growth of Emotions**

### **3-12 Attachment: The Ties that Bind**

1. Define Attachment.

2. Define Bonding.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a fear response when an attachment figure leaves an infant.
4. Describe the 3 attachment types demonstrated by the strange situation technique.
5. What does the research show about the effects of leaving children in the care of someone other than their parents?
6. What is the evolutionary perspective on attachment?
7. What cues do children read?

### **3-13 Temperament**

8. Define Temperament.
9. List the 4 broad categories of temperament.
10. Can temperament be changed?
11. Is Ritalin misused?

## **Social Development**

### **3-14 Early Social Development and Child Rearing**

1. Describe the social interactions of the child during its first two years of life.
2. Describe Black, Dubowitz and Starr's study of fathers' interactions.

### **3-15 Gender Roles**

3. The behavior patterns that are expected because of one's gender are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What must researchers look at to accurately analyze gender differences.
5. Define Gender Stereotypes.
6. Why does gender separation occur?

### **3-16 Erik Erikson and the Beginning of the Search for Self**

7. Describe the first 4 stages of Erikson's psychosocial development.
8. At what age does each stage occur?

## As you read...

### Adolescence: Bridging the Gap

1. Define Adolescence.
2. Define Puberty.
3. A person's actual age in years is known as their \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The way a person actually performs is known as their \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **4-1 We Must View Adolescence in Multiple Contexts**

5. Does Storm and Stress accurately describe all adolescence?
6. Why must adolescence be viewed in cultural context?

#### **4-2 Physical Development in Adolescence**

7. Define growth spurts.
8. List the male and female secondary sex characteristics.
9. Are there advantages for the early-maturing adolescent?

#### **4-3 Cognitive Development in Adolescence**

10. What are the two cognitive distortions of adolescence?
11. Are there ethnic differences in cognitive development?



12. Should adolescents be able to make their own medical decisions?

#### 4-4 Emotional and Social Development in Adolescence

13. What are 3 important sources of influence on the self-esteem and personality of adolescents?

14. A \_\_\_\_\_, which can be influential, is a group of people that identify with and compare themselves to each other.

15. What impact does the sex of siblings have on gender roles?

#### 4-5 Who Am I? The Search for Gender Identity

16. Define Gender Identity.

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is the exaggeration of traditional male or female behaviors.

18. Describe Gender Schema Theory.

19. A conceptual framework that organizes information so that one can make sense of the world is a \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Define androgyny.

21. Define Anorexia Nervosa.

22. Define Bulimia Nervosa.

#### 4-6 Real Men and Women

23. What is a gendered society?

24. What is the challenge for parents, educators and psychologists to end gender stereotyping?

#### **4-7 Who Are My Friends?**

25. Define friendship.
26. How do adult friendships between woman differ from friendships between men.
27. What is the evolutionary approach to friends then lovers?

#### **4-8 Sexual Behavior During Adolescence**

28. What changes in adolescent sexual behavior have occurred?
29. What are the consequences of these changes?
30. Each year over \_\_\_\_\_ unmarried teenage girls become pregnant in the United States

### **Adulthood: Years of Stability and Change**

1. What does Wallerstein's research indicate about the effects of divorce on children?
2. Are her predictions the same for all families?

#### **4-9 Physical Changes**

3. Define fitness.

4. What fitness changes occur in adulthood?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition in which bone mass and strength decreases.
6. What sensory changes occur in adulthood?
7. Many people can no longer hear \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ sounds by age 65.
8. Define menopause?
9. What sexual changes occur in men in adulthood?
10. What are the 3 basic types of aging theories?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which cells kill themselves.
12. What are telomers?
13. Describe the wear-and tear theory of aging.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory of aging states that the body's ability to adjust to stress and variations in internal conditions decreases with age.
15. Compare primary aging and secondary aging.

<b>4-10 Cognitive Changes</b>
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16. What cognitive changes occur after age 60?
17. Drastic declines in \_\_\_\_\_ with age are not universal.

#### 4-11 Social Changes

18. What social changes does middle aged adult face?
19. What social changes are the focus for older adults?
20. Complete the table below.

##### Erikson's Psychosocial Stage Theory

Stage	Age	Events	Description of Conflict
Identity vs. Role Confusion	Adolescence		
Intimacy vs. Isolation	Young Adulthood		
Generativity vs. Stagnation	Middle Adulthood		
Ego Integrity vs. Despair	Late Adulthood		

21. Describe the 4 eras outlined by Levinson, including the ages for each.
22. Define midlife transition.
23. How are the life stages different for women?

#### 4-12 Personality Development

24. What is the basic tenet of personality theories?
25. Why have women undergone special scrutiny in personality research since the 1970's?

## Late Adulthood: Growing Older, Growing Wiser

### 4-13 Myths, Reality and Stereotypes

1. Define Ageism.
2. Complete the following table

Age	Physical Change	Cognitive Change	Work Roles	Personal Development	Major Tasks
Middle Adulthood 40-65					
Late Adulthood 65-75+					

### 4-14 Health in Late Adulthood

3. Define dementia.
4. Define the 3 main types of dementia.
5. \_\_\_\_\_% of the people between the ages of 75-59 suffer from dementia.
6. Define Alzheimer's disease and its symptoms.

**4-15 Death and Dying**

7. What is terminal drop.
8. Define thanatology.