

Review of Key Terms

Accommodation
 Age of viability
 Animism
 Assimilation
 Attachment
 Centration
 Cephalocaudal trend
 Cognitive development
 Conservation
 Cross-sectional design
 Dementia
 Development
 Developmental norms
 Dishabituation
 Egocentrism
 Embryonic stage
 Family life cycle

Fetal alcohol syndrome
 Fetal stage
 Gender
 Gender differences
 Gender roles
 Gender stereotypes
 Germinal stage
 Habituation
 Infantile amnesia
 Irreversibility
 Longitudinal design
 Maturation
 Menarche
 Mentor
 Meta-analysis
 Mid-life crisis
 Motor development

Object permanence
 Placenta
 Prenatal period
 Primary sex characteristics
 Proximodistal trend
 Puberty
 Pubescence
 Secondary sex characteristics
 Separation anxiety
 Sex
 Social clock
 Socialization
 Stage
 Temperament
 Zone of proximal development
 Zygote

1. The sequence of age-related changes that occurs as a person progresses from conception to death.
2. The period of pregnancy, extending from conception to birth.
3. The first two weeks after conception.
4. The structure that connects the circulation of the fetus and the mother but that blocks passage of blood cells.
5. The second stage of prenatal development, lasting from two weeks after conception until the end of the second month.
6. The third stage of prenatal development, lasting from two months after conception through birth.
7. The age at which the baby can first survive in the event of a premature birth.
8. A collection of congenital problems associated with a mother's excessive use of alcohol during pregnancy.
9. Changing existing mental structures to explain new experiences, a concept from Piaget's theory of cognitive development.
10. Developmental changes in muscular coordination required for physical movement.
11. The head-to-foot direction of motor development.
12. The center-outward direction of motor development.
13. The average ages at which people display certain behaviors and abilities.
14. Characteristic mood, energy level, and reactivity.

- _____ 15. One group of subjects is observed over a long period of time.
- _____ 16. Investigators compare groups of subjects of differing ages at a single point in time.
- _____ 17. A difficult, turbulent period of doubt and reappraisal of one's life that may occur at midlife.
- _____ 18. Emotional distress displayed by an infant when separated from a person with whom it has formed an attachment.
- _____ 19. Culturally constructed distinctions between femininity and masculinity.
- _____ 20. Widely held beliefs about females' and males' abilities, personality traits, and social behavior.
- _____ 21. Development of thinking, reasoning, remembering, and problem solving.
- _____ 22. The gradual reduction in response strength that occurs when people are repeatedly exposed to some event.
- _____ 23. The increase in response strength that occurs when people are exposed to a new stimulus event.
- _____ 24. A mental capacity that involves recognizing that objects continue to exist even when they are no longer visible.
- _____ 25. Piaget's term for the awareness that physical quantities remain constant in spite of changes in their shape or appearance.
- _____ 26. The Piagetian term for the tendency to focus on just one feature of a problem and neglect other important features.
- _____ 27. The inability to cognitively visualize reversing an action.
- _____ 28. Thinking characterized by a limited ability to share another person's viewpoint.
- _____ 29. A sequence of stages that families tend to progress through.
- _____ 30. Interpreting new experiences in terms of mental structures already available, a concept from Piaget's theory of cognitive development.
- _____ 31. The attribution of lifelike qualities to inanimate objects.
- _____ 32. A developmental period during which certain behaviors and capacities occur.
- _____ 33. The biologically based categories of male and female.
- _____ 34. A close, emotional bond of affection between an infant and its caregiver.
- _____ 35. Physical features associated with gender that are not directly needed for reproduction.
- _____ 36. The physical structures necessary for reproduction.
- _____ 37. The two-year span preceding puberty marked by the appearance of secondary sex characteristics and by rapid growth.
- _____ 38. The first occurrence of menstruation.
- _____ 39. The stage during which reproductive functions reach maturity.
- _____ 40. An abnormal condition marked by multiple cognitive deficits; more prevalent in older adults but not a product of normal aging.
- _____ 41. Developmental changes that reflect one's genetic blueprint rather than environment.
- _____ 42. A one-celled organism created by the process of fertilization, the union of sperm and egg.
- _____ 43. Behavioral differences between females and males.

- _____ 44. A term from Vygotsky's theory referring to the gradual adjustment in a helping structure as the child's competence increases.
- _____ 45. The acquisition of norms, roles, and behaviors expected of people in a particular group.
- _____ 46. Expectations concerning what is the appropriate behavior for each sex.
- _____ 47. Vygotsky's term for the gap between what the child can achieve alone versus with guidance from more skilled members of a society.

Review of Key People

Mary Ainsworth
Jay Belsky
John Bowlby

Erik Erikson
Lawrence Kohlberg

Jean Piaget
Alexander Thomas & Stella Chess

- _____ 1. Conducted a major longitudinal study in which they identified three basic styles of children's temperament.
- _____ 2. Research on daycare; also, proposed the evolutionary view that early attachment is a determinant of later reproductive strategy.
- _____ 3. Theorized that there are critical periods in human infants' lives during which attachments must occur for normal development to take place.
- _____ 4. Partitioned the life span into eight stages, each accompanied by a psychosocial crisis.
- _____ 5. Pioneered the study of children's cognitive development.
- _____ 6. Developed a stage theory of moral development.
- _____ 7. Described three categories of infant-mother attachment.

Self-Quiz

1. Which prenatal period begins at the second week and ends at the second month of pregnancy?
 - a. germinal stage
 - b. embryonic stage
 - c. fetal stage
 - d. seminal stage

2. In which prenatal stage do most major birth defects probably have their origins?
 - a. germinal stage
 - b. embryonic stage
 - c. fetal stage
 - d. seminal stage

3. How does the brain change during adolescence?
 - a. it becomes smaller
 - b. it becomes larger
 - c. white matter increases
 - d. the prefrontal cortex becomes larger

4. According to Belsky's evolutionary viewpoint, the current harshness of an environment affects parent-child attachment, which in turn affects the offspring's later:
 - a. accommodation and assimilation
 - b. adaptation to traumatic events
 - c. reproductive or mating strategy
 - d. expression of discomfort and alienation

5. What is the major conclusion from Thomas and Chess's longitudinal study of temperament?
 - a. Children's temperaments tend to go through predictable stages.
 - b. The temperament of the child is not a good predictor of the temperament of the adult.
 - c. Opposites attract.
 - d. Children's temperaments tend to be consistent over the years.

6. The crisis occurring in the first year, according to Erikson, is one involving:
 - a. trust versus mistrust
 - b. initiative versus guilt
 - c. industry versus inferiority
 - d. identity versus conformity

7. During which stage in Piaget's system is the child first able to handle conservation problems and hierarchical classification problems?
 - a. sensorimotor
 - b. preoperational
 - c. concrete operations
 - d. formal operations

8. A child in the early sensorimotor period is shown a ball, which she watches intensely. The ball is then hidden under a pillow. What will the child do?
 - a. ask, "Where is the pillow?"
 - b. stare at the pillow but not pick it up
 - c. move the pillow and pick up the ball
 - d. ignore the pillow, as if the ball didn't exist

9. Who developed a stage theory of moral development?
- Piaget
 - Kohlberg
 - Gould
 - Bowlby
10. Which of the following cognitive capacities is most likely to decline as a function of aging?
- speed of learning
 - crystallized intelligence
 - problem-solving ability
 - specialized intelligence
11. Some researchers have found that very young children (e.g., five months old) appear to be aware of the addition or subtraction of objects from behind a screen. The technique used in these studies was:
- sensory preconditioning
 - self-socialization
 - classical conditioning
 - habituation-dishabituation
12. Which of the following factors tends to be accompanied by a drop in ratings of marital satisfaction?
- childlessness during early married life
 - the birth of the first child
 - the first child's departure for college
 - when the last child leaves home
13. Females tend to score slightly higher than males on tests of:
- verbal ability
 - mathematical ability
 - visual-spatial ability
 - cerebral specialization
14. Females exposed to high levels of androgen during prenatal development tend to show:
- more male-typical behavior than other females
 - more stereotypic female behavior than other females
 - less cerebral specialization than other females
 - a larger corpus collosum than other females
15. Once children discover that their gender is permanent, they are likely to want to engage in behavior that is "sex appropriate" as defined by their culture. This process is referred to as:
- operant conditioning
 - observational learning
 - self-socialization
 - classical conditioning