

Unit 9 Reading Guide

Developmental Psychology

***This is a significant reading guide, but it is 7-9% of the whole AP test, which is really big!
This is amazing and all about you, so pay attention, be strong, and learn!***

Module 45: Developmental Issues, Prenatal Development, and the Newborn (pg. 460-470)

- **Developmental Psychology:**
 - 3 major issues in developmental psych (name and define):
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- A. Prenatal Development and the Newborn
 - **Zygotes:**
 - **Embryo:**
 - **Fetus:**
 - Newborns prefer their mothers voice to their fathers immediately after birth. Why?
 - **Teratogens:**
 - **Fetal Alcohol Syndrome:**
 - **Rooting reflex:**
 - **Habituation:**

Module 46: Infancy and Childhood: Physical Development (pg. 471-475)

- **Maturation:**
 - Example:
- By when do you have most of your brain cells?
- Where is brain growth most rapid from ages 3-6?
- What are the last areas of the brain to develop?
- When is the average age of people's earliest memories?

Module 47: Infancy and Childhood: Cognitive Development (pg. 476-487)

- Who is the most famous developmental psychologist?
- **Cognition:**
- According to Piaget, what is the driving force behind our intellectual progression?
- **Schemas:**
 - **Assimilate:**
 - Example:
 - **Accommodate:**
 - Example

Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development

1. Sensorimotor Stage:

- Age Range:
- **Object permanence:**
 - Example:

2. Preoperational Stage:

- Age range:
- **Conservation:**
 - Example:
- **Symbolic thinking:**
- **Egocentrism:**
 - Example:
- **Theory of mind:**

3. Concrete Operational Stage:

- Age range:

4. Formal Operational Stage:

- Age range:

Vygotsky's Scaffolding Theory of Cognitive Development

- According to Vygotsky, why do children increasingly think in words and use words to solve problems by age 7?
- What is the difference between Piaget's and Vygotsky's emphasis on children's cognitive development?
- **Zone of Proximal Development:**

Module 48: Infancy and Childhood: Social Development (pg. 488-499)

- **Stranger Anxiety:**
- **Attachment:**
- Summarize Harry Harlow's study of attachment on monkeys.
- Besides body contact, what else is important in forming an attachment?
- **Critical period:**
- Lorenz's imprinting:
 - Do human children imprint?
- Describe Mary Ainsworth's types of attachment
 - **Secure attachment:**
 - **Insecure attachment:**
- **Temperament:**
- Erikson's Basic Trust:
- Explain 2 different effects on a child if they are deprived of attachment.
- **Self-concept:**
- What is the difference between self-concept and self-esteem?

A. Parenting Styles

- **Authoritarian:**
- **Permissive:**
- **Authoritative:**
- According to Baumrind, what kinds of parents do kids who have a high self-esteem tend to have?

Module 49: Gender Development (pg. 500-507)

- **Gender:**
- What is the difference between sex and gender?
- Which gender tends to be more aggressive?
- Explain the power differences people perceive between genders.
- What did Carol Gilligan find about gender and social connectedness?
- Which gender prefers working with people?
- **Gender roles:**
- **Role:**
- What is the expected gender role of men vs. women in the US?
 - Is that the same in other cultures?
- **Gender Identity:**
- **Social Learning Theory:**
 - Example:
- **Gender Typing:**
- **Transgender:**

Module 50: Parents, Peers, and Early Experiences (pg. 508-512)

- What is the general conclusion about which is more influential on development—nature or nurture?
- How much credit or blame do *you* think *your* parents deserve for the person you are today? Why?

Module 51: Adolescence: Physical and Cognitive Development (pg. 513-518)

- **Adolescence:**

A. Physical Development

- **Puberty:**

- What are the psychological effects on boys who mature early?
- What are the psychological effects on girls who mature early?
- What happens to your neurons in your brain during adolescence?
- What lobe of the brain matures during adolescence?

B. Cognitive Development

- During early teens, what is reasoning like?

Kohlberg's Stages of Moral Development

Level	Focus	Example

- What happens to children who learn to delay gratification?

Module 52: Adolescence: Social Development and Emerging Adulthood (pg. 519-525)

- According to Erikson, what is the main crisis during adolescence?
- **Identity:**
- **Social Identity:**
- Why is the first year of college such a challenge to many adolescents?

Erik Erikson's Psychosocial Stages of Development

**Erikson's stages ALWAYS comes up on the AP Test, so make sure you understand these!*

Issue of Stage	Age Range	Description of Task
Trust vs. Mistrust		
Autonomy vs. Shame/Doubt		
Initiative vs. Guilt		
Industry vs. Inferiority		
Identity vs. Role Confusion		
Intimacy vs. Isolation		
Generativity vs. Self-Absorption		
Integrity vs. Despair		

- **Intimacy:**
- In Western cultures, what happens to the child-parent relationship as adolescents form their identity?
- What goes hand in hand with positive parent-teen relationships?
- **Emerging Adulthood:**

Module 53: Sexual Development (pg. 526-538)

Honestly, you should remember this sexual development stuff from biology or health class—if there are some terms that are new to you, write them down! They get into the debate of nature vs. nurture applied to sexual orientation—it is an interesting section to read.

Module 54: Adulthood: Physical, Cognitive, and Social Development (pg. 539-550)

- What are the names and age ranges of the three different types of adulthood?

- **Menopause:**
- What happens to strength and stamina as you age?
- Why is physical activity important for older adults?
- What happens to senses as you age?
- What happens to your immune system as you age?
- What happens to neural processing as you age?
- Describe how older people remember meaningful information as compared to younger people.

- **Cross-sectional studies:**

- **Longitudinal studies:**
- What is terminal decline of mental abilities?
- Is there really a midlife crisis for most people?

- **Social Clock:**
- Does living together before marriage lead to less divorce?
- Is there a such thing as “empty nest syndrome” for most couples when they children go off to college?