

1. **Accommodation:** Adapting our current understandings (schemas) to incorporate new information
2. **Adolescence:** The transition period from childhood to adulthood, extending from puberty to independence
3. **Aggression:** Physical or verbal behavior intended to hurt someone
4. **Assimilation:** Interpreting our new experiences in terms of our existing schemas
5. **Attachment:** An emotional tie with another person; shown in young children by their seeking closeness to the caregiver and showing distress on separation
6. **Autism:** A disorder that appears in childhood and is marked by deficient communication, social interaction, and understanding others' states of mind
7. **Basic Trust:** According to Erik Erikson, a sense that the world is predictable and trustworthy; said to be formed during infancy by appropriate experiences with responsive caregivers
8. **Cognition:** All the mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, remembering, and communicating
9. **Concrete Operational Stage:** In Piaget's theory, the stage of cognitive development (from about 6 or 7 to 11 years of age) during which children gain the mental operations that enables them to think logically about concrete events
10. **Conservation:** The principle (which Piaget believed to be a part of concrete operational reasoning) that properties such as mass, volume, and number remains the same despite changes in the forms of objects
11. **Critical Period:** An optimal period shortly after birth when an organism's exposure to certain stimuli or experiences produces proper development
12. **Cross Sectional Study:** A study in which people of different ages are compared with one another
13. **Crystallized Intelligence:** Our accumulated knowledge and verbal skills; tends to increase with age
14. **Developmental Psychology:** A branch of psychology that studies physical, cognitive, and social change throughout the life span
15. **Egocentrism:** In Piaget's theory, the preoperational child's difficulty taking another's point of view
16. **Embryo:** The developing human organism from about 2 weeks after fertilization through the second month
17. **Emerging Adulthood:** For some people in modern cultures, a period from the late teens to mid-twenties, bridging the gap between adolescent dependence and full independence and responsible adulthood
18. **Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS):** Psychical and cognitive abnormalities in children caused by a pregnant woman's heavy drinking. IN severe cases, symptoms include noticeable facial misproportions
19. **Fetus:** The developing human organism from 9 weeks after conception to birth
20. **Fluid Intelligence:** Our ability to reason speedily and abstractly, tends to decrease during late adulthood
21. **Formal Operational Stage:** In Piaget's theory the stage of cognitive development (normally beginning about age 12) during which people begin to think logically about abstract concepts
22. **Gender:** In psychology, the biologically and socially influenced characteristics by which people define male and female
23. **Gender Identity:** Our sense of being male or female
24. **Gender Role:** A set of expected behaviors for males and for females
25. **Gender Typing:** The acquisition of a traditional masculine or feminine role
26. **Habituation:** Decreasing responsiveness with repeated stimulation. As infants gain familiarity with repeated exposure to a visual stimulus, their interest wanes and they look away sooner
27. **Identity:** Our sense of self; according to Erikson, the adolescent's task is to solidify a sense of self by testing and integrating various roles
28. **Imprinting:** The process by which certain animals form attachment during a critical period very early in life
29. **Intimacy:** In Erikson's theory, the ability to form close, loving relationships; a primary developmental task in late adolescence and early adulthood
30. **Longitudinal Study:** Research in which the same people are restudied and retested over a long period
31. **Maturation:** Biological growth processes that enable orderly changes in behavior, relatively uninfluenced by experience
32. **Menarche:** The first menstrual period
33. **Menopause:** The time of natural cessation of menstruation; also refers to the biological changes of a woman experiences as her ability to reproduce declines
34. **Object Permanence:** The awareness that things continue to exist even when not perceived
35. **Preoperational Stage:** In Piaget's theory, the stage (from 2 to about 6 or 7 years of age) during which a child learns to use language but does not yet comprehend the mental operations of concrete logic
36. **Primary Sex Characteristics:** The body structures (ovaries, testes, and external genitalia) that makes sexual reproduction possible
37. **Puberty:** The period of sexual maturation, during which a person becomes capable of reproducing
38. **Role:** A set of expectations (norms) about a social position, defining how those in the position ought to behave
39. **Schema:** A concept or framework that organizes and interprets information
40. **Secondary Sex Characteristics:** Nonreproductive sexual characteristics, such as female breasts and hips, male voice quality and body hair
41. **Self Concept:** Our understanding and evaluation of who we are

42. **Sensorimotor Stage:** In Piaget's theory, the stage (from birth to about 2 years of age) during which infants know the world mostly in terms of their sensory impressions and motor activities
43. **Social Clock:** The culturally preferred timing of social events such as marriage, parenthood, and retirement
44. **Social Identity:** The "we" aspect of our self-concept; the part of our answer to "Who am I?" that comes from our group memberships
45. **Social Learning Theory:** The theory that we learn social behavior by observing and imitating and by being rewarded or punished
46. **Stranger Anxiety:** The fear of strangers that infants commonly display, beginning by about 8 months of age
47. **Temperament:** A person's characteristic emotional reactivity and intensity
48. **Teratogens:** Agents, such as chemicals and viruses, that can reach the embryo or fetus during prenatal development and cause harm
49. **Testosterone:** The most important of the male sex hormones. Both males and females have it, but the additional testosterone in males stimulates the growth of male sex organs in the fetus and the development of the male sex characteristics during puberty
50. **Theory of Mind:** People's ideas about their own and other's mental states- about their feelings, perceptions, and thoughts, and the behaviors these might predict
51. **X Chromosome:** The sex chromosome found in both men and women. Female have two of these chromosomes; males have one. One of these chromosomes from each parent produces a female child
52. **Y Chromosome:** The sex chromosome found only in males. When paired with an X chromosome from the mother, it produces a male child
53. **Zygote:** The fertilized egg; it enters a 2-week period of rapid cell division and develops into an embryo