

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

THE DEVELOPING CHILD

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. What was Rousseau's argument about children?
2. What was Locke's argument about children?
3. What was William James' argument about children?
4. What was John (the father of behaviorism) Watson's argument about children?
5. What types of things are neonates actually able to do?
6. What are some reasons for why neonates have such bad vision?
7. What is habituation and dishabituation?
8. What is conservation as it relates to Piaget?
9. According to recent research, at what age might object permanence actually exist in children?
10. At what age are children apprehensive about venturing across the visual cliff?
11. According to recent research, where does temperament seem to come from?
12. What does the statement "Biology is not destiny," mean?
13. What does the shy monkey research seem to say about getting rid of shy behavior? In other words, how do get a shy monkey to be more outgoing?

Unit Six

Developmental Psychology; Part One

Directions: match each concept to the appropriate statement, and write the corresponding letter in the space provided. Be ready to justify your answers.

1. _____ Infants begin to form _____ to their mothers at about six months of age.
2. _____ The process of learning the rules of behavior of one's culture is termed _____.
3. _____ When a young child expresses discomfort when someone she does not know is in the room, she is experiencing stranger _____.
4. _____ During the _____ stage, a young boy wants to win his mother for himself and finds himself in hostile conflict with his father.
5. _____ An infant's response in turning toward the source of touching anywhere near his or her mouth is called the _____ reflex.
6. _____ Adjusting your conceptual framework of the world to fit newly observed events and experiences is called _____.
7. _____ During the formal _____ stage, thinking becomes abstract and hypothetical.
8. _____ Experimenters developed the visual cliff to test depth _____ in infants.
9. _____ Before pushing an infant into mastering a new skill, parents should wait until the infant reaches _____ readiness for the skill.
10. _____ The process of fitting objects and experiences into your mental representation of the world is called _____.
11. _____ According to _____, we all face many "crises" as we grow from infancy to old age.
12. _____ The psychologist _____ described four stages of cognitive development.
13. _____ During the _____ process, a child adopts the values and principles of the same-sex parent.
14. _____, a specialist in animal learning, found that there is a critical period for goslings to attach to their mothers.
15. _____ An infant who behaves inconsistently when separated from his mother shows _____ attachment.
16. _____ According to _____, infants most prefer looking at human faces and patterned materials.
17. _____ A time in development when skills or abilities are most easily learned is called the _____ period.
18. _____ Inherited, automatic, coordinated movements called _____ are present in newborns.
19. _____ In _____ families, parents do not explain their actions or demands.
20. _____ When children can picture things in their minds, they are engaging in _____ thought.

Concepts

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| a. ACCOMMODATION | b. ANXIETY | c. ASSIMILATION | d. ATTACHMENTS |
| e. AUTHORITARIAN | f. BABINSKI | g. CARL ROGERS | h. CRITICAL |
| i. DISORGANIZED | j. ERIK ERIKSON | k. IDENTIFICATION | l. JEAN PIAGET |
| m. KONRAD LORENZ | n. MATURATIONAL | o. OPERATIONS | p. PERCEPTION |
| q. PHALLIC | r. REFLEXES | s. REPRESENTATIONAL | t. ROBERT FANTZ |
| u. ROOTING | v. SCHEMA | w. SIGMUND FREUD | x. SOCIALIZATION |

Unit Six

Developmental Psychology; Part One

DIRECTIONS: Define or explain the significance of each of the following concepts. These concepts are directly taken from the Chapter Test.

ACCOMMODATION

AGGRESSIVE URGES

ASSIMILATION

AUTHORITARIAN

AUTONOMY

CONSERVATION

CRITICAL PERIOD

DEMOCRATIC

DEPTH PERCEPTION

DEVELOPMENT

DOUBT

ERIK ERIKSON

FORMAL OPERATION

GRAMMAR

GRASPING REFLEX

HARRY HARLOW

IDENTIFICATION

IMPRINTING

INDUSTRY

INITIATIVE

INSTINCT

JEAN PIAGET

KONRAD LORENZ

LAWRENCE KOHLBERG

MATURATION

MORAL DEVELOPMENT

OBEY AUTHORITY

PARENTING STYLES

PHALLIC

PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

PSYCHOSOCIAL STAGES

REFLEXES

REPRESENTATIONAL

ROBERT FANTZ

ROOTING REFLEX

SCHEMAS

SENSORIMOTOR

SEPARATION ANXIETY

SEXUAL URGES

SOCIAL APPROVAL

SOCIALIZATION

STABILITY

STAGES OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

STRANGE SITUATION

STRANGER ANXIETY

SUBLIMATION

SUCKING REFLEX

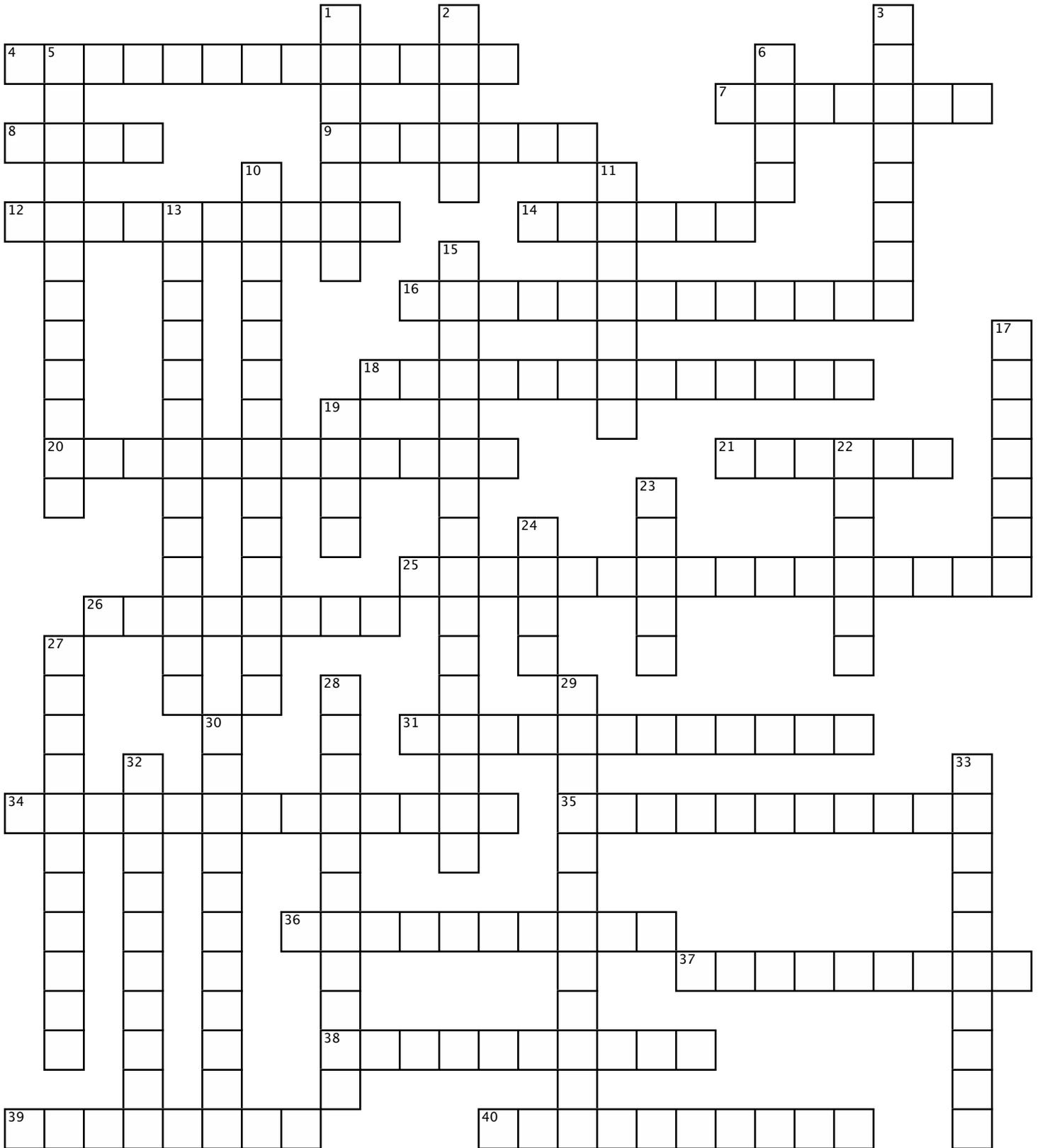
SURROGATE MOTHER

TELEGRAPHIC SPEECH

VISUAL CLIFF

Unit Six

Developmental Psychology; Part One



Across

4. A change brought about because of new information is _____.
7. Because of the _____ reflex, babies turn toward stimuli that touch their cheek.
8. The second psychosexual stage is the _____ stage.
9. Reasoning involving _____ for others would be classified as stage three for Kohlberg .
12. The understanding that objects exist even when they cannot be seen or touched is object _____.
14. A mental representation of the world is called a _____ by many psychologists.
16. Learning the rules of society is called _____.
18. Parents that rule their homes with an iron fist are called _____ parents.
20. The process by which new information is placed into categories that already exist is _____.
21. An involuntary reaction or response is a _____.
25. When a child can see things in their mind Piaget said they had _____ thought.
26. A stage or point in development during which a person or animal is best suited to learn a particular skill or behavior pattern is the _____ period.
31. The law of _____ says that key properties of substance stay the same even if their shape or arrangement are changed.
34. The specialized study of how an individual's physical, social, emotional, moral and intellectual development occurs is called _____ psychology.
35. Redirecting sexual impulses into learning tasks is called _____.
36. The automatic and sequential process of development that results from genetic signals is _____.
37. The period after infancy, age two years to adolescence is called _____.
38. The process by which some animals form immediate attachments during a critical period is called _____.
39. Children begin to show signs of adult thinking in the _____ operational stage.
40. In laissez-faire or _____ households, the children are free to do as they wish.

Down

1. The fourth psychosexual stage is the _____ stage.
2. Stage six reasoning regards acts that support the values of human life, justice, and dignity as _____ and good.
3. Who developed the psychosocial stage theory?
5. Children who use _____ moral reasoning base their judgments on the consequences of behavior.
6. Some studies found that according to Kohlberg's stages, _____ appear to reason at higher levels of moral development.
10. Effective parents gradually have their children assume _____.
11. The third psychosexual stage is the _____ stage.
13. Parents that combine warmth with positive kinds of strictness are considered _____.
15. Reasoning based on a person's own moral standards of goodness is called _____ moral reasoning.
17. The final psychosexual stage is the _____ stage.
19. The children of _____ parents are more likely to be well adjusted.
22. Effective parents establish _____ for their children.
23. Who developed the psychosexual stage theory?
24. The first psychosexual stage is the _____ stage.
27. The inability to see another person's point of view is _____.
28. The use of _____ speech by children shows that they understand meaning but are learning grammar.
29. The first stage of cognitive development characterized mainly by learning to coordinate sensation and perception with motor activities is the _____ stage.
30. Postconventional moral reasoning rarely occurs before _____.
32. Authoritative parents are sometimes called _____ parents.
33. Parents that are so egocentric that they have little to do with raising their children are often called _____ parent by psychologists.