

Unit 9: Developmental Psychology

Textbook: Modules 45-54 (pages 485-569)

Directions: You are to complete vocabulary terms for the following items in this unit. These terms are due prior to the unit exam. **Vocab terms must be handwritten in a notebook or on notecards.** The goal of this assignment is to help you prepare for the AP Exam throughout the year. Please keep all materials until the end of the school year.

Format for using a notebook:

- Label the Unit and Module at the top of the page (do this every time you start a new module/unit)
 - Write the term, person, or theory **in your own words** (do not use the glossary for your definition).
 - After the definition, add more information that will help you remember the term and better understand how to use it. I suggest one of the following options:
 - provide an example from the book or everyday life
 - draw a picture to represent what the word means; OR
 - create a mnemonic device to help you remember the definition

Use the same format for notecards - just put the term on one side and label the definition PART A and then make PART B the memory helper - example, picture/diagram, mnemonic device - on the second side. ur definition).

Module 45:

- Zygote, embryo, fetus
- Teratogen

Module 46: *no notecards*

Module 47:

- Schema, Assimilation, Accommodation
- Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development: Sensorimotor Stage, Preoperational Stage, Concrete Operational Stage, Formal Operational Stage
- Object permanence
- Conservation
- Egocentrism
- Theory of Mind
- Lev Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development & scaffolds
- Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

Module 48:

- Stranger Anxiety
- Critical Period & Imprinting
- Secure vs. Insecure attachment
- Temperament
- Basic Trust
- Parenting Styles: Authoritarian, Permissive, Negligent, and Authoritative

Module 49:

- Gender vs. Sex
- Gender identity
- Gender typing
- Androgyny
- Transgender

Module 50: *no notecards*

Module 51:

- Kohlberg's Levels of Moral Reasoning: Preconventional, Conventional, Postconventional

Module 52:

- Erik Erikson's Stages of Psychosocial Development
- Emerging Adulthood

Module 53:

- X vs. Y chromosome
- Primary vs. Secondary Sex Characteristics
- Spermatogenesis & Menarche
- Intersex
- Sexual Orientation

Module 54:

- Menopause
- Neurocognitive Disorders (NCDs) vs. Alzheimer's Disease

DUE: _____

AP Psychology
Richards

Name:

Date:

Period:

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IX. Developmental Psychology (7–9%)

Developmental psychology deals with the behavior of organisms from conception to death and examines the processes that contribute to behavioral change throughout the life span. The major areas of emphasis in the course are prenatal development, motor development, socialization, cognitive development, adolescence, and adulthood.

AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

- Discuss the interaction of nature and nurture (including cultural variations) in the determination of behavior.
- Explain the process of conception and gestation, including factors that influence successful fetal development (e.g., nutrition, illness, substance abuse).
- Discuss maturation of motor skills.
- Describe the influence of temperament and other social factors on attachment and appropriate socialization.
- Explain the maturation of cognitive abilities (e.g., Piaget's stages, information processing).
- Compare and contrast models of moral development (e.g., Kohlberg, Gilligan).
- Discuss maturational challenges in adolescence, including related family conflicts.
- Characterize the development of decisions related to intimacy as people mature.
- Predict the physical and cognitive changes that emerge as people age, including steps that can be taken to maximize function.
- Describe how sex and gender influence socialization and other aspects of development.
- Identify key contributors in developmental psychology (e.g., Mary Ainsworth, Albert Bandura, Diana Baumrind, Erik Erikson, Sigmund Freud, Carol Gilligan, Harry Harlow, Lawrence Kohlberg, Konrad Lorenz, Jean Piaget, Lev Vygotsky).