

PSYC. 2314 CONCEPTS EXAM

Chapter 1

Be able to explain Bronfenbrenner's model. p. 6

What is a **cohort**?

What is meant by **plasticity in development**?

What does it mean if there is a correlation between two variables?

What research method is the only method that tests whether changes in one condition **causes** changes in another factor?

Define the following terms and be able to identify examples of each: hypothesis, IV, and DV.

Be able to recognize the **differences between a cross-sectional and a longitudinal study** of human development and the **advantages** of one type of study over the other type.

Chapter 2

Be able to describe the basic characteristics and time period for each of **Freud's psychosexual stages**.

Behaviorism and Learning theory – Be able to identify examples of reinforcement, punishment, and modeling (Social learning theory) including self-efficacy.

Piaget - Be able to describe the role of **assimilation and accommodation** in achieving **cognitive equilibrium**.

Epigenetic Systems theory- How is this approach to genetics **different from a traditional approach to genetics** (called preformalism in the text)?

Chapter 3

What is a **chromosome**? How many are in each gamete? How many are in all other cells (besides Gametes)?

How do males and females differ genetically?

What is a **gene**? What do genes do? What is the **role of a gene in cell differentiation**? What is the **phenotype** and how is it **different from the genotype**?

The development of our characteristics is **multifactorial** and **polygenic**. What is meant by these terms?

Chapter 4

Describe the **characteristics of the Germinal Period**:

Time period, Cell division, Cell differentiation, Implantation.

Describe the **characteristics of the Embryonic Period: Time period**

Why is this period of prenatal development considered a "critical period" of prenatal development?

What is the **earliest age of viability**?

What is the difference between **preterm birth and SGA**?

What is a **teratogen**?

What increases the risks of **postpartum depression**?

Chapter 5

What is meant by a **norm** in infant physical development?

What **% of Adult Brain Weight** is the infant's brain at **birth? 2 years of age**?

What **neural structures grow** to account for this rapid and dramatic brain growth?

What is meant by "**transient exuberance**" and **when does it occur**?

What happens to "**unused**" neural connections? What is "**pruning**"?

Read "Thinking like a Scientist" on page 134-135. What were the effects of early stressful experiences on Romanian orphaned children once they were adopted into a family? Which children have "fared best"?

Which **sense is least mature at birth**? Are the other senses functioning at birth?

Know the **three types of reflexes** that are **critical for survival**, including some **examples** of each type. Pp. 139

Chapter 6

How does the child learn about the world during **Piaget's stage of "sensorimotor intelligence"**? p. 155-160

During what years are children in the sensorimotor stage stage?

What did Piaget mean by "**object permanence**"? Is there more current research that indicates children do have some understanding of object permanence at a younger age? Pp. 158

Did Piaget **overestimate** or **underestimate** infant's cognitive understandings?

Describe the "**mobile**" experiment, including the use of "reminder sessions" and what the results mean for early infant memory. P. 165

Chapter 7

Describe **Erikson's psychosocial stage of infancy - Trust vs. Mistrust**

What does the author say "inspires trust and security" in the infant?

Describe **Erikson's second psychosocial stage - Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt**

How might caregivers lead a child to feel "autonomy" or "shame and doubt"?

What is meant by "**attachment**"? How is it assessed? Pp. 192-196

Describe **the behaviors of a child with a "secure" and an "insecure" attachment.**

Can a child's type of attachment be changed? If so, how can it be changed?

Describe what is meant by "**social referencing**". P. 198

What is meant by **temperament**?

Chapter 8

When is the child's **brain at 90% if ABW**? Has the child's brain structured mature at this time?

What is the process of **myelination** and **how does it enhance a child's functioning**? P. 210

What "**functions**" does **the prefrontal cortex control**? **When** does this part of the brain mature? p. P. 212

What is meant by **gross motor** and **fine motor skills**?

What are signs of **child maltreatment**? What is the difference between **child neglect** and **child abuse**. What are the consequences of each? P.225

Chapter 9

During what years are children in **Piaget's second stage, preoperational thought**? P. 231

What are **the characteristics of preoperational thought**?

What is meant by **egocentrism** in children's thinking?

What does it mean that children in this stage have a tendency towards "**centration**"?

Understand what it means that children in this stage tend to "**focus on appearance**".

What is meant by "**conservation**" in children's thinking?

Be able to describe the **conservation of volume "task" that preoperational children don't understand**. P. 233

Describe **Vygotsky's concept of scaffolding** and **zone of proximal development**. Pp. 234-235

Chapter 10

Describe **Erikson's psychosocial stage of middle childhood - initiative vs. guilt**

What is meant by **emotional regulation**?

What **part of the brain matures** to allow children greater emotional regulation? Pp. 255

What is meant by a person **externalizing or internalizing problems**? P. 258

Describe **the characteristics, advantages of, or problems created by each parenting style.**

Describe the results of research on **the effects of violent TV and videogames on children.**

Why are we especially concerned about the effects during early childhood? P. 268

How do psychologists differentiate between **sex differences** and **gender differences**?

What is meant by **androgyny**? What traditional "female" and "male" characteristics are part of androgyny? Pp. 275

Chapter 11

What are the overall trends of **obesity** in the US?

Intelligence Tests: What is the average score on a standardized IQ test for people of all ages?

How has Robert Sternberg **criticized traditional intelligence tests**? P. -293-294

What is meant by **emotional intelligence**? P. 294

What are the symptoms of **autism**? Does **ADD** always involve **hyperactivity**?

Chapter 12

Piaget's Concrete Operations thinking: Children are able to think _____. P. 307

During what years are children in this stage?

Describe and give examples of **classification, identity, and reversibility** P. 308-309

Chapter 13

Kohlberg's levels and stages of Moral Development: Be able to describe **an example of each level and each stage.**

Describe **Erikson's industry vs. inferiority stage** of psychosocial development.

Be able to explain the 5 different **functions of a family**. P. 345

Chapter 14

Describe the typical sequence of puberty in boys and girls.

What are **the primary hormones that increase greatly** in adolescent males and females?

What is the difference between **primary sex characteristics** and the **secondary sex characteristics**? Be able to give examples of each.

What is considered sexual abuse?

How do adolescence hormones affect the amygdala and prefrontal cortex?

Chapter 15

Piaget's final stage of cognitive development: Formal Operations Thinking

What is meant that thinking now involves "**hypotheticals**"?

Describe the **two types of Adolescent Egocentrism**. P. 392-393

Chapter 16

Describe **Erikson's psychosocial stage of adolescence: identity vs. role confusion**.

What is meant by **identity achievement**? What is meant by **foreclosure**? What is **identity diffusion**?

What is an **identity moratorium**?

What is the prevalence of **parasuicide** and **suicide** among teenagers? Are there **gender differences**?

Chapter 17

Describe the **symptoms of anorexia nervosa** or **bulimia nervosa**.

What is the difference between **drug abuse** and **drug addiction**?

Chapter 18

Describe some of the characteristics of **post-formal thinking**. How is it different from Piaget's formal operations thinking?

Chapter 19

Describe **Erikson's psychosocial stage of young adulthood**. What is meant by "**intimacy**"?

Describe some of the **gender differences in friendships**. Pp. 504-506

Describe **Sternberg's three components of Love**. What combination of "loves" is the "Western ideal"?

What is the actual developmental pattern for all types of couples? Pp. 508-509

What are the latest trends of **cohabitation**? p. 510

What makes marriages work? What is meant by **social exchange** and **homogamy**?

Chapter 20

What is senescence? What are the first signs of senescence?

How do gender differences, genes, ethnicity, income, education, lifestyle and culture affect aging?

Discuss various poor health habits and their impact on aging.

When do most women reach **menopause**? What are the **symptoms of menopause**?

What is **osteoporosis**? What are some **activities that reduce one's risk of osteoporosis**?

What are the **advantages and risks of Hormone Replacement Therapy**?

Do males experience menopause? What are the **symptoms of "male menopause"**? p. 535-536

Chapter 21

What are the differences between **fluid** and **crystallized intelligence**? P. 562

What is the relationship between **expertise** and **aging**?

Chapter 22

Describe **Erikson's psychosocial stage of middle adulthood**?

What is meant by the "**social clock**"?

Has current research found evidence for middle-aged adults experiencing a "midlife crisis"?

What is meant by **gender convergence**? Pp. 583

Describe the **two ways of coping with stress** (problem-focused and emotion-focused). Pp. 586

What is the current **divorce rate**? What are the trends in the US?

What are some ways that adults show "generativity"? P. 596

Chapter 23

Be able to identify an example of **ageism**.

Is the percentage of **people over age 65** increasing in the world? In the United States? How does this compare to 100 years ago?

What contributes to this change?

What are the most **common living arrangements** for people over age 65?

Compare the younger adults and adults over the age of 65 on the following:

happiness, likelihood of getting into a car accident, and likelihood of being the victim of a violent crime.

Differentiate between **primary** and **secondary aging**.

What happens to the **functioning** of the **brain**, the **heart**, **lungs**, and the **sense organs** as we age.
Compare **reaction time** of younger adults to older adults.

Chapter 24

Is there evidence for a decline in cognitive functioning in late adulthood? What causes this decline?

What are the **symptoms of dementia**? Are these symptoms caused by one or many diseases? P. 662-663

Distinguish between various **types of dementia**?

Alzheimer's disease - What develops in the brain to cause the symptoms?

What are some of the **factors that increase one's risk for developing the disease?**

Chapter 25

Describe **Erikson's psychosocial stage of late adulthood**. p. 680

Why is **loss of a spouse** often more difficult for men than for women? P. 698-700

What is **wisdom**? P. 673

Epilogue

What are the primary causes of death during early adulthood? P. E 4

What is **palliative care**? Describe some services **Hospice** provides the person dying and their family. Pp. Ep-12, 13

Elizabeth Kubler-Ross identified what **five emotional responses in people who are dying**?

According to other researchers, which emotional responses are more "typical" and which one is "elusive"? Pp. Ep-11

How can a friend **help a person who is bereaved**? What is helpful and what is not helpful? P. Ep-18