

# Review Sheet: Test 3 (Developmental Psychology)

## Test Format:

100 multiple-choice questions. On the AP Exam in May, there will be a 100-question multiple-choice section that you must complete in 70 minutes. All questions on the AP Exam have an "E" choice. On this test, you'll have 80 minutes to complete the multiple-choice section, and no "E" choice.

## Test Breakdown:

Prenatal/Newborn: 11 questions

Infancy/Early Childhood: 38 questions

Adolescence: 25 questions

Adulthood: 26 questions

\* \* \* \* As always, be familiar with any and all of the terms listed at the end of the chapter. \* \* \* \*

## Content Hints:

1. Know the three prenatal stages (zygote, embryo, fetus). How long do they last? Describe developmental milestones in each.
2. What is a newborn capable of? Describe reflexes such as rooting, Moro, Babinski, stepping, etc.
3. What do habituation studies tell us the capabilities of newborns?
4. What are teratogens? How do specific teratogens like alcohol, nicotine, narcotics, the AIDS virus, herpes, etc., potentially affect a newborn?
5. What is maturation? Provide examples, such as infant motor development. What does research indicate regarding sequence and timing of maturation processes? What do we know about the early development of memory?
6. There is a heavy emphasis on Piaget's theory of cognitive development:
  - What were Piaget's major research questions/hypotheses?
  - What are schemas? Give examples of assimilation and accommodation.
  - What are the four stages of Piaget's theories? Know the age ranges and major development milestones that occur in each.
  - Piaget terms: object permanence, conservation, theory of mind, egocentrism (you'll have to recognize examples)
  - What are some of the criticisms of Piaget?
7. Be familiar with Harry Harlow's studies and how they contributed to attachment theory.
8. Mary Ainsworth described children as being securely or insecurely attached. What's the difference? Be able to recognize examples of each.
9. There will be several questions concerning Erik Erikson's eight-stage theory of psychosocial development. You should familiarize yourself with those eight stages so that you can recognize examples of the "crises" that humans must resolve at various points in their lifespan.
10. What happens when previously attached children are deprived of those attachments?
11. What does the research say about the impact of daycare on social development?
12. How do we know when a child has self-awareness, and at what age does this typically occur?
13. Know the difference between authoritarian, permissive, and authoritative parenting styles. What impact do these styles have on kids?

14. What is puberty? When does it begin in each gender? (Know the technical terms.) Are these moments memorable?
15. How does the onset of puberty affect boys and girls socially?
16. Define adolescence. Give some reasons why it lasts longer now than it did a century ago.
17. Give examples of primary and secondary sex characteristics in both boys and girls.
18. Teens think differently than adults. In what ways? (Think in terms of brain development.)
19. Describe the three stages of Kohlberg's theory of moral development. Be able to recognize examples of moral thinking in each stage.
20. Describe Jonathan Haidt's social intuitionist theory (think of the railroad tracks). Explain his belief that moral feeling precedes moral reasoning.
21. Describe the relative influences of parents and peers on an adolescent's development. What types of beliefs and behaviors are parents and peers most likely to influence.
22. 2<sup>nd</sup> reminder: Don't forget Erikson! His 8-stage theory includes stages for adolescence and adulthood.
23. Describe adolescents' interactions with parents. What kinds of arguments are typical in early adolescence vs. late adolescence?
24. Describe menopause, and explain how most women view this milestone of adulthood.
25. What physical and hormonal changes of adulthood are unique to men?
26. Contrast gender disparities in conception rate, birth rate, and life expectancy.
27. How does our ability to fight disease, both serious and minor, change as we age?
28. Describe Alzheimer's disease and dementia (symptoms, causes, treatment, etc.)
29. Explain the difference between crystallized and fluid intelligence, as well as recall vs. recognition tasks. You'll need to recognize mental tasks that call on these terms. Also, how does age affect these memory tasks?
30. What are some reasons why divorce rates have risen so dramatically over the past 40-50 years? How do marriage and divorce impact overall ratings of happiness and life satisfaction? What does the research indicate is the No. 1 predictor for a happy marriage? How does cohabitation affect peoples' feelings towards marriage?
31. Moods level out in later adulthood. Explain.
32. How does Myers define "emerging adulthood"? Why do some psychologists believe this should be treated as a separate lifespan stage?
33. Be able to give examples of someone who's closely following his/her culture's social clock.
34. How does aging impact our five basic senses?
35. Is there such a thing as the "midlife crisis"? What does the research say?
36. Is work an important factor in one's overall level of happiness and life satisfaction? Explain.