PSYC 241 EXAM 1

- **Describe and differentiate the 3 domains of development**

Biological process – Individuals physical nature
Cognitive process – Individuals thought, intelligence, and language
Socioemotional process – Individuals relationships, emotions, and personality

- **What is the current understanding about of the "nature-nurture" debate?**

Nature – biological inheritance
Nurture – environmental experiences

- **What are the two goals of developmental psychology?**

  How people change and how they stay the same

- **What are the periods of Life-Span developmental psychology? How are the periods determined?**

A time frame in a person's life that is characterized by certain features, they are determined by age.

- **What are the general influences on Development (more than 2)?**

Housing
Education
Income

- **Give an example of each of the key principles of Paul Baltes' Life-Span Approach to Development**

  Lifelong – Older man adapting to new values, such as gay marriage
  Multidimensional – physical, social, and/or intellectual growth
  Multidirectional – Somethings get better, somethings get worse
  Plasticity – change, Moving from a place without any minorities to a diverse city
  Multidisciplinary – Studying math, science, and history
  Context – influence of environmental factors on one's perception of a stimulus
  Allocation of resources – Available resources, such as to plan achieving a future goal

Theory – An set up that explains an idea and shows the results
Hypothesis – Assumptions that can be tested to determine accuracy

The idea that no age period dominates development highlights the life-span perspective that development is:
a. plastic.
b. contextual.
c. multidimensional.
d. lifelong.

_____ means the capacity for change.
a. Elasticity
b. Plasticity
c. Contextuality

d. Tenacity

Define 2 main Developmental Issues

- Stability – staying stable during development
- Plasticity - Possible of change
- Continuity – Gradual, quantitative, Human development occurs in a continuous manner
- Discontinuity – Distinct, Qualitative, explains human development in distinct stages

Define and give an example of the following terms:

- Normative age-graded influences – Mandatory for age, marriage and retirement
- Normative history-graded influences – Experiences from history, 9/11
- Non-normative life events – unusual events, early death of a family member

- **What defines Mechanistic Theories? Main example:** Add. You will grow taller from birth.
- **What defines Organismic Theories? Main example:** React, like walking upstairs, each step is different for you.

- **What are the primary interests of each grand theory?**
  Each event will play a role into development

  Operant Condition: Reward and punishment
  Classical Condition: Albert like the rat, Rat was represented with loud bang, albert cried because of noise, Eventually the sight of rat made albert cry.

Banduras Social cognitive theory: Modeling, Parents model behavior to children, cursing for example

Vygotskys: Culture and social interaction
Brofrenbrenner: Environment influences

Basic research methods

Observation/Survey/Interview

Steps of scientific method

Ask a question

Background research

Hypothesis

Test experiment

Analyze results

Correlational

Simple observation, can't control variable

Experimental

Manipulation on results, not natural

In _____ research, the goal is to describe the strength of the relationship between two or more events or characteristics.

a. descriptive

b. correlational

c. collaborative

d. discrete

The cross-sectional approach to developmental research compares:

a. various research methodologies.

b. various developmental theories.

c. individuals of different ages.

d. individuals of different genders.

SEX DETERMINATION

Because women have only X chromosomes, all of their eggs have only X chromosomes. Men on the other hand have an X and a Y. So, each of their sperm carries one of the 2 **sex** chromosomes, which **sex** chromosome is in the sperm that fertilizes the egg dictates the **baby's sex**

- **How are traits inherited? Dominant/recessive/co-dominant/polygenic**

They are inherited by being passed down from the parents holding either a dominant or a recessive trait.