

- Formal Operational Stage- Thinking about things that are no concrete, making hypotheses an predictions; from 11 — adulthood
  - Capable of hypothetical thinking, speculation regarding the future, Capable of abstract thinking

## **Ch. 8 Part 3 Socioemotional Development**

- Temperament- Set of innate behavioral characteristics established at birth that typically prevail through adulthood; Not personality; Not character.
  - ie: "The easy child" "The difficult child" "The slow-to-warm-up- child"
- Infant Attachment-The emotional bond between an infant and its caregiver.
  - Ex: Mary Ainsworth & "The Strange Situation" Experiments

### Observational Conditions:

Mother and child playing together

Stranger enters

Mother leaves the room

Mother returns and stranger leaves

### **Attachment Styles**

Secure, Anxious-ambivalent, Avoidant, Disorganized-disoriented

Example vid: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=36GI\\_1PBQpM](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=36GI_1PBQpM)

### Harry Harlow & "The Wire Mother" Experiments

- NBC Learn Video- "A mother's touch revives premature infant"
- Contact Comfort- Contact b/w infants and caregivers is critical for normal social an emotional development.

### **Diana Baumrind and Parenting Styles**

- Authoritarian Parenting- "restrictive and punitive"
- Authoritative Parenting- "limits but encourages independence"
- Neglectful Parenting- "not around"
- Permissive Parenting- "no limits on behavior"

### —>Outcomes for the Children

- Authoritarian Parenting- "lack social skills, poor initiative, social comparisons"
  - Authoritative Parenting- "socially competent, self-reliant, socially responsible"
  - Neglectful Parenting- "less competent, show poor self-control"
  - Permissive Parenting- "low competence, lack respect, entitlement, low self-control"
- Adolescence- Transition from childhood to adulthood. Beginning around 10-12 years and ending at 18-21 years.

-Ex: Physical Development, Cognitive Development, Socioemotional Development

Puberty- A period of rapid skeletal and sexual maturity that occurs during early adolescence

#### Brain Changes during Adolescence

- Amygdala- "emotional intelligence"
- Prefrontal Cortex- "self-control and decision-making"

NBC Learn vids

- **Adolescent Egocentrism**- Belief that others are as preoccupied with the adolescent as he she is.
- Personal Fable- Convinced that they are special, unique, and invincible.
- Imaginary Audience- Belief that everyone is noticing and watching them

**Identity Development**- Stage in adolescence in which you must find out who you are, what you are all about, and where you are going in life.

#### **Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development**

Preconventional Morality- "rewards and punishments"

Conventional Morality- "standards or societal norms"

Postconventional Morality- "personal values and conscience"

## **Social Psychology Chapter 11**

Social Psychology- How people think about, influence, and relate to other people.

#### Areas of Social Psychology

- Social Cognition
- Social Behavior
- Social Influence
- Intergroup relations
- Close relationships

Social Cognition- How people select, interpret, remember, and use social information.

#### Areas of Social Cognition:

- Person Perception
  - Attribution
  - The Self
  - Attitudes
- 
- Person Perception- How we think about other people; forming impressions about others.

Question: How do we form impressions of other people?

Answer: The power of the first impression. "The Primary Effect"

- Stereotype- Generalization about a group's characteristics that does not account for individual variability.

Question: Why do we stereotype?

Answer: Biologically built to categorize; "shortcut"-easier

- Self-fulfilling Prophecy- Expectations cause individual to act in ways that make the expectations come true.
- Stereotype threat- Type of self-fulfilling prophecy in which anxiety about being negatively stereotyped actually causes underperformance.
- Attractiveness- Human physical features that others rate as high in objective physical appeal.

Question: Who is attractive and who is not?

Answer: Average is "Beautiful"

Question: What stereotypes do we have about beautiful people?

Answer: Beautiful is "good"

- Attribution- Determining why people do what they do.

#### Attributional Theories:

- Internal vs. External causes
- Stable vs. Unstable causes
- Controllable vs. Uncontrollable causes

Question: How do you explain another person's behavior?

Answer: We typically attribute others' behavior to internal causes, even though that is not always accurate.

- Fundamental Attribution Error- People tend to overestimate the importance of stable, internal traits & underestimate the importance of temporary, external situations when seeking explanations for others' behavior.
- Self-serving Bias- We often attribute our own behavior to whichever explanation benefits us the most.
- False Consensus Effect- Overestimation of the degree to which everyone else thinks and acts as we do.
- The Self- how we view ourselves.
- Self-esteem- The degree to which we have positive or negative feelings about ourselves.
- Self-Image- The degree to which we believe others have positive or negative feelings about ourselves.
- Self-efficacy- Belief that one has the competence to complete a goal or a task.
- Social Comparisons- Evaluating one's own thoughts, feelings, behaviors, and abilities in relation to others.