

sensorimotor

preoperational

concrete operational

formal operational      Name Piaget's stages of development

trust vs. mistrust

autonomy vs. shame and doubt

initiative vs. guilt

industry vs. inferiority      Name Erikson's stages of development

reduces risk of physical defects

reduces risk of neural tube defects

reduces risk of premature delivery      Why should women take folic acid if they are planning to get pregnant?

zygote

embryo

fetus      List the three stages of prenatal development

The tendency to actively choose environments that complement our heredity      What is niche picking?

dilation of the cervix and transition

pushing and birth

delivery of the placenta      What are the three stages of child birth?

rooting      Stroking the cheek near the corner of the mouth and head turns toward the source of stimulation which helps the infant find the nipples.

stepping      Holding infant under arms and permitting bare feet to touch a flat surface and the infant lifts one foot after another in stepping response which prepares the infant for voluntary walking.

babinski      Stroking sole of foot from toe toward heel and toes fan out and curl as foot twists in.

moro      Holding infant horizontally on back and letting head drop slightly, or producing a sudden loud sound against surface supporting infant and infant responds by making an embracing motion by arching back, extending legs, throwing arms outward, and then bringing arms in toward the body which is believed to have helped infant cling to mother.

tonic neck      Turn baby's head to one side while infant is lying awake on back and infant lies in a fencing position. One arm is extended in front of eyes on side to which head is turned other arm is flexed which may prepare infant for voluntary reaching.

eye blink      Shining a bright light at eyes or clap hand near head and infant quickly closes eyelids which protects infant from strong stimulation.

sucking placing fingers in the infant's mouth and infant sucks finger rhythmically which permits feeding

swimming      occurs when infant is face down in a pool of water and the baby paddles and kicks in a swimming motion which helps infant survive if dropped in water.

palmar grasp    place finger in infant's hand, and press against palm and infant spontaneously grasps finger which prepares infant for voluntary grasping

Functional magnetic resonance imaging    What type of brain imaging provides good SPATIAL resolution?

Near-infrared spectroscopy      What type of brain imaging provides good TEMPORAL resolution?

Near-infrared optical topography;

can be used on young infants in laps of parents and allows freedom of movement; limited to only the functioning of cerebral cortex    What is NIROT? What is an advantage? What is a disadvantage?

the consistency or repeatability of a measure    Define reliability.

how accurate the measure is    Define validity.

They are a hunter-gathering society which teaches the children that possessions are a burden and not an asset, and the importance of sharing and close intimate bonds.    Why are the !Kung People of interest to developmental psychologists?

event sampling    observer records all instances of a particular behavior during a specific time period

time sampling    observer records whether a particular behavior occurs during a sample of short time intervals

time sampling    what kind of sampling works best for high frequency behaviors?

natural experiment      compare differences in treatment that already exist

field experiment      use rare opportunities for random assignment in natural settings

Martin Luther    16th Century Puritan views of "child depravity"; believed that children were born evil; family was the center of the universe and the roots of education began with this theorist.

John Locke      17th Century; "tabula rasa" "blank slate" view that children were born blank and needed to be molded; children build a permanent foundation for later thought

Rousseau      18th Century; noble savages view; children were born with natural instincts of right and wrong; children were born neither good nor bad but could be corrupted by society; introduced stages of development and maturation.

Darwin    19th Century; Natural selection or survival of the fittest

Freud    20th Century; Three parts of personality (id, ego, superego); five psychosexual stages

Piaget 20th Century; Stages of cognitive development; stages criticized for not addressing social/cultural influences

Vygotsky 20th Century; sociocultural theory; social interaction is necessary to learn cultural worlds