

Psychology 2301  
Fall 2014  
Study guide Exam #3

1. Baumrind
  - a. Parenting styles: how parents control and manage their kids' behavior.
    - i. Authoritarian: high control and low warmth; control behavior with standard conduct; value obedience; kids have no voice; kids forced to accept without question; 2<sup>nd</sup> best outcome; ok in school; angry; uncomfortable in social situations
    - ii. Authoritative: high control, high warmth; negotiation, kids have a voice; democratic; autonomy is important; flexibility from parents; best outcome; better relationships with adults and peers; socially responsible; emotionally mature; best in school
    - iii. Permissive: high warmth, low control; highly accepting of kid; few rules; more important for a kid to have a voice than to have rules; kids have no responsibilities; parents provide emotional support; kids are rebellious, aggressive, aimless, do poorly in school, most likely to be removed from classroom
    - iv. Uninvolved/neglectful: low control, low warmth; unresponsive; indifferent; spend as little time and effort with child as possible; no socialization; kid non-compliant, demanding, irritable, early signs of depression
2. Types of discipline:
  - a. **Inductive**: parents reason with child; provide explanation on why child should follow rule(s) that was/were broken; how rule was broken/why wrong; what child should do to change; child least likely to get in trouble. Consequences: altruistic, high moral discipline
  - b. **power assertive**: superior power; spank; pick up and remove from situation; take away privilege. Consequences: more aggressive, self-control, low moral development
  - c. **love withdrawal** : threaten; remove love from child; "I can't talk to you right now"; Consequences: mood swings, anxiety, depression
3. Gender constancy (Kohlberg)
  - Gender identity**: child identifies as a boy or girl
  - Gender Stability**: Gender remains same over time
  - Gender consistency**: gender doesn't change in different situations
  - Aware over 1<sup>st</sup> 7 years
  - Problem: Kids demonstrate gender roles by 2
4. Gender schema theory (Martin):
  - 2 ½-3: gender identity
  - Schema: organized knowledge about gender and what is right for boys, for girls, for the child
  - Process info for own gender
  - Own info
  - Distort info
5. Social Learning Theory:
  - Direct instruction from parents (begins at 2)
  - Punishment and reinforcement for behaving based on gender
  - Parents who are clearest and strictest have more gender appropriate children
  - Observational learning**: see behaviors of others

6. Freud's psychoanalytic theory:

- Phallic stage
- **Oedipal conflict in boys:** identify with father, fear castration
- **Electra conflict in girls:** identify with mother to get closer to father
- Emphasis on identification

7. Physical development in middle childhood

- Grow 2-3 inches/year
- Gain 6 pounds/year
- Better with fine motor skills (writing, scissors, musical instruments) (cerebellum)
- Girls ahead of boys in growth
  - Age 12: 94% of adult body
  - More body fat, less muscle tissue, more coordinated
- Boys
  - Age 12: 84% of adult body type
  - Stronger

8. Areas of the brain that undergo major growth spurts during middle childhood:

- **frontal lobes:** planning, reasoning, social judgment, and ethical decision making
- **prefrontal cortex:** personality
- **corpus callosum:** Lateralization

9. Association areas of brain: cerebral cortex, parietal, temporal, and occipital lobes

10. Health risks among school-aged children:

- **Asthma:** most common cause of school absence; chronic lung problem; trouble catching breath; 5-7; allergic reaction to pet dander, dust, cigarette smoke; bronchial tubes become inflamed, mucus, airways narrow. Treatments: Identify allergen and reduce exposure; medication (avoided, taken only if necessary due to side effects)
- **Head injury:** chief causes are car accidents and bike accidents; most common in 6-12 group than any other age group; hit head; groggy; knocked out; wear helmet (85% head injuries from not wearing a helmet while wearing a helmet when biking)
- **Excessive weight gain/ Obesity:** more likely to be overweight as adult; one or more overweight parent; more weight than appropriate for age, height, or gender; caused by over eating, eating wrong foods, easy access to high-caloric convenient food, reduction in activity level; parents advised to see nutritionist to develop diet, encourage activity in kids, participate in activities with child

11. **Language development:** grammar mastered; sounds/phonology/pronunciation; vocab develops by 5,000-10,000 words/year; more descriptive/adjectives; more adverbs

12. **Concrete operations (Piaget):**

- 6-12;
- logical thought (11-12)
- **Decentration:** can see more than one aspect of a problem
- **Reversibility:** look at a problem and reverse in head
- Don't have hypothetico-deductive reasoning (prediction based on info tested to confirm)

14. **Adolescence:** 11/12/ onset of puberty-adulthood

15. **Estrogen:** female reproductive hormone, both menstrual and estrous reproductive cycles

16. **Testosterone:** male reproductive hormone

17. Thyroxine: hormones produced by the thyroid gland that are primarily responsible for regulation of metabolism.

18. Adrenal androgen: natural or synthetic compound, usually a steroid hormone, that stimulates or controls the development and maintenance of male characteristics in vertebrates by binding to androgen receptors. This includes the activity of the accessory male sex organs and development of male secondary sex characteristics

19. Pubertal development

Girls: breast buds, pubic hair, muscles in wall of uterus, first period within 6 months of 13<sup>th</sup> birthday, breasts fully developed and pubic hair in 1<sup>st</sup> year after first period

-Boys: enlargement of testes and scrotum, pubic hair, rapid growth, penile growth complete, facial hair later, deepening of voice

20. Impact of early and late maturation

-Girls:

-Early: disadvantage, out of line with peers, more popular in high school

-Late:

-Impact of first period: excited, happy, feel like growing up, nervous about how it's going to feel

-Boys:

-Early: more favored; less creative

-Late: behind in some areas, socially inadequate, less confident, creative, catch up

21. Formal operations (Piaget):

-Abstract thinking: possibilities

-Systematic/hypothetico-deductive thinking: approach a question and generate a list of possible solutions, figure out which is best

-Thinking about own thinking

-Better at arguments

22. Risky behavior

-Drug use in adolescence: US has highest rate amongst industrial nations; 18% of H.S. students have tried drugs; Alcohol most common drug, 60% kids have had one drink in past month; 30% kids have 5+ drinks in a row; 30% college students are heavy drinkers; Alcohol is in top 10 causes of death; 25,000 killed in drunk driving accidents a year, 60% males who assaulted females were drinking, 1.5% adolescents use cocaine; factors of drug use in adolescents: permissive parenting, parent drug use; earlier kids use drugs, more likely to graduate to more dangerous and powerful drugs

-Delinquent behavior: most violent between 15-18 but decline over time; males commit more delinquency than females; Factors: Neighborhood (crime, social deterioration, high unemployment, lack of services), Family (permissive, unattached); you can tell if a male will be delinquent at 8 if he shows disruptiveness, unsupervised at home, unattached; treatments: group-oriented treatment, positive peer culture

23. Eating disorders:

-Bulimia nervosa: eat a lot then purge (vomit, laxative); poor self-image; extroverted; impulsive; increased risk of heart attack and irregular heartbeat; vomiting causes depletion of potassium, hernia, and erosion of esophagus; treatment: therapy (help self-image, understand emotional states, unmet psychological needs), family therapy (help family help with psychological needs)

- Anorexia: pursuit weight loss; starvation; European American descent; morbidly afraid of being fat; shy; obedient; start out modestly; lose 30% weight, sex characteristics (want to go back to childhood), stop having period; most need professional help; controlling parents (weight