

Chapter 4:

Learning Objectives:

Developing Through the Life Span:

1. State three areas of change that developmental psychologists study, and identify the three major issues in developmental psychology.

Prenatal Development and the Newborn:

2. Describe the union of sperm and egg at conception.
3. Define *zygote*, *embryo*, and *fetus*, and explain how teratogens can affect development.
4. Describe some abilities of the newborn, and explain how researchers use habituation to assess infant sensory and cognitive abilities.

Infant and Childhood:

5. Describe some developmental changes in a child's brain, and explain why maturation accounts for many of our similarities.
6. Outline four events in the motor development sequence from birth to toddlerhood, and evaluate the effects of maturation and experience on that sequence.
7. Explain why we have few memories of experiences during our first three years of life.
8. State Piaget's understanding of how the mind develops, and discuss the importance of assimilation and accommodation in this process.
9. Outline Piaget's four main stages of cognitive development, and comment on how children's thinking changes during these four stages.
10. Discuss psychologists' current views on Piaget's theory of cognitive development.
11. Define *stranger anxiety*.
12. Discuss the effects of nourishment, body contact, and familiarity on infant social attachments.
13. Contrast secure and insecure attachment, and discuss the roles of parents and infants in the development of attachment and an infant's feelings of basic trust.
14. Assess the impact of parental neglect, family disruption, and day care on attachment patterns and development.
15. Trace the onset and development of children's self-concept.
16. Describe three parenting styles, and offer three potential explanations for the link between authoritative parenting and social competence.

Adolescence:

17. Define *adolescence*.
18. Identify the major physical changes during adolescence.
19. Describe the changes in reasoning abilities that Piaget called formal operations.

20. Discuss moral development from the perspectives of moral thinking, moral feeling, and moral action.
21. Identify Erikson's eight stages of psychosocial development and their accompanying issues.
22. Explain how the search for identity affects us during adolescence, and discuss how forming an identity prepares us for intimacy.
23. Contrast parental and peer influence during adolescence.
24. Discuss the characteristics of emerging adulthood.

Adulthood:

25. Identify the major physical changes that occur in middle adulthood.
26. Compare life expectancy in the mid-twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, and discuss changes in sensory abilities and health (including frequency of dementia) in older adults.
27. Assess the impact of aging on recall and recognition in adulthood.
28. Summarize the contributions of cross-cultural and longitudinal studies to our understanding of the normal effects of aging on adult intelligence.
29. Explain why the path of adult development need not be tightly linked to one's chronological age.
30. Discuss the importance of love, marriage, and children in adulthood, and comment on the contribution of one's work to feelings of self-satisfaction.
31. Describe trends in people's life satisfaction across the life span.
32. Describe the range of reactions to the death of a loved one.