

Name: _____ Row: _____ period: _____

Lecture Notes Psychology Module 4: Prenatal and Childhood (Page 1)

Prenatal Development

- Prenatal defined as _____
- Prenatal stage begins at _____ and ends with the _____ of the child.

Zygote

- A newly _____
- The first two weeks are a period of _____
- Attaches to the mother's _____
- At the end of _____ days becomes an _____

Embryo

- Developing human from about _____
- Most of the _____ are formed during this time.
- At the end of the _____ begins.

Fetal Period

- The period between the beginning of the _____

Prenatal Development – 45 Days– 2 months

Placenta

- A cushion of cells in the mother by which the _____
- Acts as a _____ to screen out substances that could harm the fetus

Prenatal Development

- Play “Teratogens and Their Effects on the Developing Brain and Mind” (12:44) Segment #12 _____

Teratogens

- Substances that pass through the placenta's screen and _____
- Includes: _____

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Prenatal Brain Development

- Play “The Effects of Hormones and the Environment on Brain Development” (6:50) Module #2 from The Brain: Teaching Modules (2nd edition)

Smoking and Birth Weight

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)

- A series of _____ due to their mother _____ during pregnancy

Alcohol

- Play “Teratogens and Their Effects on the Developing Brain and Mind” (12:44) Segment #12 from The Mind: Psychology Teaching Modules (2nd edition)

The Beginnings of Life: The Newborn

Newborn and the Apgar Readings

- Video “Testing Competency In a Newborn” Video #13 from Worth’s Digital Media Archive for Psychology

Rooting Reflex

- Infants’ tendency, when touched on the cheek, to move their face _____
- Is an _____
- Child is looking for _____.

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Reflexes in the Newborn

“Reflexes in the Newborn” Video #14 from Worth’s Digital Media Archive for Psychology _____

Newborn Reflexes

Play “Capabilities of the Newborn” (3:59) Segment #13 from The Mind:

Temperament

- A person’s _____
- A child might be:
 - An “_____” or “_____” baby
- Temperament shown in infancy appears _____.

Temperament

Play “Bringing Up Monkeys” (9:40) Segment #23 from Scientific American Frontiers:

Physical Development in Infancy and Childhood Infant, Toddler, Child

- Infant: _____
- Toddler: From about _____
- Child: _____

Neural Developments

Maturation

- Biological growth processes that enable orderly changes in behavior

Lecture Notes Psychology Module 4: Prenatal and Childhood (Page 4)

Motor Development

- Includes all _____

Motor Development

- Play “Baby Body Sense” (11:00) Segment #24 from Scientific American Frontiers: Cognitive Development in Infancy and Childhood: Piaget’s Cognitive

Stages

Cognition

- All the mental activities associated with _____
- Children think _____

Child’s Thinking

Play “The Magic Years” (10:00) Segment #25 from Scientific American Frontiers:

Jean Piaget (pee-ah-ZHAY)

- Developmental psychologist who introduced a _____
- Proposed a theory consisting of _____ stages of cognitive development

Schemas

- Concepts or mental frameworks that people use to _____
- Sometimes called _____
- A person’s “ _____ ”

Assimilation

- Interpreting a new experience within the context of one’s _____
- The new experience is similar to _____

Accommodation

- Interpreting a new experience by _____
- The new experience is so novel the person’s schemata _____

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Lecture Notes Psychology Module 4: Prenatal and Childhood (Page 5)

Sensorimotor Stage

- Piaget's first stage of _____
- From birth to _____
- Child gathers information about the world through _____
- Child learns _____

Object Permanence

- The awareness that things continue to exist _____
- "Out of sight, out of _____"

Object Permanence

Insert "Object Permanence" Video #15 from Worth's Digital Media Archive for Psychology _____

Preoperational Stage

- Piaget's _____ stage of cognitive development
- From about age _____
- Children can understand _____

Egocentrism

- The child's inability to take another person's _____
- Includes a child's inability to understand that _____

Childhood Thinking

- Play "A Change of Mind" (12:00) Segment #26 from Scientific American Frontiers: _____

Concrete Operational Stage

- Piaget's _____ of cognitive development
- From about age _____
- Child learns to think _____

Conservation

- An understanding that certain properties remain _____
- The properties can include _____.

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Piaget's Conservation Task

- “Piaget’s Conservation Task” Video #18 from Worth’s Digital Media Archive for Psychology _____

Types of Conservation Tasks

Formal Operational Stage

- Piaget’s _____ and last stage of cognitive development
- Child can think _____
- About age _____
- Can solve _____

Cognitive Development

- Play “Infant Cognitive Development” (7:14) Segment #14 from The Mind:

Assessing Piaget’s Theory

- Piaget underestimated the child’s ability at _____.
- Piaget’s theory doesn’t take into account _____.

Social Development

- Play “Social Development in Infancy” (6:44) Segment #15 from The Mind:

Stranger Anxiety

- The fear of strangers an infant displays around _____

Stranger Anxiety

- Insert “Stranger Anxiety” Video #16 from Worth’s Digital Media

Attachment

- An _____ resulting in seeking _____
- Children develop strong attachments to _____.
- _____ all contribute to attachment.

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Harry Harlow

- Did research with _____ on how body contact relates to attachment
- The monkeys had to choose between a _____

- The monkeys spent most of their time by the _____.

Harlow's Studies

- **Insert "Harlow's studies on Dependency in Monkeys" Videos #12a, 12b, and 12c. from Worth's Digital Media #12 in Development, Part 1**
- _____

Harlow's Study: Familiarity

- Sense of _____ with that which is _____
- Infants are familiar with their _____.

Imprinting and Critical Period

- A process by which certain animals, early in life, _____
- The imprinted behavior develops within a _____
- when the organism's exposure to certain stimuli produce the imprinted behavior.
- Konrad Lorenz studied _____.
- Studied imprinted behaviors
- Goslings are imprinted to follow _____.

Responsiveness

- Responsive parents are aware of _____.
- Unresponsive parents _____ their children-- _____.

Securely or Insecurely Attached

- Securely attached – children will explore their environment _____

- Insecurely attached – children will appear _____

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Attachment: Harlow's Studies

- “Harlow’s studies on Dependency in Monkeys” Worth’s Digital Media Archive for Psychology #12 in Development, Part 1 Already Shown
-
-
-

Strange-Situation Test

- “Morelli’s Strange-Situation Test” Video #17 from Worth’s Digital Media Archive for Psychology. #17 in Development, Part 2
-
-
-

Effects of Attachment

- Secure attachment predicts _____.
 - Deprivation of attachment is linked to _____.
 - A responsive environment helps most infants recover from _____.
-

Parental Patterns

- Daumrind’s three main parenting styles
 - Authoritarian parenting
 - Permissive parenting
 - Authoritative parenting

Authoritarian Parenting:

- Low in _____
- Discipline is _____.
- Communication high from _____
- Maturity expectations are _____.

Permissive Parenting:

- High in _____
- Communication is low from _____.
- Expectations of maturity are _____.

Authoritative Parenting

- High in _____
- High in _____
- Parents _____
- Maturity expectations are _____.

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Lecture Notes Psychology Module 4: Prenatal and Childhood (Page 9)

Parenting Styles: Parental Influences

- Video “Gender Development: Social Influences” (4:02) Module #3 from The Brain: Teaching Modules (2nd edition)

Three Key Developmental Issues Module 4: Prenatal and Childhood Development

Continuity and Stages

- How much of behavior is continuous and how much follows a more stage like development?

Types of Growth Patterns

Stability and Change

- What developmental traits remain stable over time, and which change?

Nature and Nurture

- How much of our behavior is due to nature and how much is due to nurture?
- How do nature and nurture interact in development?

The End