

Developmental psychology	Fraternal twins
Nature-nurture issue	Continuity view
Interaction	Discontinuity view
Identical twins	Developmental stages
Zygote	Prenatal period

<p>A pair who started life as two separate fertilized eggs that happened to share the same womb. Fraternal twins, on the average, have about 50% of their genetic material in common.</p>	<p>The psychological specialty that studies how organisms change over time as the result of biological and environmental influences.</p>
<p>The perspective that development is gradual and continuous- as opposed to the discontinuity (stage) view.</p>	<p>The long-standing discussion over the relative importance of nature (heredity) and nurture (environment) in their influence on behavior and mental process.</p>
<p>The perspective that development proceeds in an uneven (discontinuous) fashion- as opposed to the continuity view.</p>	<p>A process by which forces work together or influence each other- as in the interaction between the forces of heredity and environment.</p>
<p>Periods of life initiated by significant transitions or changes in physical or psychological functioning.</p>	<p>A pair who started life as a single fertilized egg, which later split into two distinct individuals, identical twins have exactly the same genes.</p>
<p>The developmental period before birth.</p>	<p>A fertilized egg.</p>

Embryo	Neonatal period
Fetus	Infancy
Placenta	Attachment
Teratogens	Imprinting
Maturation	Contact comfort

<p>In humans, the neonatal (newborn) period extends through the first month after birth.</p>	<p>In humans, the name for the developing organism during the first eight weeks after conception.</p>
<p>In humans, infancy spans the time between the end of the neonatal period and the establishment of language- usually at about 18 months to 2 years.</p>	<p>In humans, the term for the developing organism between the embryonic stage and birth.</p>
<p>The enduring social-emotional relationship between a child and a parent or other regular caregiver.</p>	<p>The organ interface between the embryo or fetus and the mother. The placenta separates the bloodstreams, but it allows the exchange of nutrients and waste products.</p>
<p>A primitive form of learning in which some young animals follow and form an attachment to the first moving object they see or hear.</p>	<p>Substance from the environment, including viruses, drugs, and other chemicals, that can damage the developing organism during the prenatal period.</p>
<p>Stimulation and reassurance derived from the physical touch of a caregiver.</p>	<p>The process by which the genetic program manifests itself over time.</p>

Schemas	Mental representation
Assimilation	Object permanence
Accommodation	Preoperational stage
Sensorimotor stage	Egocentrism
Centration	Animistic thinking

<p>the ability to form internal images of objects and events.</p>	<p>In Piaget's theory, mental structure or programs that guide a developing child's thought.</p>
<p>The knowledge that objects exist independently of one's own actions or awareness.</p>	<p>A mental process that modifies new information to fit it into existing schemes.</p>
<p>The second stage in Piaget's theory, marked by well-developed mental representation and the use of language.</p>	<p>A mental process that restructure existing schemes so that new information is better understood.</p>
<p>In Piaget's theory, the self-centered inability to realize that there are other viewpoints besides one's own.</p>	<p>The first stage in Piaget's theory, during which the child relies heavily on innate motor responses to stimuli.</p>
<p>A preoperational mode of thought in which inanimate objects are imagined to have life and mental processes.</p>	<p>A preoperational thought pattern involving the inability to take into account more than one factor at a time.</p>

Irreversibility	Theory of mind
Concrete operational stage	Temperament
Conservation	Zone of proximal development
Mental operations	Psychosocial stages
Generativity	Formal operational stage

<p>An awareness that other people's behavior may be influenced by beliefs, desires, and emotions that differ from one's own.</p>	<p>The inability, in the preoperational child, to think through a series of events or mental operation and then mentally reverse the steps.</p>
<p>An individual's characteristic manner of behavior or reaction-assumed to have a strong genetic basis.</p>	<p>The third of Piaget's stages, when a child understands conservation but still is incapable of abstract thought.</p>
<p>The difference between what a child can do with help and what the child can do without any help or guidance.</p>	<p>The understanding that the physical properties of an on object or substance do not change when appearances change but nothing is added or taken away.</p>
<p>In Erikson's theory, the developmental stages refer to either major challenges that appear successively across the lifespan, which require an individual to rethink his or her goals and relationships with others.</p>	<p>Solving problems by manipulating images in one's own mind.</p>
<p>The last of Piaget's stages, during which abstract thought appears.</p>	<p>In Erikson's theory, a process of making a commitment beyond oneself to family, work, society, or future generations.</p>

<p>Alzheimer's disease</p>	
<p>Selective social interaction</p>	

	<p>A degenerative brain disease usually noticed first by debilitating effects on memory.</p>
	<p>Choosing to restrict the number of one's social contracts to those who are the most gratifying.</p>

