

Developmental Concepts

Developmental Research Design

Cross-sectional:	Evaluate the same group at one. Fastest, but subject to bias due to cohort effects.
Longitudinal	Evaluation of a group over time, often decades. Most comprehensive, but it takes time and very expensive.
Sequential	Evaluates across different ages at the same point in time to compare age effects.

In summary, cross-sectional, longitudinal, and sequential research designs each have their strengths and weaknesses. Each can be used to investigate different research questions.

Nature VS. Nurture

Nature View	Humans are biologically programmed to develop language, as part of their natural development.
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Nature VS. Nurture (cont)

Nurture View	Language is acquired by means of interaction with the environment, through a process of limitation and reinforcement.
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Theory of Language Development	Theories of language development seek to explain how humans acquire language, and there are two major perspectives in this field: nature versus nurture.
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<i>Language Acquisition Device (LAD)</i>	A built-in tool in our brains that helps us quickly and easily learn language. It already has a basic set of rules for all languages, so no matter what language we hear, we can pick it up and understand it.
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Nature VS. Nurture (cont)

<i>Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis</i>	Language influences how we think and perceive reality.
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Language acquisition device (LAD) - *Noam Chomsky*
Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis - *Benjamin Whorf*

Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Approach

System	Description	Examples
Microsystem	Everyday environment	family, peers, school, work, etc.
Mesosystem	Connections between environments	a child's parents meet with his teacher
Exosystem	Indirect environment	a child is indirectly affected by their parent's workplace through its impact on the parent.
Macrosystem	Social and cultural values	laws, customs, religion, politics, etc.



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Page 1 of 4.

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Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Approach (cont)

Chrono system	Environment changes that occur over the life course	having kids, moving, economic growth or war
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Acronym: My (Micro-me) Mom (Meso) Eats (Indirect) Mac (Macro) & Cheese (Chrono)

Factors for Healthy Development

Risk	Protective
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Physical Development

Genotype VS. Phenotype

Genotype	INSIDE	The genetic makeup of the person (e.g., DNA)
Phenotype	OUTSIDE	Observable physical and behavioral characteristics

genotype = genetic code

phenotype = physical expression of that code

Critical VS. Sensitive Periods

Critical Periods	Limited time periods when certain experiences are necessary for the proper development
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if the experience is missed, the ability or trait may never develop

Critical VS. Sensitive Periods (cont)

Sensitive Periods	Important and flexible periods when the brain is more receptive to experiences <i>can still have a significant impact on development, however catch up is possible</i>
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Genetic Disorders

Down's Syndrome
Tay Sachs Disease
Phenylketonuria (PKU)
Sickle Cell Anemia
Cystic Fibrosis
Klinefelter's syndrome
Turner's syndrome
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome

Impact of Teratogens

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
Turner Syndrome

Sexual Dimorphism

Embryonic development
Physical difference
Behavioral Difference
Why its important

Temperament (Thomas & Chess)

Why temperament is important / outcomes in life

Easy Temperament
Difficult Temperament
Slow to Warm-Up Infants

Cognitive Development

Sociocultural Theory

Zone of proximal development
Scaffolding
Intellectual Development
Vygotsky and scaffolding

Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development

Sociocultural Theory

Zone of proximal development
Scaffolding
Intellectual Development
Vygotsky and scaffolding

Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development

Sensorimotor
Object permanence
Preoperational
Concrete Operational
Formal Operational



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Piaget's Developmental Theory of Knowledge

Centration

Assimilation

Accommodation

Decalage

Assimilation vs. Accommodation

- Theory
- o Schemas

The purpose of play in children

Social Play

Solitary Play

Parallel Play

Associative Play

Cooperative Play

Piaget Four types of play

functional play

constructive play

Imaginative

Formal

functional play, constructive play, symbolic/-fantasy play, and games with rules

Cognitive flexibility in bilingual children

Gilligan's Theory of Moral Development

Level 1

Transition

Level 2

Transition

Level 3

Gilligan's theory of female development. (Self in relation model)

Kohlberg's theory of moral development

Preconventional

Conventional

Postconventional

Psychosocial Development

Freud vs Erickson's stages at the same age

James Marcia's Identity Theory

Identity Achievement

Identity Foreclosure

Identity Moratorium

Identity Diffusion

James Marcia's identity states or statuses for adolescents

Mahler: Separation-Individuation Theory

Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3

Differentiation

Practicing

Rapprochement

Object Constancy

Separation Anxiety

John Bowlby

Attachment Styles

child/adult tracking

Ainsworth Strange Situation

Secure

Avoidant

Ambivalent

Disorganized

Imprinting & Social Bonds

Konrad Lorenz

Parenting Styles

Authoritarian

Permissive

Authoritative

Uninvolved

Reaction of Neglected Children

differs – socially disinhibited

Adler's Theory Related to Child Misbehavior

Key Concepts:

Inferiority Complex

Natural Consequences

Treatment

Inferiority and compensation

Striving for Belonging

Mistaken Goals

Attention Seeking

Power Seeking

Revenge Seeking

Display of Inadequacy

Bandura's Theory to Related to Child Misbehavior

Observational (vicarious learning)

Bobo Doll Experiment

Guided Behavioral Rehearsal (Coaching)

Patterson's Theory of Delinquent Behavior

1

2

3

Predictors of Adolescent Alcohol Use

Peer Influence

Family History

Parental Monitoring

Early Onset of Alcohol

Mental Health Issues

Availability & Access to Alcohol

Parental or Peer Belief About Alcohol use

Predictors of Adolescent Alcohol Use

Peer Influence

Family History

Parental Monitoring

Early Onset of Alcohol

Mental Health Issues

Availability & Access to Alcohol

Parental or Peer Belief About Alcohol use

People

Theorists

Albert Bandura

Kubler Ross

Gerald Patterson

James Marcia

Lawrence Kohlberg

Carol Gilligan

Sigmund Freud

Alfred Adler

Mary Ainsworth

Margaret Mahler

Konrad Lorenz

John Bowlby

Jean Piaget

Lev Vygotsky

Thomas & Chess

Urie Bronfenbrenner

Benjamin Whorf

Noam Chomsky

Erick Erickson



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