1. According to Erik Erikson, a sense that the world is predictable and trustworthy; said to be formed during infancy by appropriate experiences with responsive caregivers.

2. An emotional tie with another person; shown in young children by their seeking closeness to the caregiver and showing distress on separation.

3. The awareness that things continue to exist even when not perceived.

4. A study in which people of different ages are compared with one another.

5. A disorder that appears in childhood and is marked by deficient communication, social interaction, and understanding of others' states of mind.

6. Adapting one's current understandings (schemas) to incorporate new information.

7. One's sense of self; according to Erikson, the adolescent's task is to solidify a sense of self by testing and integrating various roles.

8. A specific time in development when certain skills or abilities are most easily learned.

9. A medical condition in which body deformation or facial development or mental ability of a fetus is impaired because the mother drank alcohol while pregnant.

10. Research in which the same people are restudied and retested over a long period.

11. Interpreting our new experiences in terms of our existing schemas.
1. secondary sex characteristics
2. theory of mind
3. imprinting
4. schema
5. formal operational stage
6. puberty
7. maturation
8. social clock
9. cognition
10. menopause
11. embryo

1. Cessation of menstrual periods owing to a lack of ovarian hormones
2. Non reproductive sexual characteristics such as female breasts and hips, male voice quality and body hair
3. A usually irreversible type of learning limited to a specific time period in an animal's life.
4. All the mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, remembering, and communicating.
5. During this stage of cognitive development, a person is able to think abstractly, realistically, and hypothetically.
6. Biological growth processes that enable orderly changes in behavior, relatively uninfluenced by experience.
7. Developmental stage at which a person becomes capable of reproduction.
8. A concept or framework that organizes and interprets information.
9. An organism in the earliest stage of development.
10. People's ideas about their own and others' mental states -- about their feelings, perceptions, and thoughts and the behavior these might predict.
11. The culturally preferred timing of social events such as marriage, parenthood, and retirement.
1. A chronic and progressive disorder of the brain that is the most common cause of degeneration dementia
   a. Alzheimer's disease
   b. theory of mind
   c. preoperational stage
   d. sensorimotor stage

One's accumulated knowledge and verbal skills; tends to increase with age
   a. fluid intelligence
   b. rooting reflex
   c. critical period
   d. crystallized intelligence

9 weeks after conception to birth
   a. autism
   b. menopause
   c. fetus
   d. embryo

Age 0 to 2, shows ideas using the body.
   a. egocentrism
   b. sensorimotor stage
   c. basic trust
   d. preoperational stage
2 to 7 years. Able to think beyond the here and now, but egocentric and unable to perform mental transformations

a. concrete operational stage
b. preoperational stage
c. sensorimotor stage
d. formal operational stage

(7-12 years) uses principles of conservation and reversibility

a. preoperational stage
b. formal operational stage
c. cross-sectional study
d. concrete operational stage

A physical feature such as the reproductive organs and genitals that distinguish the sexes

a. basic trust
b. primary sex characteristics
c. secondary sex characteristics
d. critical period

Agents, such as chemicals and viruses, that can reach the embryo or fetus during prenatal development and cause harm

a. maturation
b. attachment
c. teratogens
d. menarche
In Piaget's theory, the preoperational child's difficulty taking another's point of view

a. ○ egocentrism  
b. ○ cognition  
c. ○ autism  
d. ○ identity

Fertilized egg

a. ○ schema  
b. ○ zygote  
c. ○ embryo  
d. ○ fetus

1. Stranger anxiety → Ability to recognize that objects can be transformed in some way, visually or physically, yet still be the same in number, weight, substance, or volume

○ True ○ False

2. Menarche → First menstrual period

○ True ○ False

3. Habituation → An organism's decreasing response to a stimulus with repeated exposure to it

○ True ○ False

4. Rooting reflex → A baby's tendency, when touched on the cheek, to turn toward the touch, open the mouth, and search for the nipple

○ True ○ False

5. Intimacy → In Erikson's theory, the ability to form close, loving relationships; a primary developmental task in late adolescence and early adulthood

○ True ○ False
6. Self-concept → All our thoughts and feelings about ourselves, in answer to the question, "Who am I?"

☐ True  ☐ False

7. Conservation → Ability to recognize that objects can be transformed in some way, visually or physically, yet still be the same in number, weight, substance, or volume

☐ True  ☐ False

8. Developmental psychology → A branch of psychology that studies physical, cognitive, and social change throughout the life span

☐ True  ☐ False

9. Adolescence → All our thoughts and feelings about ourselves, in answer to the question, "Who am I?"

☐ True  ☐ False

10. Fluid intelligence → One's ability to reason speedily and abstractly; tends to decrease during late adulthood

☐ True  ☐ False
Written Questions

1. basic trust
2. attachment
3. object permanence
4. cross-sectional study
5. autism
6. accommodation
7. identity
8. critical period
9. fetal alcohol syndrome
10. longitudinal study
11. assimilation

Multiple Choice Questions

1. a
2. d
3. c
4. b
5. b
6. d
7. b
8. c
9. a
10. b

Matching Questions

1. b
2. j
3. c
4. h
5. e
6. g
7. f
8. k
9. d
10. a
11. i

True/False Questions

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True