***Unit 3 Study Guide – Developmental Psychology***

Due: Thursday, October 10th

1. Summarize the three stages of prenatal development, including their lengths and what happens during them.
2. What are some possible effects that teratogens can have on a fetus?
3. In what ways has evolution helped newborns adapt to the beginnings of life?
4. What type of development did Piaget study? Describe an example of schema formation and development using the terms assimilation and accommodation.
5. List Piaget’s stages of cognitive development. Provide a hypothetical example of a child for each one.
6. What are criticisms of Piaget’s theories today?
7. What defines autism spectrum disorder? What do studies reveal about people who have autism (trends that have been found)?
8. What did Harry Harlow prove? Describe his experiments.
9. How are the children of sensitive parents different from those of unresponsive parents?
10. What are the three parenting styles? Provide an example scenario for each one.
11. What marks the beginning and end of adolescence?
12. Explain Kohlberg’s theory of morality. Where do you put yourself on the ladder? Why?
13. What criticism exists of Kohlberg’s stages of morality?
14. For each of Erikson’s stages of psychosocial development list a person you know and how they are resolving that stage’s conflict. (You can use yourself for the first four stages if you don’t know any younger children.)
15. Explain the difference between cross-sectional studies and longitudinal studies.

***Unit 4 Study Guide – Sensation and Perception***

Due: Thursday, 10/24

1. What is the difference between sensation and perception?
2. Provide an example of top-down processing and bottom-up processing.
3. What have signal detection theorists discovered about absolute thresholds?
4. Can we be affected by stimuli that are so weak that it is consciously unnoticed? So do subliminal messages work? Why or why not?
5. Draw a diagram of a human eye and explain what happens when light passes through it.
6. What are feature detectors? Where are they located?
7. What is prosopagnosia? How is it related to feature detectors?
8. Explain the two theories on color vision. Identify the flaws and strengths of each one.
9. Explain the two theories on hearing pitch. Identify the flaws and strengths of each one.
10. What is the connection between different aspects of waves and different aspects of light (brightness and color)?
11. What is the connection between different aspects of waves and different aspects of sound (volume and pitch)?
12. How could you use your knowledge of the gate control theory of pain if you were having a root canal without anesthesia?
13. What does selective attention have to do with students being disruptive and talking in class while a teacher is lecturing?
14. Draw and explain three rules that Gestalt psychologists came up with that show how the perceived whole differs from the sum of its parts.
15. How does perceptual set explain why the cop’s hair dryer works so well (cartoon page 235)?
16. Explain a specific way that a binocular cue and two monocular cues could help a man who was about to drive over a cliff.
17. Why is perceptual constancy adaptive?
18. How do emotions and motivations impact perceptions?
19. What is Extrasensory Perception? What are various forms that it can take?