

Name: _____ Date: _____

Development Review

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| 1. Any factor that can cause a birth defect. | A. Sensorimotor Stage |
| 2. A restricted time for learning. | B. Concrete Operations stage |
| 3. Is a developmental term and refers to a time when a child is particularly receptive to certain kinds of environmental experiences. | C. Object Permanence |
| 4. This refers to the influence of genetic characteristics | D. Autonomy v. Shame/Doubt |
| 5. Refers to the influence of environmental influences. | E. Critical period |
| 6. Innate automatic behavior patterns | F. Generativity v. Stagnation |
| 7. The process of trying to understand new things in terms of schemas one already possesses. | G. Identity v. Role confusion |
| 8. The process of altering or adjusting old schemas to fit new information and experiences. | H. Accommodation |
| 9. A conceptual framework used to make sense of the world. | I. Intimacy v. Isolation |
| 10. Piaget's stage of cognitive development, in which the infant uses its senses and motor abilities to interact with objects in the environment. | J. Formal operations stage |
| 11. The knowledge that an object exists even when it is not in sight. | K. Sensitive period |
| 12. Stage of cognitive development in which the preschool child learns to use language as a means of exploring the world. | L. Nature |
| 13. The inability to see the world through anyone else's eyes. | M. Initiative v. Guilt |
| 14. The tendency of a young child to focus only on one feature of an object while ignoring other relevant features. | N. Conservation |
| 15. The ability to understand that simply changing the appearance of an object does not change the object's nature | O. Telegraphic speech |
| 16. Stage of cognitive development in which the school-age child becomes capable of logical thought processes but is not yet capable of abstract thinking. | P. Integrity v. Despair |
| 17. Last stage of cognitive development in which the adolescent becomes capable of abstract thinking | Q. Trust v. Mistrust |
| 18. Simple two word sentences characteristic of early speech. | R. Centration |

19. Babies learn to trust or mistrust others based on whether their basic needs are met.	S. Schemas
20. Toddlers realize that they can direct their own behavior.	T. Preoperational stage
21. Preschoolers are challenged to control their own behavior.	U. Teratogen
22. School-aged children learn new social and academic skills and compare themselves with others.	V. Egocentrism
23. Adolescents must decide who they want to be in terms of occupation, beliefs, attitudes and behavior.	W. Nurture
24. Young adults must learn to share who they are with another person in a close, committed relationship	X. Industry v. Inferiority
25. The challenge is to be creative, productive, and nurture the next generation.	Y. Assimilation
26. The issue is whether a person will reach wisdom, spiritual tranquility, a sense of wholeness, and acceptance of his or her life.	Z. infant reflexes