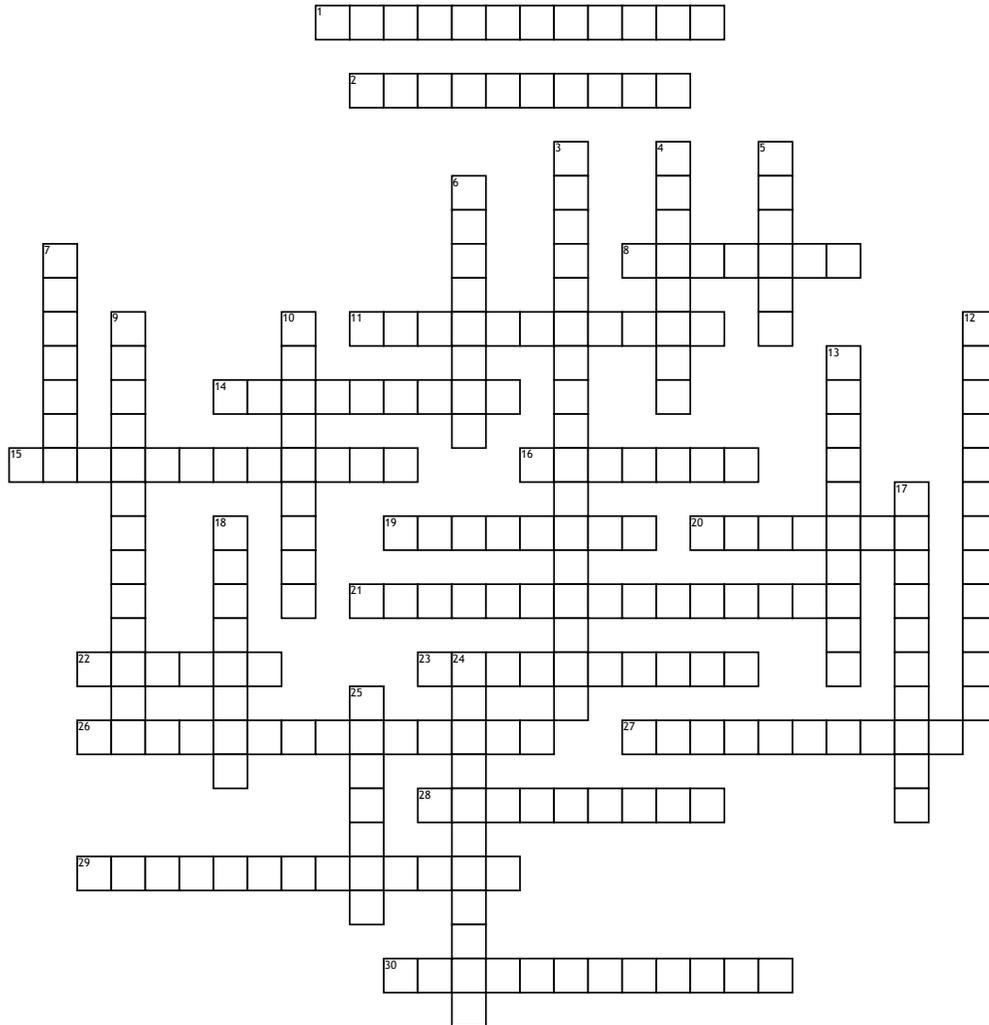


Development in Infancy and Childhood Review



Across

- 1. patterns of work, appearance, and behavior that a society associates with being male or female
- 2. parenting style that allows great freedom to the child and rarely, if ever, uses discipline
- 8. type of child who tends to be friendly, assertive, and good at communication
- 11. belief in the preoperational stage of development that the way things look to a child is also how those things look to everybody else
- 14. describe children who are isolated, quiet, and withdrawn but not necessarily disliked
- 15. formal operational thinking that involves making predictions about possible future events
- 16. proposed all people go through 8 stages of psychosocial development during a lifetime
- 19. type of insecure attachment in which an infant avoids or ignores mother when she returns after a brief separation
- 20. belief in the preoperational stage of development that inanimate objects are alive and have intentions, feelings, and consciousness
- 21. ability to control one's emotions and behavior
- 22. believed children's thought processes changed qualitatively between infancy and adolescence
- 23. a deep and enduring relationship with the person with whom a baby has shared many experiences
- 26. generalizations children develop about what toys, activities, and occupations are "appropriate" for males versus females
- 27. parenting style that shows indifference to children
- 28. harmful external substance that may result in birth defects
- 29. parenting style that is firm, punitive, unsympathetic, and requires strict obedience from the child
- 30. Children in Piaget's preoperational stage don't understand _____ that an amount of something remains the same even if its appearance changes shape.

- 9. type of parent who uses reason with a child, encourages give-and-take, and is firm but understanding
- 10. According to Piaget, each stage in a child's development builds on previous stages and is a different way of thinking.
- 12. The research focus is on gradual _____, or measurable, changes in children's mental capacities. As children get older, their information-processing skills get better.
- 13. a quality allowing a child to develop normally despite exposure to severe or harsh environmental risk factors such as violence, neglect, or substance abuse
- 17. type of insecure attachment in which an infant becomes upset when mother leaves; upon return, infant vacillates between clinginess and angry rejection of mother
- 18. over 20 of these have been observed in newborns
- 24. an individual's basic disposition, which is evident from infancy
- 25. generalizations formed as people experience the world

Down

- 3. Children in Piaget's sensorimotor stage lack this ability to know an object still exists even though it cannot be seen.
- 4. proposed that one's cognitive functioning is influenced by one's culture
- 5. studied attachment with baby monkeys and artificial mothers
- 6. describes children who are actively disliked because they are too aggressive and lacking in self-control or because they are anxious and socially unskilled
- 7. the condition of being able, for the first time, to reproduce

Word Bank

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|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Piaget | objectXpermanence | teratogen | puberty | selfXregulation |
| schemas | avoidant | ambivalent | attachment | genderXroles |
| neglected | conservation | uninvolved | hypothetical | popular |
| rejected | quantitative | Vygotsky | reflexes | egocentrism |
| Harlow | authoritative | genderXschemas | animism | temperament |
| permissive | Erikson | cognitive | authoritarian | resilience |