**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 January 31, 2023**

**Today’s Agenda (Day 99)**

1. HOMEWORK CHECK

🡪 Unit 9 Vocabulary

1. Class Activity:

**🡪 ACTIVITY: Letter Writing 🡪 SUBMIT BY END OF CLASS**

## ***Letters to Parents and Children***

***Directions:*** *Write two letters, one to your child on the occasion of his or her eighteenth birthday and the other to your parent(s).*

*In the letter to your future 18-year-old child, address the following issues:*

1. *When and why did you decide to have this child?*
2. *What are the most important characteristics of a parent, and why?*
3. *Which of your strengths make you a successful parent?*
4. *Describe the qualities you hope your child will possess, and why you think these qualities are important.*
5. *State your dreams for your child and pass on any words of wisdom.*

*In the letter to your parent(s), cover the following issues:*

1. *Describe your general feelings about your present life and values and try to assess in what ways your parent(s) influenced you.*
2. *Describe three strengths of your parent(s).*
3. *Describe a weakness or other characteristic of your parent(s) that you would like to have changed.*
4. *Choose one or two areas of development—intellectual, moral, personality traits, social—in which your parent(s) had the most influence and explain how or why.*
5. *Thank your parent(s) for something special.*

🡪DAY 5: Unit 9 PPT Review

1. **Module 47 - Infancy and Childhood: Cognitive Development**
2. Module 48 - Infancy and Childhood: Social Development
3. Module 49 – Gender Development
4. Module 50 – Parents, Peers, and Early Experiences
5. Module 51 – Adolescence: Physical & Cognitive Development
6. Module 52 – Adolescence: Social Development & Emerging Adulthood
7. Module 53 – Sexual Development
8. Module 54 – Adulthood: Physical, Cognitive and Social Development

HOMEWORK:

* READ: Unit 9 – Developmental Psychology
* COMPLETE:
* STUDY: Unit 9 Vocabulary Quiz and Test

Unit 9

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| accommodation | acquired immune deficiency syndrome | adolescence | aggression | assimilation |
| attachment  | Autistic spectrum disorder | Basic trust | Cognition | Concrete operational stage |
| Conservation | Critical period | Cross-sectional study | Developmental psychology | Egocentrism |
| Embryo | Emerging adulthood | Fetal alcohol syndrome | fetus | Formal operational stage |
| Gender | Gender identity | Gender role | Gender typing | Habituation |
| Identity | Imprinting |  Intimacy | Longitudinal study | Maturation |
| Menarche | Menopause | Object permanence | Preoperational stage |  Primary sexual characteristics |
| Puberty | Role | Schema | Secondary sexual characteristics | Self-concept |
| Sensorimotor stage | Sexual orientation | Social clock | Social identity | Social learning theory |
| Stranger anxiety | Temperament | Teratogens | Testosterone | Theory of mind |
| Transgender | X chromosome | Y chromosome | zygote |  |

REMINDERS:

* QUIZ: **Unit 9 Vocabulary 🡪 Wednesday, Feb. 1**
* **TEST: Unit 9 🡪 Friday, Feb. 10**

**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 CLASS REVIEW**

**Handout 45-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Regardless of culture, humans share the same life cycle.

T F 2. In some cultures, infants sit up first and then crawl while in others they crawl before sitting up.

T F 3. People’s personalities tend to remain stable over the course of their lives.

T F 4. The first two years of life provide a good basis for predicting a person’s eventual personality traits.

T F 5. If a mother drinks heavily during pregnancy, her baby will be mentally handicapped.

T F 6. Newborns see only a blur of meaningless light and dark shades.

T F 7. A heartbeat can be detected as early as 8 weeks into a pregnancy.

**Handout 46-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Before age 2, infants cannot think.

T F 2. A use-it-or-lose-it pruning process in the brain shuts down unused links and strengthens others as babies develop.

T F 3. Memories before age 5 are formulated differently, making them almost impossible to remember as adults.

**Handout 47-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. A young child often believes that the sun rises in the morning to wake her up.

T F 2. Very young babies seem to live in the present where “out of sight” is “out of mind.”

T F 3. Studies have shown that babies understand basic math.

T F 4. Young children are pretty good at taking other people’s perspective on thing.

T F 5. Autism Spectrum Disorder affects more girls than boys.

**Handout 48-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Infants initially develop close attachments to their mothers, merely because mothers provide nourishment.

T F 2. Most abusive parents were themselves battered or neglected as children.

T F 3. Children – unlike ducklings – do not imprint on their mothers.

T F 4. Children’s anxiety over separation from their parents peaks at around 13 months.

T F 5. Children in daycare experience issues with attachment to their parents.

T F 6. Children recognize their faces in a mirror as early as 4 months old.

T F 7. Permissive parents have children with the highest self-esteem, self-reliance, and social competence.

T F 8. Most cultures believe that babies co-sleeping with the parents is not a good idea.

**Handout 49-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. The average woman enters puberty 2 years earlier and lives 5 years longer than the average man.

T F 2. Women are slightly more likely to display relational aggression, such as gossiping, than men.

T F 3. When people interact, men are more likely to express support while women are more likely to express opinions.

T F 4. In a study in New Zealand, people could correctly guess the gender of the author of emails two-thirds of the time.

**Handout 50-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Rats raised in an enriched environment developed heavier and thicker brain cortices.

T F 2. Parental influence is not as important to development as previously thought.

T F 3. Children will adapt their accent to that of their peers.

T F 4. Teens who smoke typically have friends who also smoke.

**Handout 51-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Boys who mature early are more popular than their later-maturing peers, but they also are more likely to abuse alcohol and engage in delinquent behavior.

T F 2. The frontal lobes of the brain mature after maturation in the limbic system, which explains why teenagers often have emotional outbursts that might be inappropriate.

T F 3. The US Supreme Court has deemed it appropriate for adolescents to be charged and sentenced the same as adults when they commit violent crimes.

T F 4. Some psychologists believe the highest moral level is experienced when we uphold rules and laws of society.

**Handout 52-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. The key task of adolescence is to find a romantic partner they want to marry.

T F 2. American girls experience a rise in depression during their teen years.

T F 3. Teens who feel close to their parents tend to be healthy and happy and do well in school.

T F 4. The average age of marriage has increased by 4 years since 1960.

**Handout 53-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Males do not develop into males until about seven weeks after conception.

T F 2. The CDC has found that almost 40% of sexually experienced teenaged girls in the US has a sexually transmitted infection.

T F 3. A person can only get a sexually transmitted infection from intercourse.

T F 4. Compared to European teens, American teens have higher rates of STIs and teen pregnancy.

T F 5. Teens who participate in volunteering or service learning have lower rates of pregnancy.

T F 6. Surveys suggest that 3% of men and 1-2% of women report being homosexual.

T F 7. Same-sex relationships only happen with humans, not other animals.

**Handout 54-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Older people experience such a decline in physical abilities that they report dissatisfaction with their lives in general.

T F 2. Exercise can slow aging.

T F 3. People over 65 are more susceptible to cancer and pneumonia, but less susceptible to the common cold.

T F 4. Older people are better at remembering meaningful information than younger people.

T F 5. Worldwide, only 5 out of 10 heterosexual adults marry.

T F 6. The biggest regret people commonly report is that they did not take their education seriously enough.

T F 7. All people go through distinct stages of grief after losing a loved one.

**Handout 54-2**

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**Module 54**

## **Student Activity: The Bucket List**

**Concept**: With the release of the 2007 movie *The Bucket List* starring Morgan Freeman and Jack Nicholson, the idea of having a list of adventures to experience before death has become part of mainstream culture. The contents of a bucket list may indicate a person’s priorities and their level of well-being.

**Description**: Have students create a bucket list of activities they would like to accomplish in their lives. [You will create a concrete graphic to depict your bucket list (no less than 25 items and would entail a lifetime to potentially complete!!). Must be visually stimulating, neat, demonstrative of high school level work and thought. A short presentation will be expected.]

*EXTENSION*: Ask your parents or grandparents what activities they would like to experience. Students can then compare their lists to their parents/grandparents. Have them list the items that are similar and different.