**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 February 1, 2023**

**Today’s Agenda (Day 100)**

1. HOMEWORK CHECK

🡪 Unit 9 Vocabulary

🡪Letter Writing

1. Class Activity

🡪 QUIZ: **Unit 9 Vocabulary**

\*Go to [www.socrative.com](http://www.socrative.com) 🡪 enter room “MSBPSYCH” 🡪 enter ID #

🡪DAY 6: Unit 9 PPT Review

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

## **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.

**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.