Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The scientific study of the changes that occur in people as they age from conception until death is **human development.**
2. Research design in which several different participant age-groups are studied at one particular point in time.
	1. Longitudinal design
	2. **Cross-sectional design**
	3. Cross sequential design
	4. Poor design
3. Cell resulting from the uniting of the ovum and sperm
	1. Ovum
	2. **Zygote**
	3. Embryo
	4. Teratogen
4. Times during which certain environmental influences can have an impact on the development of the infant
	1. **Critical period**
	2. Germinal period
	3. Embryonic period
	4. Dizygotic period
5. A mental concept formed through experiences with objects and events.
	1. Cognitive development
	2. Centration
	3. **Scheme**
	4. Concrete operations
6. Vygotsky’s concept of the difference between what a child can do alone and what that child can do with the help of a teacher
	1. **Zone of Proximal development**
	2. Scaffolding
	3. Formal Operations stage
	4. Irreversibility
7. The physical changes that occur in the body as sexual development reaches its peak.
	1. Gender Identity
	2. Conventional morality
	3. Menopause
	4. **Puberty**
8. A child who puts on their seatbelt because the police say you should do so in order for the society to be safe, is following what kind of morality.
	1. Preconventional morality
	2. **Conventional morality**
	3. Postconventional morality
	4. Conditioned morality
9. Permissive parenting in which parents are uninvolved with child or child’s behavior
	1. Authoritarian parenting
	2. **Permissive neglectful**
	3. Permissive parenting
	4. Permissive indulgent
10. The third stage of Erikson’s stages of development occurring from age 3yrs to 5 yrs. The task of this stage is to learn to control one’s own behavior.
	1. Trust vs Mistrust
	2. Identity vs role confusion
	3. Intimacy vs isolation
	4. **Industry vs inferiority**