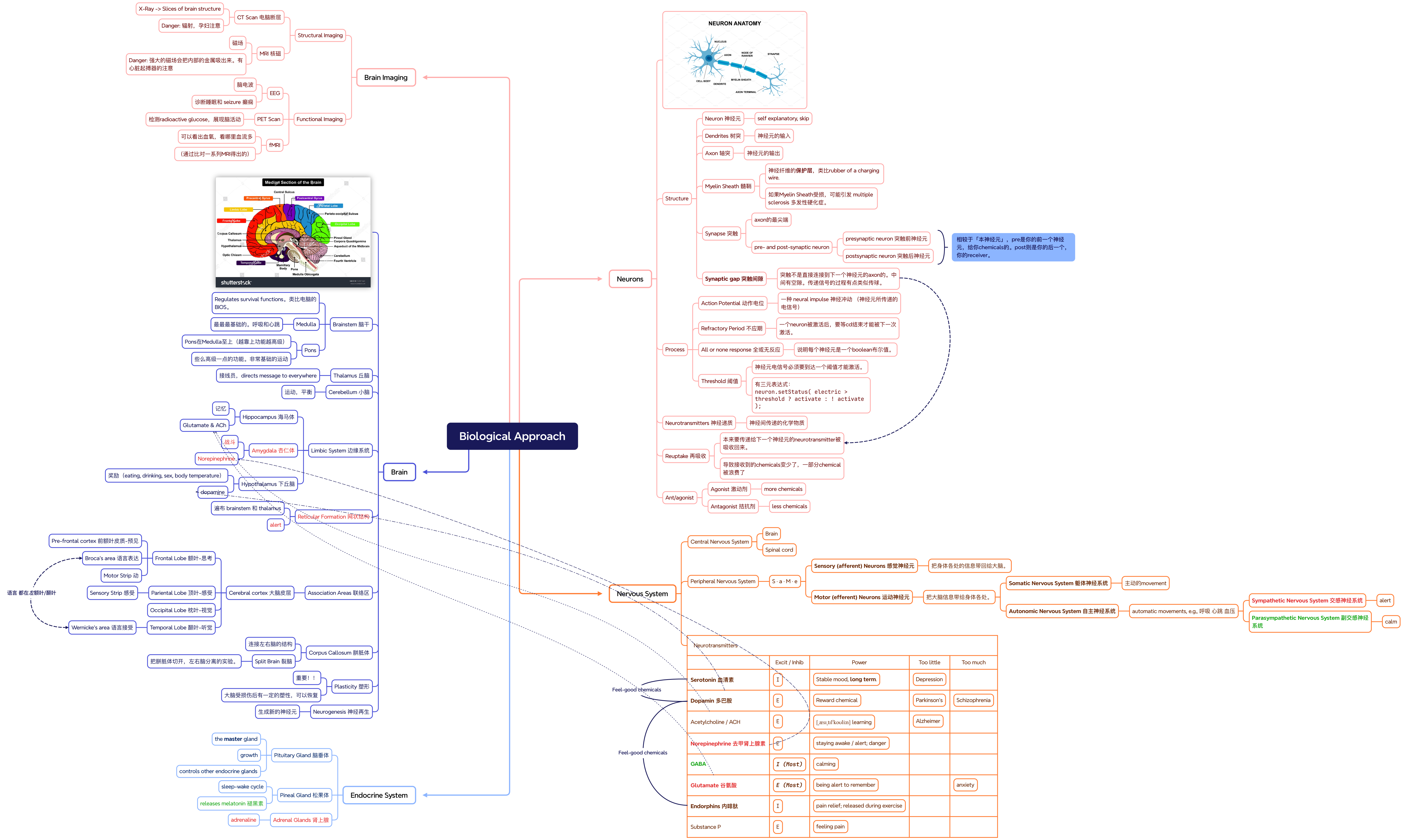
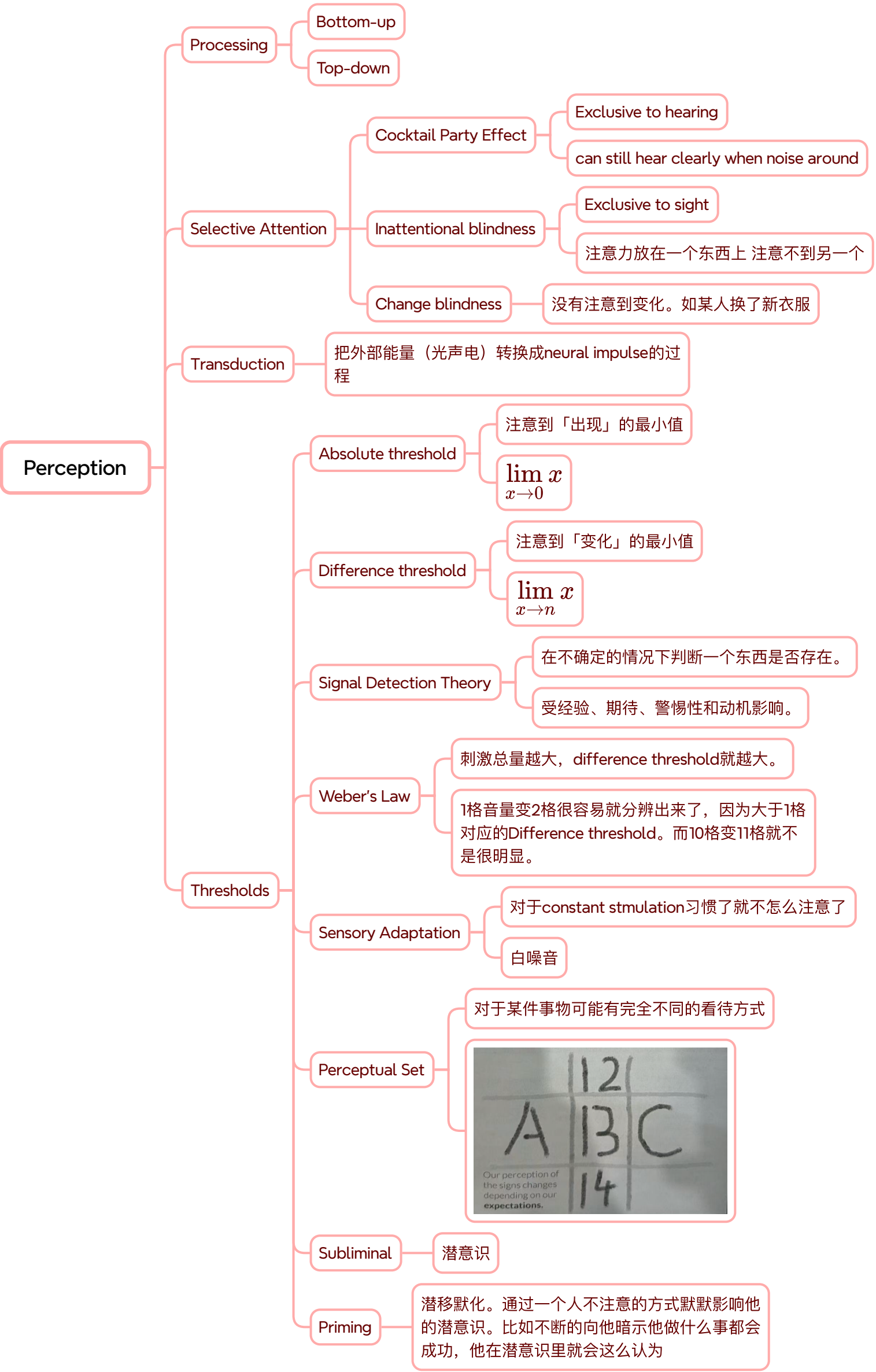
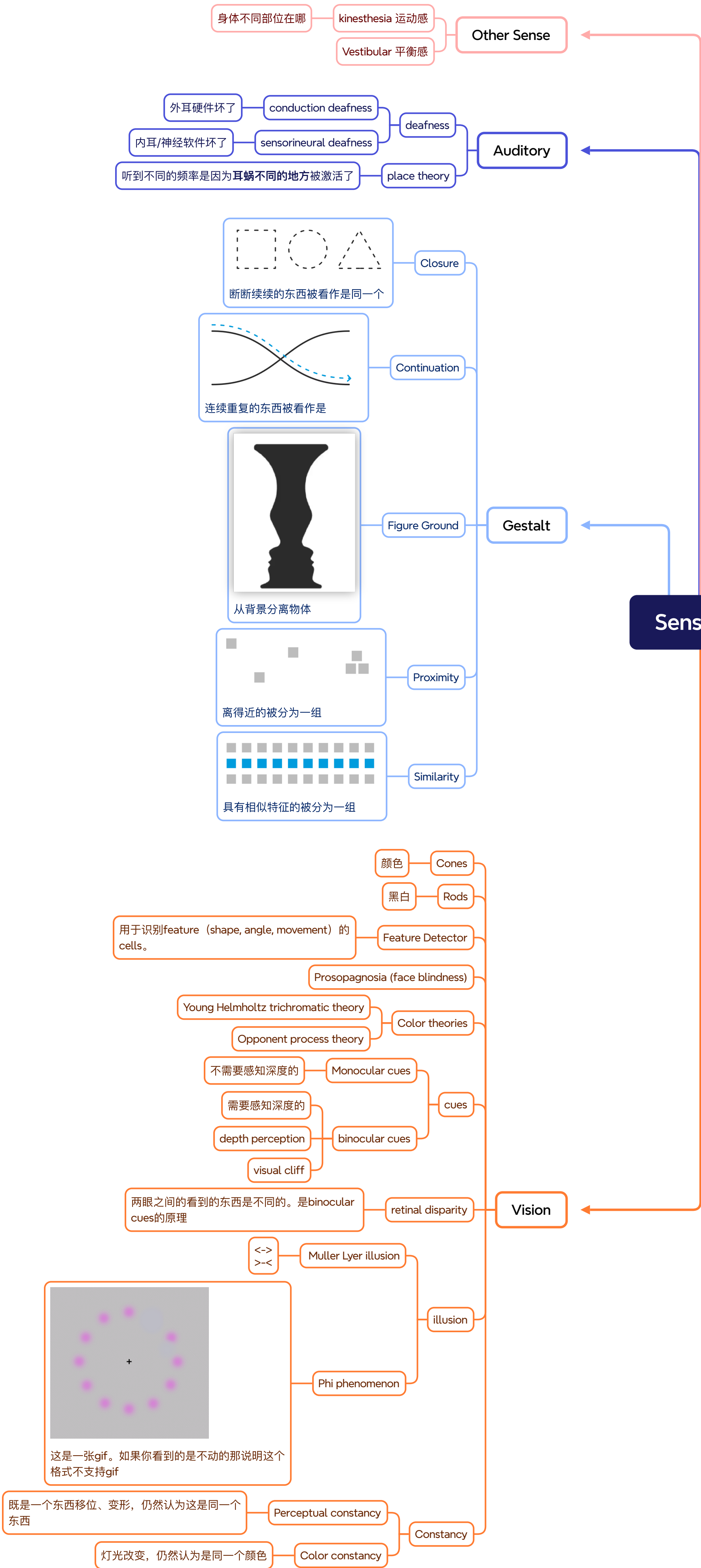
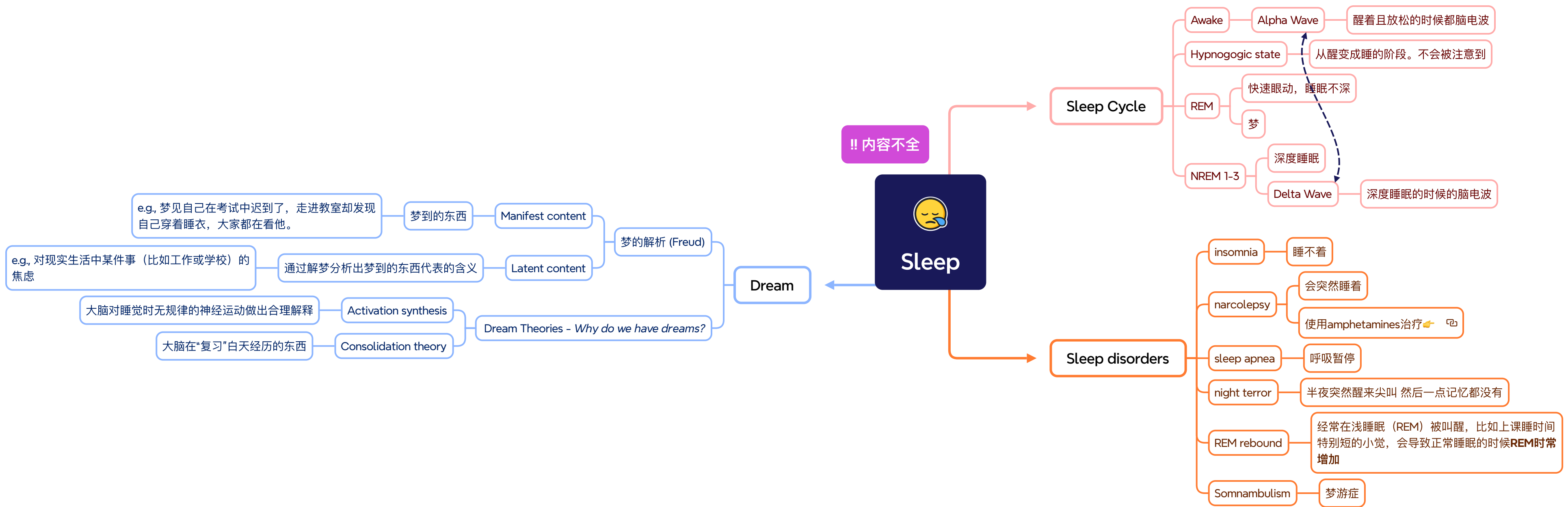
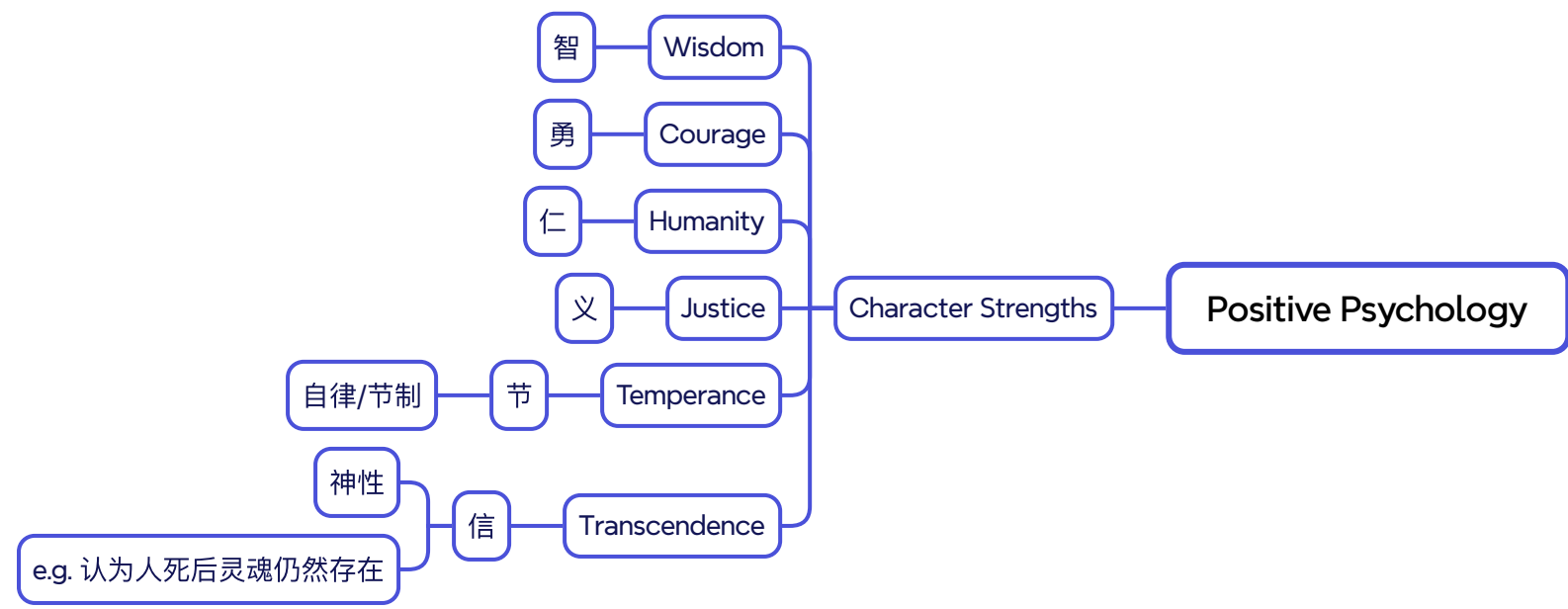










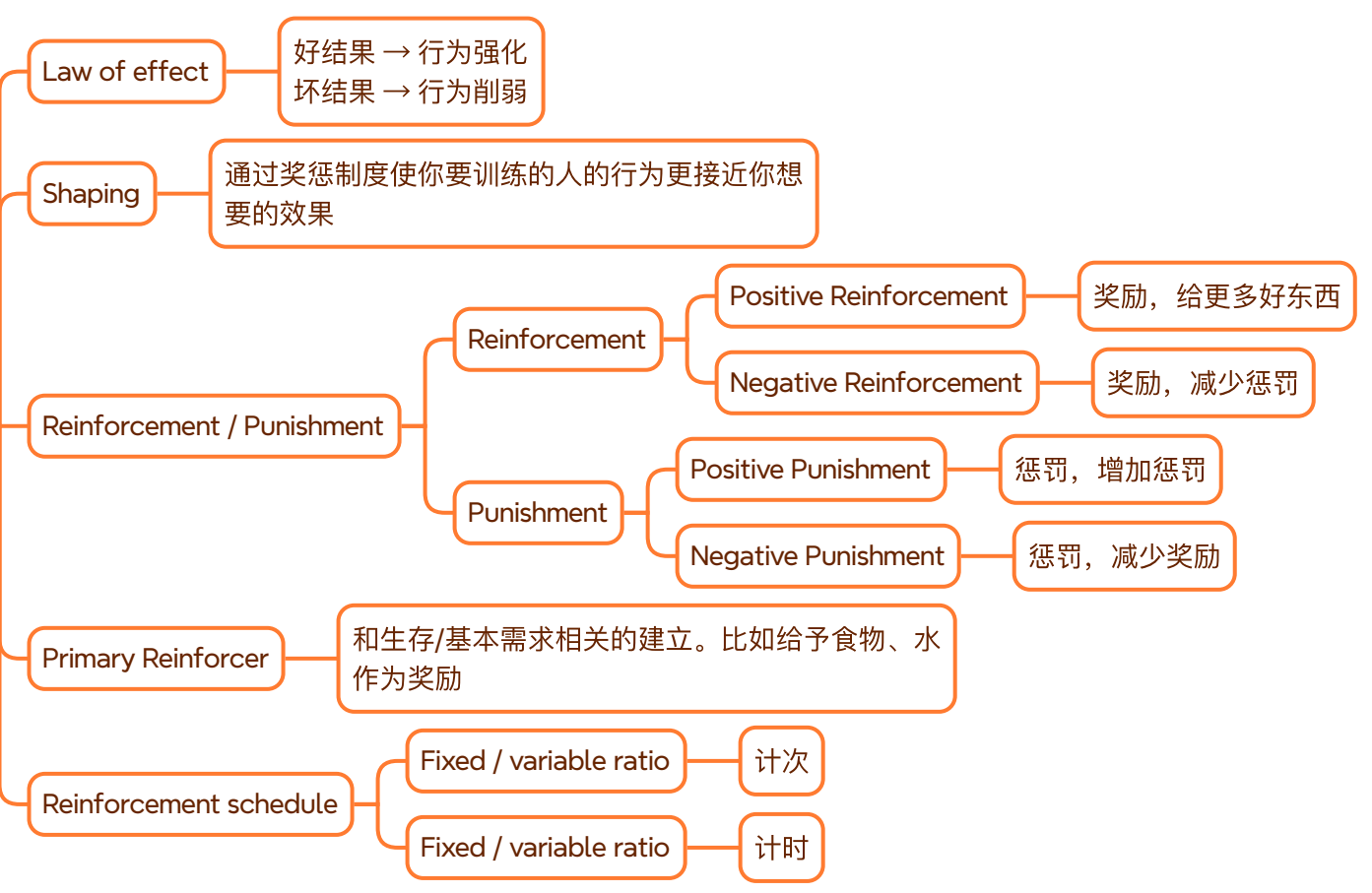


Learning

Classical Conditioning



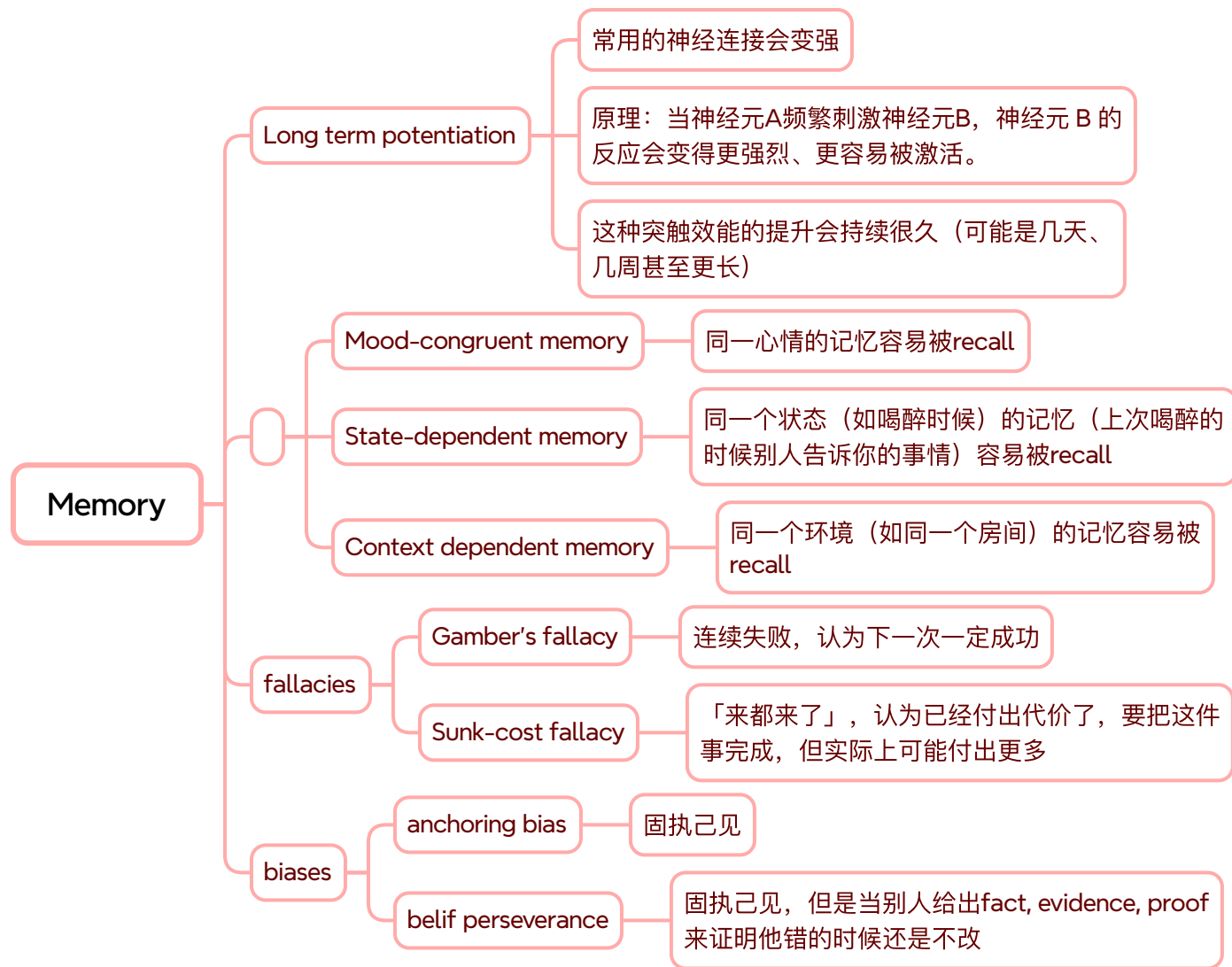
Operant Conditioning

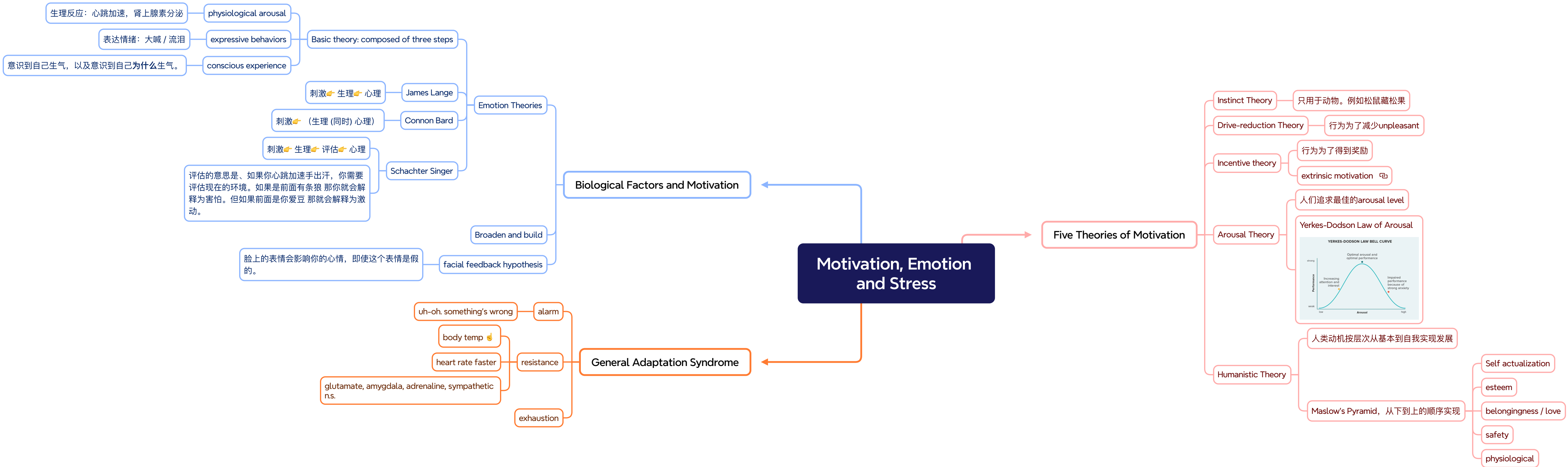


Terms



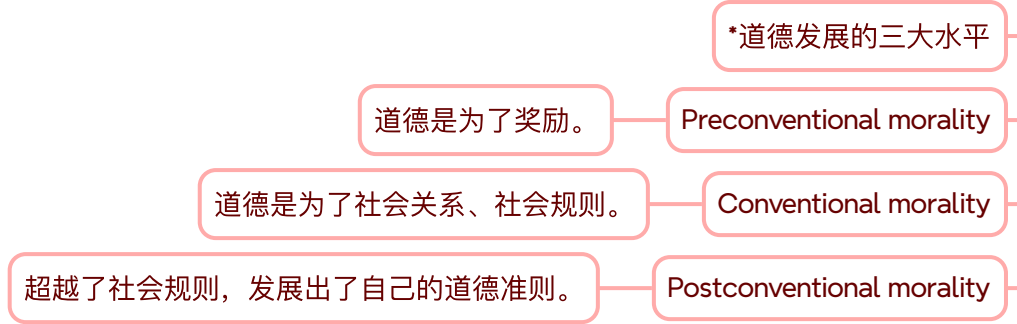
Cognition (不全, 只有较难理解的terms)



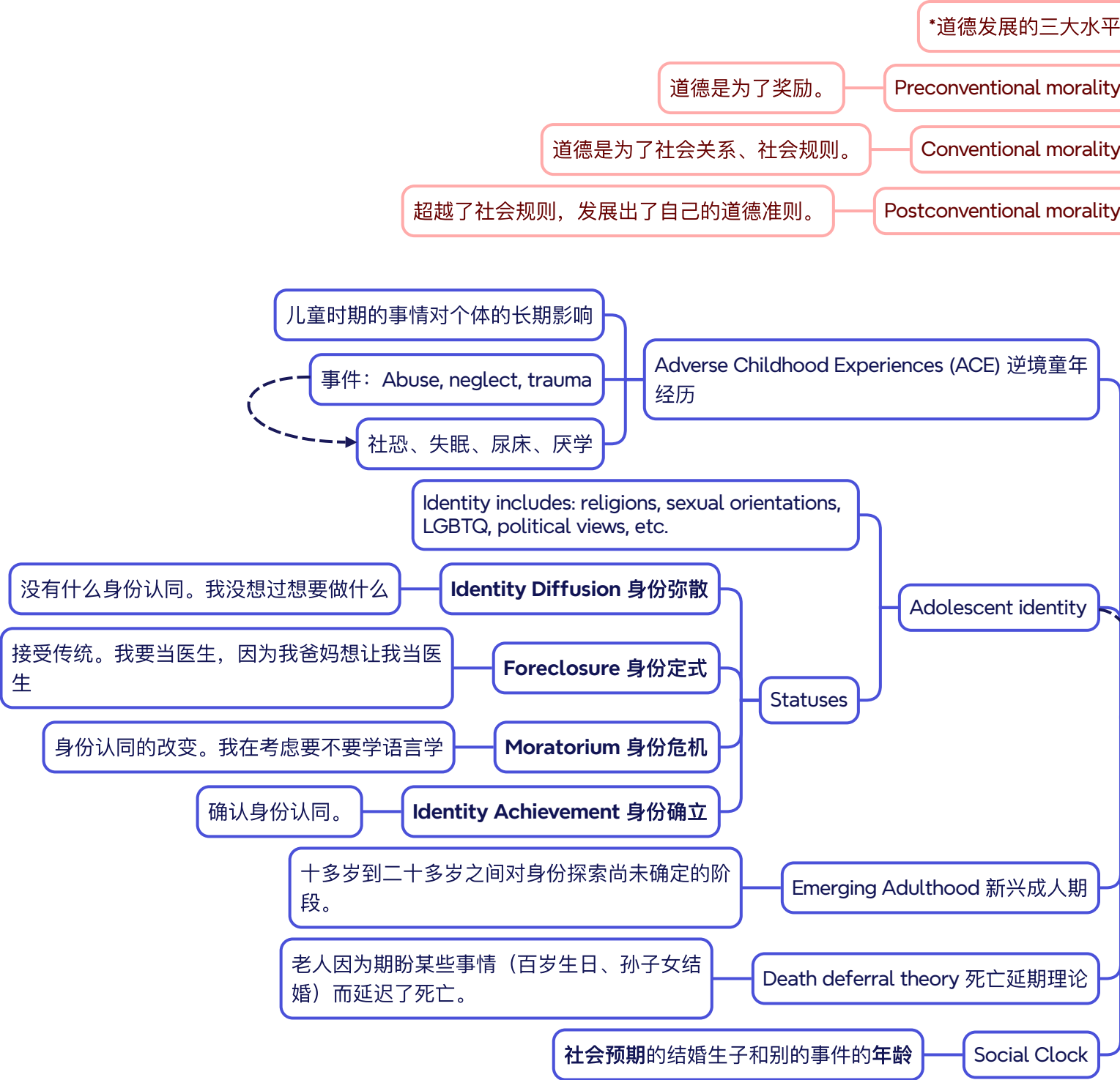


Developmental Psychology

Stage of moral thinking



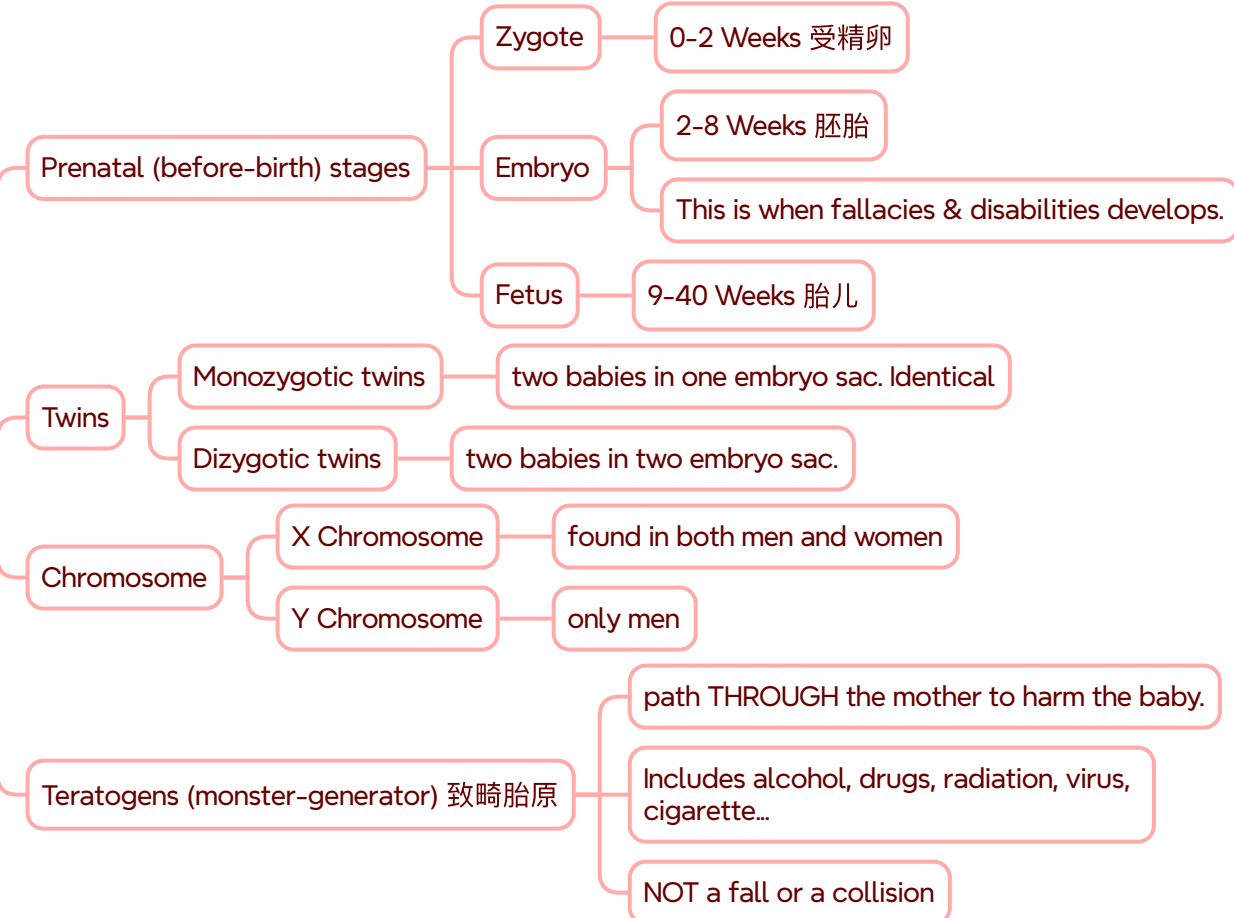
Psychosocial Development



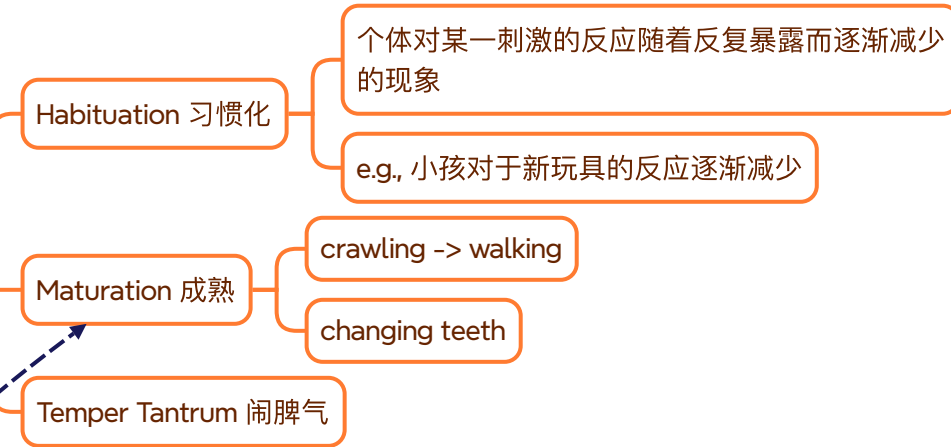
Erikson Stages of Psychosocial Development *右边一列要背!	
Infancy, 0-18 Mo.	Trust / mistrust
Early Childhood, 2-3 Yr	Autonomy / Shame and Doubt
Preschool, 3-5	Initiative / Guilt
School age 6-11	industry / inferiority
adolescence 12-18	identity / role confusion
young adulthood 19-40	intimacy / isolation
middle adulthood 40-65	generativity / stagnation
maturity 65-	Ego integrity / despair

Parenting Style		
	Low Demanding	High Demanding
High Responsiveness	Permissive (和孩子当朋友，没有任何规矩)	Authoritative 商量型, partnership
Low Responsiveness	Uninvolved (放任不管 - the most damaging)	Authoritarian 权威, my way or no way

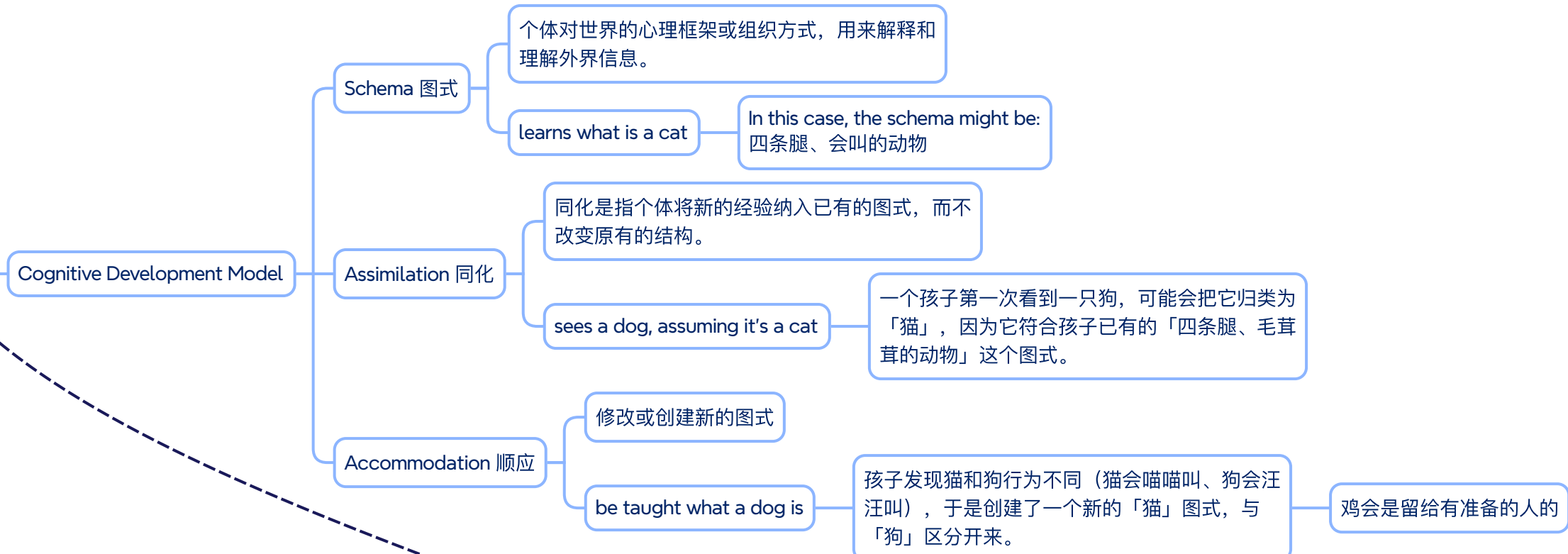
Prenatal Development



Postnatal Development

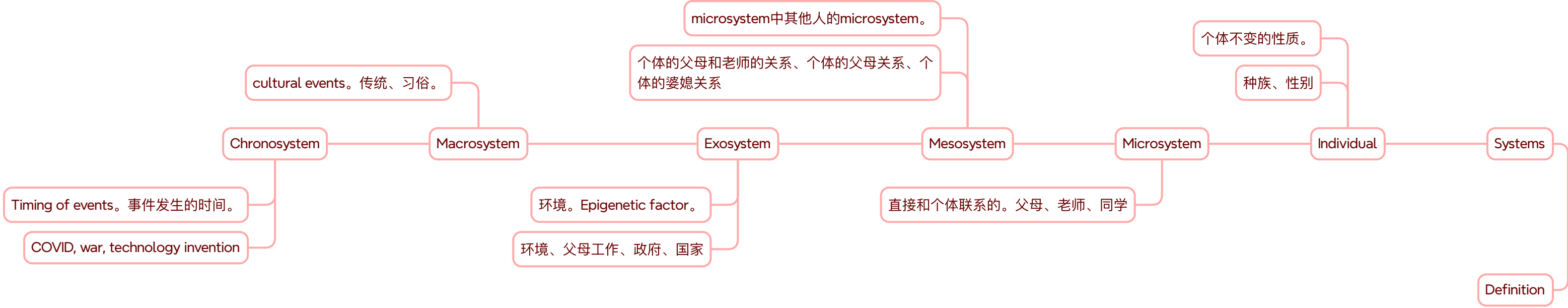


Piaget's Theories

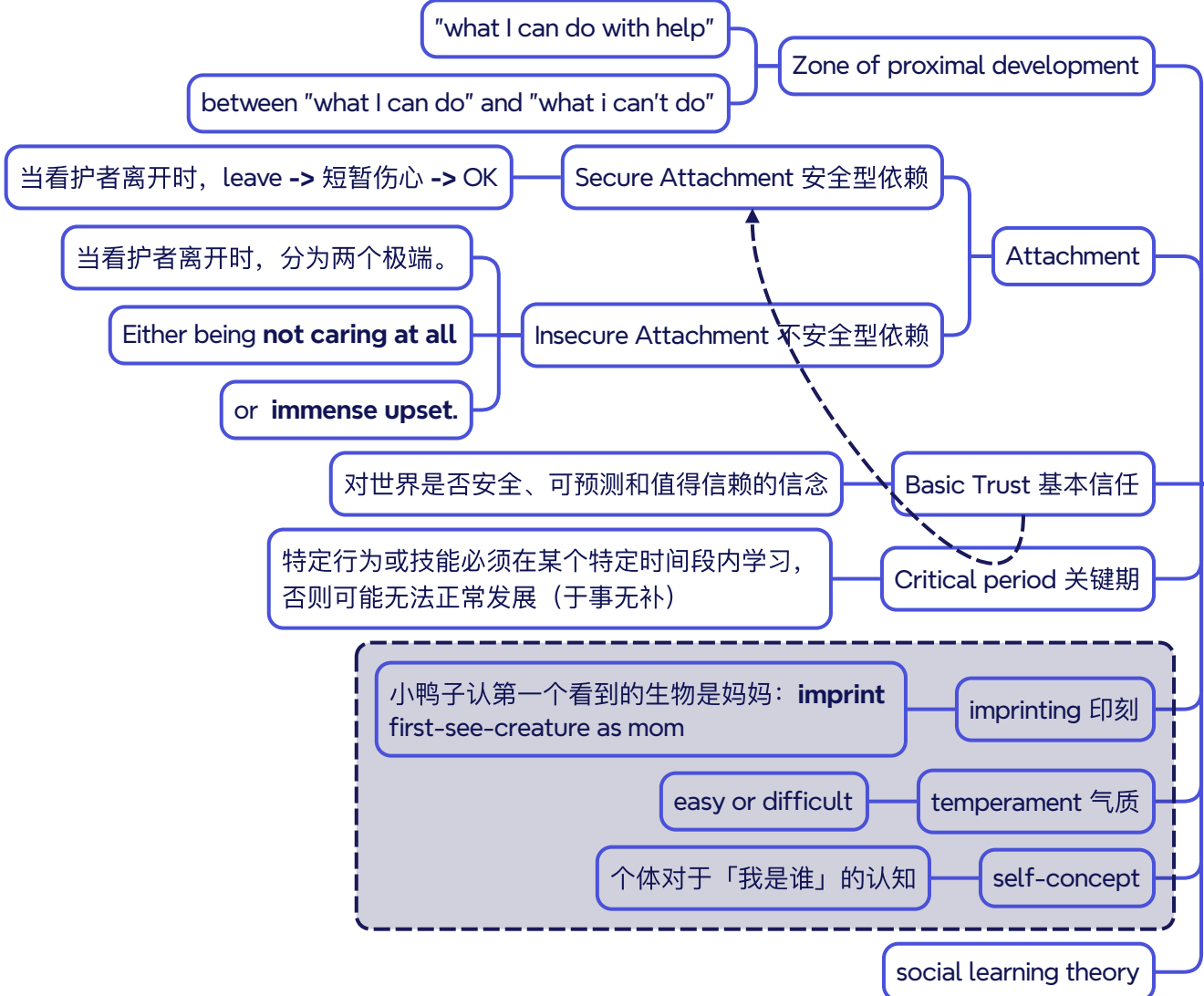


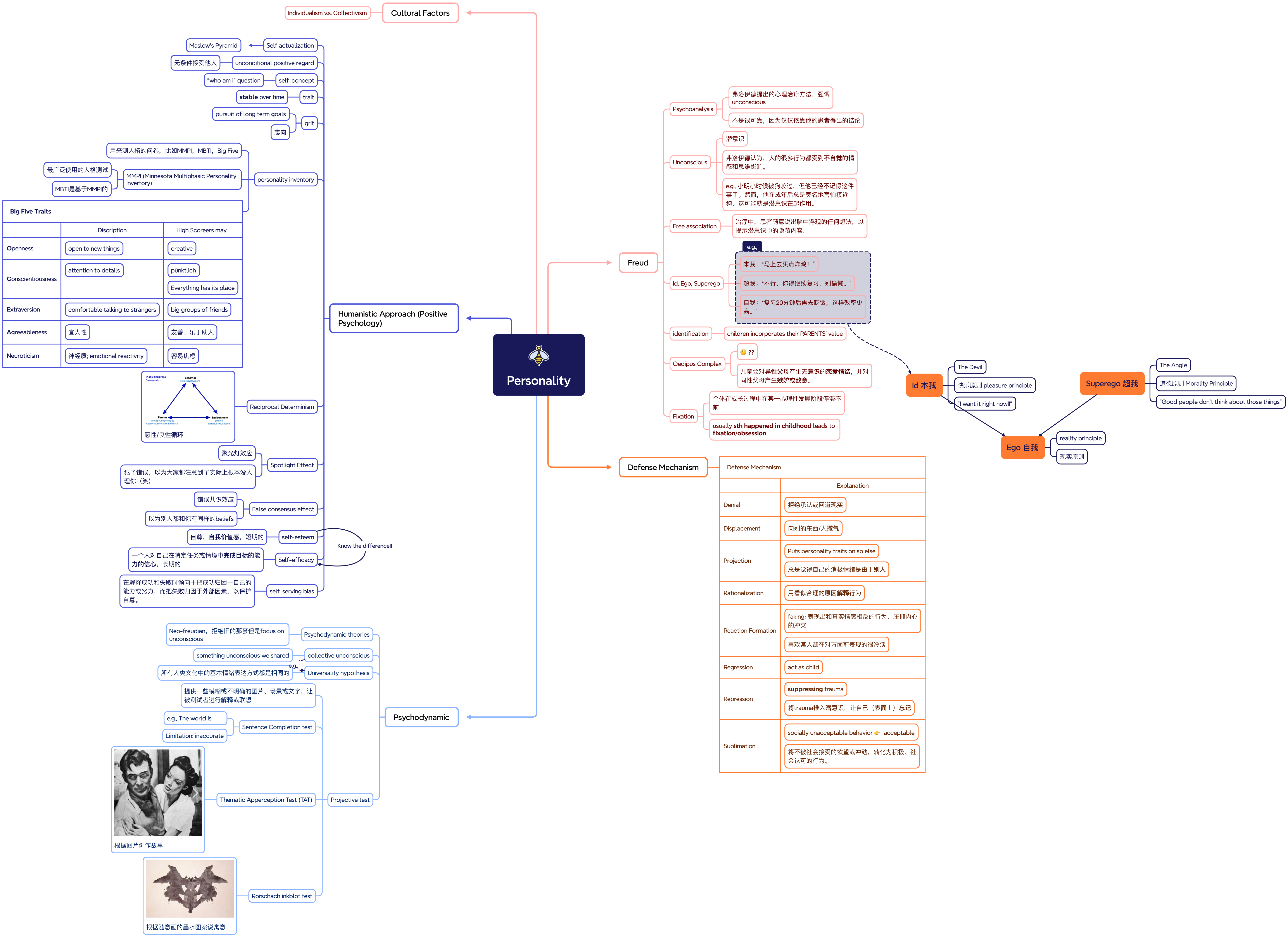
Cognitive Developmental Stages		ToM是maturation的一种表现。
感知运动阶段 (Sensorimotor Stage, 0-2岁)	通过感官和运动与世界互动。探索环境	
	关键概念: - 客体永久性 (Object Permanence) ~ 4 months old : 物体即使看不见仍然存在 - Stranger Anxiety/Separation Anxiety (8 months old): 从八个月开始害怕陌生人	
前运算阶段 (Preoperational Stage, 2-7岁)	发展语言能力和象征思维，但仍以自我为中心，缺乏逻辑推理	
	关键概念: - 自我中心主义 (Egocentrism) : 难以理解他人视角 - Egocentrism阶段结束之后立刻就是theory of mind的开始 - Theory of mind (age 4): 孩子开始理解他人并不总是知道他们自己所知道的事。understanding empathy.	
具体运算阶段 (Concrete Operational Stage, 7-11岁)	形成具体逻辑思维，能进行数学和分类操作，但仍需具体事物支撑	
	关键概念: 守恒 (Conservation) : 理解物体某些特性不会因外观改变而改变	
形式运算阶段 (Formal Operational Stage, 11岁及以上)	发展抽象思维，能进行假设推理和系统性问题解决	
	关键概念: - 假设-演绎推理 (Hypothetical-Deductive Reasoning) : 能够思考假设并推导结论 - 抽象思维 (Abstract Thinking) : 能理解哲学、道德、未来等概念 - 道德推理 (Moral Reasoning) : 能理解更复杂的道德观念，如公平与正义	

Social-emotional Development



Development







Intelligence

Terms

大部分terms都很好理解，打眼看上去就知道是什么意思，就不写了

Stanford-Binet

一个智商测试

Flynn-effect

人类平均IQ随时间上升

(Test Types)

Achievement test

考知识点，可以备考的那种

Aptitude test

考能力，备考也备不了

reliability

在不同时间地点给不同人测，同一场考试取得的成绩是差不多的，说明考试是reliable的。

Validity

Content validity

quality of the question

Predictive validity

这个测试多大程度能predict真实能力

Intelligence

Fluid

life experience

Crystallized

reason speedily and abstractly

