Chapter 1 vocab (Part 2)

# Social learning theory

Devised by Albert Bandura (1977), emphasized modeling, otherwise known as imitation or observational learning, as a powerful source of development

# behavior modification

Procedures that combine conditioning and modeling to eliminate undesirable behaviors and increase desirable responses

# cognitive-developmental theory

Children actively construct knowledge as they manipulate and explore their world

# Information processing

Human mind might also be viewed as a symbol-manipulating system through which information flows

# developmental cognitive neuroscience

Brings together researchers from psychology, biology, neuroscience, and medicine to study the relationship between changes in the brain and the developing child’s cognitive processing and behavior patterns

# ethology

Concerned with the adaptive, or survival, value of behavior and its evolutionary history

# sensitive period

A time that is optimal for certain capacities to emerge because the individual is especially responsive to environmental influences

# evolutionary developmental psychology

Seeks to understand the adaptive value of species-wide cognitive, emotional, and social competences as those competencies change with age

# sociocultural theory

Focuses on how culture (the values, beliefs, customs, and skills of a social group) is transmitted to the next generation

# ecological systems theory

Views the child as developing within a complex system of relationships affected by multiple levels of the surrounding environment

# dynamic systems perspective

The child’s mind, body, and physical and social worlds form an integrated system that guides mastery of new skills

# Psychosocial theory

Erikson emphasized that in addition to mediating between id impulses and superego demands, the ego makes a positive contribution to development, acquiring attitudes and skills that make the individual an active, contributing member of society

# behaviorism

Directly observable events (stimuli and responses) are the appropriate focus of study