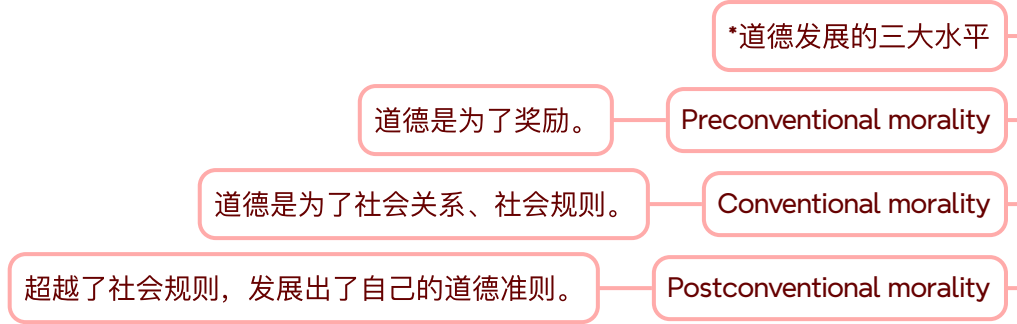
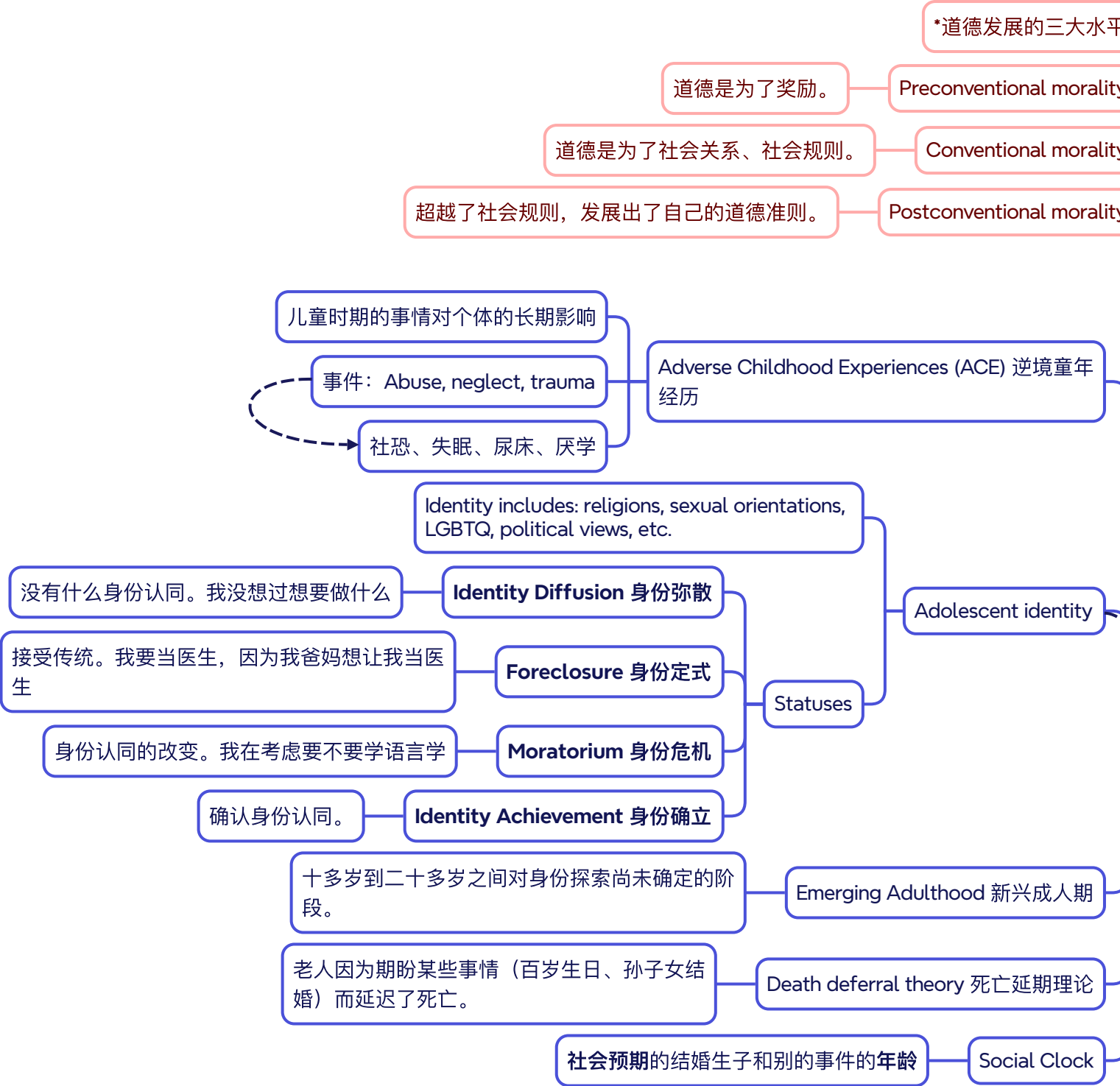


Developmental Psychology

Stage of moral thinking



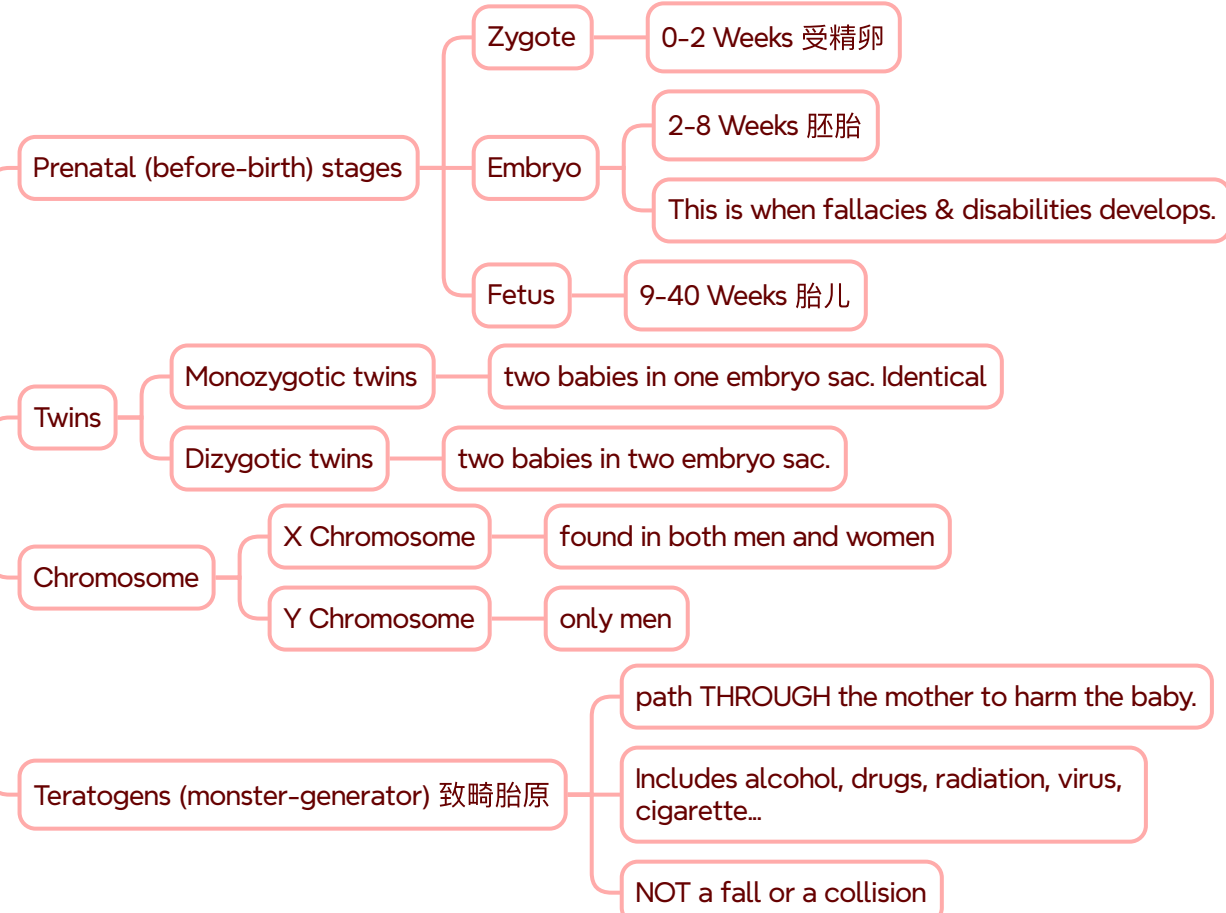
Psychosocial Development



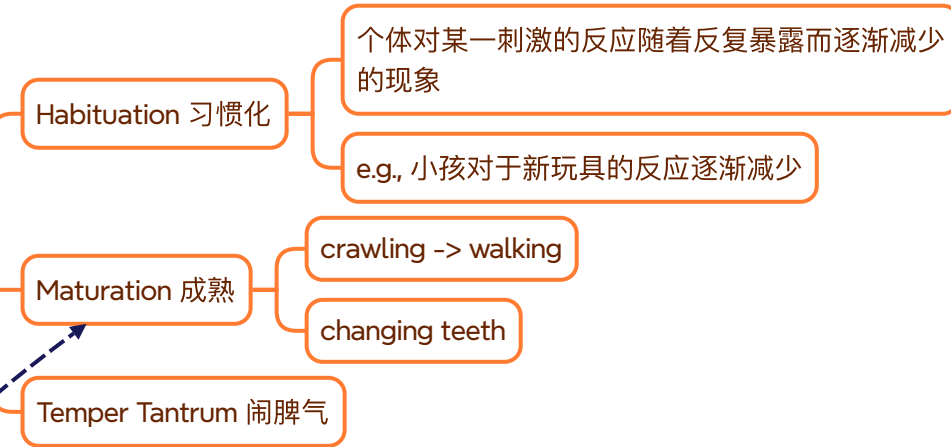
Erikson Stages of Psychosocial Development *右边一列要背!	
Infancy, 0-18 Mo.	Trust / mistrust
Early Childhood, 2-3 Yr	Autonomy / Shame and Doubt
Preschool, 3-5	Initiative / Guilt
School age 6-11	industry / inferiority
adolescence 12-18	identity / role confusion
young adulthood 19-40	intimacy / isolation
middle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

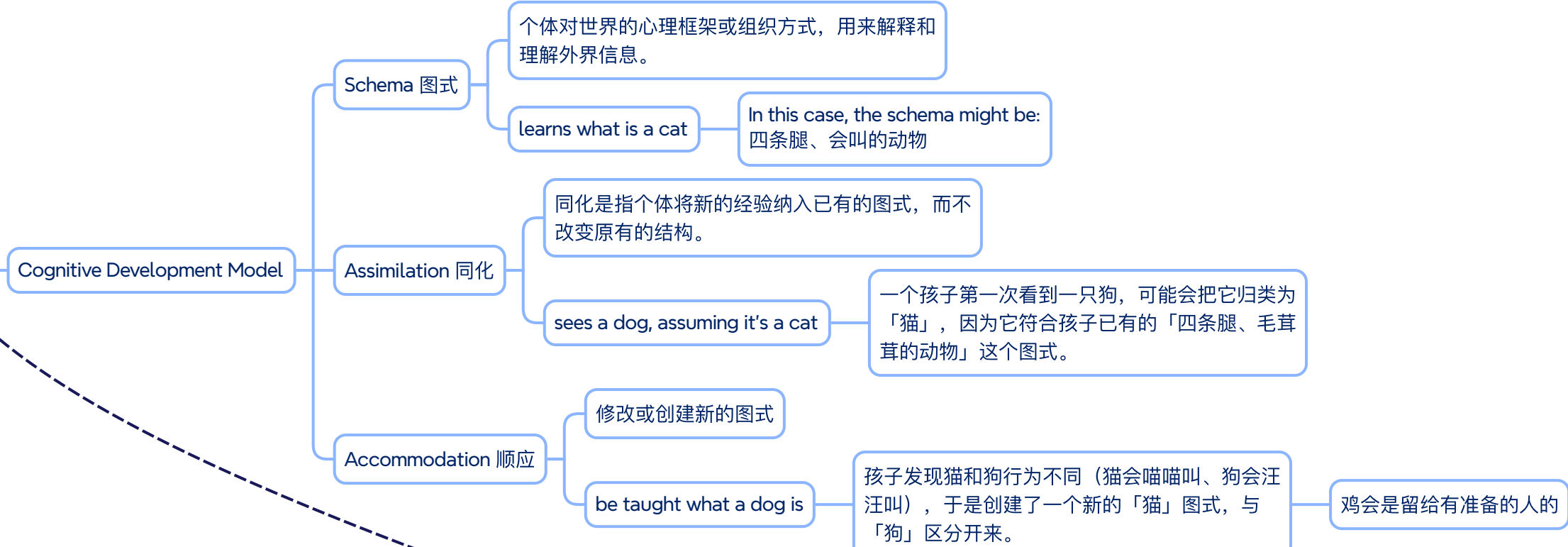
Prenatal Development



Postnatal Development

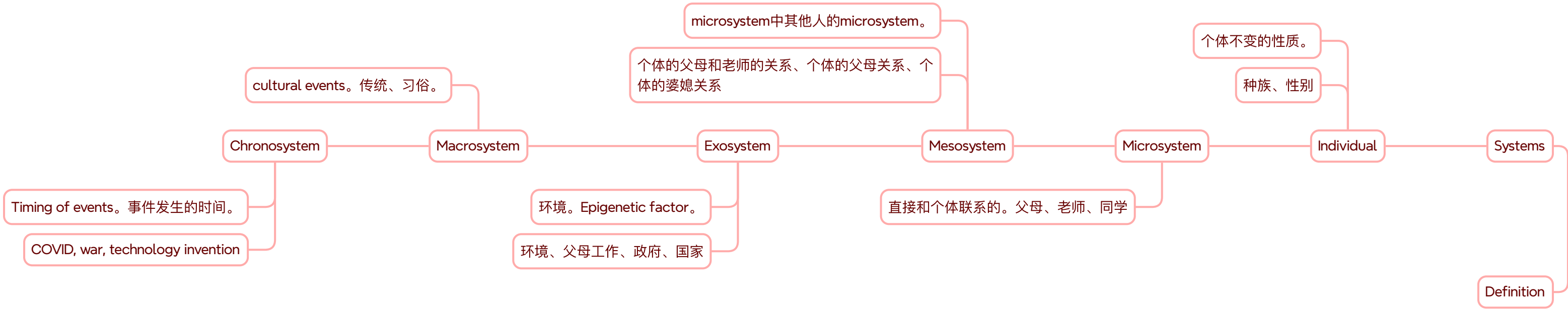


Piaget's Theories



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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">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

