Below are listed terms, concepts, names, and topics you will need to be familiar with to perform well on the exam. Note that you may be asked to apply a term conceptually—so you should understand the terms in a way that lets you use them and apply them, not just recite their definition.

These terms, concepts, names, and topics include those that were covered in the textbook and/or class. Not all of these items will be on the test, which will be comprised of 50 multiple-choice questions. Also note that this list may not be 100% inclusive. By NOT listing a term or concept, I do not imply that it will definitely not be on the exam.

- Developmental psychology
- Nature/nurture
- Sociocultural context
- Child's active role
- Continuity/stages
- Individual differences
- Interaction of domains
- Learning theory approaches: Operant conditioning (Skinner), social cognitive theory (Bandura)
- Cognitive-developmental approaches: Piaget's theory, information-processing theory
- Psychodynamic approaches: Freud's psychosexual theory, Erikson's psychosocial theory
- Contextual approaches: Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems (bioecological) theory, Vygotsky's sociohistorical theory
- Biological approaches: Maturational theory, ethological theory (Bowlby)
- Cognitive neuroscience approaches
- History of childhood—Pre-1700's: Status of children
- 1700's: John Locke, tabula rasa, Jean Jacques Rousseau
- 1800's: Industrial revolution, Charles Darwin
- 20th century: Birth of developmental psychology as a discipline, G. Stanley Hall, Sigmund Freud, Alfred Binet, John Watson, Arnold Gesell, B.F. Skinner, Benjamin Spock, Jean Piaget, John Bowlby, Lev Vygotsky, technological revolution, the present
- Cohort
- Naturalistic observation
- Self-report measures: Interviews and questionnaires/surveys
- Psychophysiological methods
- Case-study method
- Ethnography
- Cross-cultural designs
- Meta-analysis
- Correlational study
• Experimental study
• Longitudinal design
• Cross-sectional design
• Longitudinal-sequential design
• In-vitro fertilization
• Chromosomes, including sex chromosomes
• DNA, gene
• Genotype, phenotype
• Alleles: Homozygous, heterozygous, dominant, recessive, incomplete dominance
• Sickle cell trait
• Behavioral genetics
• Polygenic inheritance
• Research with identical (monozygotic) and fraternal (dizygotic) twins
• Genetic disorders, e.g., Down Syndrome, PKU, Huntington's disease
• Multifactorial transmission
• Stages of prenatal development, trimesters
• Teratogens: Drugs, diseases, environmental hazards
• Mother's conditions: Age, nutrition, stress
• Prenatal care: Ultrasound, amniocentesis
• Birth: Settings, labor and delivery, hypoxia, prematurity, low birth weight, complications, infant massage, postpartum depression
• Newborn: Various reflexes, crying, sleeping, co-sleeping across cultures
• Brain development, e.g., synaptic pruning, plasticity, lateralization
• Mechanisms of physical growth: Sleep, nutrition
• Puberty
• Physical growth in adulthood
• Osteoporosis
• Gerontologists
• Motor development: Milestones and norms, universals, individual differences, environmental differences, gross and fine motor skills