

Lesson Plan - AP Psychology

(S=Standard E=Essential Question A=Activator T=Teaching Strategies S=Summarizer HW=Homework D=Differentiation)

Monday (11/7)	NO CLASS	Wednesday (11/09)	Thursday (11/10)	Friday (11/11)
<p>S. AP Psych IX -Students will be able to explain and describe the behavior of organisms from conception to death and examines the processes that contribute to behavioral change throughout the life span The major areas of emphasis in the course are prenatal development, motor development, socialization, cognitive development, adolescence, and adulthood</p>		<p>S. AP Psych IX -Students will be able to explain and describe the behavior of organisms from conception to death and examines the processes that contribute to behavioral change throughout the life span The major areas of emphasis in the course are prenatal development, motor development, socialization, cognitive development, adolescence, and adulthood</p>	<p>S. AP Psych IX -Students will be able to explain and describe the behavior of organisms from conception to death and examines the processes that contribute to behavioral change throughout the life span The major areas of emphasis in the course are prenatal development, motor development, socialization, cognitive development, adolescence, and adulthood</p>	<p>S. AP Psych IX -Students will be able to explain and describe the behavior of organisms from conception to death and examines the processes that contribute to behavioral change throughout the life span The major areas of emphasis in the course are prenatal development, motor development, socialization, cognitive development, adolescence, and adulthood</p>
<p>E How does life develop before birth?</p> <p>How do the brain and motor skills develop during infancy and childhood?</p> <p>According to Piaget, how does a child's mind develop?</p>		<p>E. According to Piaget, how does a child's mind develop?</p> <p>What are the implications of pushing kids to complete tasks for which they are not maturational ready?</p> <p>What are alternative theories to Piaget?</p>	<p>E. How do parent-infant attachment bonds form?</p> <p>How do different parenting styles affect development?</p> <p>What are the implications of neglect, disruption, and/or daycare have on children's attachment?</p>	<p>E. What are some ways in which males and females develop differently?</p> <p>To what extent do nature and nurture affect gender roles and gender identity?</p> <p>What developmental changes occur during adolescence?</p>
<p>A: Prenatal vocabulary activity</p>		<p>A. Quickwrite - why is giving up drinking while pregnant important?</p>	<p>A. Kahoot on Early Childhood Dev. & Piaget</p>	<p>A. Veteran's Day Activity: Article & video on reintegrating soldiers.</p>

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<p>Using pages 411-413 and internet resources (linked to website), create a flow map on the key developmental milestones in fetal development</p> <p>Brief lecture on the impact of teratogens on fetal development.</p> <p>Discussion/Debate: "When does life begin?"</p> <p>Working with a partner, create a poster on the stages of development from birth to age five</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physical - perceptual - language - cognitive <p>Discussion: What are the most important milestones and at what age do they occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical • perceptual • language • cognitive 		<p>Video - Genie Wiley Discuss the following as a class:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why was Genie unable to talk? • After five years, to what extent had Genie progressed in language acquisition? • In what other areas was her development delayed? • Why was Genie unable to catch up? <p>Lecture: Piaget's Theory on Cognitive Development w/ note-taking chart</p> <p>Piaget's Cognitive Stages scenario analysis. Individual, Peer Check, Whole-Group discussion.</p> <p>Read and discuss the Close-Up section on pages 424-425.</p> <p>Discussion: What are the implications of Piaget's Cognitive Stages on Parents a Schools?</p>	<p>Quiz - Prenatal Development, Early Childhood Development and Piaget (Socratic)</p> <p>Lecture: Origins of Attachment</p> <p>Case Study Reading & Discussion: Harlow Study on Attachment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How was the study conducted? • What did the study reveal about social development & attachment? <p>Individual activity: Ericsson's Stages of Social Development Chart</p> <p>Students will be divided into groups (based on Quizalize results from yesterday) to research different parenting styles and situations. Create a poster on the impact of the parenting styles on social dev.</p> <p>All students will Gallery Walk posters.</p>	<p>Quizlet Live Activity to review vocabulary</p> <p>Quiz - Social Development & Ericsson (Socratic)</p> <p>Think/Pair/Share - What is Gender?</p> <p>Brainstorm factors that define Gender. Create a T-Chart from student ideas on board to illustrate student concept of gender.</p> <p>Lecture: Nature & Nurture of Gender</p> <p>Video Clip - Changing Concepts of Gender Identity</p> <p>Whole-Group: How has the concept of gender changed over time. Why have these changes occurred?</p> <p>Self-Assessment on impact of parents and peers on self-concept.</p> <p>Lecture: Role of Parents & Peers in Social Dev.</p>

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S: Quick write, what are the most critical time periods for early childhood development?		S. Quizalize on Prenatal Development, Early Childhood Development, & Piaget's Cognitive Stages	S: FRQ Practice on child development.	S: QW - To what extent and in what ways have parents and peers shaped your development?
HW: Reading guide for pages 411-426 on early childhood development		HW: Reading Guide for pages 426-435 on Social Development	HW: Reading Guide for pages 435-441 on Gender Identity	HW: Reading Guide for pages 441-454 on Adolescence.

Complete Standard & Sub-Standards for AP Psychology IX - Developmental Psychology

Developmental psychology deals with the behavior of organisms from conception to death and examines the processes that contribute to behavioral change throughout the life span. The major areas of emphasis in the course are prenatal development, motor development, socialization, cognitive development, adolescence, and adulthood.

AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

- a. Discuss the interaction of nature and nurture (including cultural variations) in the determination of behavior
- b. Explain the process of conception and gestation, including factors that influence successful fetal development (e.g., nutrition, illness, substance abuse)
- c. Discuss maturation of motor skills
- d. Describe the influence of temperament and other social factors on attachment and appropriate socialization
- e. Explain the maturation of cognitive abilities (e.g., Piaget's stages, information processing)
- f. Compare and contrast models of moral development (e.g., Kohlberg, Gilligan)
- g. Discuss maturational challenges in adolescence, including related family conflicts
- h. Explain how parenting styles influence development
- i. Characterize the development of decisions related to intimacy as people mature
- j. Predict the physical and cognitive changes that emerge as people age, including steps that can be taken to maximize function
- k. Describe how sex and gender influence socialization and other aspects of development
- l. Identify key contributors in developmental psychology (e.g., Mary Ainsworth, Albert Bandura, Diana Baumrind, Erik Erikson, Sigmund Freud, Carol Gilligan, Harry Harlow, Lawrence Kohlberg, Konrad Lorenz, Jean Piaget, Lev Vygotsky)