

Deprivation of attachment and gender development questions

In School 8e Text: Pages 158-163 and 126-133 / **AP* - Pages 430-441**

1. "What happens when circumstances prevent a child from forming attachments? In all of psychology, there is no sadder research literature." Using **details and examples** from the research, outline the information that supports this statement as it pertains to humans and animals.
2. "But does that mean that today's victim is predictably tomorrow's victimizer? The answer is no." Using **details and examples** from the research, outline the information that supports this statement.
3. Children who do not experience a clean break from their abusive situations may be at risk for problems later in life. Using **details and examples** from the research, outline the information that supports this statement.
4. "Extreme childhood trauma can leave footprints on the brain." Using **details and examples** from the research, outline the information that supports this statement.
5. Discuss some of the conflicting data as it pertains to daycare environments and its effects on children, and note what the book lists as factors in how daycare can ultimately effect a child's development.
6. Read the section entitled *Self-concept* and visit the classroom wiki page and watch the video entitled *Rouge Test (self-recognition test)* and explain how the rouge test indicates an awareness of the self, and then address how that awareness changes as one ages.
7. Are parenting styles entirely dependent on the parents themselves? Explain your answer.
8. Explain what the aggression gender gap is, and *differentiate between* (name and explain the differences between) the types of aggression that fit the aggression gender gap and those that do not.
9. Which characteristics of men and women listed in the text contribute to the phenomenon of social power between males and females?
10. Summarize the findings that led Carol Gilligan to believe females differ from males in viewing themselves as separate individuals. (What findings from children's play, how teens spend their time, in studying phone conversations, in the workplace, and when handling stress seem to support the stance that females are more concerned with "making connections"?)
11. How do males biologically differentiate from females during development in pregnancy?
12. What happens when glandular malfunction or hormone injections expose a female embryo to excess testosterone?
13. Provide examples of how gender roles vary across cultures and over time.
14. Compare and contrast social learning theory and gender schema theory.