

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

ADULTHOOD AND OLD AGE

Directions: The team that correctly completes the entire assignment wins.

Identification: In the space provided, write the name of the person or concept identified by each description or statement.

1. Unstable molecules in our bodies _____
2. Belief that life is meaningful and worthwhile even when physical abilities decline _____
3. Mercy killing _____
4. Social system in which men have the dominant roles _____
5. Serious loss of cognitive functioning _____
6. Theory that explains aging as a result of genetics _____
7. Toughening of body tissues that leads to aging _____
8. Ability to create, originate, and produce _____
9. Most common cause of dementia _____
10. End of menstruation _____

COMPLETION Fill in the blanks with the word or words that correctly complete each statement.

11. _____ theories suggest that aging results from wearing out or destruction of cells.
12. The second period of reassessment that middle-aged people sometimes experience is called the _____.
13. _____ are homelike places where dying people and their families are given the support to help them cope with a terminal illness.
14. Psychiatrist _____ theorized that terminally ill people go through five stages of emotions in dealing with death.
15. Young adulthood runs from about age _____ to about age _____.

Developmental Psychology; Part Two
The Concepts of Development from Adolescence to Old Age

What are the changes that take place in a people after childhood?

You should be able to explain the issues related to social emotional development.

Essential Details

Attachment is defined as the strong affectional bond that is made with others and endures over time.

Harry Harlow's monkey experiments with surrogate mothers showed that monkeys desire contact comfort.

Harlow's monkeys chose to associate with terri-cloth surrogates over surrogates that provided them food.

Konrad Lorenz demonstrated the concept of imprinting by allowing ducks to imprint on him.

Children that are not given the chance to form attachments suffer in dramatic ways.

65% of children form secure attachments and show moderate distress when separated from a parent.

25% of children form avoidance attachments and tend to avoid closeness with the parent.

10% of children form anxious or ambivalent attachments and become distressed when separated.

You should be able to explain Erik Erickson's eight stages of psycho-Social Development.

Essential Details

Stage 1 is called Trust v. Mistrust and involves the child realizing that their needs are going to be met.

Stage 2 is called Autonomy v. Shame and Doubt and involves the toddler learning self control.

Stage 3 is called Initiative v. Guilt and involves the child learning to enjoy accomplishments.

Stage 4 is called Industry v. Inferiority and involves the child developing a sense of productivity.

Stage 5 is called Identity v. Role Confusion and involves the teen developing a sense of self.

Stage 6 is called Intimacy v. Isolation and involves the young adult forming intimate connections.

Stage 7 is called Generativity v. Stagnation and involves the adult's desire to guide others.

Stage 8 is called Ego Integrity v. Despair and involves the older adult developing wholeness.

You should be able to describe Lorenz Kohlberg's stage theory of moral development.

Essential Details

Kohlberg was more interested in the why's of moral dilemmas than the decisions themselves.

As a result, he asked his subjects to decide whether decision of others were right or wrong, and why.

THE PRECONVENTIONAL STAGES
Stage 1 is called the punishment and obedience orientation.

Stage 2 is called the Instrumental Exchange Orientation.

THE CONVENTIONAL STAGES
Stage 3 is called the Good Child Bad Child Orientation.

Stage 4 is called the Law and Order Orientation.

THE POSTCONVENTION STAGES
Stage 5 is called the Social Contract Orientation.

Stage 6 is called the Universal Principle or Universal Ethics Orientation.

Although this is only a small part of the developmental theory is is essential.

Unit 08: Developmental Psychology; Part Two

Directions: Each week in Advanced Placement Psychology, there will be three quizzes. Each quiz is worth 10 test points. This sheet will be turned in at the end of the week.

Quiz 01 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 02 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 03 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Grand Total _____

Developmental Psychology; Part Two

Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Explain the significance of each answer.

What is the significance of the word acceptance in this unit?

What is a good definition for adolescence?

What is ageism?

Who was Albert Bandura?

What is alzheimer's disease?

What is the significance of the word anger in this unit?

What is anorexia nervosa?

What is autonomy?

What does autonomy v. shame and doubt mean?

What is the significance of the word bargaining in this unit?

What is biological determinism?

What is biological predisposition?

What is caretaker speech?

What is conventional moral reasoning?

What is the conventional Stage?

What is crystalized intelligence?

Who is Daniel Levinson?

What is denial as it applies to this unit?

What is depression as it applies to this unit?

Define the depression of midlife?

What is a good definition for developmental level?

What are developmental milestones?

What are developmental tasks?

What is ego integrity v. despair?

What is the empty nest syndrome?

Who was Erik Erikson?

What is familial retardation?

What is a fixed action pattern (FAP)?

What is fluidic intelligence?

What is the significance of generativity v. stagnation?

What is generativity?

What is a gerontologist?

What is the good and bad stage?

What is a hospice?

What is identity foreclosure?

What is identify moratorium?

What is identity achievement?

What is identity diffusion?

What is the meaning of identity v. role confusion?

What is the meaning of industry v. inferiority?

What is the meaning of initiative v. shame and doubt?

What is the meaning of intimacy v. isolation?

Who is Elizabeth Kubler Ross?

What is the meaning of the law and order stage?

Who was Lawrence Kohlberg?

What is the significance of life expectancy to this unit?

What are life stages?

What is a living will?

What is male menopause?

What is the maximum life span?

What is middle Age?

What is midlife transition or crisis?

What is monopause?

What is moral development?

What is the importance of naivete and hedonism to this unit?

What is a near-death experience?

What is a peer group?

What is the post conventional stage?

What is postconventional moral reasoning?

What is preconventional moral reasoning?

What is the preconventional stage?

What is a psychosocial dilemma?

What is puberty?

What is the punishment and obedience stage?

What is a role model?

What is senile dementia?

What is the significance of sexual behavior to this unit?

What is a signal in the context of development?

What is social competence?

What is the social contract stage?

What is social development?

What is the meaning of social referencing?

What is socialization?

What are the stages of adolescent identity development?

What is terminal drop?

What is thanatology?

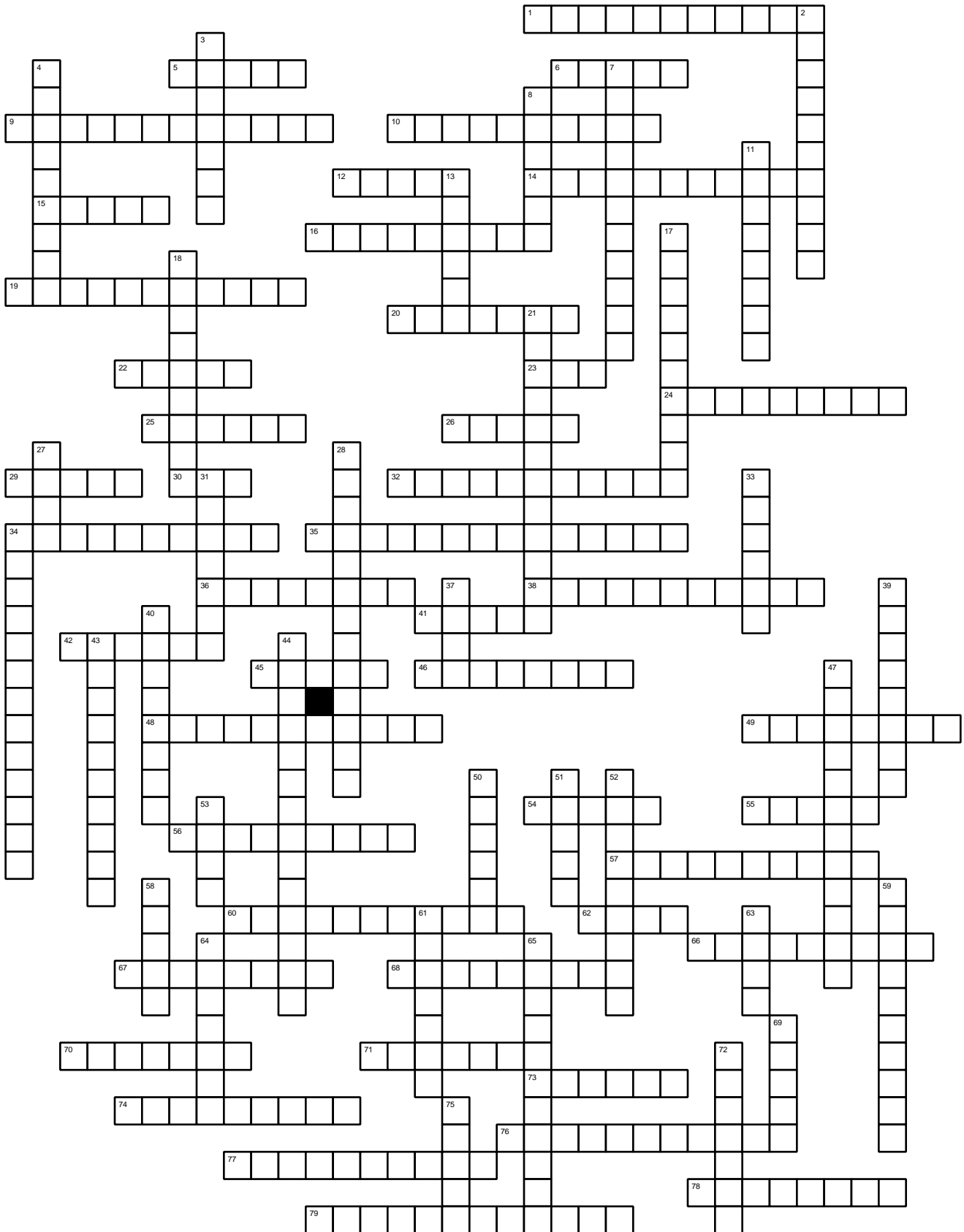
What is the age thirty crisis?

What is the sandwich generation?

What is the significance of trust v. mistrust?

What is universal principle?

Unit Review Number 08
Developmental Psychology; Part Two



Across

1. Observing others in social situations to obtain information or guidance is called social _____.
5. For Kohlberg, the _____ part of stage one is called the punishment and obedience orientation.
6. Thanatology is the psychological study of _____ and dying.
9. The preconventional stage of moral thinking is based on the _____ of one's choices or actions, especially when the consequence is punishment.
10. The midlife _____ or crisis is the period between early adulthood and middle adulthood that occurs between 40 and 45 years of age.
12. Living _____ are instructions given by individuals specifying what actions should be taken if they are no longer able to make decisions.
14. Moral _____ is the development of values, beliefs, and thinking abilities that act as a guide regarding what is acceptable behavior
15. Kohlberg's _____ level of moral reasoning is called the post conventional stage.
16. Andropause or male _____ is a name that has been given to a menopause-like condition in aging men.
19. Industry v. _____ is the stage of development that occurs from apx. age 6 to the onset of puberty.
20. A _____ is a medical facility or program dedicated to providing optimal care for persons who are dying.
22. Initiative v. Shame and _____ occurs through early childhood to the beginning of middle childhood (apx. 3-6).
23. Foreclosure is when a person has _____ chosen extensively in the past, but seems willing to commit to some relevant values, goals, or roles in the future.
24. Kohlberg's very last stage of moral reasoning is called universal _____.
25. In language development, any behavior, such as smiling, that allows nonverbal interaction is called a _____.
26. Diffusion is when a person lacks both exploration in life and interest in committing even to those unchosen _____ that he or she occupies.
29. A near _____ experience is a pattern of experiences that may occur when a person is clinically dead and then resuscitated.
30. Fluid intelligence is the ability to find meaning in confusion and solve _____ problems.
32. Moratorium is when a person displays a kind of _____, ready to make choices but unable to commit to them.
34. Generativity v. _____ is Erikson's seventh stage of development.
35. A _____ is one who scientifically studies aging and its effects.

Down

2. The Sandwich _____ is a generation of people who care for their aging parents while supporting their own children.
3. A psychosocial _____ is a conflict between personal impulses and the social world that affects development.
4. Intimacy v. _____ is the stage occurring in early adulthood in which the individual begins to decide if, and with whom, they will intimately share feelings.
7. The goal of _____ is the development of a sense of identity.
8. Most developmental psychologists suggest that _____ age is the forties or fifties.
11. Puberty is the biologically defined period during which a person matures _____ and becomes capable of reproduction.
13. Life _____ are widely recognized periods of life corresponding to various ages and broad phases of development.
17. Moral reasoning is thinking based on carefully examined and self-chosen moral _____.
18. Identity v. Role _____ refers to the stage in adolescence in which the primary concern of the individual is the transition from childhood into adulthood.
21. The stage of good and bad is part of Kohlberg's second stage, that os _____ morality.
27. Generativity is the concern of establishing and guiding the _____ generation.
28. An individual's _____ level is their current state of physical, emotional, and intellectual development.
31. Erik _____ was a developmental theorist who developed the psycho-social stages theory.
33. Elizabeth _____ Ross is one of the founders of the psychological study of death and dying called thanatology.
34. The learning of social expectations is called _____.
37. A _____ model is a person who serves as a positive example of desirable behavior.
39. Sexual behavior is the major focus of _____ theory. All developmental conflicts center on this issue.
40. The stage of trust v. _____ is the very first of Erikson's stage theory.
43. Social _____ refers to the social, emotional, and cognitive skills and behaviors that children need for successful social adaptation.
44. In developmental theory, a biological _____ is a biological readiness of humans to learn certain skills, such as how to use language.
47. One life span is the _____ determined maximum number of years humans could live under optimal conditions.
50. The age thirty _____ is where the child rearing issues take full swing.

Across

36. Empty nest _____ is a general feeling of loneliness that parents or guardians may feel when one or more of their children leave home.
38. Identity _____ is when a person makes identity choices and commits to them.
41. Lawrence Kohlberg developed a cognitive developmental theory of _____ reasoning.
42. A fixed _____ pattern is any instinctual chain of movements found in almost all members of a species.
45. Depression is Kubler Ross's fourth stage in the _____ process.
46. Senile _____ is a progressive, abnormally accelerated deterioration of mental faculties and emotional stability in old age.
48. Mild mental _____ associated with homes that are intellectually, nutritionally, and emotionally impoverished is sometimes called familial retardation.
49. The stage of naiveté and _____ is the second part of the pre-conventional stage of moral reasoning.
54. Conventional _____ reasoning is thinking based on a desire to please others or to follow accepted rules and values.
55. The pre-conventional _____ of moral reasoning is Kohlberg's first stage of development.
56. The stage of law and order is second part of Kohlberg's conventional _____ stage.
57. Life _____ is the average number of years a person of a given sex, race, and nationality can expect to live.
60. Biological _____ is the belief that behavior is controlled by biological processes, such as heredity or evolution.
62. A developmental _____ is any skill that must be mastered, or personal change that must take place, for optimal development at a particular life stage.
66. Menopause is the permanent cessation of reproductive _____ occurring some time before the end of the natural life span.
67. Daniel J. _____ was one of the founders of the field of Positive Adult Development.
68. Ageism is discrimination or _____ based on a person's age.
70. Ego integrity v. _____ is Erikson's final stage of development.
71. Alzheimer's _____ is an age-related disease characterized by memory loss, mental confusion, and in its later stages, a nearly total loss of mental abilities.
73. Albert Bandura is _____ learning theorist who has investigated learning through modeling.
74. A _____ is a significant turning point or marker in personal development.
76. Anger is the second stage of grief or _____.
77. Kubler Ross suggested that _____ is the third stage of grief.

Down

51. The conventional stage is Kohlberg's second level of _____ reasoning.
52. An exaggerated pattern of speech used by adults when talking to infants is often called _____ speech.
53. A group of people who share similar social status is called a _____ group.
58. Denial is Kubler Ross's first stage in the _____ process.
59. The development of self-awareness, _____ to caregivers, and relationships with other children and adults is called social awareness.
61. Anorexia _____ is defined as active self-starvation or a sustained loss of appetite that has psychological origins.
63. Terminal _____ is a rapid decline in cognitive function and coping ability that occurs 1 to 5 years before death.
64. The depression of _____ can happen during what Levinson calls the midlife transition or crisis.
65. The socially defined period between childhood and adulthood is called _____.
69. Autonomy v. shame and _____ is Erikson's second stage of development.
72. Autonomy is defined as _____ from dependence on external authority or the opinions of others.
75. Acceptance is the _____ stage in the bereavement process.

Across

78. Social _____ is the realization that one has a duty to the group which influences moral decisions.

79. Crystallized _____ is the ability to use skills, knowledge, and experience in established ways.