

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

MATURING AND AGING

1. Until recently what did developmental psychologists study?
2. What is lifespan development?
3. what is biological senescence?
4. What is psychological adolescence?
5. What did Erik Erikson have to face when he immigrated to the United States?
6. What are the conflicts of young adulthood for Erikson?
7. What is the conflict of the 30's and 40's?
8. What is the midlife crisis?
9. What is the final crisis?
10. What are the five periods or eras for Daniel Levinson?
11. What are some of the surprises of old age that have been recently discovered?
12. Who was Pat Moore?
13. What is selective optimization?
14. What is the availability heuristic?
15. What are some of the problems associated with nursing homes?
16. What is the AARP?
17. What is the Graying of America?

EVERYBODY RIDES THE CAROUSEL

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. What is Erickson's 1st stage?
2. What are the two symbols represented in this stage?
3. What is Erickson's 2nd stage?
4. What are the two symbols represented in this stage?
5. What is Erickson's 3rd stage?
6. What are the two symbols represented in this stage?
7. What is Erickson's 4th stage?
8. What are the two symbols represented in this stage?
9. What is Erickson's 5th stage?
10. What are the two symbols represented in this stage?
11. What is Erickson's 6th stage?
12. What are the two symbols represented in this stage?
13. What is Erickson's 7th stage?
14. What are the two symbols represented in this stage?
15. What is Erickson's 8th stage?
16. What are the two symbols represented in this stage?

Unit Seven

Developmental Psychology; Part Two

Directions: match each concept to the appropriate statement, and write the corresponding letter in the space provided. Be ready to justify your answers.

1. _____ the socially defined period between childhood and adulthood
2. _____ discrimination or prejudice based on a person's age
3. _____ age-related disease characterized by memory loss, mental confusion, and in its later stages, a nearly total loss of mental ability
4. _____ self-starvation or a sustained loss of appetite that has psychological origins
5. _____ exaggerated pattern of speech used by adults when talking to infants
6. _____ moral thinking based on a desire to please others or to follow accepted rules and values
7. _____ an individual's current state of physical, emotional, and intellectual development
8. _____ a significant turning point or marker in personal development
9. _____ any skill that must be mastered, or personal change that must take place, for optimal development at a particular life stage
10. _____ one who scientifically studies aging and its effects
11. _____ a medical facility or program dedicated to providing optimal care for persons who are dying
12. _____ widely recognized periods of life corresponding to various ages and broad phases of development
13. _____ the biologically determined maximum number of years humans could live under optimal conditions
14. _____ the development of values, beliefs, and thinking abilities that act as a guide regarding what is acceptable behavior
15. _____ a pattern of experiences that may occur when a person is clinically dead and then resuscitated
16. _____ a group of people who share similar social status
17. _____ moral thinking based on carefully examined and self-chosen moral principles
18. _____ moral thinking based on the consequences of one's choices or actions (punishment, reward, or an exchange of favors)
19. _____ the biologically defined period during which a person matures sexually and becomes capable of reproduction
20. _____ observing others in social situations to obtain information or guidance

Concepts

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| a. CARETAKER SPEECH | b. ADOLESCENCE | c. HOSPICE | d. NEAR-DEATH |
| e. LIFE EXPECTANCY | f. CONVENTIONAL | g. LIFE STAGES | h. LIFE SPAN |
| i. MORAL DEVELOPMENT | j. SOCIAL REFERENCE | k. PEER GROUP | l. PUBERTY |
| m. DEVELOPMENTAL TASK | n. GERONTOLOGIST | o. PRECONVENTIONAL | p. AUTONOMY |
| q. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | r. ANOREXIA | s. POSTCONVENTIONAL | t. AGEISM |
| u. DEVELOPMENT LEVEL | v. RETARDATION | w. MILESTONE | x. ALZHEIMER'S |

Unit Seven

Developmental Psychology: Part Two

DIRECTIONS: Define or explain the significance of each of the following concepts. These concepts are directly taken from the Chapter Test.

ACCEPTANCE

ADOLESCENCE

AGEISM

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

ANGER

ANOREXIA NERVOSA

AUTONOMY V. SHAME AND DOUBT

BARGAINING

CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

CLIMACTERIC

CONVENTIONAL STAGE

CRYSTALLIZED INTELLIGENCE

DANIEL LEVINSON

DECREMENTAL MODEL

DEMENTIA

DENIAL

DEPRESSION

EGO INTEGRITY V. DESPAIR

ELIZABETH KUBLER ROSS

EMPTY NEST SYNDROME

ERIK ERIKSON

FLUID INTELLIGENCE

GENERATIVITY V. STAGNATION

GERONTOLOGIST

GOOD AND BAD

HOSPICE

IDENTIFY MORATORIUM

IDENTITY ACHIEVEMENT

IDENTITY V. ROLE CONFUSION

INDUSTRY V. INFERIORITY

INITIATIVE V. SHAME AND DOUBT

INTIMACY V. ISOLATION

LAW AND ORDER

LAWRENCE KOHLBERG

MENOPAUSE

MIDDLE ADULTHOOD

MIDLIFE TRANSITION OR CRISIS

MONOPAUSE

NAIVETE AND HEDONISM

POST CONVENTIONAL STAGE

PRECONVENTIONAL STAGE

PUNISHMENT AND OBEDIENCE

SENILE DEMENTIA

SOCIAL CONTRACT

TERMINAL DROP

THANOTOLOGY

THE AGE THIRTY CRISIS

TRUST V. MISTRUST

UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLE

YOUNG ADULTHOOD

Unit Seven

Developmental Psychology: Part Two

A crossword puzzle grid with 37 numbered starting points for words. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers are placed in the top-left corner of the starting square for each word.

- 1: 10 squares, horizontal
- 2: 4 squares, horizontal
- 3: 10 squares, horizontal
- 4: 4 squares, horizontal
- 5: 10 squares, horizontal
- 6: 4 squares, vertical
- 7: 2 squares, vertical
- 8: 4 squares, vertical
- 9: 8 squares, horizontal
- 10: 6 squares, horizontal
- 11: 4 squares, horizontal
- 12: 2 squares, vertical
- 13: 2 squares, horizontal
- 14: 2 squares, horizontal
- 15: 5 squares, horizontal
- 16: 4 squares, horizontal
- 17: 6 squares, horizontal
- 18: 3 squares, horizontal
- 19: 3 squares, horizontal
- 20: 4 squares, horizontal
- 21: 4 squares, vertical
- 22: 4 squares, horizontal
- 23: 2 squares, horizontal
- 24: 8 squares, horizontal
- 25: 4 squares, vertical
- 26: 4 squares, horizontal
- 27: 8 squares, horizontal
- 28: 4 squares, horizontal
- 29: 8 squares, horizontal
- 30: 2 squares, horizontal
- 31: 2 squares, horizontal
- 32: 6 squares, horizontal
- 33: 2 squares, vertical
- 34: 6 squares, horizontal
- 35: 6 squares, horizontal
- 36: 4 squares, horizontal
- 37: 8 squares, horizontal

Across

1. The ability to use accumulated knowledge in appropriate situations is called _____ intelligence.
3. Since elderly people are remaining healthier than in the past, they are having an increasing political influence.
4. The main purpose of hospice is to ease discomfort and relieve _____.
5. The study of death and dying is called _____.
9. Levinson's first era is called _____ and adolescence.
10. The _____ model of aging holds that physical and mental decline is inevitable.
13. Levinson's last era is called _____ adulthood.
15. Elizabeth _____ Ross' theory has met with considerable criticism.
17. Jack _____ has helped several people commit suicide.
18. According to _____ Erikson's one of the key tasks of young adulthood is the forming of relationships.
20. With _____ surgery, many of the signs of aging can now be hidden.
22. The first stage in the process of bereavement is _____.
24. The irreversible, progressive brain disorder characterized by the deterioration of memory, language, and eventually physical functioning is called _____.
26. The second stage in the process of bereavement is _____.
27. The cessation of menstruation is called _____.
28. A decrease in mental ability that sometime occurs after the age of 65 is called _____ dementia.
29. The biological changes that a woman experiences during her later years is sometimes called _____.
30. Levinson's third era is called _____ adulthood.
32. A serious loss in cognitive functioning is often called _____.
34. About 40 percent of elderly people have some form of _____ disease.
35. An older adult may _____ or become bitter and depressed in latter years.
36. Levinson's second era is called _____ adulthood.
37. After menopause, a woman no longer produces egg cells that can be _____.

Down

1. The actual _____ of Alzheimer's disease are complex but involve heredity and life style.
2. Sexual activity among the elder is often seen as _____ in our society.
6. The final stage in the process of bereavement is _____.
7. There are _____ times as many widows as there are widowers.
8. The ability to solve abstract relational problems and to generate new hypotheses is called _____ intelligence.
11. The empty _____ syndrome is a sense of depression and a loss of purpose that some parents experience when the youngest child leaves home.
12. Erikson referred to the ability to create, originate, and produce throughout adulthood as _____.
14. Wrinkles and skin folds occurs as the skin becomes less _____.
16. An organization that provides care for terminally ill patients is often called a _____.
19. The suffering experienced from the death of a loved one is called _____.
21. Between the ages of 45 and 50, women experience a stage called the _____.
23. The prejudice associated with old age is often called _____.
25. The third stage in the process of bereavement is _____.
26. Groups like the _____ or American Association of Retired Persons, lobby on issues of importance to the elderly.
31. The fourth stage in the process of bereavement is _____.
33. A major turning point experienced by many people between ages 45-65, when they realize that life may be half over is called _____ crisis.
35. There is no physiological reason for stopping _____ activity with advancing age.