Match the correct term or name with each description. Write the letter of the term or name in the space provided. Two terms are not used.

1. The scientific study of behavior and mental processes
   - a. theory
   - h. psychoanalysis
   - o. experimental activities

2. Any action that people can observe or measure
   - b. structuralism
   - i. behaviorism
   - p. clinical

3. Private mental processes, such as thoughts and memories
   - c. survey
   - j. psychology
   - q. psychoanalytic

4. A research method in which psychologists collect data by asking questions of people in a particular group
   - d. B. F. Skinner
   - k. functionalism
   - r. consumer

5. A statement that attempts to explain why things are the way they are and happen the way they do
   - e. learning
   - l. biological
   - s. experiment

6. Type of psychologists who focus on helping people with psychological disorders such as anxiety and depression
   - f. Socrates
   - m. behavior
   - t. counseling

7. Type of psychologists who deal with people who have adjustment problems
   - g. humanistic
   - n. Wilhelm Wundt
   - u. educational

8. Type of psychologists who are involved in preparing standardized tests
   - d. B. F. Skinner
   - k. functionalism
   - s. experiment

9. Type of psychologists who conduct research into basic processes, such as the functions of the nervous system or sensation and perception
   - e. learning
   - l. biological
   - t. counseling

10. Type of psychologists who study the psychological effects of the environment on people’s behavior
     - f. Socrates
     - g. humanistic
     - n. Wilhelm Wundt
11. Psychologists who work within the criminal justice system

12. Ancient Greek who believed that people could learn much about themselves through introspection

13. Individual who established first psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany

14. School of psychology that is concerned with discovering the basic elements of conscious experience

15. School of psychology that focuses on how mental processes help organisms adapt to their environment

16. Psychologist who believed that experience is a fluid and continuous “stream of consciousness”

17. School of psychology that maintains that organisms behave in certain ways because they are reinforced for doing so

18. Psychologist who introduced the concept of reinforcement

19. School of psychology that maintains that human behavior is determined by unconscious motives

20. Perspective of psychology that emphasizes the influence of biology on behavior

21. Perspective of psychology that stresses the importance of human consciousness, self-awareness, and the capacity to make choices

22. Perspective of psychology that stresses the influence of unconscious forces on human behavior

23. Perspective of psychology that emphasizes the effects of experience on behavior

24. Perspective of psychology that examines the effects of factors such as ethnicity, gender, culture, and socioeconomic status on human behavior
In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that best answers each question or completes each statement.

1. What is the first step in conducting research?
   - a. forming a hypothesis
   - b. forming a research question
   - c. testing a hypothesis
   - d. drawing conclusions about the hypothesis

2. What is a hypothesis?
   - a. a research question formed from psychological theory
   - b. a duplication of a study
   - c. an educated guess about the answer to a research question
   - d. a series of questions about a particular subject

3. What is the final step in the research process?
   - a. forming a hypothesis
   - b. testing the hypothesis
   - c. analyzing the results of testing
   - d. drawing conclusions about the research questions and the hypotheses

4. A study must be replicated in order to
   - a. test the hypothesis.
   - b. draw conclusions about the hypothesis.
   - c. confirm its findings.
   - d. analyze the results of the testing.

5. Gathering information by asking people directly is generally done through
   - a. a survey.
   - b. an experiment.
   - c. an aptitude test.
   - d. laboratory observation.

6. Which of the following can skew the results of a study?
   - a. stratified sample
   - b. random sample
   - c. volunteer bias
   - d. the survey method

7. Which of the following are used by psychologists to investigate in depth an individual or a small group?
   - a. intelligence tests
   - b. personality tests
   - c. case studies
   - d. aptitude tests

8. What research method studies participants over a period of time?
   - a. longitudinal method
   - b. laboratory-observation method
   - c. cross-sectional method
   - d. case-study method
9. Which observation method do psychologists use to compare the behavior of individuals in different age groups?
   a. laboratory-observation method  
   b. naturalistic-observation method  
   c. cross-sectional method  

10. Researchers use correlation to
   a. ensure a random sample for a study.  
   b. prevent volunteer bias in a study.  
   c. measure how closely one thing is related to another.  
   d. get a stratified sample for a study.  

11. The relationship between good nutrition and good health is an example of
   a. negative correlation.  
   b. a longitudinal study.  
   c. positive correlation.  
   d. the placebo effect.  

12. When researchers want to answer questions about cause and effect, they use
   a. the survey method.  
   b. the cross-sectional method.  
   c. the case-study method.  
   d. the experimental method.  

13. In an experiment, the independent variable is the
   a. factor in an experiment that researchers manipulate.  
   b. variable in an experiment that depends on another variable.  
   c. substance in an experiment that has no effect apart from a person's belief in it.  
   d. group in an experiment that does not receive treatment.  

14. To ensure that people are not harmed by experimental treatments, scientists
   a. use the case-study method.  
   b. follow ethical standards.  
   c. set up experimental groups.  
   d. set up control groups.  

15. When people agree to participate in a research study, they are
   a. giving informed consent.  
   b. asking for confidentiality.  
   c. being deceived.  
   d. in a single-blind study.
Fill in the blanks with the term or terms that complete each sentence.

1. The ______________________ regulates the body’s internal functions and the way a person reacts to the external world.

2. The nervous system consists of two main parts: the ____________________ and the ______________________.

3. Neurons are composed of three parts: the cell body, the axon, and the ____________________.

4. The central nervous system consists of the __________________ and the ____________________.

5. In addition to transmitting messages between the brain, the muscles, and the glands throughout the body, the spinal cord is involved in ____________________.

6. The autonomic nervous system controls the __________________ muscles and internal organs of the body, whereas the somatic nervous system controls the __________________ muscles and the sense organs.

7. The __________________ nervous system prepares the body for dealing with emergencies; the __________________ nervous system helps the body calm down after dealing with an emergency.

8. Heart rate and blood pressure are functions that are regulated by the section of the brain known as the ____________________, vision and hearing are regulated by the section known as the ____________________, and complex processes such as emotions are regulated by the section known as the ____________________.

9. The cerebrum includes the ____________________, which is the part of the brain that is involved with thinking, language, memory, and perceptions.
10. The ______________________ is the structure in the brain that connects the two hemispheres of the brain and aids in getting information from one side of the brain to the other.

11. Researchers study the brain by using imaging techniques such as the ______________________, which provides a three-dimensional view of the brain.

12. Psychologists concerned with the biology of behavior study the _________________ system because this body system consists of glands that secrete substances called _________________, which help to stimulate body functions and affect behavior.

13. The _________________ gland is referred to as the “master gland” because it secretes a large number of hormones that affect many kinds of behaviors, such as stimulating labor in pregnant women.

14. ______________________ is a male sex hormone that aids in the development of secondary sex characteristics.

15. _________________, produced in the ovaries, is the female hormone that aids in the development of secondary sex characteristics; _________________, also produced in the ovaries, is the hormone that helps prepare the body for pregnancy.

16. Psychologists study ______________________, the transmission of characteristics from parents to offspring, as a way of understanding how and why people behave as they do.

17. The ______________________ is a controversy about the role that biology and environment play in determining psychological traits in humans.

18. Psychologists use ______________________ to determine the role that heredity and the environment play in determining a trait.

19. In studies of identical twins reared apart, similarities noted would most likely be due to _________________ factors.
CHAPTER 4
SENSATION AND PERCEPTION

Answer each of the following questions in the space provided.

1. What is absolute threshold, and what is difference threshold?

2. What is sensory adaptation? Give an example.

3. Through which part of the eye does light enter?

4. Explain what happens to light after it encounters the lens.

5. What are two kinds of photoreceptors? What does each one do?

6. What is color blindness?

7. What determines pitch and loudness?

8. How does the ear transmit sounds?
9. What is the difference between conductive deafness and sensorineural deafness?

10. Identify the three skin senses.

11. What are kinesthesia and the vestibular sense?

12. How does the rule of closure affect perception?

13. Contrast monocular cues and binocular cues for depth.
In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that best answers each question or completes each statement.

1. Being aware of things outside yourself is an example of consciousness as
a. direct inner awareness.  
b. sensory awareness.  
c. the sense of self.  
d. in the altered state.

2. Imagining the taste of a favorite food from childhood is an example of consciousness as
a. direct inner awareness.  
b. sensory awareness.  
c. the sense of self.  
d. in the altered state.

3. The level of consciousness in which people can recall information if they have to is the
a. unconscious level.  
b. nonconscious level.  
c. altered state.  
d. preconscious level.

4. Biological functions such as blood pressure exist
a. on a preconscious level.  
b. on an unconscious level.  
c. on a nonconscious level.  
d. as sensory awareness.

5. Which of the following is not an altered state of consciousness?
   a. being aware of the environment  
   b. being asleep  
   c. being under the influence of drugs  
   d. being under hypnosis

6. A sequence of bodily changes that occurs every 24 hours is known as
a. altered state of consciousness.  
b. narcolepsy.  
c. circadian rhythm.  
d. delusion.

7. What is the lightest stage of sleep?
   a. REM sleep  
   b. stage 1 sleep  
   c. stage 3 sleep  
   d. stage 4 sleep

8. The most vivid dreams occur during
   a. REM sleep.  
   b. stage 1 sleep.  
   c. stage 3 sleep.  
   d. stage 4 sleep.
9. What is insomnia?
   a. a breathing problem that occurs during sleep
   b. a sleep problem in which people suddenly and unexpectedly fall asleep
   c. the roaming about during deep sleep
   d. the inability to sleep

10. What method of narrowing consciousness leads to relaxation?
    a. biofeedback
    b. meditation
    c. hypnosis
    d. sleep

11. A method through which people have learned to control some bodily functions such as heart rate is
    a. biofeedback
    b. meditation
    c. hypnosis
    d. sleep

12. An altered state of consciousness in which people respond to suggestions and behave as though they are in a trance is
    a. biofeedback
    b. meditation
    c. hypnosis
    d. sleep

13. A person who takes a drug for a while and then craves it just to feel normal is experiencing
    a. a posthypnotic suggestion
    b. an addiction
    c. a hypnotic trance
    d. biofeedback

14. What are drugs that slow the activity of the nervous system known as?
    a. stimulants
    b. hallucinogens
    c. amphetamines
    d. depressants

15. Which of the following is an example of a narcotic?
    a. nicotine
    b. cocaine
    c. LSD
    d. morphine

16. What drugs increase the activity of the nervous system?
    a. stimulants
    b. hallucinogens
    c. narcotics
    d. depressants

17. Which of the following is a drug that produces hallucinations?
    a. alcohol
    b. nicotine
    c. LSD
    d. heroin

18. Which of the following treatments for drug abuse involves the removal of the poisonous substance from the body?
    a. maintenance program
    b. detoxification
    c. counseling
    d. biofeedback
Match the correct term with each description. Write the letter of the term in the space provided. Two terms are not used.

a. partial  l. unconditioned stimulus
d. conditioned response  n. unconditioned response
e. reinforcement  o. preview
f. classical conditioning  p. discrimination
h. variable-ratio  q. flooding
i. generalization  r. systematic desensitization
j. extinction  s. observational learning
k. continuous  t. conditioned stimulus

_____ 1. Something that produces a reaction
_____ 2. A simple form of learning in which one stimulus elicits the response usually elicited by another stimulus
_____ 3. A stimulus that causes a response that is automatic, not learned
_____ 4. An automatic response to a stimulus
_____ 5. A stimulus that causes a response that is learned
_____ 6. A learned response to a stimulus that was previously neutral
_____ 7. Occurs when the conditioned stimulus is disconnected from the unconditioned stimulus
_____ 8. Occurs when people respond in the same way to similar stimuli
_____ 9. The act of responding differently to stimuli that are not similar
_____ 10. A method for reducing fears in which a person is continually exposed to the harmless stimulus until fear responses to that stimulus are extinguished
_____ 11. A gradual method of reducing fears in which people are taught relaxation techniques
12. A method of reducing fears by repeatedly pairing a pleasant stimulus with a fearful one

13. A form of learning based on the consequences of actions

14. The process by which a stimulus increases the chances that the preceding behavior will occur again

15. Reinforcers that increase the frequency of the behavior they follow when they are applied

16. Reinforcers that increase the frequency of the behavior they follow when they are removed

17. Unwanted events that decrease the frequency of the behavior they follow when they are applied

18. Type of reinforcement in which a behavior is reinforced every time the behavior occurs

19. Type of reinforcement in which a behavior is not reinforced every single time it occurs

20. Type of schedule in which a fixed amount of time elapses between reinforcements

21. Type of schedule in which varying amounts of time go by between reinforcements

22. Type of schedule in which reinforcement is provided after a fixed number of correct responses have been made

23. Type of schedule in which reinforcement is provided after a variable number of correct responses have been made

24. Learning that remains hidden until it is needed

25. Learning that is acquired through observing and imitating others

26. The final step in the PQ4R method
Fill in the blanks with the term or terms that complete each sentence.

1. Memory of a specific event is called ______________________.

2. General knowledge that people remember is called ____________________.

3. Learning to use a computer is an example of a kind of memory called ____________________.

4. ______________________ is the process of memory in which the brain translates incoming information into visual, acoustic, or semantic codes.

5. The process of memory that involves the maintenance of encoded information over a period of time is called ______________________.

6. Rehearsing for a play by repeating lines over and over again is an example of ______________________.

7. Remembering new information by relating it to information already well known is called _____________________.

8. The memory process that involves locating stored information and returning it to conscious thought is called ______________________.

9. Memories that are retrieved because the mood in which they were originally encoded is recreated are called _____________________.

10. The stage of memory that consists of the immediate, initial recording of information that has entered through a person’s senses is called ______________________.

11. The stage of memory that is also called working memory is ______________________.

12. The tendency to recall the first items in a series is called the ______________________.

13. The tendency to recall the last items in a series is called the ______________________.
14. The organization of items into familiar or manageable units is called ______________________.

15. The stage of memory that consists of information to be remembered more than just briefly is called __________________.

16. Identifying objects that have been encountered before is the memory task known as ____________________.

17. Bringing something back to mind is the memory task known as ____________________.

18. Much of forgetting is due to ____________________, the fading away of a memory.

19. Forgetting disturbing memories by pushing them out of one’s consciousness is called ____________________.

20. The form of forgetting in which a person cannot remember events from his or her childhood is ____________________.

21. Creating a poem to remember another person’s name is an example of using ____________________ to improve one’s memory.
In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that best answers each question or completes each statement.

1. Which of the following is a unit of thought?
   a. premise    b. insight    c. analogy    d. prototype

2. An object or an act that stands for something else is a(n)
   a. prototype.    b. symbol.    c. algorithm.    d. concept.

3. Grouping orioles, robins, and cardinals together is an example of a(n)
   a. concept.    b. prototype.    c. symbol.    d. analogy.

4. A formula used in a science class is an example of
   a. heuristics.    b. trial and error.    c. an algorithm.    d. working backward.

5. General rules that often, but not always, help people find a solution to a problem are called
   a. heuristics.    b. algorithms.    c. symbols.    d. prototypes.

6. Mia observed that she did well on a history test when she reviewed her notes. She repeated the procedure to study for a biology test. What approach to problem solving did Mia use?
   a. trial and error    b. analogy    c. working backward    d. means-end analysis

7. Arriving at a solution to a problem all of a sudden is an example of
   a. incubation.    b. trial and error.    c. analogy.    d. insight.

8. An obstacle to problem solving in which people tend to think of an object as being useful only for the function that the object is usually used for is called
9. Creativity usually requires which of the following?
   a. divergent thinking  
   b. convergent thinking  
   c. functional fixedness  
   d. mental set

10. Which of the following is part of deductive reasoning?
   a. The conclusion is true if the premises are true.
   b. The conclusion may be incorrect even if the premises are true.
   c. The conclusion is true even if the premises are false.
   d. The conclusions do not follow logically from the premises.

11. Which of the following describes the anchoring heuristic?
   a. People make decisions based on beliefs and standards that are important to them.
   b. People make decisions about a sample according to the population that the sample appears to represent.
   c. People make decisions based on information available in their immediate consciousness.
   d. People make decisions based on the wording of an advertisement.

12. What is the way in which wording affects decision making called?
   a. inductive reasoning  
   b. the availability heuristic  
   c. the representativeness heuristic  
   d. the framing effect

13. What are the basic sounds of language called?
   a. morphemes  
   b. phonemes  
   c. syntax  
   d. semantics

14. What is the way in which words are arranged to make sentences called?
   a. morphemes  
   b. phonemes  
   c. syntax  
   d. semantics

15. Which of the following is the first stage in the development of language?
   a. cooing and babbling  
   b. learning words  
   c. being read to  
   d. overextension

16. When children apply normal grammar rules to all words, they are exhibiting
   a. overextension.  
   b. bilingualism.  
   c. semantics.  
   d. overregulation.
Match the correct term with each description. Write the letter of the term in the space provided. Two terms are not used.

1. The capacity to learn from experience, to think rationally, and to deal effectively with the environment
2. The knowledge and skills gained from experience
3. The psychologist who suggested that intelligence consists of general intelligence and specific intelligence
4. The psychologist who identified nine mental abilities that make up intelligence
5. The psychologist who identified seven different and separate kinds of intelligence
6. The psychologist who proposed a three-level model of intelligence consisting of analytic, creative, and practical parts
7. The psychologist who proposed the idea of emotional intelligence, which he considered important to job success
8. The intellectual level, in years, at which a child is functioning

a. mild retardation  b. Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale  c. culturally biased  d. Charles Spearman  e. kinship study  f. reliability  g. Head Start  h. moderate retardation  i. heritability  j. Louis Thurstone  k. severe retardation  l. validity  m. intelligence  n. intelligence quotient  o. Robert Sternberg  p. giftedness  q. Howard Gardner  r. creativity  s. mental age  t. Daniel Goleman  u. achievement  v. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale  w. chronological age  x. adoptee study
9. A number that reflects the relationship between a child’s mental age and his or her chronological age

10. The first modern intelligence test, which provides an intelligence quotient (IQ)

11. The intelligence test that includes several subtests and measures both verbal and nonverbal abilities

12. The testing criterion that results in a test yielding highly similar scores for the same person every time it is used

13. The testing criterion that results in a test measuring what it is supposed to measure

14. A characteristic of a test that gives an advantage to a particular group, reflecting a problem with the test

15. The condition of having an IQ score ranging from 35 to 49

16. The condition of having an IQ score ranging from 50 to 70

17. The condition of having an IQ score of or above 130

18. The ability to invent new solutions to problems

19. Type of study that examines genetic influence on intelligence by studying IQ scores of related people

20. The extent to which variations in a trait from person to person can be explained by genetic factors

21. Type of study that examines genetic influence on intelligence by studying the IQ scores of adopted children and those of their biological parents

22. A program designed to provide young children with enriched early experiences, thereby developing intelligence
CHAPTER

10
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD

Answer each of the following questions in the space provided.

1. What process primarily reflects the role of nature in human development?

2. What factors reflect the influence of nurture on human development?

3. Between what ages do young children experience dramatic gains in height and weight?

4. What is motor development?

5. In what way does motor development proceed in infants and children?

6. With what reflexes are infants born?

7. What is social development?

8. What factors affect social development?

9. Under what circumstances do infants become securely attached? Insecurely attached?

10. What are two classifications of parenting styles?
Review Worksheet (continued)

11. Why does child abuse tend to run in families? ______________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

12. What is the difference between unconditional positive regard and conditional posi-
   tive regard? __________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

13. In what ways does competence influence a child’s self-esteem? _____________
   ______________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

14. Why do children with high self-esteem tend to be close to their parents? 
   ______________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

15. Describe Piaget’s four stages of cognitive development. ______________________
   ______________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________
Fill in the blanks with the term or terms that complete each sentence.

1. During the ________________________, most adolescents increase their height by 8 to 12 inches.

2. The specific developmental changes that lead to the ability to reproduce are known as ________________________.

3. Body characteristics directly involved in reproduction are called ________________________.

4. Body characteristics not directly involved in reproduction, such as growth of hair on certain parts of the body, are called ________________________.

5. During puberty in boys, hormones from the pituitary gland cause the testes to produce an increase in the male sex hormone ________________________.

6. During puberty in girls, hormones from the pituitary gland stimulate the ovaries to produce the hormone ________________________.

7. A female’s first menstrual period is called ________________________.

8. ________________________ and adolescents generally share similar social, political, religious, and economic views.

9. Although adolescents generally maintain good relations with their parents, their ________________________ become more important in terms of influence.

10. Peer groups of 5 to 10 people who spend time with one another are called ________________________.

11. During the first stage of ________________________, adolescents place themselves in situations where they will probably meet peers of the other sex.

12. According to ________________________, the main task of adolescence is the search for identity.
13. The point at which an adolescent feels confused about making a decision about his or her future roles is called an ______________________.

14. An adolescent who decides to pursue a career because it is the career that his or her parents chose is in identity ______________________.

15. An adolescent who has explored options about careers and made decisions about them is in identity ______________________.

16. ______________________ has added dimensions for female adolescents and members of ethnic minority groups.

17. An eating disorder characterized by self-starvation and a distorted body image is ______________________.

18. An eating disorder characterized by compulsive overeating followed by self-induced vomiting is ______________________.

19. To overcome eating disorders, people need to seek ______________________.

20. The first step in drug treatment is ______________________, or the removal of the toxic substance from the body.

21. Activities that are only illegal when committed by children and adolescents are known as ______________________.
CHAPTER

ADULTHOOD

Answer each of the following questions in the space provided.

1. What age span does young adulthood cover? _______________________________

2. What is the “age 30 transition”? ______________________________

3. What characterizes the years of the middle-to-late 30s? ___________________

4. What were two purposes of marriage prior to the 1800s? ________________

5. List four factors that people consider in choosing a marriage partner. _________

6. Explain midlife transition in middle adulthood. ___________________________

7. Define empty-nest syndrome and menopause. _____________________________

8. Describe physical changes in late adulthood. ____________________________

9. Compare the programmed theories and the cellular damage theories of aging. _______________________________
10. What cognitive changes do most people in late adulthood experience?

11. According to Erik Erikson, how does ego integrity contribute to successful aging?

12. List the five stages of dying, according to Elisabeth Kubler-Ross.

13. Define hospice and living will, and explain the purpose of each.

14. What is the purpose of a funeral?
Answers

Chapter 1

Chapter 2

Chapter 3

Chapter 4
1. Absolute threshold is the weakest amount of a stimulus that can be sensed; difference threshold is the minimum amount of difference that can be detected between two stimuli. 2. Sensory adaptation is the process by which we become more sensitive to weak stimuli and less sensitive to unchanging stimuli; examples include eventually seeing objects in a dark movie theater or becoming less aware of constant traffic noise. 3. pupil 4. After light encounters the lens, the lens adjusts to the distance of the object by changing its thickness. This change then projects a clear image of the object onto the retina. 5. rods, which are sensitive only to the brightness of light and allow people to see in black and white, and cones, which provide color vision 6. Color blindness is the condition in which people are partially or totally unable to distinguish color due to an absence of, or malfunction in, the cones. 7. Pitch is determined by the frequency of sound waves; loudness is determined by the height of sound waves. 8. Sound waves are funneled by the outer ear; they vibrate the eardrum and transmit the sound to three small bones in the middle ear; these bones transmit sound to the inner ear; the cochlea in the inner ear contains fluids and neurons that move in response to the vibrations of the fluids; this movement generates neural impulses that are transmitted to the brain via the auditory nerve. 9. Conductive deafness is the inability to hear soft sounds; sensorineural deafness is the inability to hear sounds of certain frequencies. 10. pressure, temperature, and pain 11. Kinesthesia is the body sense that informs people about the position and motion of parts of their bodies; the vestibular sense is the body sense that tells people whether they are physically upright without having to use their eyes. 12. Closure enables people to perceive a complete or whole figure even when there are gaps in what their senses tell them. 13. Monocular cues can be perceived by just one eye, whereas binocular cues for depth require the use of both eyes.


1. maturation 2. nutrition, family and cultural backgrounds, and learning experiences in the home, neighborhood, and school 3. between birth and age two 4. the development of purposeful movement 5. in stages 6. grasping, breathing, sneezing, coughing, yawning, blinking, rooting, sucking, swallowing; withdrawing from painful stimuli (Moro); fanning toes when soles of feet are touched (Babinski) 7. the ways in which infants and children learn to relate to other people 8. attachment, child care, parenting styles, child abuse (in some cases), and self-esteem 9. Infants usually become securely attached when mothers or other primary caregivers are affectionate and reliable; infants usually become insecurely attached when mothers or caregivers are unresponsive and unreliable. 10. warm-cold and strict-permissive 11. Abused children may imitate parents’ behavior, and they often adopt parents’ strict ideas about discipline. Abused
children also often become hostile, so when they have children of their own, they may continue the pattern of abuse and neglect. 12. Unconditional positive regard means that parents love and accept their children no matter how they behave; conditional positive regard means that parents show their love only when their children behave in certain acceptable ways. 13. Children who know that they are good at something usually have higher self-esteem than children who do not. 14. because their parents are loving and involved in their lives, and their parents also teach and expect appropriate behavior, thus encouraging them to become competent individuals 15. Sensorimotor stage—children learn to coordinate what they perceive with motor activity; preoperational stage—children first use words and symbols to represent objects; concrete-operational stage—children think logically about specific objects; formal-operational stage—abstract thinking is involved.


1. from about age 20 to about age 40 2. a time for people in their late 20s and early 30s to reassess life choices they made earlier 3. settling down 4. to facilitate an orderly transition of wealth from one family (or generation) to another; to provide a stable home life in which to raise children 5. Any four of the following: ethnicity, level of education, social class, religion, age, values, attitudes 6. The midlife transition is a period in middle adulthood when people’s perspectives change in a major way. 7. The empty-nest syndrome refers to feelings of emptiness and loss that some people in middle adulthood supposedly feel after their children have left home to establish their own lives. Menopause is the end of menstruation, which generally occurs when women are in the late 40s or early 50s. 8. The skin becomes less elastic; some senses become less sharp; reflexes and reaction time tend to be a little slower; bones become more brittle; and the immune system becomes less effective. 9. The programmed theories suggest that aging is the result of genetics; the cellular damage theories suggest that aging occurs because the body’s cells become worn or damaged. 10. Older adults may experience some but usually not serious memory loss. A small percentage of older adults become senile, which includes major memory loss and inability to perform simple tasks. 11. Ego integrity is the belief that life is meaningful and worthwhile even when physical abilities are not what they used to be. A person with ego integrity is able to accept his or her approaching death as part of life. 12. denial, anger, bargaining, depression, acceptance 13. A hospice is a homelike place where dying people and their families can receive physical and emotional support to help them cope with the terminal illness. A living will is a legal document that helps people avoid being kept alive by artificial support systems when there is no hope for recovery. Both are intended to help people die with dignity. 14. The purpose of a funeral is to help bereaved people accept the death of a loved one.