

According to Kubler Ross, what is acceptance?

Acceptance is the final stage in the bereavement process.

What is adolescence?

The socially defined period between childhood and adulthood is called adolescence.

What is ageism?

Ageism is discrimination or prejudice based on a person's age.

How is Albert Bandura?

Albert Bandura is social learning theorist who has investigated learning through modeling.

What is Alzheimer's disease?

Alzheimer's disease is an age-related disease characterized by memory loss, mental confusion, and in its later stages, a nearly total loss of mental abilities.

According to Kubler Ross, what is the stage of anger?

Anger is the second stage of grief or bereavement.

What is anorexia nervosa?

Anorexia nervosa is defined as active self-starvation or a sustained loss of appetite that has psychological origins.

What is autonomy?

Autonomy is defined as freedom from dependence on external authority or the opinions of others.

What is the stage of autonomy v. shame and doubt?

Autonomy v. shame and doubt is Erikson's second stage of development.

According to Kubler Ross, what is bargaining?

Kubler Ross suggested that bargaining is the third stage of grief.

What is biological determinism?

Biological determinism is the belief that behavior is controlled by biological processes, such as heredity or evolution.

What is biological predisposition?

In developmental theory, a biological predisposition is a biological readiness of humans to learn certain skills, such as how to use language.

What is caretaker speech?

An exaggerated pattern of speech used by adults when talking to infants is often called caretaker speech.

What is conventional moral reasoning?

Conventional moral reasoning is thinking based on a desire to please others or to follow accepted rules and values.

What is the conventional stage?

The conventional stage is Kohlberg's second level of moral reasoning.

What is crystalized intelligence?

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

Who is Daniel Levinson?

Daniel J. Levinson was one of the founders of the field of Positive Adult Development.

What is denial?

Denial is Kubler Ross's first stage in the grief process.

What is depression?

Depression is Kubler Ross's fourth stage in the grief process.

What is the significance of depression of midlife?

The depression of midlife can happen during what Levinson calls the midlife transition or crisis.

What does developmental level mean?

An individual's developmental level is their current state of physical, emotional, and intellectual development.

What is a developmental milestone?

A milestone is a significant turning point or marker in personal development.

What is a developmental task?

A developmental task is any skill that must be mastered, or personal change that must take place, for optimal development at a particular life stage.

What is the stage of ego integrity v. despair?

Ego integrity v. despair is Erikson's final stage of development.

What is the empty nest syndrome?

Empty nest syndrome is a general feeling of loneliness that parents or guardians may feel when one or more of their children leave home.

Who was Erik Erikson?

Erik Erikson was a developmental theorist who developed the psychosocial stages theory.

What is familial retardation?

Mild mental retardation associated with homes that are intellectually, nutritionally, and emotionally impoverished is sometimes called familial retardation.

What is a fixed action pattern (FAP)?

A fixed action pattern is any instinctual chain of movements found in almost all members of a species.

What does fluid intelligence mean?

Fluid intelligence is the ability to find meaning in confusion and solve new problems.

What is the stage of generativity v. stagnation?

Generativity v. stagnation is Erikson's seventh stage of development.

What is generativity?

Generativity is the concern of establishing and guiding the next generation.

What is a gerontologist?

A gerontologist is one who scientifically studies aging and its effects.

For Kohlberg, what is the stage of good and bad?

The stage of good and bad is part of Kohlberg's second stage, that is conventional morality.

What is a hospice?

A hospice is a medical facility or program dedicated to providing optimal care for persons who are dying.

What is identity foreclosure?

Foreclosure is when a person has not chosen extensively in the past, but seems willing to commit to some relevant values, goals, or roles in the future.

What is identity moratorium?

Moratorium is when a person displays a kind of flightiness, ready to make choices but unable to commit to them.

What is identity achievement?

Identity Achievement is when a person makes identity choices and commits to them.

What is identity diffusion?

Diffusion is when a person lacks both exploration in life and interest in committing even to those unchosen roles that he or she occupies.

What is the stage of identity v. role confusion?

Identity v. Role Confusion refers to the stage in adolescence in which the primary concern of the individual is the transition from childhood into adulthood.

What is the stage of industry v. inferiority?

Industry v. Inferiority is the stage of development that occurs from apx. age 6 to the onset of puberty.

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

Initiative v. Shame and Doubt occurs through early childhood to the beginning of middle childhood (apx. 3-6).

What is the stage of intimacy v. isolation?

Intimacy v. Isolation is the stage occurring in early adulthood in which the individual begins to decide if, and with whom, they will intimately share feelings.

Who was Elizabeth Kubler Ross?

Elizabeth Kubler Ross is one of the founders of the psychological study of death and dying called thanatology.

What is the stage of law and order?

The stage of law and order is second part of Kohlberg's conventional reasoning stage.

Who was Lawrence Kohlberg?

Lawrence Kohlberg developed a cognitive developmental theory of moral reasoning.

What is life expectancy?

Life expectancy is the average number of years a person of a given sex, race, and nationality can expect to live.

What do we mean by life stages?

Life stages are widely recognized periods of life corresponding to various ages and broad phases of development.

What is a living will?

Living wills are instructions given by individuals specifying what actions should be taken if they are no longer able to make decisions.

What is male menopause?

Andropause or male menopause[1] is a name that has been given to a menopause-like condition in aging men.

What do we mean by maximum life span?

One life span is the biologically determined maximum number of years humans could live under optimal conditions.

What is middle age?

Most developmental psychologists suggest that middle age is the forties or fifties.

What is the midlife transition or crisis?

The midlife transition or crisis is the period between early adulthood and middle adulthood that occurs between 40 and 45 years of age.

What is menopause?

Menopause is the permanent cessation of reproductive fertility occurring some time before the end of the natural life span.

What is moral development?

Moral development is the development of values, beliefs, and thinking abilities that act as a guide regarding what is acceptable behavior.

For Kohlberg, what is the stage of naivete and hedonism?

The stage of naiveté and hedonism is the second part of the preconventional stage of moral reasoning.

What is a near-death experience?

A near death experience is a pattern of experiences that may occur when a person is clinically dead and then resuscitated.

What is a peer group?

A group of people who share similar social status is called a peer group.

What is the post conventional stage?

Kohlberg's third level of moral reasoning is called the post conventional stage.

What is postconventional moral reasoning?

Moral reasoning is thinking based on carefully examined and self-chosen moral principles.

What is preconventional moral reasoning?

The preconventional stage of moral thinking is based on the consequences of one's choices or actions, especially when the consequence is punishment.

What is the preconventional stage?

The preconventional stage of moral reasoning is Kohlberg's first stage of development.

What is a psychosocial dilemma?

A psychosocial dilemma is a conflict between personal impulses and the social world that affects development.

What is puberty?

Puberty is the biologically defined period during which a person matures sexually and becomes capable of reproduction.

For Kohlberg, what is punishment and obedience?

For Kohlberg, the first part of stage one is called the punishment and obedience orientation.

What is a role model?

A role model is a person who serves as a positive example of desirable behavior.

What is senile dementia?

Senile dementia is a progressive, abnormally accelerated deterioration of mental faculties and emotional stability in old age.

What is sexual behavior in terms of developmental psychology?

Sexual behavior is the major focus of Freudian theory. All developmental conflicts center on this issue.

In terms of language, what is a signal?

In language development, any behavior, such as smiling, that allows nonverbal interaction is called a signal.

What is social competence?

Social competence refers to the social, emotional, and cognitive skills and behaviors that children need for successful social adaptation.

For Kohlberg, what is social contract?

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

What is social development?

The development of self-awareness, attachment to caregivers, and relationships with other children and adults is called social awareness.

What is social referencing?

Observing others in social situations to obtain information or guidance is called social referencing.

What is socialization?

The learning of social expectations is called socialization.

What are the stages of adolescent identity development?

The goal of adolescence is the development of a sense of identity.

What is terminal drop?

Terminal drop is a rapid decline in cognitive function and coping ability that occurs 1 to 5 years before death.

What is thanatology?

Thanatology is the psychological study of death and dying.

What is the age thirty crisis?

The age thirty crisis is where the child rearing issues take full swing.

What is the sandwich generation?

The Sandwich Generation is a generation of people who care for their aging parents while supporting their own children.

What is the stage of trust v. mistrust?

The stage of trust v. mistrust is the very first of Erikson's stage theory.

For Kohlberg, what is a universal principle?

Kohlberg's very last stage of moral reasoning is called universal principle.