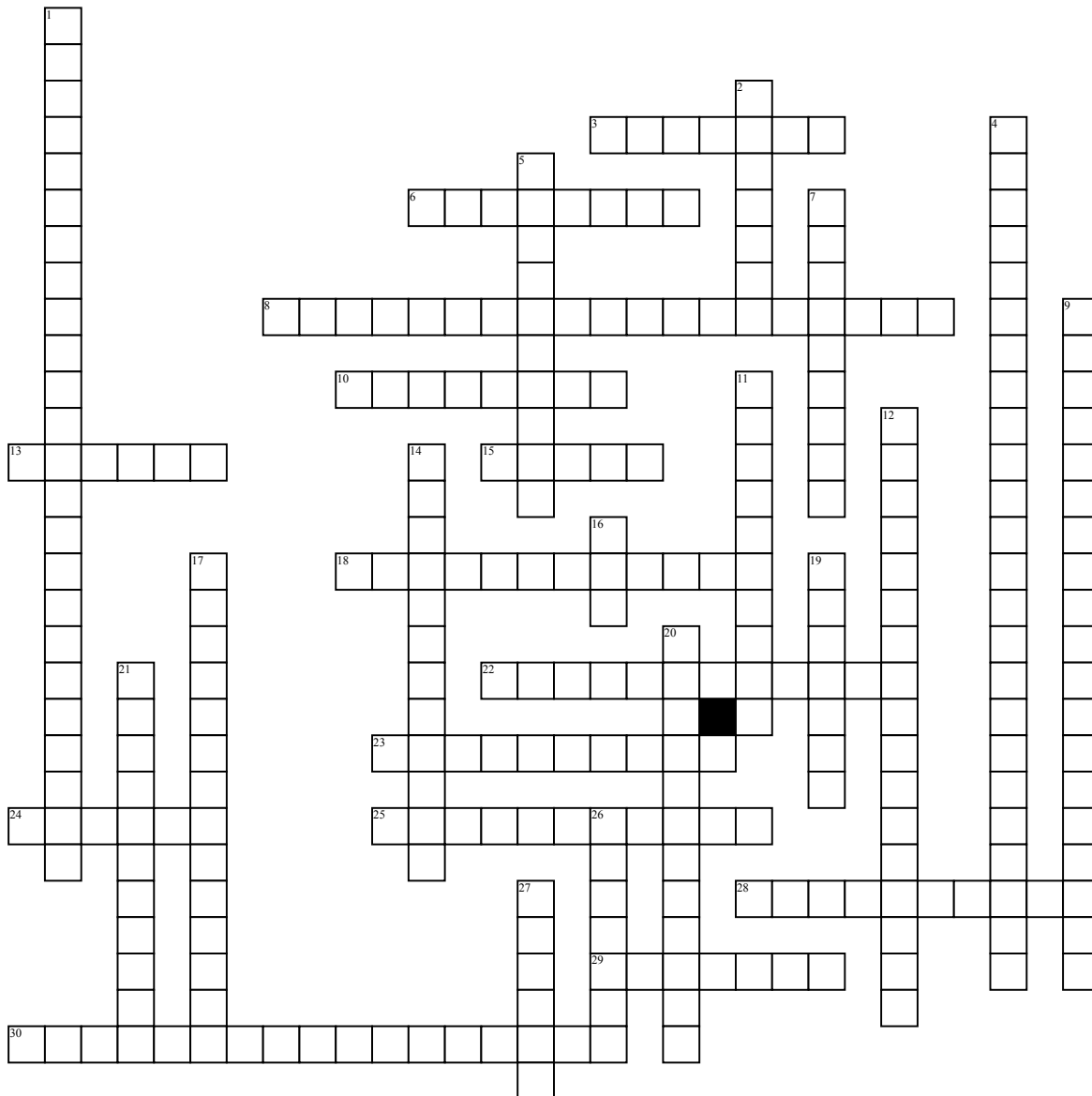


# Psychology Unit #3



## Across

3. A test developed by Rorschach that uses a set of 10 inkblots designed to identify people's inner feelings by analyzing their interpretations.
6. Developed the ladder of Moral Development.
8. Stage where children gain the mental skills that let them think logically about concrete events.
10. A pioneer of Positive Psychology. Found that happy people were those who use their "signature strengths," such as humanity, temperance and persistence.
13. A Swiss psychologist who believed the way children think and solve problems depends on their stage of cognitive development.
15. One of the first to personality, he believed in the study of psychoanalysis to figure out underlying causes of behaviors and unconscious motives.
18. Interpreting new experiences in terms of existing schemas.
22. All our thought and feelings about ourselves; an answer to the question "who am I?"
23. Refers to all mental activities associated with thinking and knowing.
24. Concept or mental framework that organizes and interprets information.
25. a cultural specific timetable for events to occur. a "time frame", or culturally preferred time for transitional events.

28. Personality test that provides ambiguous stimuli to trigger projection of inner thoughts and feelings.
29. Developed a theory of social development that shows how certain issues peak during different periods in life.
30. Stage where kids begin to think logically about abstract concepts and form strategies about things they have not experienced.
- Down**
1. Accumulated knowledge and verbal skills.
2. First to study personality. "Personality is shaped overtime; every person's personality is unique"
4. Looks at the unconscious thought processes, but not focusing so much on childhood conflicts.
5. A progressive and irreversible brain disorder characterized by deterioration of memory, reasoning, language, and physical function.
7. When the menstrual cycle ends; also refers to the biological change a woman experiences as her ability to reproduce declines.
9. Hopeless feelings when a human or animal can't avoid repeated bad events.
11. Any kind of phase-sensitive learning that is rapid and independent of the consequences of behavior.
12. Ability to reason speedily and abstractly.
14. Stage where infants learn about the world through sensory impressions and motor activities.

16. A test in which people express their inner feelings and interests through stories that they make up about ambiguous scenes.
17. Stage where children represent things with words and images, but lack logical reasoning.
19. Used a statistical analysis to divide people into four groups; stable/unstable introverted/extroverted
20. Adapting current schemas to incorporate new information.
21. The inability to take another's point of view.
26. Came up with the 16 human traits; if you were strong/weak in one area you would be weak/strong in the opposite
27. An Austrian ethologist that who proposed theories on imprinting.