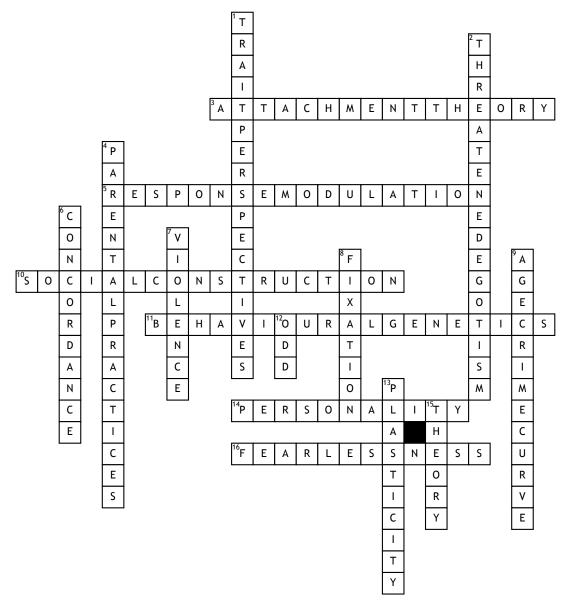
Midterm review



<u>Across</u>

- 3. The idea that early relationships and bonds formed with caregivers in infancy significantly influence our capacity to form meaningful relationships with others as adults.
- **5.** A psychopathy model -- Impaired ability to monitor and adjust behavior. They usually intensify their behavior instead of changing it.
- **10.** The process of defining crime is social and political in nature and consequently the definitions of crime embody human values and moral beliefs about right and wrong.
- 11. The field of study concerned with understanding the influence of genetics on the expression of characteristics and behaviours within a population.
- **14.** The stable and distinct ways in which individuals think, feel, and behave in social interactions.
- **16.** A psychopathy model -- failure to experience fear of punishment because they are unafraid of consequences

<u>Down</u>

- A theoretical approach that views personality as the combination of various stable dispositional qualities that a person exhibits.
- 2. A psychopathy model -- the psychopath has an inflated sense of self and they defend aggressively against anything that threatens their unrealistic appraisal of self
- 4. The diverse range of parental behaviours occurring in the family context, including disciplinary approaches, monitoring and supervision strategies, and interactional styles
- **6.** A term used in genetics to represent the degree to which related pairs of subjects both show a particular behavior or condition. It is usually expressed in percentages.
- **7.** An intentional act of threatened, attempted, or actual physical harm directed against a non-consenting person.

- **8.** A psychodynamic process wherein an individual fails to resolve a conflict at the appropriate stage of development, resulting in later maladaptive personality development.
- **9.** The distribution of criminal behavior over the lifespan, which consistently shows that crime rates rise sharply throughout adolescence, peak in early adulthood, and taper off during middle and old age.
- **12.** A childhood externalizing behavior disorder characterized by angry/irritable mood, argumentative/defiant behavior, or vindictiveness (accronym)
- **13.** The brain's ability to change structure and function
- **15.** A set of interconnected statements that explain the relationships between two or more events.