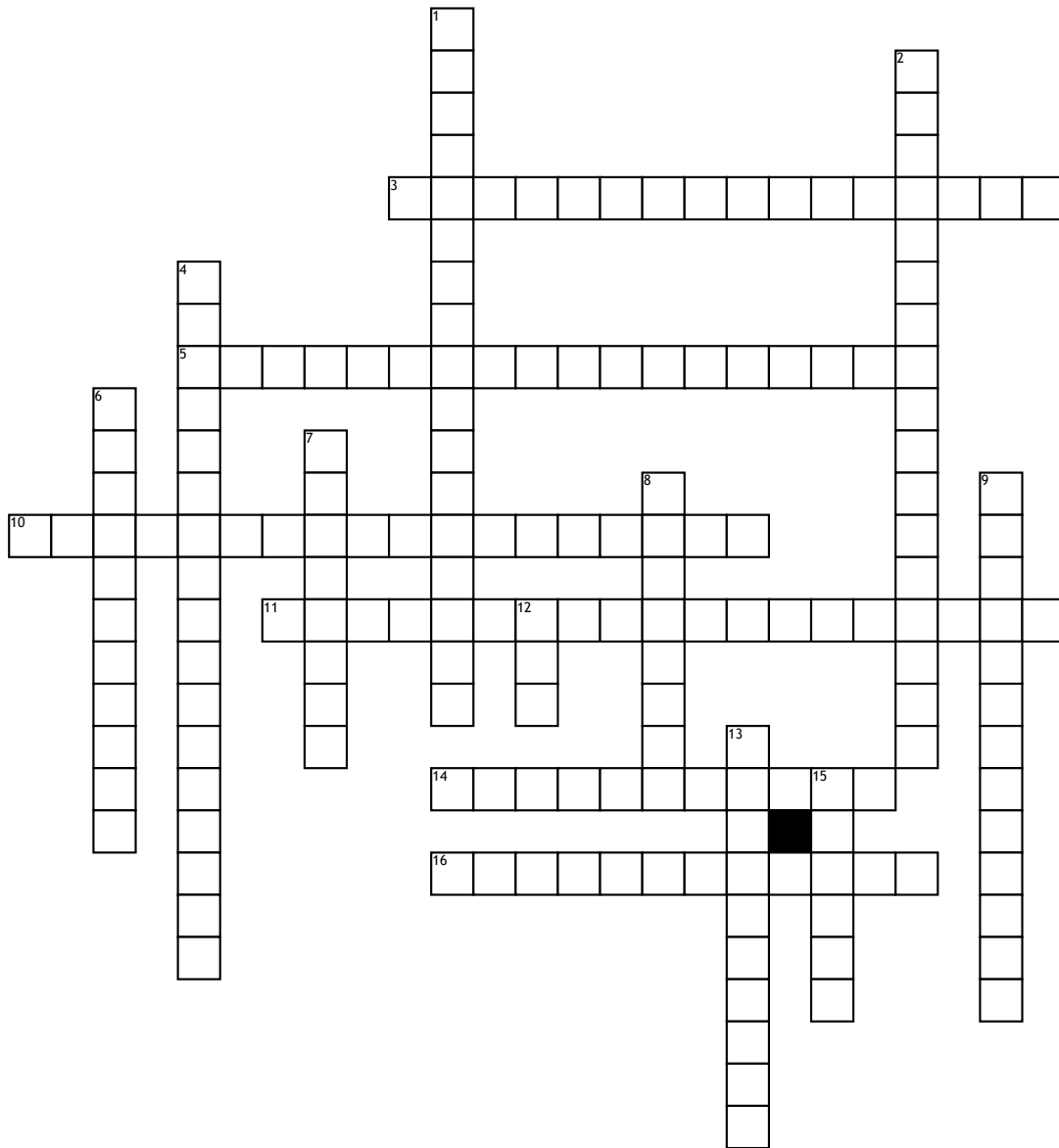


Name: _____

Midterm review



Across

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

Down

1. 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 (acronym)
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.