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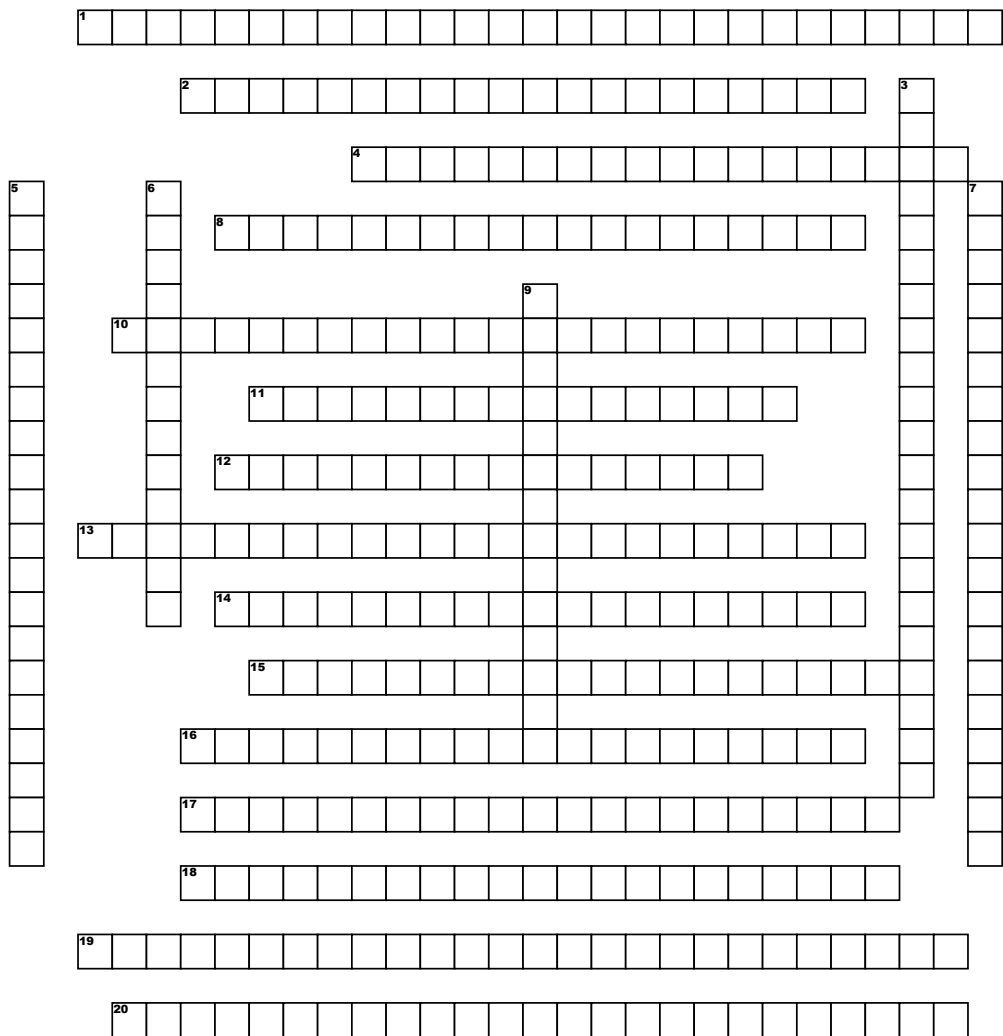
Theroies

Across

1. views client problems within the environmental context in which they occur

2. sheet is a behavioral intervention tool designed to assist participants in challenging faulty thinking

4. grand theory of human development concerning irrational, unconscious drives and motives originating in childhood underlies human behavior

8. learning process; particular action is followed by something desired or unwanted *Ivan Pavlov

10. people have a natural inclination towards self-actualization

11. social learning comes before cognitive development, and that children construct knowledge actively.

12. all behavior is meaningful and purposeful

13. offers a framework through which community psychologists examine individuals' relationships within communities and the wider society

14. social behaviors is best understood in terms of tension between groups over power and allocation of resources

15. we model what we see; no positive or negative stimuli needed

16. maintained that personality develops in a predetermined order through eight stages of psychosocial development, from infancy to adulthood

17. emphasizes people's role in sharing their own experiences Person-centered Approach

18. learning process; pair meaningful stimulus with neutral stimulus that has no meaning, just happens

19. breaks down behavior into several compartments assessed on an individual level

20. meaning of life and people's view on existence

Down

3. maladaptive BX patterns established in childhood often get in the way of well-being later in life

5. all humans have the capacity for growth, change, and adaptation

6. views behavior as the result of active interaction between people and their social systems

7. rooted in physiological process that affects BX & DEV. concerned with individual illness and dysfunction

9. focuses on insight into gestalts in patients and their relations to the world, and often uses role playing to aid the resolution of past conflicts.

Word Bank

Behavioral Theory
Freud's Psychosexual
Social Learning Theory
Disease/Medical Model
Vygotsky tgherory
Gestalt Therapy
Ecological systems theory

Systems Theory
classical conditioning
Transactional Analysis
Existentialism Perspective
Rational self-analysis
operant conditioning
Biopsychosocial Perspective

Humanistic Perspective
Conflict Perspective
Strengths Perspective
Person-In-Environment Approach
Erikson's Psychosocial
Person-centered Approach