

# Reaction paper on adolescent growth and development assignment



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Reaction paper on adolescent growth and development Adolescent Growth and Development

1. abusive relationship: when one partner in a relationship becomes violent or aggressive toward the other.
2. accommodation: according to Piaget, changing existing knowledge based on new knowledge.
3. achievement status: identity status in which adolescents have explored alternative identities and are now secure in their chosen identities.
4. active euthanasia: deliberate ending of someones life.
5. activities of daily living (ADLs): self-care tasks such as eating, bathing, toileting, walking, or dressing.
6. activity: dimension of temperament defined by the tempo and vigor of a childs activity.
7. adaptation level: area where environmental press is average for a particular level of competence.
8. addiction: physical dependence on a particular substance, such as alcohol.
9. adolescent egocentrism: self-absorption that is characteristic of teenagers as they search for identity.
10. aerobic exercise: exercise that places a moderate on the heart by maintaining a pulse rate between 60% and 90% of the maximum heart rate.
11. age discrimination: denying a job or promotion to someone solely on the basis of their age.
12. age integrated housing: where people of all ages live together and interact.
13. age of viability: age at which a fetus can survive because most of its bodily systems function adequately; typically at seven months after conception.
14. age-segregated housing: where all residents are of the same age.
15. agreeableness: dimension of personality associated with being accepting, willing to work with others, and caring.
16. alert inactivity: state in which a baby is calm with eyes open and attentive, and the baby seems to be deliberately inspecting the environment.
17. alienation: when workers feel that what they are doing is meaningless, that their efforts are devalued, or when they do not see the

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connection between what they do and the final product. 18. alleles: variations of genes. 19. altruism: pro-social behavior such as helping and sharing in which the individual does not benefit directly from his or her behavior. 20. Alzheimers disease: disease associated with aging characterized by gradual declines in memory, learning, attention, and judgment; confusion as to time and where one is; difficulties in communicating and finding the words one wants to use; declines in personal hygiene and self-care skills; inappropriate social behavior; and changes in personality. 21. amniocentesis: prenatal diagnostic technique that involves withdrawing a sample of amniotic fluid through the abdomen using a syringe. 22. amnion: inner sac in which the developing child rests. 23. amyloid: protein that is produced in abnormally high levels in Alzheimers disease and that may be responsible for the neurofibrillary tangles and neuritic plaques. 24. animism: crediting inanimate objects with life and life-like properties such as feelings. 25. anniversary reaction: changes in behavior related to feelings of sadness on the actual anniversary of a death. 26. anorexia nervosa: persistent refusal to eat, accompanied by an irrational fear of being overweight. 27. asphyxia: lack of oxygen during delivery, typically because the umbilical cord becomes pinched or tangled during delivery. 28. anxiety disorders: problems such as feelings of severe anxiety for no apparent reason, phobias to specific things or places, and obsessive-compulsive disorders in which thoughts or actions are repeatedly performed. 29. appraise: to evaluate a situation to determine whether it exceeds a persons resources and is, therefore, stressful. 30. assimilation: according to Piaget, taking in information that is compatible with what one already knows. 31. assortative mating: theory of mating that states that people find partners based on their similarity to each other. 32. <https://assignbuster.com/reaction-paper-on-adolescent-growth-and-development-assignment/>

attachment: enduring social-emotional relationship between infants and their caregivers. 33. attentional processes: processes that determine which information will be processed further by an individual. 34. authoritarian parents: parents who show high levels of control and low levels of warmth toward their children. 35. authoritative parents: parents who use a moderate amount of control and who are warm and responsive to their children. 6. autosomes: first 22 pairs of chromosomes. 37. average life expectancy: age at which half of the people born in a particular year will have died. 38. avoidant attachment: relationship in which infants turn away from their mothers when they are reunited following a brief separation. 39. axon: tube-like structure that emerges from the cell body and transmits information to other neurons. 40. babbling: speech-like sounds that consist vowel-consonant combinations. 41. basal metabolic rate: speed with which the body consumes calories. 2. basic cry: cry that starts softly and gradually becomes more intense often heard when babies are hungry or tired. 43. basic emotions: emotions experienced by humankind and that consist of three elements: a subjective feeling, a physiological change, and an overt behavior. 44. battered woman syndrome: situation in which a woman believes that she cannot leave an abusive situation. 45. behavior therapy: approach to treating depression based on increasing the number of rewards or reinforcements in the environment. 46. bioethics: study of the interface between human values and technological advances in health and life-sciences. 47. biological forces: all genetic and health-related factors that affect development. 48. biopsychosocial framework: view that integrates biological, psychological, sociocultural, and life-cycle forces on development. 49. blended family: family consisting of a biological parent, a stepparent, and <https://assignbuster.com/reaction-paper-on-adolescent-growth-and-development-assignment/>

children. 50. brain death: most widely accepted definition of death, including no heart-beat, respiration, responsiveness, reflexes, and brain activity. 1. bulimia nervosa: disease in which people alternate between binge eating (periods in which they eat uncontrollably) and purging through self-induced vomiting or with laxatives. 52. burnout: depletion of a persons energy and motivation. 53. cardinality principle: counting principle that the last number and name denotes the number of objects being counted. 54. career plateauing: either a lack of promotional opportunity from the organization or a persons decision not to seek advancement. 55. cell body: center of the neuron that keeps the neuron alive. 6. cellular theories: theories of aging that focus on processes that occur within individual cells, which cause the build-up of harmful substances over ones life-time. 57. centrality: meaning derived when grand-parenting is the most important thing in grandparents lives. 58. cephalocaudal principle: principle that growth occurs from the head first and then down the spine. 59. cerebral cortex: wrinkled surface of the brain that regulates many functions that are distinctively human. 60. cerebral vascular accidents: see strokes. 61. chorionic villus sampling: prenatal diagnostic technique that involves taking a sample of tissue from the chorion. 62. chromosomes: thread-like structures in the nuclei of the sperm and egg that contain genetic material. 63. chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(COPD): most common form of incapacitating respiratory disease among older adults; examples are asthma and emphysema. 64. circadian rhythm: sleep-wake cycle. 65. climacteric: loss of ability to bear children, which usually begins in the 40s and is complete by age 50 or 55. 66. clinical death: death defined by a lack of heartbeat and respiration. 67. clique: small group of friends who are similar in age, sex, and race. 68. co-  
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dominance: situation in which one allele does not dominate another completely. 69. cognitive therapy: approach to depression based on the idea that maladaptive beliefs or cognitions about oneself are responsible for depression. 70. cohabitation: two or more unrelated adults living together. 71. cohort effects: differences between individuals that result from experiences and circumstances unique to a person's particular generation. 72. comparable worth: equating pay in occupations that are determined to be equivalent in importance but differ in terms of the gender distribution of the people in them. 73. competence: upper limit of a person's ability to function in five domains: physical health, sensory-perceptual skills, motor skills, cognitive skills, and ego strength. 74. complex emotions: emotions that have a self-evaluative component. 75. cones: specialized neurons in the back of the eye that sense color. 76. conscientiousness: dimension of personality associated with being hard-working, ambitious, energetic ...