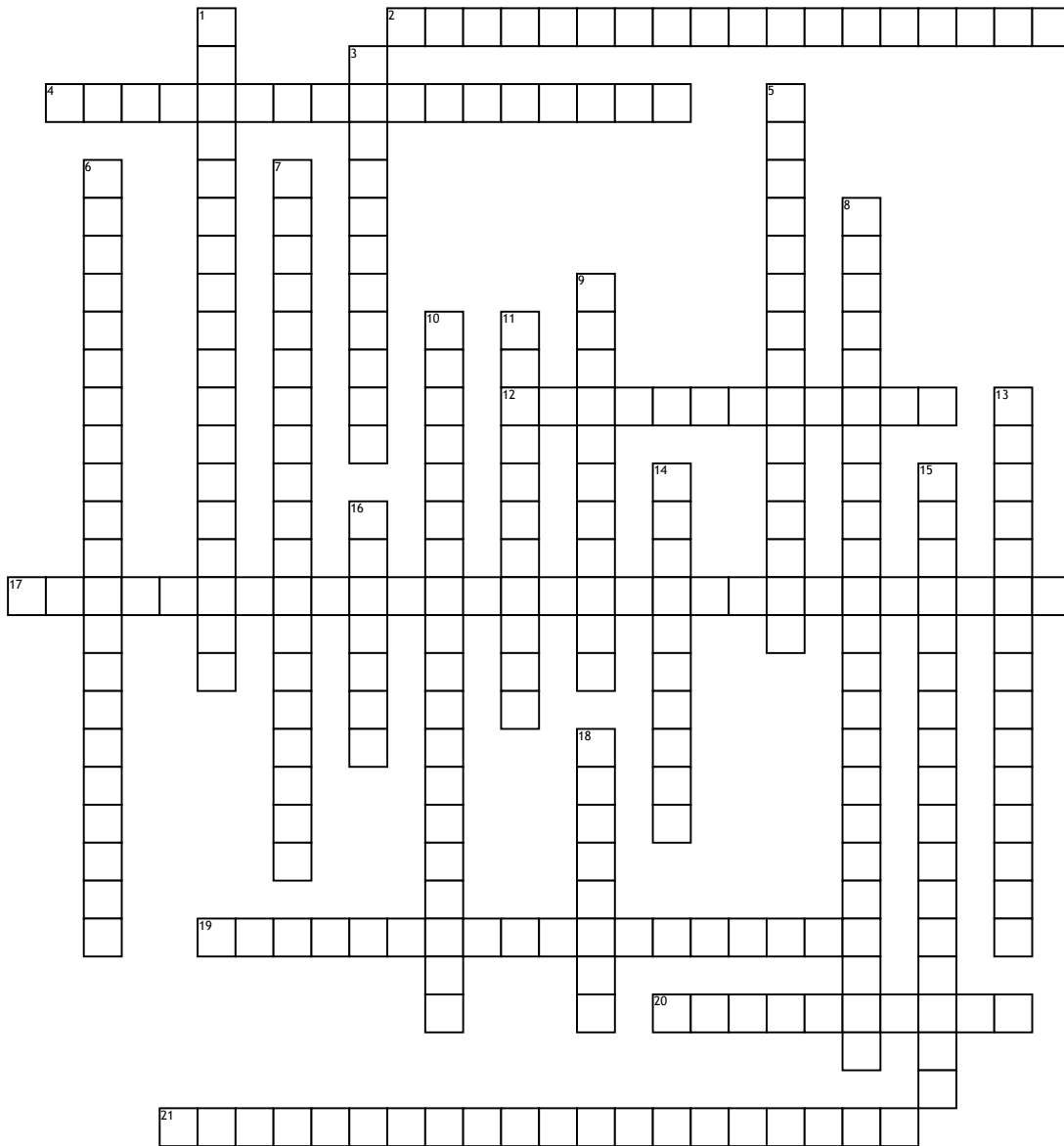


# Educational Psychology Chapter Three



**Across**

- 2. Focusing on the intention of the action
- 4. No occupational direction or ideological commitments
- 12. Tendency to think about what's going on in one's own mind and to study oneself
- 17. Stage 7 of Erikson's theory where people may either have children or be productive or creative members of society
- 19. Voluntary actions toward others such as caring, sharing, comforting, and cooperating
- 20. Experimenting with occupational and ideological choices but with no definite commitment
- 21. Focusing on the results of the action

**Down**

- 1. Stage 8 of Erikson's theory where people look back over their lifetimes

- 3. A time of great risk because students can now make decisions that may have long term negative consequences
- 5. Stage 1 of Erikson's theory which depends upon how babies are treated by their parents
- 6. Stage 4 of Erikson's theory which depends upon children's successes or failures
- 7. Having your own clear decisions about occupation and ideology
- 8. Stage 5 of Erikson's theory where adolescents experience pressure to make decisions about themselves and their futures
- 9. Way we perceive strength, weaknesses, abilities, attitudes, and values
- 10. Stage 6 of Erikson's theory where young adults develop close relationships

- 11. Prematurely established identity based on parent's choices
- 13. Stage 2 of Erikson's theory where children want to be allowed explore
- 14. How we evaluate our skills and abilities
- 15. Stage 3 of Erikson's theory where children want to explore social and physical environments after developing autonomy
- 16. Developmental psychologist that believed people pass through 8 psychosocial stages during their lives
- 18. Proposed people pass through six stages of moral reasoning that are grouped into three levels: preconventional, conventional, and postconventional