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<u>Chapter 1 – Methods, Approaches, and Statistics</u>	
1.	Define <u>psychology</u> .
2.	What is objectivity and why is it important in psychological studies?
3.	Name two ways that an experimenter can prevent <u>bias</u> .
4.	List the steps of the <u>scientific method</u> as it applies to psychology.
5.	Describe the difference between <u>correlation</u> and <u>causation</u> .
6.	Discuss the advantages of research over other ways of knowing.
7.	Researchers reported in the <i>Journal of American Medicine</i> the results of a 16 year study shows that there is a link between obesity and breast cancer. Name the <u>independent</u> and <u>dependent variable</u> in this study.
8.	For the above study, explain three potential <u>confounding variables</u> .
9.	For the above study, why would the <u>population</u> and <u>sample size</u> be important?
10.	Give a specific example of the <u>Hawthorne Effect</u> other than the famous factory worker study.
11.	What is the “ <u>placebo effect</u> ?”
12.	Define Rosenthal and Jacobson’s <u>self-fulfilling prophecy</u> and give an example.
13.	If an experimenter is <u>operationalizing variable</u> , what is he or she doing?
14.	Define each of the following data gathering techniques; <u>questionnaire</u> , <u>interview</u> , <u>naturalistic observation</u> , <u>experiment</u> , <u>case study</u> . Provide one positive and one negative of each.
15.	List and explain two components of the APA’s guidelines for the ethical treatment of human participants in experiments/studies.
16.	Explain how the following terms are <u>experimental pitfalls</u> ; <u>false consensus effect</u> , <u>wording effect</u> , <u>hindsight bias</u> , <u>overconfidence</u> , <u>racial</u> or <u>gender bias</u> .
17.	Explain how <u>functionalism</u> , <u>structuralism</u> , and <u>gestalt</u> psychology study behavior? Who founded each?
18.	Explain how each of the following approaches of psychology would explain human behavior: <u>behaviorist</u> , <u>cognitive</u> , <u>humanistic</u> , <u>sociocultural</u> , <u>psychoanalytic</u> , <u>neurobiological</u> and <u>evolutionary</u> . Name a major contributor of each approach.
19.	Tamara scored 145 on an IQ test with a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. What is her <u>z-score</u> ? What does it tell us?
20.	What are <u>mean</u> , <u>median</u> , and <u>mode</u> ? Where are they located on a <u>skewed</u> and <u>normal distribution</u> ?
21.	Sandy scored a perfect 100 on a test everyone else in the class failed. If we were to graph this distribution, what would it look like?
22.	Describe the components of a <u>normal curve</u> .
23.	An intelligence test for which the scores are normally distributed has the mean of 110 and a standard deviation of 10. Use this information to describe how the scores would be distributed.
<u>Chapter 2 – Brain and Behavior</u>	
1.	Explain one genetic abnormality that affects behavior.
2.	Define <u>nature</u> , <u>nurture</u> , and <u>combined view</u> .
3.	How did the scientific breakthrough of <u>mapping the human genome</u> alter the study of psychology?
4.	What is a <u>neuron</u> ?
5.	Describe the difference between <u>afferent</u> and <u>efferent neurons</u> .
6.	Describe the difference between <u>sensory</u> and <u>motor neurons</u> .
7.	Describe what each of the following parts of the neuron is responsible for: <u>axon</u> , <u>myelin sheath</u> , <u>dendrites</u> , <u>neurotransmitters</u> , <u>synapse</u> , <u>node of ranvier</u> , <u>axon terminal</u> , and <u>synaptic vesicles</u> .
8.	What is <u>action potential</u> ? Why is it an electrochemical process?
9.	What happens when the neuron is stimulated to its <u>threshold</u> ?
10.	What is <u>depolarization</u> ?

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11.	What is <u>reuptake</u> ?	
12.	What is <u>refractory period</u> ?	
13.	List four <u>neurotransmitters</u> and explain their affect on behavior.	
14.	Describe the difference between the <u>somatic</u> and <u>autonomic nervous system</u> .	
15.	Describe the difference between the <u>sympathetic</u> and <u>parasympathetic nervous system</u> .	
16.	Explain why brain images techniques are so important to the study of the brain.	
17.	Describe the differences between the following brain imaging techniques: <u>EEG</u> , <u>CAT</u> , <u>MRI</u> , <u>PET</u> , and <u>fMRI</u> .	
18.	List the parts of the <u>forebrain</u> and explain what behavior each affects.	
19.	List the parts of the <u>hindbrain</u> and explain what behavior each affects.	
20.	Explain what the <u>corpus callosum</u> controls.	
21.	Explain what the <u>Sperry's</u> research on split-brain patients proves.	
22.	Explain the differences between <u>right</u> and <u>left hemispheres</u> of the brain.	
23.	Explain what <u>Phineas Gage</u> , <u>Broca</u> , and <u>Wernicke</u> contribute to the study of the brain.	
24.	List the parts of the <u>cortex</u> and explain what behavior each affects.	
25.	What are <u>hormones</u> ?	
26.	What do <u>sex glands</u> control? What two hormones do these glands produce?	
27.	What does the <u>pituitary gland</u> control? What hormones are associated with this gland?	
28.	What does the <u>pancreas gland</u> control? What hormones are associated with this gland?	
29.	What does the <u>adrenal gland</u> control? What hormones are associated with this gland?	
30.	What does the <u>thyroid gland</u> control? What hormones are associated with this gland?	
31.	Blindness can result from damage to which part of the cortex?	
32.	Deafness can result from damage to the inner ear and to what two areas of the brain?	
33.	Antidepressant drugs like Prozac are often used to treat mood disorders because they affect which neurotransmitter?	
34.	You eat some sushi and feel that you are slowly losing control over your muscles. The bacteria you ingested is interfering with which neurotransmitter?	

Chapter 3 – Sensation and Perception

1.	Define <u>sensation</u> and give an example.	
2.	How does sensation affect perception?	
3.	Define <u>perception</u> . Give an example of perception.	
4.	What is <u>psychophysics</u> ?	
5.	Define <u>absolute threshold</u> . Give an example.	
6.	How does absolute threshold affect perception?	
7.	Explain <u>Weber's Law of difference threshold</u> or just-noticeable threshold. Give an example.	
8.	How does difference threshold affect perception?	
9.	Describe the difference between absolute and difference threshold.	
10.	Describe signal detection theory.	
11.	What is sensory adaptation? Give an example.	
12.	How does sensory adaptation affect perception?	
13.	Define subliminal perception. Give an example.	
14.	What is selective attention? Give an example.	
15.	How does selection attention affect perception?	
16.	What is cocktail party phenomenon? Give an example.	
17.	What is signal detection theory?	
18.	How does signal detection affect perception?	

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19.	How do gestalt psychologists study perception?	
20.	What is top-down processing? Give an example.	
21.	How does top-down processing affect perception?	
22.	What is top-bottom-up processing? Give an example.	
23.	How does bottom up processing affect perception?	
24.	List and explain three gestalt theories of perception. Give example of each.	
25.	List two perceptual constancies and explain how it effect perception.	
26.	What are hue and brightness?	
27.	Name the parts of the eye light passes through in order to the brain.	
28.	What is the blind spot? How does it effect perception?	
29.	What is accommodation? How does this effect perception?	
30.	What is transduction? How does this effect perception?	
31.	Explain the following presbyopia, myopia, and hyperopia.	
32.	What are depth cues? How do depth cues effect perception?	
33.	Name two of the Gestalt rules of perceptual organization.	
34.	How do these Gestalt rules explain perception?	
35.	Name all of the parts of the ear in order of how sound passes through.	
36.	What is sound localization and how does it effect perception?	
37.	Describe the difference between filter theory and attenuation theory.	
38.	What did Hubel and Wiesel win the Nobel Prize for?	
39.	What are feature detectors and how do they aid in perception?	
40.	Describe the process of smell.	
41.	How does smell effect perception?	
42.	Describe the process of taste.	
43.	How does taste effect perception?	
44.	Where is the first place in the brain that sensory information (excluding smell) goes?	
45.	What are the four categories of taste buds?	
46.	What is kinesthetic sense? Give and example.	
47.	What is vestibular sense? Give and example.	
48.	Describe two components of color.	
49.	What is the difference between trichromats, monochromats, and dichromats?	
50.	Explain the Young-Helmholtz theory of color vision.	
51.	Explain the Opponent-Process theory of color vision.	
52.	What is conduction deafness?	
53.	Where is the information processed for meaning for each of the senses?	
54.	What are binocular cues?	
55.	Name and explain two binocular cues.	
56.	What is convergence? How does it effect perception?	
57.	What are monocular cues?	
58.	Name and explain two monocular cues.	
59.	What is prosopagnosia?	
60.	What is an illusion? Give an example.	
61.	How does an illusion effect perception?	
62.	What is stroboscopic movement? How does it effect perception?	
63.	What is phi phenomenon? How does it effect perception?	

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64.	What is the Purkenje phenomenon? How does it effect perception?	
65.	Describe one controversy regarding perception.	
66.	Color blindness and color after image are best explained by what theory of color vision?	
67.	Name one behavior you would not be able to do without the vestibular sense.	
68.	Explain the gate control theory.	
69.	Explain perceptual set. How does it effect perception?	
<u>Chapter 4 – Consciousness</u>		
1.	Define consciousness.	
2.	List and explain the different state of consciousness. Give an example of each.	
3.	Define altered states of consciousness. Give an example.	
4.	What is a person's circadian rhythm?	
5.	Give one example of how a person's circadian rhythm can be disrupted.	
6.	Explain two reasons why we sleep.	
7.	What is the difference between REM and NREM sleep?	
8.	What is REM rebound?	
9.	Describe the different stages of sleep and explain how they differ.	
10.	During a normal night's sleep, how many times does a person pass through the different stages of sleep?	
11.	Define dreams.	
12.	Analyze the different theories of dreaming.	
13.	Explain the difference between latent and manifest content of dreams.	
14.	List and explain the common sleep disorders and their consequences.	
15.	What are the two most common sleep disorders?	
16.	Define hypnosis.	
17.	Explain three ways hypnosis can treat patients.	
18.	Explain post-hypnotic suggestion.	
19.	Differentiate between the different theories of hypnosis.	
20.	Analyze why psychologists are suspicious of hypnotically enhanced memories.	
21.	Define psychoactive drugs.	
22.	Describe psychoactive drugs and their effects.	
23.	How do psychological and physiological drugs differ?	
24.	What are withdrawal symptoms?	
25.	What is tolerance?	
26.	Analyze the consequences of addiction, tolerance, and withdrawal	
27.	Which neurotransmitter is affected by opiates?	
28.	Differentiate among the different types of psychoactive drugs and their effects.	
29.	What are psychological effects of depressants?	
30.	What are two risks of depressants?	
31.	Give an example of a depressant.	
32.	What are psychological effects of stimulants?	
33.	What are two risks of stimulants?	
34.	Give an example of a stimulant.	
35.	What are psychological effects of hallucinogens?	
36.	What are two risks of hallucinogens?	
37.	Give an example of a hallucinogen.	

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38.	What are psychological effects of opiates?	
39.	What are two risks of opiates?	
40.	Give an example of an opiate.	
41.	Explain two reasons why people abuse drugs.	
42.	Explain two ways people who abuse drugs can seek help.	
<u>Chapters 5 & 7 – Learning and Cognition</u>		
1.	Define classical conditioning.	
2.	What are the key components of classical conditioning?	
3.	Explain what a stimulus and a response are in terms of classical conditioning.	
4.	Explain Pavlov's experiment (use US, UR, NR, CS, CR)	
5.	What is Pavlov's contribution to classical conditioning?	
6.	How did Robert Rescorla add to Pavlov's findings?	
7.	Explain Watson's "little Albert" experiment (use US, UR, NR, CS, CR)	
8.	What is Watson's contribution to classical conditioning?	
9.	Explain Garcia's experiment (use US, UR, NR, CS, CR)	
10.	What is Garcia's contribution to classical conditioning?	
11.	What is the Garcia Effect or conditioned taste aversion?	
12.	Explain how strength, time, and frequency are important to classical conditioning?	
13.	What is extinction? Give an example.	
14.	What is spontaneous recovery? Give an example.	
15.	What is stimulus discrimination? Give an example.	
16.	What is stimulus generalization? Give an example.	
17.	Define operant conditioning.	
18.	Explain what a positive and negative reinforcer is. Give an example of each.	
19.	What is the difference between a primary and secondary reinforcer?	
20.	What is punishment? Give an example.	
21.	What is chaining? Give an example.	
22.	Explain the two negative reinforcers of escape learning and avoidance learning. Give an example of each.	
23.	Explain Thorndike's experiment.	
24.	Define Law of Effect and explain what Thorndike's contribution to operant conditioning was.	
25.	Explain Skinner's box. How does it relate to operant conditioning?	
26.	Define shaping. Give an example.	
27.	What was Skinner's contribution to operant conditioning?	
28.	What is the Premack Principle? Give an example.	
29.	Explain why strength, time, and frequency are important to operant conditioning.	
30.	What are the four reinforcement schedules? Give an example of each.	
31.	Define behavior modification. Give an example.	
32.	What is a token economy and how can it be used to change someone's behavior?	
33.	What is a similarity between classical and operant conditioning?	
34.	What is a difference between classical and operant conditioning?	
35.	Describe instinctive drift and why is it important to conditioning?	
36.	Define cognitive learning.	
37.	Explain Kohler's experiment and what did he learn from it?	
38.	Explain the concept of insight learning.	

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39.	Explain Tolman's experiment and what did he learn from it?	
40.	Explain the concepts of latent learning and cognitive maps. Give an example of each.	
41.	Explain Bandura's experiment.	
42.	Explain the difference between Bandura's theories of observational learning theory, modeling, and social learning theory.	
43.	Define cognition.	
44.	What is metacognition?	
45.	What is hypothesis testing theory?	
46.	What is concept formation and why is it a cognitivist idea?	
47.	Explain Rosch's theory of prototypes.	
48.	What are algorithms, heuristics, and analogies? How do they help us solve problems?	
49.	What is creativity?	
50.	Explain convergent and divergent thinking? How are they a type of creative thinking?	
51.	What is a syllogism? Give an example.	
52.	Define and give an example of each of the following mental roadblocks to problem solving; mental set, functional fixedness, gambler's fallacy, belief in small numbers, availability heuristic, representative heuristic, overconfidence, confirmation bias, and framing.	
53.	What are linguistics and semantics?	
54.	What is syntax? Give an example.	
55.	What are phonemes and morphemes? Give an example of each.	
56.	How do cognitivists and behaviorists explain language development?	
57.	What are two general biological theories of language acquisition?	
58.	Describe some of the language milestones children pass through on their way to complex speech.	
59.	What is scaffolding and how does it relate to language development?	
60.	What is telegraphic and generalized speech?	
61.	How did Noam Chomsky believe language developed?	
62.	Explain Chomsky's theory of "transformational grammar."	
63.	What have chimpanzee studies shown about language development? Cite a specific example to illustrate your point.	
64.	Describe how Whorf and Rosch disagree regarding language and culture. Explain each of their experiments.	

Chapter 6 – Memory

1.	How does the information-processing model explain memory?	
2.	Explain each part of the information processing model of memory; sensory memory, encoding, storage, and retrieval.	
3.	How is sensory memory different from a stored memory?	
4.	How does level of processing approach explain memory?	
5.	Define shallow processing and give an example.	
6.	Define deep processing and give an example.	
7.	Explain the encoding specificity principle approach to memory.	
8.	Explain the transfer appropriate processing approach to memory.	
9.	Explain the parallel distributed processing approach to memory.	
10.	What is sensory memory and when does it happen?	
11.	Explain the three types of sensory storage – iconic, echoic, and eidetic.	
12.	What is encoding and when does it happen?	
13.	Explain three reasons we forget due to encoding.	

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14.	Why did Nickerson and Adams believe people forgot?	
15.	Define storage.	
16.	How many chunks of information did Miller believe that we can hold in short term memory?	
17.	What is rehearsal and how does it help in the storage of memories?	
18.	Describe maintenance rehearsal and give an example.	
19.	Explain the two types of maintenance rehearsal. Explain a situation where you may choose one over the other.	
20.	Describe elaborative rehearsal and give an example.	
21.	How does drug affect memory?	
22.	Define long term memory.	
23.	Define and give an example of the following aspects of long term memory; episodic, semantic/declarative, procedural, retrospective, and prospective.	
24.	Define and give an example of the following strategies for memory; mnemonic devices, chunking, mediation, Von Restorff effect, visual cues, and spacing effect/.	
25.	Explain how chunking and mnemonic devices work as a study technique.	
26.	Where are short term and long term memories stored in the brain.	
27.	Explain three reasons why we forget related to storage.	
28.	Explain the difference between retrograde and anterograde amnesia. Give an example of each.	
29.	Define retrieval.	
30.	What memories are the easiest to retrieve? Which are the most difficult?	
31.	Explain the difference between recognition and recall.	
32.	Explain state-dependent memory and give an example.	
33.	Explain mood-congruent memory and give an example.	
34.	Explain the difference between explicit and implicit memory.	
35.	Which is the approach of psychology that would believe in implicit memory?	
36.	Explain priming tasks and give an example.	
37.	Explain three reasons in which we forget related to retrieval.	
38.	What is flashbulb memory? Give an example.	
39.	What is extraordinary memory? Give an example.	
40.	What is constructivist theory of memory? Give an example.	
41.	What is the difference between a recovered memory and a constructed memory?	
42.	What is decay theory? What did Ebbinghaus' theory explain about memory?	
43.	What was Ebbinghaus' belief about relearning?	
44.	Explain Elizabeth Loftus' theory on eyewitness testimony.	
45.	What is misinformation effect? Give an example.	
46.	Define interference theory. Also explain the two types of interference - retroactive interference and proactive interference.	
47.	What is the Stroop Effect (aka interference with attention).	
48.	What is motivated forgetting and give an example?	
49.	What is repression and give an example?	
50.	What is the serial position effect and how can it aid in memory?	
51.	Explain how Alzheimer's disease affects memory.	
Chapters 9 and 8 – Motivation, Emotion, and Intelligence		
1.	Define motivation.	
2.	Explain the following theories of motivation and include an example of each; evolutionary, drive, arousal, cognitive, expectancy, and humanistic.	

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3.	Define drive reduction theory and give an example.	
4.	Define incentives and give an example.	
5.	Explain how incentives can override a physiological need like sleep.	
6.	Explain and give an example of primary and secondary drives.	
7.	Explain Yerkes-Dodson Law.	
8.	When a person has a very difficult task to complete, according to the Yerkes-Dodson Law, the level of stimulation must be _____.	
9.	Explain the difference between intrinsically and extrinsically motivated behaviors. Give an example of each.	
10.	What is the overjustification effect? How does it effect motivation?	
11.	What is cognitive dissonance? Give an example. How does it effect motivation?	
12.	What is a social need? Give an example of how this can effect motivation.	
13.	What are the needs that must be met on the way to self-actualization on Maslow's hierarchy?	
14.	What is effort justification effect? Give an example. How does it effect motivation?	
15.	What is the difference between achievement motivation and avoidance motivation? Give an example of each.	
16.	Explain two biological reasons why we are hungry.	
17.	How would each of the theories of motivation explain hunger, obesity, sexual behavior, sexual orientation, and achievement?	
18.	Explain the role the ventromedial hypothalamus and lateral hypothalamus play in hunger.	
19.	List and explain four reasons why Americans are disproportionately obese.	
20.	Explain two biological reasons why people are obese.	
21.	What are eating disorders? List and explain the two eating disorders listed in the DSM-IV.	
22.	How would behaviorists and cognitivists explain obesity?	
23.	What two pieces of advice would you give to someone who was trying to loose weight?	
24.	Why was Alfred Kinsey's study on sex groundbreaking?	
25.	Why was Kinsey's study not entirely scientifically accurate?	
26.	What three things is Masters and Johnson given credit for in the area of sexual research?	
27.	Why is it so difficult to estimate how many homosexuals are in the United States?	
28.	What were the Kinsey Institute's findings regarding the causes on homosexuality?	
29.	What are three of the biologically correlated of sexual orientation?	
30.	Define emotion.	
31.	Explain LeDoux's theory of emotion. Give an example.	
32.	Explain Plutchik's color wheel of emotion. Why is it important?	
33.	Explain the following theories of emotion; James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer.	
34.	What is the biggest difference in the theories of emotion listed above?	
35.	Explain the adaptation level principle of emotion. Give an example.	
36.	Explain the relative deprivation principle of emotion. Give an example.	
37.	Why is non-verbal communication important in the interpretation of emotions?	
38.	What are the five components of attraction? Explain each and give an example.	
39.	Explain mere exposure effect. How does this idea relate to attraction?	
40.	Describe Sternberg's triangular model of love.	
41.	What is stress? List and explain four ways that it can be physically detrimental.	
42.	How did Walter Cannon explain the stress response system?	
43.	Explain Hans Seyle's general adaptation syndrome as it relates to stress. Give an example.	
44.	Why do most people feel stress most when they are confronted with things that are out of their	

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	control?	
45.	Define intelligence.	
46.	What are the IQ ranges for above average, average, and below average.	
47.	Explain Alfred Binet's contribution to the field of intelligence.	
48.	Explain the following theories of intelligence; Stern, Spearman, Gardner, Jenson, Wechsler, Vygotsky and Sternberg.	
49.	Cite on positive and one criticism of each of the theories of intelligence.	
50.	Give three examples of Gardner's multiple intelligences.	
51.	Describe Goleman's emotional intelligence.	
52.	Explain the characteristics of a good intelligence test.	
53.	What are the components that make up creativity?	
54.	How is creativity and intelligence related?	
55.	Explain two of the biological influences on intelligence.	
56.	Explain environmental influences on intelligence.	
57.	Explain the difference between crystallized intelligence and fluid intelligence.	
58.	Explain the difference between an aptitude test and an achievement test.	
59.	Explain the three difference intelligence test. Explain why each are good for different situations.	
60.	Explain the components of a good intelligence test.	
61.	Explain three criticisms of intelligence test validity.	
62.	Explain the halo effect. Give an example as it relates to intelligence testing.	
63.	Explain the bias. Give an example as it relates to intelligence testing.	
64.	Explain the stereotype threat. Give an example as it relates to intelligence testing.	
65.	Explain the self-fulfilling prophecy. Give an example as it relates to intelligence testing.	
66.	Explain two reasons why intelligence tests need to be updates over time.	
67.	Define the Flynn effect.	
68.	Describe two ways to determine if an intelligence test is biased?	
69.	Santos is 8 years old and according to Stanford-Binet, he has a mental age of 10. What is his IQ?	
70.	If an intelligence test in which the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 10 and is distributed normally, what can we interpret from this information?	
Chapters 10 & 11 - Development		
1.	What is <u>development</u> ?	
2.	Define <u>maturation</u> . Give an example.	
3.	Explain why the following are controversies in developmental psychology: nature v. nurture, stability v. change, and continuity v. discontinuity?	
4.	How does the psychoanalytic approach to psychology explain development?	
5.	How does the behavioral approach to psychology explain development?	
6.	How does the cognitive approach to psychology explain development?	
7.	How does the evolutionary approach to psychology explain development?	
8.	How does the ecological approach to psychology explain development?	
9.	Describe a <u>longitudinal</u> and <u>cross sectional</u> study method. Give an example of each.	
10.	Explain one strength and one weakness of a longitudinal and cross sectional study method	
11.	What is a <u>cohort effect</u> ? How can it affect developmental research?	
12.	What are three stages that make up the prenatal period?	
13.	Define <u>teratogens</u> . Give four examples of teratogens as well as the behavioral effect of each.	
14.	What are two reasons newborns are considered to be "amazing."	

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15.	Explain the newborn reflex of the <u>eye blink</u> reflex.	
16.	Explain the newborn reflex of the <u>Babinski</u> reflex.	
17.	Explain the newborn reflex of the <u>Plantar</u> reflex.	
18.	Explain the newborn reflex of the <u>Moro</u> reflex.	
19.	Explain the newborn reflex of the <u>rooting</u> reflex.	
20.	Explain the newborn reflex of the <u>sucking</u> reflex.	
21.	Describe <u>Frantz's viewing box</u> and explain what it determined about infant perception.	
22.	Describe <u>Gibson & Walk's visual cliff</u> and explain what it determined about infant perception.	
23.	Why is Piaget called the "father of cognitive development?"	
24.	Define <u>schema</u> (or <u>schemata</u>) and give an example.	
25.	Define <u>assimilation</u> and give an example.	
26.	Define <u>accommodation</u> and give an example.	
27.	How does Piaget believe that assimilation and accommodation lead to a child's ability to learn?	
28.	Describe Piaget's <u>sensorimotor stage</u> .	
29.	Explain the difference between <u>object constancy</u> and <u>object permanence</u> .	
30.	Describe Piaget's <u>preoperational stage</u> .	
31.	Define <u>egocentric</u> . Give an example.	
32.	Define <u>decentration</u> . Give an example.	
33.	Define <u>animism</u> . Give an example.	
34.	Define <u>artificialism</u> . Give an example.	
35.	Describe Piaget's <u>concrete operational stage</u> .	
36.	Define <u>conservation</u> . Give an example.	
37.	Define <u>reversibility</u> . Give an example.	
38.	Describe Piaget's <u>formal operational stage</u> .	
39.	Define <u>abstract thinking</u> . Give an example.	
40.	How did Vygotsky think that children learned how to think?	
41.	Define <u>scaffolding</u> . Give an example.	
42.	Define <u>guided participation</u> . Give an example.	
43.	Define <u>zone of proximal development</u> . Give an example	
44.	Describe the first step children take in acquiring language.	
45.	Why is babbling important to language development?	
46.	Define <u>holophrases</u> . Give an example.	
47.	Define <u>telegraphic speech</u> . Give an example.	
48.	Define <u>overgeneralized speech</u> . Give an example.	
49.	Define <u>theory of the mind</u> . Explain how it shows children are thinking.	
50.	Describe Kohlberg's theory of moral reasoning including the stages.	
51.	If a person was debating whether to shoplift, what would they think about in each of Kohlberg's stages?	
52.	What were <u>Carol Gilligan's</u> criticisms of Kohlberg's work? How did her research differ?	
53.	Describe <u>Harry Harlow's</u> experiment with rhesus monkeys. What did it show about attachment?	
54.	Describe <u>Mary Ainsworth's</u> experiment. Explain the theory she developed from her research.	
55.	Why is sharing important to the social development of children?	
56.	What area of development did Erik Erikson study?	
57.	For each of Erikson's 8 stages list the conflict that exists for each.	
58.	Define gender stereotype. Give an example of how this can affect the development of children.	

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59.	Describe the different <u>parenting styles</u> explained by Diane Baumrind.	
60.	Define <u>adolescence</u> .	
61.	Define <u>puberty</u> . What affect does puberty have on adolescence?	
62.	Explain the difference between <u>primary</u> and <u>secondary sex characteristics</u> .	
63.	Why would a neurobiologist argue that adolescents would still have trouble with moral decision-making and critical thinking?	
64.	Explain Piaget's <u>imaginary audience</u> and <u>personal fable</u> . Give an example of each.	
65.	Explain why Piaget's <u>imaginary audience</u> and <u>personal fable</u> are cognitive distortions for adolescents.	
66.	What did Schaie's longitudinal study show about <u>crystallized</u> and <u>fluid intelligence</u> ?	
67.	How do the <u>storm-and-stress theory</u> and <u>self-fulfilling prophecy theory</u> explain adolescent development?	
68.	Explain why peer relationships are important to adolescent relationships.	
69.	Define <u>identity</u> . Give an example of one aspect of identity.	
70.	Define <u>gender identity</u> .	
71.	Define <u>gender schema theory</u> . Give an example.	
72.	Define <u>gender role stereotype</u> . Give an example.	
73.	Define <u>androgynous</u> . Give an example.	
74.	Describe two physical changes that happen from young adulthood to late adulthood.	
75.	Describe two cognitive changes that happen from young adulthood to late adulthood.	
76.	Describe two work role changes that happen from young adulthood to late adulthood.	
77.	Describe two personal changes that happen from young adulthood to late adulthood.	
78.	Describe two major tasks that happen from young adulthood to late adulthood.	
79.	According to psychological research, why is marriage considered a good thing for most people?	
80.	Define <u>ageism</u> . Give an example.	
81.	Explain the believed causes <u>Alzheimer's</u> and dementia.	
82.	List and explain the stages of <u>Kubler-Ross' theory</u> of what people go through when they are told they are dying.	
83.	How has Kubler-Ross' theory been applied beyond people go through when they are told they are dying.	
Chapter 12 - Personality		
1.	What is personality?	
2.	How does each of the schools of psychology explain personality development?	
3.	What are ideographic and nomothetic approaches to study personality?	
4.	How does the psychoanalytic school of psychology generally explain personality development?	
5.	How does Freud explain personality development? Summarize the stages of his theory.	
6.	What are erogenous zones? How are they related to personality development and fixations?	
7.	Provide an example of a fixation for each stage of development.	
8.	What is the difference between oral aggressive and oral receptive personalities?	
9.	What is the "Oedipus complex?" How is it different for boys and girls?	
10.	What is Freud's "castration complex?"	
11.	What is Freud's "penis envy?"	
12.	What is Freud's theory of the libido?	
13.	What is the difference between Eros and Thanatos in Freud's theory?	
14.	How does Freud explain the structure of the mind? What is each part responsible for?	
15.	According to Freud, what are the only three ways to get information from the unconscious mind?	

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16.	How does psychoanalysis work to get into the unconscious mind?	
17.	What are Freud's id, ego, and superego? How do these help the mind make decision?	
18.	Give an example of a situation where the id, ego, and superego would be in conflict.	
19.	Describe Freud's reality principle and pleasure principle.	
20.	What are defense mechanisms? How are the decision making parts of the mind involved?	
21.	What is Freud's defense mechanism of repression and give an example.	
22.	What is Freud's defense mechanism of denial and give an example.	
23.	What is Freud's defense mechanism of displacement and give an example.	
24.	What is Freud's defense mechanism of projection and give an example.	
25.	What is Freud's defense mechanism of regression and give an example.	
26.	What is Freud's defense mechanism of reaction formation and give an example.	
27.	What is Freud's defense mechanism of rationalization and give an example.	
28.	What is Freud's defense mechanism of intellectualization and give an example.	
29.	What is Freud's defense mechanism of procrastination and give an example.	
30.	What is Freud's defense mechanism of sublimation and give an example.	
31.	What is Freud's defense mechanism of compensation and give an example.	
32.	What are two criticisms of Freud's theory?	
33.	What is the major impact of Freud's theories?	
34.	Describe Jung's structure of the mind including the conscious, personal unconscious, and the collective unconscious.	
35.	Where does the contents of the collective unconscious come from?	
36.	What is the role of Jung's ego?	
37.	How do Jung's and Freud's concepts of the ego differ?	
38.	What is Jung's archetype of the mandala?	
39.	What is Jung's archetype of the persona?	
40.	What is Jung's archetype of the anima and animus?	
41.	What is Jung's archetype of the self?	
42.	What is Jung's archetype of the shadow?	
43.	How did Jung believe that personality developed?	
44.	What are the different types that Jung used to categorize personality traits?	
45.	Describe the difference between an extroverted and introverted personality type.	
46.	Describe the difference between a thinking and a feeling personality type.	
47.	Describe the difference between an intuitive and sensation personality type.	
48.	Describe the difference between a judging and perceiving personality type.	
49.	Describe Jung's theory of complexes and give an example of one.	
50.	Describe where the contents of the collective unconscious come from.	
51.	What are Jung's archetypes? Give two examples.	
52.	List and describe four archetypes that affect the personality.	
53.	How does Adler explain the development of personality?	
54.	Describe Adler's inferiority complex and superiority complex.	
55.	Define creative self. How does the creative self affect the personality?	
56.	According to Adler, how does a "social interest" affect a person?	
57.	Describe Adler's birth order theory including personality attributes from each.	
58.	How does Horney explain the development of personality?	
59.	Describe Horney's theories of basic anxiety and basic hostility.	

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60.	According to Horney, what are aggressive and compliant personalities? How does each develop?	
61.	Explain Horney's theory of neurotic needs for power and exploitation.	
62.	How was Horney critical of Freud?	
63.	Explain two personality assessment techniques used by the psychoanalytic school of psychology.	
64.	Explain two criticisms of the psychoanalytic view of personality theory or personality development.	
65.	How does the humanistic school of psychology generally explain personality development?	
66.	How does Maslow explain personality development?	
67.	Define "deficiency of needs" and explain one deficiency a person could have.	
68.	Explain the concept of self-actualization and how it applies to personality theory.	
69.	Explain the Jonah complex and give an example.	
70.	How does Rogers explain personality development?	
71.	According to Rogers, explain the difference between congruence and incongruence of the self.	
72.	Explain the ideal self.	
73.	Explain what Rogers means by "fully functioning person."	
74.	Explain two personality assessment techniques used by the humanistic school of psychology.	
75.	Explain two criticisms of the humanistic view of personality theory or personality development.	
76.	How does the trait or type view generally explain personality development?	
77.	How does Eysenck explain personality?	
78.	How does Allport explain personality?	
79.	How does Cattell explain personality?	
80.	How does The Big Five explain personality?	
81.	Explain two criticisms of the trait or type view of personality theory or personality development.	
82.	How does the behaviorist school of psychology generally explain personality development?	
83.	How does Skinner explain personality?	
84.	How does Bandura explain personality?	
85.	Define Bandura's reciprocal determinism and give an example.	
86.	Define Bandura's self-efficacy and give an example.	
87.	Explain two criticisms of the behaviorist view of personality theory or personality development.	
88.	Explain two personality assessment techniques used by the behaviorist school of psychology.	
89.	How does the cognitive school of psychology generally explain personality development?	
90.	According to Kelly, how does personality develop?	
91.	According to Kelly, what is constructive alternativism and how does it apply to personality?	
92.	According to Rotter, how does personality develop?	
93.	According to Rotter, how do expectations and the subjective value of expectations influence personality?	
94.	According to Michel, how does personality develop?	
95.	Explain two criticisms of the cognitive view of personality theory or personality development.	
96.	Explain a personality assessment technique used by the cognitive school of psychology.	
97.	Describe how the following personality assessments assess personality; MMPI-2, Myers-Briggs, TAT, and the Rorschach Ink Blot Test.	
98.	What is the "Barnum effect?" How could it influence personality testing?	
99.	What kind of psychologist would use a projective personality test?	
100.	How does a neuropsychological assessment explain personality?	

<u>Chapters 15 and 16 – Abnormal Psychology and Therapy</u>		
1.	List and explain the five criteria used to define mental disorders.	
2.	What is the DSM-IV and how is it used?	
3.	What are two benefits of the DSM?	
4.	What are two drawbacks of using the DSM?	
5.	How is diagnosing mental illness considered both an art and a science?	
6.	What is the difference between a neurosis and a psychosis? Give an example of each.	
7.	How does the medical-biological approach to psychology explain abnormality?	
8.	How does the psychodynamic/psychoanalytic approach to psychology explain abnormality?	
9.	How does the humanistic approach to psychology explain abnormality?	
10.	How does the cognitive approach to psychology explain abnormality?	
11.	How does the socio-cultural approach to psychology explain abnormality?	
12.	What are anxiety states? Give an example.	
13.	What are three causes of anxiety disorders?	
14.	What are the chief characteristics of generalized anxiety disorder?	
15.	What are the chief characteristics of posttraumatic stress disorder?	
16.	What are the chief characteristics of panic disorder?	
17.	What are the chief characteristics of social phobia?	
18.	What are the chief characteristics of agoraphobia?	
19.	What are the chief characteristics of obsessive-compulsive anxiety disorder?	
20.	What are phobias not specified?	
21.	Describe the somatoform disorder of somatization disorder. Give an example.	
22.	Describe the somatoform disorder of conversion disorder. Give an example.	
23.	Describe the somatoform disorder of hypochondriasis. Give an example.	
24.	What are the chief characteristics of major depression?	
25.	What are the chief characteristics of mania?	
26.	What are the chief characteristics of bipolar disorder?	
27.	What are the chief characteristics of seasonal affective disorder?	
28.	What are the chief characteristics of dysthymic depression?	
29.	According to the biological explanation of mood disorders, what causes depression?	
30.	According to the social explanation of mood disorders, what causes depression?	
31.	According to the attachment explanation of mood disorders, what causes depression?	
32.	According to the cognitive explanation of mood disorders, what causes depression?	
33.	According to the vulnerability-stress model of mood disorders, what causes depression?	
34.	How does Aaron Beck explain the causes of depression?	
35.	How does the medical-biological approach to psychology explain mood disorders?	
36.	How does the psychodynamic/psychoanalytic approach to psychology explain mood disorders?	
37.	How does the humanistic approach to psychology explain mood disorders?	
38.	How does the cognitive approach to psychology explain mood disorders?	
39.	How does the socio-cultural approach to psychology explain mood disorders?	
40.	How does Martin Seligman explain the causes of depression?	
41.	What are the chief characteristics of paranoid personality disorder?	
42.	What are the chief characteristics of narcissistic personality disorder?	
43.	What are the chief characteristics of histrionic personality disorder?	
44.	What are the chief characteristics of borderline personality disorder?	

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45.	What are the chief characteristics of schizoid personality disorder?	
46.	What are the chief characteristics of avoidant personality disorder?	
47.	What are the chief characteristics of dependent personality disorder?	
48.	What are the chief characteristics of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder?	
49.	What are the chief characteristics of antisocial personality disorder?	
50.	What are two of the believed causes of antisocial personality disorder?	
51.	What are the chief characteristics of dissociative amnesia disorder?	
52.	What are the chief characteristics of dissociative fugue disorder?	
53.	What are the chief characteristics of dissociative identity disorder?	
54.	Explain the controversy about dissociative identity disorder.	
55.	What are the chief characteristics of schizophrenia?	
56.	What are hallucinations and delusions? Give an example of each.	
57.	What are two positive and two negative symptoms of schizophrenia?	
58.	How does the medical-biological approach to psychology explain schizophrenia?	
59.	How does the psychodynamic/psychoanalytic approach to psychology explain schizophrenia?	
60.	How does the humanistic approach to psychology explain schizophrenia?	
61.	How does the cognitive approach to psychology explain schizophrenia?	
62.	How does the socio-cultural approach to psychology explain schizophrenia?	
63.	What is the schizophrenic “dopamine hypothesis?”	
64.	What are the chief characteristics of disorganized schizophrenia?	
65.	What are the chief characteristics of paranoid schizophrenia?	
66.	What are the chief characteristics of catatonic schizophrenia?	
67.	What are the chief characteristics of residual schizophrenia?	
68.	What are the chief characteristics of undifferentiated schizophrenia?	
69.	What are the chief characteristics of sexual disorders. Give two examples.	
70.	What are the chief characteristics of the two types of eating disorders?	
71.	What are the chief characteristics of autism?	
72.	What are the chief characteristics of ADD and ADHD?	
73.	What is the difference between paranoid personality disorder and paranoid schizophrenia?	
74.	What is the difference between obsessive-compulsive personality disorder and obsessive-compulsive anxiety disorder?	
75.	What was the Rosenhan study and why was it important to mental illness?	
76.	Describe the placebo effect as it applies to mental illness.	
77.	What school of psychology does psychoanalysis belong to?	
78.	What is the aim of psychoanalysis?	
79.	Describe insight therapy.	
80.	What does manifest and latent content have to do with insight therapy?	
81.	Describe free association and explain how it relates to the process of psychoanalysis.	
82.	Describe hypnosis and explain how it relates to the process of psychoanalysis.	
83.	Describe interpretation and explain how it relates to the process of psychoanalysis.	
84.	Describe resistance and explain how it relates to the process of psychoanalysis.	
85.	Describe transference and explain how it relates to the process of psychoanalysis.	
86.	Describe counter-transference and explain how it relates to the process of psychoanalysis.	
87.	How does the humanistic approach to psychology approach therapy?	
88.	What is the general aim of humanistic therapy?	

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89.	Describe Roger's client centered therapy and explain how it relates to the process of humanistic therapy.	
90.	Describe active listening and explain how it relates to the process of humanistic therapy.	
91.	Describe essential therapies and explain how it relates to the process of humanistic therapy.	
92.	How does the behaviorist approach to psychology approach therapy?	
93.	What is the general aim of behaviorist therapy?	
94.	Describe counterconditioning and explain how it relates to the process of behavioral therapy.	
95.	Describe systematic desensitization and explain how it relates to the process of behavioral therapy.	
96.	Describe in-vivo desensitization and explain how it relates to the process of behavioral therapy.	
97.	Describe adverse conditioning and explain how it relates to the process of behavioral therapy.	
98.	Describe implosive therapy and explain how it relates to the process of behavioral therapy.	
99.	Describe flooding therapy and explain how it relates to the process of behavioral therapy.	
100.	Describe token economy and explain how it relates to the process of behavioral therapy.	
101.	Describe behavior modification and explain how it relates to the process of behavioral therapy.	
102.	Describe extinction and explain how it relates to the process of behavioral therapy.	
103.	Describe time-out and explain how it relates to the process of behavioral therapy.	
104.	Describe Bandura's modeling and explain how it relates to the process of behavioral therapy.	
105.	How does the gestalt approach to psychology approach therapy?	
106.	What is the general aim of gestalt therapy and what methods of therapy do they use?	
107.	How does the cognitive approach to psychology approach therapy?	
108.	What is the general aim of cognitive therapy?	
109.	Describe Ellis' rational-emotive behavioral therapy and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
110.	Describe Beck's approach to therapy and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
111.	Describe Meichenbaum's approach to therapy and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
112.	Describe the cognitive distortion of all or nothing point of view and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
113.	Describe the cognitive distortion of misplaced blame and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
114.	Describe the cognitive distortion of misfortune telling and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
115.	Describe the cognitive distortion of negative focusing and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
116.	Describe the cognitive distortion of dismissing the positives and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
117.	Describe the cognitive distortion of jumping to conclusions and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
118.	Describe the cognitive distortion of catastrophizing and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
119.	Describe the cognitive distortion of emotion-based reasoning and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
120.	Describe the cognitive distortion of shouldism and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
121.	Describe the cognitive distortion of name-calling and explain how it relates to the process of cognitive therapy.	
122.	Describe the cognitive distortion of mistaken responsibility and explain how it relates to the	

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	process of cognitive therapy.	
123.	What is group therapy and why is it used (give an example).	
124.	What is family therapy and why is it used (give an example).	
125.	Name the two types of psychosurgeries.	
126.	Explain prefrontal lobotomy and explain why it would be used.	
127.	Explain electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) and explain why it would be used.	
128.	Explain the aim and method of drug therapy.	
129.	What neurotransmitter is an antianxiety drug acting on?	
130.	What neurotransmitter(s) is an antianxiety drug acting on?	
131.	What neurotransmitter(s) is an antidepressant drug acting on?	
132.	What neurotransmitter(s) is an antimanic drug acting on?	
133.	What neurotransmitter(s) is an antipsychotic drug acting on?	
134.	What drug treatments could be prescribed for anxiety?	
135.	What drug treatments could be prescribed for mania?	
136.	What drug treatments could be prescribed for depression?	
137.	What drug treatments could be prescribed for bipolar disorder?	
138.	What drug treatments could be prescribed for psychotic episodes?	
<u>Chapter 13 – Social Psychology</u>		
1.	Define social psychology.	
2.	Define attitude.	
3.	Give an example of how parents influence the development of attitudes.	
4.	Give an example of how peers influence the development of attitudes.	
5.	Give an example of how personal experiences influence the development of attitudes.	
6.	Give an example of how the media influence the development of attitudes.	
7.	Give an example of how representativeness heuristics influences the development of attitudes.	
8.	Give an example of how availability heuristics influences the development of attitudes.	
9.	Give an example of how false consensus effect influences the development of attitudes.	
10.	Give an example of how framing influences the development of attitudes.	
11.	Give an example of how mere exposure effect influences the changing of attitudes.	
12.	Give an example of how foot-in-the-door technique influences the changing of attitudes.	
13.	Give an example of how door-in-the-face technique influences the changing of attitudes.	
14.	Give an example of how ask-and-you-shall-be-given technique influences the changing of attitudes.	
15.	Give an example of how lowballing technique influences the changing of attitudes.	
16.	Give an example of how modeling influences the changing of attitudes.	
17.	Explain how the elaboration likelihood model helps change attitudes. Give an example for each route.	
18.	Explain Festinger's concept of cognitive dissonance. Give an example of how this concept affects attitude consistency.	
19.	Explain Bem's concept of self-perception. Give an example of how this concept affects attitude consistency.	
20.	Explain Brehm's concept of reactance theory. Give an example of how this concept affects attitude consistency.	
21.	Explain Zimbardo's concept of role theory. Give an example of how this concept affects attitude consistency.	
22.	Explain Jane Elliott's "Brown eyes/Blue eyed exercise." How does this study apply to social psychology?	

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23.	Define attributions. What is the difference between an internal and external attribution?	
24.	How is the fundamental attribution error an error in attribution? Give an example.	
25.	How is the actor-observer bias an error in attribution? Give an example.	
26.	How is the self-serving bias an error in attribution? Give an example.	
27.	How is the false consensus effect an error in attribution? Give an example.	
28.	How is the just world belief an error in attribution? Give an example.	
29.	How is the self-fulfilling prophecy an error in attribution? Give an example.	
30.	Describe Rosenthal and Jacobson's Pygmalion in the classroom experiment.	
31.	Define prejudice. Give an example.	
32.	Define scapegoat theory. Give an example.	
33.	Define stereotype. Give an example.	
34.	Define discrimination. Give an example.	
35.	Define racism. Give an example.	
36.	Define ethnocentrism. Give an example.	
37.	Define vivid cases. Give an example.	
38.	Define contact theory. Give an example of how it can reduce prejudice.	
39.	Define in-group bias. Give an example.	
40.	Define social learning theory and give an example of how it can lead to prejudice.	
41.	Define motivation theory and give an example of how it can lead to prejudice.	
42.	Define cognitive theory and give an example of how it can lead to prejudice.	
43.	Define social categorization and give an example of how it can lead to prejudice.	
44.	Define illusory correlation and give an example of how it can lead to prejudice.	
45.	Define chameleon effect. Give an example.	
46.	Explain two ways social psychologists believe that will aid in the elimination of prejudice.	
47.	Define social influence.	
48.	Define conformity. Give an example.	
49.	Explain Solomon Asch's experiment. What does it prove about conformity?	
50.	Define normative and informational social influence. Give an example of each.	
51.	Why do social psychologists study group behavior?	
52.	Define social facilitation. Explain how it affects behavior.	
53.	Define social loafing. Explain how it affects behavior.	
54.	Define group polarization. Explain how it affects behavior.	
55.	Define groupthink. Explain how it affects behavior.	
56.	Define diffusion of responsibility. Explain how it affects behavior.	
57.	Define deindividuation. Explain how it affects behavior.	
58.	Define in-group bias. Explain how it affects behavior.	
59.	Define obedience. Explain how it affects behavior.	
60.	Explain Milgram's experiment. What does it prove about obedience?	
61.	Define aggression. Explain how it affects behavior.	
62.	Explain two ways social psychologists believe aggressive behavior develops.	
63.	Define prosocial behavior. Explain how it affects behavior.	
64.	Define altruism behavior. Explain how it affects behavior.	
65.	Define bystander apathy. Explain how it affects behavior.	
66.	Define diffusion of responsibility. Explain how it affects behavior.	
67.	List and explain the components social psychologists believe are important to attraction and	

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	relationships.	
68.	Define frustration-aggression hypothesis. Explain how it affects behavior.	
69.	Define drive reduction theory. Explain how it affects aggressive behavior.	
70.	Define conflict. Explain three ways a person can end conflict.	