

Chapter 1 – Introducing Psychology

Terms to know:

1. Psychology –
2. Free Association –

Questions:

3. Who is the father of Psychology and why?
4. Identify the theories of Watson, Freud, Rogers, and Horney.
5. Define each of the following psychological theories: Psychoanalytical, Sociocultural, Biopsychological, Behaviorist, and Humanistic.
6. Identify the main difference between a psychologists and psychiatrists?

Chapter 2 – Psychological Research Methods and Statistics

Terms to know:

7. Control Group
8. Experimental Group
9. Independent Variable
10. Dependent Variable

Questions:

11. Describe the advantages and disadvantages to the survey method and case study methods of research.
12. List the 7 APA Ethical Standards

Chapter 7 – Altered States of Consciousness

Terms to know:

- 13. Chunking --
- 14. Construct –
- 15. Unconscious –
- 16. Subconscious –
- 17. Meditation –
- 18. Sleep Apnea –
- 19. Narcolepsy –
- 20. Insomnia –

Chapter 9 – Learning: Principals and Applications

Terms to know:

- 21. Positive Reinforcement –
- 22. Negative Reinforcement –
- 23. Stimulus Generalization –

Questions:

- 24. Identify social/observational learning and describe Bandura's famous Bobo Doll experiment.
- 25. Map out the famous classical conditioning experiment, Pavlov's Dogs identifying the (UCS, UCR, CS, NS, & CS)

Chapter 10 – Memory and Thought

Terms to know:

- 26. Recall –
- 27. Recognition –
- 28. Short Term Memory -

29. Long Term Memory –

Chapter 13 – Psychological Testing

Terms to Know:

30. Intelligence –

31. Validity –

32. Reliability –

Questions:

33. Identify the difference between Set (aka mental set) vs. breaking set.

34. What is the difference between the Wechsler intelligence tests and the Binet intelligence test.

35. Explain Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligence.

36. List and provide an example of Howard Gardner's 8 different intelligences.

Chapter 14 – Theories of Personality

Terms to Know:

37. Displacement –

38. Ego –

39. Id –

40. Libido –

41. Persona –

42. Projection –

43. Reaction Formation –

44. Sublimation –

45. Superego –

Questions:

46. How do Freudians differ from neo-Freudians?

47. According to Abraham Maslow, what does it take for a person to become self-actualized?

48. Describe the characteristics of a fully functioning individual according to Carl Rogers.
49. How do Erikson's eight stages of development differ from Freud's five stages of development?
50. How did Alfred Adler approach human personality?

Chapter 16 – Psychological Disorders

Disorders to Know – Be sure to include the category as well as symptoms of the disorder.

51. Agoraphobia -
52. Amnesia –
53. Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder –
54. Borderline Personality Disorder –
55. Dysthymic Disorder –
56. Fugue –
57. Hypochondriasis –
58. Major Depressive Disorder –
59. Mania –
60. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder –
61. Schizophrenia (Catatonic/Paranoid/Undifferentiated) –
62. Sociopath –

Questions:

63. How is abnormal behavior classified in Psychology?
64. The neurotransmitter serotonin is connected to what mental disorders?
65. High levels of the neurotransmitter dopamine has been connected to what mental disorder?

66. What is a possible treatment for an individual suffering from panic disorders?
67. What do most people that suffer from dissociative identity disorder seem to have in common?
68. Compare and contrast schizophrenia and dissociative identity disorder.
69. What is the proper medication for attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder?
70. What is the most effective treatment for a fear of flying? (refer to Chapter 17)
71. What groups of people tend to have higher rates of autism?

Chapter 18, 19 & 20 – Social Psychology

Terms to Know:

72. Attributions –
73. Discrimination –
74. Prejudice –
75. Stereotypes –

Questions:

76. How did the Stanford Prison Experiment violate the APA Standard of Ethics?
77. What is Sternburg's Triangular theory of love? Describe the three components of love, as part of Sternburg's theory.
78. Describe the variables that contribute to helping behavior. How does helping behavior change if there are many people present in a crisis? What if there are only a few people present?
79. How does the Matching Hypothesis connect to mate selection in humans?
80. Describe one example of Attribution theory at work.