

The 425 Terms You ‘Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

- Attribution Theory – tendency to give explanations for someone’s behavior, often by crediting situation or person’s disposition
- Fundamental Attribution Theory – tendency to overestimate the impact of person’s disposition and underestimate impact of situation
- Foot-in-the-Door Phenomenon – tendency to apply w/ larger requests after responding to a smaller request
- Zimbardo – Stanford Prison Experiment/Lucifer Effect – Role Playing: People take on the role of what they feel are proper for the situation
- Cognitive Dissonance – people change their behavior to avoid looking bad, ie → person is against gay rights then becomes gay, he will change attitude to gay rights activist
- Asch – conformity – tendency to go along with the views and actions of others, even if you know they are wrong – line test
- Milgram – obedience – people tend to obey authority figures; 60% of participants thought they delivered the max possible level of shock
- Social Facilitation – improved performance in presence of others; easy tasks get easier as hard tasks get harder
- Social Loafing – in the presence of others, people tend to do less, partly because they believe others will do it
- Deindividuation – loss of self-awareness and self-restraint, typically in a sense of anomie (mob situation)
- Group Polarization – if a group is like-minded, discussion strengthens prevailing options and attitudes
- Groupthink – a mode of thinking that occurs when the desire for harmony in a decision-making group overrides realistic appraisal of alternatives
- Just-World Phenomenon – tendency of people to believe that the world is just and people get what they deserve and deserve what they get
- Social Traps – situation in which the conflicting parties, by each rationally pursuing their self-interests, become caught in mutually destructive beh.
- In-group – people with whom one shares a common identity with
- Out-group – those perceived as different from themselves
- Hindsight Bias – tendency to believe, after learning an outcome, that we would have predicted it beforehand and may contribute to blaming the victim and forming prejudices against him/her
- Prejudice – unjustifiable attitude towards a group and its members
- Mere exposure effect – the mere exposure to a stimulus will increase the liking of it
- Altruism – unselfish regard for the welfare to others
- Bystander effect – tendency for any given bystander to be less likely to give aid if other bystanders are present
- Reciprocity Norms – the expectation that we should return help, not harm to those who have helped us

The 425 Terms You ‘Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Biological – explore the links between brain and mind

Cognitive – study how we perceive, think, and solve problems

Humanistic – study that says that humans are basically good and possess a free-will

Behavioral – study that says all beh is observable and measurable

Psychoanalytic – study of the unconscious, includes childhood and aggression issues

Sociocultural – study of how cultural and political experiences affect our life

Evolutionary – study of the evolutionary of humans over time (from apes)

Developmental – study of our changing abilities from womb to tomb

Wilhelm Wundt – father of psychology

Introspection – looking inward at one’s own mental processes

Structuralism – analyze sensations, images, and feelings into their most basic elements

William James – the brain and mind are constantly changing

Functionalism – underlying causes and practical consequences of certain behaviors and mental strategies – “stream of consciousness”

John Locke – Tabula Rosa – mind is a blank slate written on by experiences

Sigmund Freud – founder of psychoanalysis

Psychoanalytic Theory – all behavior is meaningful and driven by unconscious forces

Applied Research – aims to solve practical problems

Basic Research – pure science that aims to increase the scientific knowledge base

Hypothesis – is a testable prediction, often induced by a theory, to enable us to accept, reject, or revise the theory (educational guess)

IV – a factor, *manipulated* by the experimenter, and whose effect is studied

DV – a factor that may *change in response to the IV*

Theory – is an explanation that integrates principles, organizes, and predicts behavior or event

Operational definition – a clear statement of what one is looking for in an experiment

Validity – it measures what you want it to be measured

Reliability – it is replicable and is consistent

Sampling – process by which participants are selected

Population – the amount of participants that can be selected for the sample

Representative sample – take the results from a smaller group and apply that to a larger group of people

Random sample – everyone has an equal chance of being selected for the experiment because the participants are chosen at random

Control – group that does not take part in the critical part of the experimentation process, used as a comparison group

Experimenter bias – the experimenter, either unconsciously or consciously, affects the outcome of the experiment

Single-blind procedure – the subjects do not know to what group they belong

The 425 Terms You ‘Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Double-blind procedure – neither the experimenter nor the subject knows to what group the subjects are in

Hawthorne effect – if you know you’re being studied, you will act differently than you normally/typically would

Placebo – sugar pill – something administered that has no real affect on the person other than what they think mentally

Positive correlation – as one goes up, the other goes up

Negative correlation – as one goes up, the other goes down

Survey – a technique for ascertaining the self-reported attitudes, opinions, or beh of people in a questionnaire, or similar way of ascertaining information

Naturalistic observation – observing and recording beh in the wild/natural environment

Case study – get a full, detailed picture of one participant or a small group of participants

Mean – average of the scores – add them up and divide by total number of scores

Median – middle score – when all scores are put numerically in order, the middle score

Mode – the most frequently occurring score in the distribution

Range – the lowest score subtracted from the higher score

Standard Deviation – the average distance of scores around the mean

z-score – a type of standard score that tells us how many standard deviation units a given score is above or below the mean for that group

Myelin Sheath – a fatty covering around the axon of some neurons that speeds the neural impulse

Axon – wire-like structure ending in the terminal that extends from the cell body

Neurons – a nerve cell; the basic building block of the nervous system

Sensory Neurons (afferent) – neurons that carry incoming information from the sense receptors (nose, ears, hands) to the central nervous system

Interneuron – central nervous system neurons that internally communicate and intervene between the sensory inputs and the motor outputs

Motor Neurons (efferent) – neurons that carry incoming information from the central nervous system to the muscles and glands

Neurotransmitters – chemical contained in terminal buttons that enable neurons to communicate; they fit into the receptor site of neurons like a key fits into a lock

Agonist – excite, by causing neurotransmitters to hit site multiple times

Antagonists – inhibits, by blocking neurotransmitters

CNS – the brain and spinal cord

PNS – sensory and motor neurons that connect the CNS to the rest of the body

Somatic NS – the division of the PNS that controls the body’s skeletal muscles

Autonomic NS – the part of the PNS that controls the glands and muscles of the internal organs, like the heart

Sympathetic NS – arouses the body

Parasympathetic NS – calms the body

The 425 Terms You 'Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Pituitary gland – the endocrine system's most influential gland, under the influence of the hypothalamus, this regulates growth and controls other endocrine glands

EEG – an amplified recording of waves of electrical activity that sweep across the brain's surface, these waves are measured by electrodes placed on the skull

PET – a visual display of brain activity that detects where a radioactive form of glucose goes while the brain performs a certain task

MRI – a technique that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to produce a computer generated image that distinguishes between the types of soft tissue in the brain

Medulla – connected to the base of the brain stem, controls our blood pressure, heart rate, and breathing

Reticular Formation – screens incoming info, and filters out irrelevant info, controls arousal and attention

Thalamus – the brain's sensory switchboard

Pons – above the medulla, makes chemicals involved w/ sleep & facial expressions

Cerebellum – the little brain attached to the rear of the brain stem, controls coordination, fire muscles movements and balance

Limbic System – associated with emotions like aggression and fear and drives such as hunger and thirst and sex (Hippocampus, Hypothalamus, and Amygdala)

Amygdala – part of the limbic system that is involved in emotions, aggression, and fear

Hypothalamus – controls the metabolic functions of body temp, sex arousal, hunger, thirst, motivation/emotions, and the endocrine system → the 4 f's

Hippocampus – part of the limbic system involved in learning and memory

Temporal Lobe – at side of brain above ears involved in memory, perception, hearing

Occipital Lobe – lower back part of brain involved with processing visual info → vision

Peripheral Lobe – top of brain, discriminates between textures and shapes

Frontal Lobe – located under forehead, involved with complex cognitive functions

William Penfield – studied the effects of stimulation on the motor cortex

Phineas Gage – first lobotomy after a rod goes through his head; gives psych info on part of brain involved w/ emotions and reasoning

Broca's Area – directs muscle movements involved with speech

Wernicke's Area – involved in language comprehension

Plasticity – brain's ability to modify itself after some kind of injury/illness

Split Brain – corpus callosum cut, not allowing info to travel to other side of brain

Corpus Callosum – responsible for higher thinking function, connects two sides of brain

Left Hemi – logical, sequential tasks, solving math problems, verbal → logical

Right Hemi – facial recognition, puzzle solver, emotional, artistic → creative

Sensory Cortex – receives info from skin surface and sense organs

Motor Cortex – controls voluntary movements, on opposite side of body

Hindbrain – lower brain, located at rear base of skull, responsible for reflexive or automatic behaviors

Forebrain – largest part of brain that controls what we think of as thoughts and reasons

Midbrain – located above Pons, integrates and relay sensory info to main part of brain

The 425 Terms You 'Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Depolarization – this occurs when positive ions enter the neuron, making it susceptible to fire an action potential

Refractory Period – after a neuron has fired an action potential, it pauses for a short period to recharge, until it will fire again

Threshold – the level of stimulation required to trigger a neural impulse

Action Potential – a neural impulse that travels down the axon → domino effect

All-or-none – when the depolarized current exceeds the threshold of a neuron, it will fire unless it's below, causing is not to fire

Reuptake – neurotransmitters that can't find an area across the synapse to attach will be reabsorbed by the sending neuron

Acetylcholine – activates motor neurons and skeletal muscles, too little = Alzheimer's

Dopamine – contributes to voluntary movements and pleasurable emotions, lack of it causes Parkinson's as too much causes schizophrenia

Endorphins – natural pain killers created by brain, promotes pain relief, like morphine

Serotonin – involved in mood, regulation of sleep, appetite, and body temperature, too little leads to depression as too much contributes to OCD and mania

Norepinephrine – affects memory, learning, and contributes to changes in mood, undersupply leads to depression

Top-down Processing – info processed guided by higher level mental processes, recognizing face & T/-\E C/-\T (I read 'the cat', no thinking)

Bottom-up Processing – analysis of the stimulus begins w/ the sense receptor and work up to brain, /-\ (I see something, oh it's an A)

JND – minimum difference between two stimuli required for detection 50 % of the time

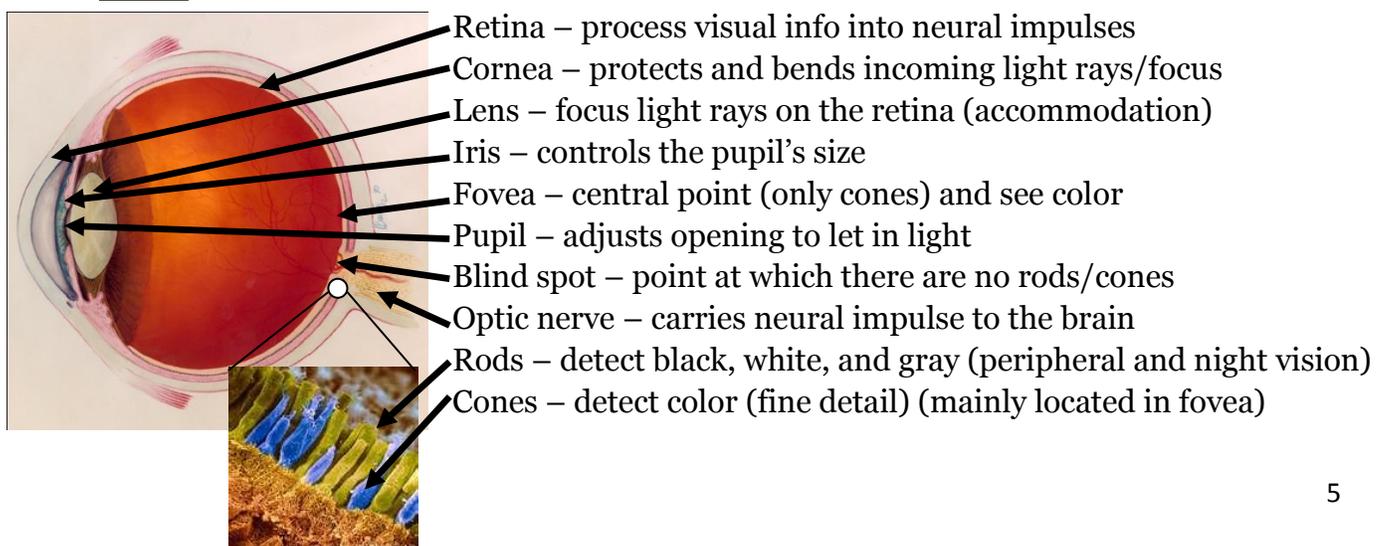
Olfaction - smelling

Cocktail Party Phem – focus of attention on selected aspects of the environment and block out the rest

Retinal Disparity – comparing the information from each eyeball, the greater difference between the two images means they are closer

Transduction – the conversation of one form of energy into another, translates the incoming stimuli into a neural signal

Vision



The 425 Terms You 'Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Parallel Processing – the processing of several aspects of a problem, simultaneously

Young-Helmholtz Theory – we have three types of cones in the retina: red, blue, green; we get other colors by mixing and lightening/darkening colors

Opponent Process Theory – the sensory receptors arranged in the retina come in pairs: red/green, yellow/blue, and black/white

Afterimage – the firing of the cones used after viewing something steadily

Visual Cliff – process to tell if a baby has a sense of depth

Hearing

Intensity – loudness, measured in decibels

Frequency - the pitch, a tone's highness/lowness

Outer ear – sound waves collected

- Source → Ear canal → Eardrum (thin membrane that vibrates when hit)

Middle ear – transmits and amplifies the vibration

- Hammer → Anvil → Stirrup → Oval window

Inner ear – change to neural impulse

- Cochlea (snail shaped membrane filled w/ fluid that changes vibration to an electric symbol) → Auditory Nerve → Brain

Sensory Deprivation – if one sense is deprived, another will become stronger, ie. → blind people have very good hearing

Sensory Adaption – after a while of constant stimulation, will stop detecting sense, ie. → watch or bandage

Vestibular sense – sense of body position and movement, balance

Perceptual Set – a mental predisposition to see one thing rather than another

Gestalt – an organized whole, put all individual pieces together to get big picture

- Proximity – objects that are close together are more likely to be perceived as belonging in the same group
- Similarity – objects that are similar in appearance are more likely to be perceived “
- Continuity – Objects that form a continuous form are more likely to be perceived “
- Closure – Objects that make up recognizable image r more likely to be perceived “

Constancy – objects with similar size, shape and brightness are considered a set

*Metacognition – gain ability to think about the way you think → self-evaluation

Pavlov – founder of classical conditioning while trying to study digestive system

Classical Conditioning – learning in which an organism comes to associate stimuli

NS – neutral stimuli – stimuli that does not trigger a response

UCS – unconditioned stimuli – stimuli that automatically triggers a response

UCR – unconditioned response – an unlearned, natural response to the UCS

CS – conditioned stimuli – after association with the UCS, elicits a certain response

CR – conditioned response – the learned response to a previously neutral response

The 425 Terms You 'Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Acquisition – initial stage of CC, in which the association between the NS and UCS takes place, only lasts about 1/2 a second

Generalization – tendency to respond to similar stimuli in the same way

Discrimination – the learned ability to distinguish between the CS and other stimuli

Spontaneous Recovery – the reappearing of the CR to the CS

Extinction – the fading of the CR to the CS

John Garcia – found the effects of radiation on rats (taste aversion)

Operant Conditioning – consequences that follow a beh will increase/decrease likelihood of them happening again

Skinner – founder of operant conditioning & skinner box

Shaping – procedure in which reinforces guide beh through successful approximations

Positive Reinforcement – add good – reinforcing beh by rewarding, give allowance

Negative Reinforcement – take away bad – reinforcing beh by eliminating aversive thing

Positive Punishment – add bad – reinforcing beh by adding pain/penalty/etc

Negative Punishment – take away good – reinforcing beh by take away phone/keys/etc

Primary Reinforcers – stimuli that is satisfying and requires no learning → food/water/sex

Secondary Reinforcers – stimuli that has acquired its reinforcing power thru experiences → money, praise, grades

Reinforcement schedules

Continuous – reinforce beh every time it happens

VR – random number of responses → slot machine

FR – after a set number of responses → buy one get one free

VI – after a random amount of time → fishing

FI – after a set rate of time → pay check every 2 weeks

Social Learning

Bandura – learn through watching

BOBO dolls – after see a parent aggressive, child more likely aggressive – TV violence

Flashbulb Memory – a clear memory of an emotionally significant event: 911, JFK

Encoding – changing the info into storable content

Storage – placing info into a storage spot for use later

Retrieval – getting the info out of storage

Ebbinghaus – the more time we spend of learning info, the longer we remember it

Serial Position effect – tendency to recall the first and last items of a list

Primary effect – tendency to recall the first terms of list

Recency effect – tendency to recall the last terms of list

Mnemonic Devices – ways of remembering info by using creative memory techniques

Chunking – putting many number into parts, change 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 to 123, 465, 789 (made 9 things into 3 = easier to remember)

Sensory Memory – the immediate, very brief recording of sensory info

Iconic – visual info/memory

The 425 Terms You 'Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Echoic – auditory info/memory

STM – short term memory – temporary memory storage

LTM – long term memory – an almost endless amount of storage ability

Implicit – memory of the procedure – how to ride a bike

Explicit – memory of facts – George Washington is first president

Anterograde Amnesia – inability to make new memories, can remember old ones b4

Retrograde Amnesia – inability to remember memories prior to accident

Source Amnesia – inability to remember who told you memory

Infantile Amnesia – inability to remember anything before age of 3

Recall – retrieval of info already learned – fill in the blank test

Recognition – identify info already learned – multiple choice

Proactive interference – old info interfere w/ new info

Retroactive interference – new info interfere w/ old info

Repression – pushing a memory to the back of mind – cannot be retrieved

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs – physiological needs (food, water) → safety needs

(security, shelter) → belongingness needs (friends, family, community) → esteem needs (achievement, flattery for mastery) → self actualization!!!!

Self-actualization – the motivation to achieve one's full potential

Sexual response cycle – by Masters and Johnson – Excitement → Plateau → Orgasm → Resolution

Refractory Period – the resting period after an orgasm in which one cannot be achieved

Homeostasis – a tendency to maintain a balanced or constant internal state; the regulation of any aspects of body chemistry

Stress – the process by which we respond to certain events that we appraise as threatening or challenging

GAS – General Adaption Syndrome – made by Hans Selye responses to stress – alarm → resistance → exhaustion (very vulnerable to disease)

Intrinsic motivation – desire to perform behavior for own sake

Extrinsic motivation – desire to perform behavior for reward at end

Bulimia – eating a large amount of food and then purging (barf) it up

Anorexia – not eating food at all (staving)

Obesity – overeating and gaining excessive amount of weight

Drive reduction Theory – physiological need creates an aroused tension states (drive) that motivates an organism to satisfy that need

James-Lange Theory – experience of emotion is our awareness of our physiological response to emotionally arousing stimuli (stimuli *then* response *then* emote)

Cannon-Bard Theory – emotionally arousing stimuli simultaneously trigger both a physiological response and emotion (stimuli *then* response *and* emote)

Schacter & Singer / 2 Factor Theory – emotion must be physically aroused and cognitively labeled before emotion (stimuli *then* response *and* label *then* emote)

The 425 Terms You 'Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Consciousness – our awareness of ourselves and our environment

Conscious level – the info about yourself and your enviro. you are currently aware of

Nonconscious level – body processes controlled by your mind that we are not aware of
(heartbeat, respiration, and digestion)

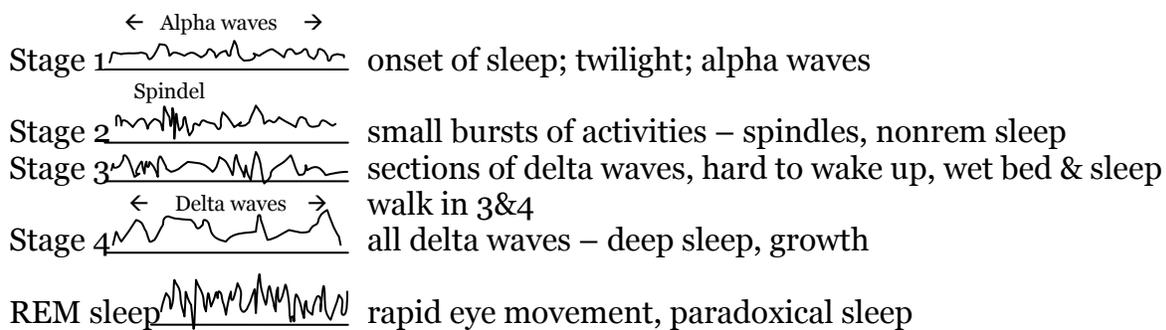
Preconscious level – info about yourself and environment that you are currently not thinking about

Subconscious level – info that we are not completely aware of but we know exists due to our behaviors

Unconscious level – reservoir of mostly unacceptable thoughts, wishes, feelings, and memories in which we are ashamed of, that why we repressed them their

Sleep

Sleep cycle



Nightmare – a scary dream that wakes up the child

Night terror – a high-arousal dream that terrifies a child due to the fact that it occurs in Stage four sleep, your most relaxed state

Insomnia – reoccurring difficulties either falling asleep or staying asleep

Narcolepsy – uncontrollable sleep attacks, person randomly collapses into REM sleep

Sleep apnea – temporary cessations of breathing during sleep

Somnambulism – sleep walking

Dreams – “the highway to the unconscious”, sequence of images, emotions, and thoughts passing though a sleeping person’s mind

Manifest Content – the story line of the dream

Latent Content – the underlying meaning of the dream

Hypnosis – a social interaction in which one person (the hypnotist) SUGGESTS to another person (the subject) that certain perceptions, feelings, thoughts, or behaviors will spontaneously occur

Agonists – excite, by causing neurotransmitters to hit site multiple times

Antagonists – inhibits, by blocking neurotransmitters

The 425 Terms You ‘Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Psychoactive drugs – a chemical substance that alters perceptions and mood

(You really only need to know the stated items)

Drug	Type	Ingredients
Meth	stimulant	meth/ <i>dopamine</i>
Cocaine*	stimulant	cocaine/ <i>dopamine</i>
Tobacco	stimulant	tobacco/ <i>dopamine</i>
Caffeine	stimulant	caffeine/ <i>dopamine</i>
Alcohol*	depressant	<i>GABA/glutamate</i> /alcohol
Barbiturates	depressant	<i>tranquilizers</i>
Opium & Heroin	depressant	heroin/opium/ <i>dopamine</i>
LSD*	hallucinogen	LSD/ <i>serotonin</i>
Marijuana*	hallucinogen	<i>dopamine/THC/anandamine</i>
Ecstasy*	hallucinogen	ecstasy/ <i>serotonin</i>

Tolerance – the diminishing effects with regular use of the same dose of a drug

Withdrawal – the discomfort and distress that follows discontinuing the use of an addictive drug, usually cause a person to go back on drug

Stimulants – drugs that excite neural activity and speed up body functions

Depressants – drug that reduce neural activity and slow body functions

ALCOHOL – a depressant **ALWAYS**, no matter the amount taken (will be on AP test!)

Hallucinogens – psychedelic drug that distorts perceptions and evoke sensory images in the absence of a sensory input

Opiates – opium and its derivatives, the depress neural activity, temporarily lessening pain and anxiety

Temperament – a person’s characteristic emotional reactivity and intensity

Heritability – the proportion of variation among individual that can attribute to genes

Culture – the enduring behaviors, ideas, values, attitudes, and traditions shared by a grp

Norm – an understood rule for accepted and expected behavior

Individualism – giving priority to one’s own goals over group goals and defining one’s identity in terms of personal attributes rather than group identification

Collectivism – giving priority to the goals of one’s goals and defining personal id as so

Spearman – proposed that general intelligence is linked to many clusters that can be analyzed by factor analysis (he made up factor analysis)

Factor analysis – a statistical procedure that identifies clusters on related items on a test

Gardner – wanted to broaden definition of intelligence, created 8 types of intelligence (Logical-Mathematical, Linguistic, Musical, Spatial, body-kinesthetic, intrapersonal (self), interpersonal (others), and naturalist)

Sternberg – created his three types of intelligences (analytical, creative, and practical)

Binet – published first useful test of general mental ability; broke kids up into ‘bright’ and ‘dull’ by how they compared with both their chronological age and mental age

The 425 Terms You 'Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Terman – made Binet's test Americanized

Wechsler – WAIS – study personal strengths and weaknesses in 11 different subjects

IQ formula – Mental age/Chronological age x 100

Achievement Test – designed to determine what an individual has learned

Aptitude Test – designed to predict one's capacity to learn in the future

Divergent thinking – test has multiple possible answers (words that begin with s)

Convergent thinking – test only has one correct answer (2+2=?)

Nature v Nurture – the debate of whether you are shaped by your environment or genes

FAS – fetal alcohol syndrome – physical and cognitive abnormalities in children caused by a pregnant woman's heavy drinking

Newborn reflexes

Rooting Reflex – when touched on the cheek, a baby will turn its head and seek a nipple

Moro Reflex – when startled, baby flings limbs out and slowly retract them

Babinski Reflex – when a baby's foot is stroked, he/she will spread their toes

Sucking Reflex – when an object is placed into baby's mouth, the infant will suck on it

Grasping Reflex – if an object is placed into baby's palm, the baby will try to grasp it

Crystallized intelligence – one's accumulated knowledge & verbal skill, increase with age

Fluid intelligence – one's ability to reason speedily & abstractly, decrease with age

Harry Harlow – created the Harlow monkey experiment, raise baby monkey's w/ a wire mother and bottle vs. a terry cloth mother, most monkey's liked the comfort rather than the food and necessary needs provided by the other mother

Mary Ainsworth – studied how different attachment styles affected kids

Secure attachment – confidently explore the novel environment while parents are present, are distressed when they leave, and come to parents when they return

Avoidant attachment – may resist being held by parent and will explore the novel environment. They do not go to parent for comfort when they return after absence

Anxious attachment – have ambivalent reactions to parents. They may show extreme stress when parents leave, but upon return resist being comforted by parent

Authoritarian – set strict standard & apply punishment for violations of rules (hard bed)

Permissive – do not set clear guidelines for kids & randomly enforce rules (soft bed)

Authoritative – have set standards, but able to explain them with kids when broken, encourage independence, but not too strict on punishments (just right bed)

Erik Erikson

Trust v Mistrust – birth to one year, infancy – if needs are dependably met, infants develop a sense of basic trust

Autonomy v shame/doubt – age 1 to age 2, toddlerhood – learn to exercise will and do things for themselves, or they doubt their abilities

Initiative v guilt – age 3 to 5, preschooler – learn to initiate tasks and carry out plans, or they feel guilty about efforts to be independent

The 425 Terms You ‘Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Industry v inferiority – age 6 to puberty, elementary school – learn the pleasures of applying themselves to tasks, or they feel inferior

Identity v role confusion – teen years to early 20s, adolescence – work at refining a sense of self by testing roles and then integrating them to form a single identity, or they become confused about who they are

Intimacy v isolation – 20s to early 40s, young adulthood – struggle to form close relationships and to gain the capacity for intimate love, or they feel isolated

Generativity v stagnation – 40s to 60s, middle adulthood – people discover a sense of contributing to the world, usually through family and work, or they feel a lack of purpose for their life

Integrity v despair – late 60s to death, late adulthood – when reflecting on their life, the older adult may feel a sense of satisfaction or failure

Jean Piaget

Sensorimotor – birth to 2 years of age, experience world through senses and actions, learn object permanence and stranger anxiety

Preoperational – 2 to 6 years of age, representing things with words rather than images, use intuitive rather than logical thinking, very egocentric (only see from own view)

Concrete operational – from ages 7 to 11, think logically about concrete events, grasp concrete analogies and performing arithmetical operations, learn conservation

Formal operational – from age 12 through adulthood, they begin to think abstractly, they understand abstract logic and potential for mature moral reasoning

Kohlberg

Preconventional – obey in order to avoid punishment or get reward

- in the case of stealing medicine in order to save the life of your wife, someone with this morality would say ... no, I don't want to get in trouble

Conventional – care for others and uphold laws and social rules simply b/c they are laws

- ... no, it is illegal to steal and I don't want to break a law

Postconventional – affirm people's agreed-upon rights or follow what one personally perceives as correct or ethically ok

- ... yes, my wife needs it and a whole life is must more worth the \$50 the medicine costs, in truth, I would be doing what anyone would do

Freud Psychosexual stages

Oral – infant seeks pleasure through their mouths

Anal – toilet training, pleasure in controlling body

Phallic – realize their gender, love mother, hate father

Latency – repress sexual urges to work w/ everyone

Genital – pleasure in genitals and sex, last for rest of life

Oedipus complex – boys fears father will castrate them b/c of their love for mom

Electra complex – same as Oedipus, but with girl's fear of mother

The 425 Terms You 'Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Fixation – if a problem occurs in one stage, similar problems may come up later in life, ie. → Smoking is an oral fixation, due to a lack of pleasure in oral stage

Representative Heuristics – judging the likelihood of things in terms of how well they seem to represent/match particular prototype, ie. → a short, slim, poetry reading man is a ivy league professor, not a truck driver (don't think of the many truck drivers compared to the small number of ivy league professors)

Available Heuristics – estimating the likelihood of events based on their availability in memory, ie. → after a horrible house fire, a person will think that a house fire is more common than a tornado hitting house, even if they live in tornado valley, b/c they can still remember their house fire

Functional Fixedness – the inability to see the different uses of an object, ie. → a paper clip's only use is to clip papers (don't think about making it into a hook, etc.)

Noam Chomsky – the best time to learn a language is during childhood, kids are sponges and able to absorb the language better than in high school (and yet, when do we learn language? high school, make any sense to you???)

Benjamin Whorf – linguistic determination – language determines the way we think

Babbling Stage – the stage of speech development in which an infant utters various sounds at first unrelated to the household language

One-word Stage – the stage of speech development during which a child speaks mostly in single words, from age 1 to 2

Two-word Stage – beginning at age 2, child speaks mostly in two word statements

Telegraphic Stage – early speech stage in which a child speaks like a telegram (go car) using mostly nouns and verbs, omitting auxiliary words

Personality – an individual's characteristic pattern of thinking, feeling, and acting

Type A – hard-driving, aggressive, anger-prone people (get more heart problems)

Type B – easygoing, relaxed people

Free association – unscripted, uncensored talking, which is supposed to provide clues to the unconscious parts of the mind

Id – contains a reservoir of unconscious psychic energy that strives for basic sexual and aggressive drives, immediate gratification (devil)

Pleasure principle – id operated on this – strive for pleasure, at all costs

Ego – the largely conscious, executive part of personality that mediates between the demands of the id, superego, and reality

Reality principle – ego operates on this – u can't always get what u want, realistically

Superego – the part of the personality that represents internalized ideals and provides standards for judgments and for future aspirations (angel)

Defense Mechanisms – ego's productive method of reducing anxiety by unconsciously distorting reality

Repression – pushing bad thoughts to back of mind, forgetting (Oh, I forgot)

Denial – refusing to accept reality, so say it didn't really happen (I did get accepted)

The 425 Terms You ‘Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Displacement – taking your anger out on someone else (man/wife/boss)
Projection – pushing your own feelings on to someone else (you look tired)
Reaction Formation – showing the opposite feeling you have (I hate you)
Regression – going back to an earlier stage of development (temper tantrum)
Rationalization – giving false reasons why you did what you did (well, I was very tired)
Sublimation – putting bad urges into acceptable social ways (boxing/football)
Penis Envy – a women’s want for the man’s power (not necessary the actual body part)
Horney – Neo-Freudian feminist
Womb Envy – a man’s want to be able to reproduce
Humanism – all humans are basically good and have free will
Rogers – people are genuine, accepting, and empathic
Self-concept – all our thoughts are feelings about ourselves in answer to the question, “Who am I?” We strive to form a positive one. The difference between a real self and ideal self will form your self-concept
Real self – who you really are, in terms of personality
Ideal self – who you want to be, your perfect version
Unconditional Positive Regard – an attitude of total acceptance towards another person
Trait Theory – study, define, and track one’s traits over their life time, they don’t care about the why, just what they are
Trait – a characteristic pattern of behavior or a disposition to feel or act, as assessed by self-reporting inventories and peer reports

CANOE

- Conscientiousness – Organized, careful, and disciplined
- Agreeableness – Soft-hearted, trusting, and helpful
- Neuroticism (emot. stability) – Calm, secure, and self-satisfied
- Openness – Imaginative, preference for variety, and independent
- Extraversion – Sociable, fun-loving, and affectionate

Projective Tests – are personality tests that provide ambiguous stimuli designed to trigger projections of one’s inner dynamics

Rorschach Inkblot – most widely used projective test, series of ten inkblots, participant looks at inkblot and says what he sees

TAT – participant is given a picture and they must make up a story about the picture

MMPI – the most widely researched and clinically used of all personality tests.

Originally developed to identify emotional disorders, this test is now used for many other screening purposes

Internal Locus of Control – the perception that one can control their own faith

External Locus of Control – the perception that one’s fate is controlled by an outside force and that they have no control over it

Carl Jung – unconscious is really powerful, but contains more than bad thoughts, etc.

The 425 Terms You ‘Ought To Know For The AP Psychology Test

Collective Unconscious – Jung’s concept of a shared, inherited reservoir of memory traces from our species’ history

Neo-Freudian – followers of Freud who broke off due to his emphasis on childhood memories and sexually and aggressive urges

Self-efficacy – how capable we think we are in controlling event, determined by previous events, comparisons w/ others abilities, listening what others say about our capabilities, and feedback from body

Learned Helplessness – when unable to avoid repeated adverse events, the person/animal feels helpless and will not try any more to avoid/escape

Inferiority Complex – the avoiding of feelings of inadequacy and insignificance

Spotlight Effect – the tendency to overestimate others’ noticing and evaluating our appearances, performances, and blunders

Self-serving Bias – a readiness to perceive oneself favorably

You should also know about the following:

- Difference between obsessions and compulsions
- Bipolar disorder
- DSM-IV
- Agoraphobia
- Difference between Anxiety, Mood, and Personality Disorders
 - o there will probably be a question or two saying, so and so has these symptoms, what is there disorder
- Schizophrenia!!! – symptoms, types (paranoid, catatonic, etc.), and factors
- Just have a basic understanding of the terms for therapy, there will be about 3 questions asking which type it is, think smart. If the question says, “James suffers from Parkinson’s disease, as a treatment, his doctor prescribed medicine to increase the amount of dopamine secreted by the brain, what type of therapy is this?” What perspective deals with chemical imbalances in the brain → Cognitive, therefore, the correct answer will probably be along the lines of cognitive therapy

By: Jeromy Rech