

Psychology Final Exam Review

Unit 1: Introduction & Research Methods

1. Name and describe each of the Seven Perspectives of Psychology.
2. Who founded the first psychological laboratory?
3. What is Functionalism and who was the psychologist associated with it?
4. Who is the father of modern psychology?
5. Explain Applied and Basic research.
6. The leading producer of paper products wants to increase their sales of paper cups. They set up a test program in local supermarkets. Identical 8 ounce paper cups were packaged in two ways—half of the stock was packaged in the present plain boxes, while the other half of the stock was packaged in bright, cheery, pastel-colored boxes. Sales volumes for each type of package were recorded over a period of six months.
What is the Hypothesis, Independent Variable, Dependent Variable, Control Group, and Experimental Group?
7. Define the following and give an example scenario: Naturalistic Observation, Case Study, and Survey.
8. Explain the Placebo Effect.
9. What is a Double-Blind Procedure and why is it ideal for experiments?
10. What is Hindsight Bias?
11. Define Mean, Median and Mode.

Unit 2: The Biological School

1. Explain the path a Neural Impulse takes through a Neuron.
2. Define the following types of Neurotransmitters: Serotonin, Dopamine, Endorphins.
3. The Nervous System is broken up into two systems; What are they called?
4. What does the Somatic Nervous System do?
5. The "Fight or Flight Response" comes from where?
6. Describe what each of the following parts of the Brain does: Medulla Oblongata, Reticular Formation, Pons, Thalamus, Cerebellum, Amygdala, Hypothalamus, Hippocampus, Frontal Lobe, Temporal Lobe, Occipital Lobe, and Parietal Lobe.
7. What is Brain Plasticity?
8. Why would a person have their Corpus Callosum severed? What would it do to them?
9. What happened to Phineas Gage?
10. What does the Pituitary Gland do?
11. Define Sensory and Motor Neurons.

Unit 3: Developmental Psychology

1. Explain the Nature vs. Nurture debate.
2. What is temperament?
3. Define Gender Role, Gender Identity, and Gender Typing.
4. Define Teratogen and give an example.
5. What is Schema, Accommodation and Assimilation?
6. What are Piaget's Four Cognitive Stages of Development?
7. Define Object Permanence, Conservation, Egocentrism and Theory of Mind.
8. What did Harlow's monkey experiment prove?
9. Describe each of the four parenting styles.
10. What are Kohlberg's three Moral Stages of Development?

Unit 4: Sensation & Perception

1. What is Transduction?
2. Define the Cocktail Party Effect.
3. Explain the difference between Top-Down and Bottom-Up Processing.
4. Describe the difference between Absolute Threshold and Difference Threshold.
5. Define Sensory Adaptation and Sensory Interaction.
6. What are the functions of each of the following? Retina, Pupil, Iris, Rods, and Cones.
7. Define the Trichromatic Theory and the Opponent Processing Theory.
8. What do the following parts of the ear do? Cochlea, Semicircular Canals.
9. What is the Vestibular Sense?
10. Explain how the Gate Control Theory of Pain works.
11. Define Kinesthesis.
12. What are the two Binocular Cues? Explain each.
13. Define the following Monocular cues: Linear Perspective, Relative Height, Interposition.
14. What is Parapsychology?

Unit 5: Altered States of Consciousness

1. What is your Circadian Rhythm?
2. What is R.E.M Sleep? What happens during R.E.M and why is it so important?
3. Explain Freud's theories on dreams. (What are they, what do they mean, etc.)
4. Define Posthypnotic Amnesia and Posthypnotic Suggestion.
5. What is the difference between Physical and Psychological Dependence?
6. Define each of the following categories of drugs and give one drug for each category:
 - Hallucinogens
 - Stimulants
 - Depressants

Unit 6: Learning

1. Who is Ivan Pavlov? Explain his famous experiment.
2. Define Generalization as it pertains to Classical Conditioning.
3. Explain the "Baby Albert" experiment.
4. What is the difference between Operant and Classical Conditioning?
5. Who is BF Skinner? Explain the Skinner Box.
6. Label the following as Punishment, Positive Reinforcement, or Negative Reinforcement:
 - A. Man buckles seat belt to stop the car from making an annoying buzzing sound.
 - B. Teenager get his curfew pushed back an hour for getting all "A's" on his report card.
 - C. Child runs home to the air conditioning to escape the heat.
 - D. Young child is put in timeout for pushing her sister.
7. Define and give an example of the following schedules of reinforcement:
 - A. Fixed Ratio
 - B. Fixed Interval
 - C. Variable Ratio
 - D. Variable Interval
8. Explain two problems associated with Punishment.
9. Explain Albert Bandura's Bobo the Clown experiment. What did we learn from it?
10. Define Observational Learning.

Unit 7: Memory, Thinking, & Language

1. What is a Flashbulb Memory and why does it happen?
2. What is the difference between Recall and Recognition memory?
3. Define the following types of Memory:
 - Sensory
 - Short-Term
 - Long-Term
4. What is Automatic Processing? What is something that is automatically processed?
7. What are Mnemonic Devices and what is an example?
8. Explain Mood Congruent Memory
9. What is the difference between Proactive and Retroactive interference?
10. Explain how the events that took place in the "60 minutes: Picking Cotton" are an example of the Misinformation Effect.
11. What is the difference between Representative and Availability heuristics?
12. Define Functional Fixedness and give an example.
13. What is Confirmation Bias?

Unit 8: Motivation, Intelligence, and Emotion

1. What is the Drive Reduction Theory?
2. Who is Abraham Maslow and explain his Hierarchy Theory.
3. What is Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation?
4. Define the following theories:
 - James-Lange Theory of Emotion
 - Cannon-Bard Theory of Emotion
 - Schachter's Two-Factor Theory of Emotion
5. What is a polygraph machine and what three things does it measure?
6. Define Charles Spearman's General Intelligence or "G" Factor?
7. Define each of Gardner's Multiple Intelligences:
 - Linguistic
 - Logical/Mathematical
 - Spatial
 - Musical
 - Body-Kinesthetic
 - Interpersonal
 - Intrapersonal
8. What are the three intelligences in Robert Sternberg's Triarchic Theory?
9. Define Emotional Intelligence and explain why it may be a better indicator of future success than IQ.

Unit 9: Personality

1. Define the following Psychoanalytic terms:
 - Id
 - Ego
 - Superego
 - Free Association
2. Define and give an example of each of the following defense mechanisms.
 - Repression
 - Denial
 - Displacement
 - Projection
 - Reaction Formation
 - Regression
 - Rationalization
 - Sublimation
3. Explain the Humanistic Perspective of Personality. (Self-Actualization/Unconditional Positive Regard)
4. Define the following Social-Cognitive terms:
 - Learned Helplessness
 - Internal Locus of Control
 - External Locus of Control

Unit 10: Abnormal Psychology

1. What is the DSM-IV and how is it used?
2. What is Schizophrenia? Give some of the major characteristics.
3. What is the difference between Major Depression and Bi-Polar Depression?
4. What is Anti-Social Personality Disorder?
5. What is Conversion disorder? How can this happen?
6. What is Dissociative Identity Disorder?

Unit 11: Social Psychology

1. How does the Attribution Theory attempt to explain our views on others' behavior?
2. Describe the Fundamental Attribution Error and give a possible example.
3. What are attitudes? How are they developed and how could they possibly affect our behavior?
4. Explain the "Foot-In-The-Door" and "Door-In-The-Face" phenomena.
5. How might the Cognitive Dissonance Theory explain people's changes in particular attitudes?
6. What is conformity? What are the reasons that we choose to conform?
7. What are some examples of Group Influence? How do they affect people's behavior?
8. What are some examples of Social Relations that individuals have with one another?