

Psychology Review Semester One Final Exam

Note to students and parents: **All information for this review is contained in class notes and reading notes from Meyer's Psychology. It is essential that students study for the exam over a period of weeks rather than the night before the exam.**

First Quarter Review

What is Psychology?

Why is Wilhelm Wundt important in the history of psychology?

Who established the first formal psychology lab at Johns Hopkins University?

Who founded the American Psychological Association?

Who did experiments with "Little Albert"?

Who was the father of psychoanalysis?

What two psychologists are most associated with behaviorism?

For what experiment is Ivan Pavlov most famous?

What were the two main schools of thought in the early day of psychology?

What was the concept of John Locke's "tabular rosa"?

What are psychology's perspectives?

What are psychology's big issues?

What are psychology's subfields?

Be able to explain each of these concepts:

Scientific attitude *hindsight bias*

Skepticism *overconfidence phenomenon*

Humility *confirmation bias*

Critical thinking

Be able to give a definition and an example of each of these concepts:

Theory *survey* *false consensus effect*

Hypothesis *Sample* *random sample*

replication *case study* *population*

Learn these concepts and be able to explain their meanings. Be able to give examples of each.

Naturalistic observation *correlation*

positive correlation *Negative correlation*

illusory correlation *scatter-plot*

Correlation coefficient

Strive to understand the experimental and control conditions.

operational definition *random assignment*

independent variable *dependent variable*

placebo *double-blind procedure*

Strive to understand these statistical concepts:

Mean *mode* *median*

percentile rank *Standard deviation*

normal curve *regression to the mean*

Statistical significance

What are psychology's controversial questions?

Sketch a neuron, label its parts and functions.

What does action potential mean?

How does a neuron "fire" or send a message?

How do neurotransmitters affect our behavior?

Make sure you understand these terms:

myelin sheath *axon*

synapse *dendrites*

terminal fibers *threshold*

all-or-none-response *endorphins*

acetylcholine(Ach) *agonists*

antagonists

Make a chart of the nervous system and its functions:

Include the somatic nervous system, autonomic nervous system, sympathetic nervous system, and parasympathetic nervous system.

Describe the reflex arc.

Be able to identify, label and describe the functions of each of these brain parts:

Brainstem *medulla*

cerebellum *thalamus*

reticular formation *amygdale*

limbic system *hippocampus*

hypothalamus.

Learn the major functions of the lobes:

temporal, parietal, frontal and occipital.

What are the functions of Broca's and Wernike's areas?

What does it mean to have a split brain?

Identify the following important terms:

Ovum *Down's Syndrome*

X and Y Chromosomes *Phenylketonuria (PKU)*

DNA *Turner's Syndrome*

Genes *Klinefelter's Syndrome*

Zygote, fetus, embryo *Fetal Alcohol Syndrome*

Testosterone *Rubella (German Measles)*

Tell how the hypothalamus directs the endocrine system.

Know the functions of the pituitary gland, hormones and adrenal glands

Who was Phineas Gage? What did psychologists learn about human behavior from Gage?

What is *plasticity*? To what extent is the brain capable of reorganizing itself if it is injured?

What are the categories of common brain injuries?

What are the theories for explaining people's behavior?

Explain the following concepts:

Attribution theory

Fundamental attribution error

- Why is there less attribution error in our observations of people we know?
- What are the political effects of attribution?
- What is situational attribution?
- What are attitudes?
- Do attitudes guide our actions?
- What is the foot-in-the-door phenomenon?
- How does role-playing affect attitudes?
- What is cognitive dissonance theory?
- What is social psychology?
- What is the bystander effect?
- What is groupthink?
- How does your brain compute motion? What problems are presented by this?
- What is the phi phenomenon? Give an example.
- What is perceptual constancy? Give an example.
- What does shape constancy allow us to do? Give an example.
- How does the size-distance relationship explain several well-known optical illusions?
- Why does the moon always seem larger on the horizon?
- What is lightness constancy?
- What is relative luminance?
- What is sensory deprivation?
- How do people who have been blind all their lives respond to shapes when their eyesight is restored as adults? How is this different in people who have had sensory restriction later in life and then has a restoration of senses?
- What is a critical period for sensory development?
- What is sensory adaptation?
- What is a perceptual set?
- What are schemas?
- Why do pre-school children draw human figures as large faces with stick-figure arms and legs?
- To what features is face recognition especially attuned? How is this proven in portrait art?
- How do context effects trigger different perceptions?
- What do human factors psychologists do?
- What are the main gestalt principles?

Explain the following concepts:

Overlap

Gradient and texture

Perceptual constancy

Perceptual set

Grouping

Visual cliff

Motion parallax

Motion perception

Size constancy

Lightness constancy

Perceptual adaptation

Parapsychologist

Human factor psychologist

Extra Sensory Perception (ESP)

Parapsychologist

Linear perspective

Gestalt Psychology

Shape constancy

Selective attention

Depth perception

Retinal disparity

Light and shadow

Phi phenomenon

Size-distance relationship

Sensory deprivation

Context effects

Natural mapping

Ganzfeld procedure

- What is audition?
- What is frequency?
- What is pitch?
- What makes up the middle ear?
- What is place theory?
- What is frequency theory?
- How do we locate sounds?
- What is conduction hearing loss?
- What is sensorial hearing loss?
- How can hearing loss be restored?
- Why are cochlear implants controversial?
- Why do children who learn only Sign during childhood have difficulty learning to read and write?
- What are the four basic skin sensations?
- Why do we need to feel pain?
- What problems do people face who are born unable to feel pain?
- What is pain?
- What are phantom limb sensations?
- What is gate-control theory?
- Why is a taper down treatment desirable in medical procedures?
- What pain control techniques are used in the Lamaze method of child birth?
- How is firewalking possible?
- What four basic sensations are involved in taste?
- How is taste a chemical sense?
- What a sensory interaction?
- What is olfaction?
- How is smell a chemical sense?
- How can odor invoke memory?
- What factors cause the sense of smell and taste to diminish?

Second Quarter Review

What is bottom-up processing?
What is top-down processing?
What are absolute thresholds?
Explain Weber's law.
Explain signal detection theory.
Is subliminal suggestion used to influence people's decisions?

Explain the following terms:

<i>Transduction</i>	<i>Light energy</i>
<i>Rods</i>	<i>cones</i>
<i>Retina</i>	<i>iris</i>
<i>Pupil</i>	<i>fovea</i>
<i>Optic nerve</i>	<i>blind spot</i>

Draw and label the eye.

Explain color theories:

Young-Helmholtz theory
Opponent-process theory

What are feature detectors?
What is parallel processing?
What is color blindness?
What are near-sightedness and far-sightedness?
Draw and label the ear.
What is frequency theory?
What is place theory?
What is conductive deafness?
What is nerve deafness?
What is the cocktail party effect?
What are gestalt principles?
What does gestalt mean?
Explain figure-ground organization.

Explain the following gestalt groupings:

Proximity, similarity, continuity, closure, connectedness

Explain the following concepts of depth perception:

Visual cliff, binocular cues, monocular cues

What is shape constancy?
What is size constancy?
What is perceptual adaptation?
Explain perceptual set.
What are schemas?
What are context effects?
What are cultural effects?
Explain human factors psychology.
What is ESP?
What is consciousness?
Explain biological rhythms.
What are circadian rhythms?
Explain REM sleep.
Describe the stages of sleep.

What are alpha waves?
What are beta waves?
What are gamma waves?
Define sleep.
What is insomnia?
What is sleep apnea?
What is narcolepsy?
What are night terrors?
Explain the leading theories on dreams.
What is manifest content?
What is latent content?
What is REM rebound?
What are the classes of psychoactive drugs?
What are altered states of consciousness?
What is learning?
Who was Ivan Pavlov?
What is classical conditioning?
What is a conditioned stimulus?
What is an unconditioned stimulus?
What is an unconditioned response?
What is a conditioned response?
Describe Pavlov's experiment.