

Psychology's "Top 100" Terms/Concepts (In Alphabetical Order)

Terms	Rating	Subfield	Terms	Rating	Subfield
Absolute threshold	4.92	PERC	Hypothesis testing	5.00	METH
Action potential	4.71	BIOL	Id	4.73	PERS
Aggression	4.75	DEVT	Independent variable	5.00	METH
Anxiety	5.00	ABNL	Infant-mother attachment	4.67	DEVT
Anxiety disorder	4.91	ABNL	Information-processing approach	4.50	COGN
Artificial intelligence	4.56	COGN	Instrumental behavior	4.89	BEHV
Associationism	4.83	HIST	Intelligence	4.64	DEVT
Attachment	5.00	DEVT	Intelligence quotient	4.69	HIST
Attitude change, factors influencing	4.76	SOCL	Introversion-extraversion	4.64	PERS
Attitudes and behavior	4.71	SOCL	Just noticeable difference	4.77	PERC
Attribution theory	4.65	SOCL	Law of effect	4.84	BEHV
Avoidance learning	4.79	BEHV	Long-term memory	4.89	COGN
Binocular depth cues	4.77	PERC	Longitudinal research	4.64	DEVT
Central nervous system	4.93	BIOL	Meaning	4.44	COGN
Cerebellum	4.71	BIOL	Mental illness	4.91	ABNL
Cerebral cortex	4.86	BIOL	Mental imagery	4.39	COGN
Cerebral hemispheres	4.86	BIOL	Milgram's obedience experiment	4.59	SOCL
Childhood, characteristics	4.71	DEVT	Nature-nuture controversy	4.86	DEVT
Classical conditioning	5.00	BEHV	Neocortex	4.71	BIOL
Cognitive development	4.86	DEVT	Neurotransmitter	4.88	BIOL
Cognitive dissonance theory	4.82	SOCL	Normal distribution	5.00	METH
Conditioned stimulus	4.74	BEHV	Operant conditioning	5.00	BEHV
Conditioned reflex	4.94	HIST	<i>Origins of Species</i>	4.79	BEHV
Conformity	4.65	SOCL	Personality	5.00	PERS
Consciousness	4.80	HIST	Phobia	4.82	ABNL
Contrast	4.67	PERC	Placebo effect	4.82	ABNL
Control group	5.00	METH	Positive reinforcement	4.93	BEHV
Correlation coefficient	5.00	METH	Prejudice	4.76	SOCL
Correlational method	4.65	SOCL	Prosocial behavior	4.81	SOCL
Dendrite	4.71	BIOL	Psychoanalytic theory	4.82	PERS
Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)	4.71	BIOL	Psychosis	4.91	ABNL
Dependent variable	5.00	METH	Psychosomatic disorders	4.91	ABNL
Depression	4.82	ABNL	Psychotherapy	5.00	ABNL
Depth perception	4.92	PERC	Rehearsal	4.39	COGN
Determinism	4.78	HIST	Reinforcement	5.00	BEHV
Developmental stages, theories of	4.93	DEVT	Right hemisphere	4.71	BIOL
Distance cues	4.69	PERC	Sample	5.00	METH
Ego	5.00	PERS	Semantic memory	4.39	COGN
Electroencephalograph	4.71	BIOL	Serial position function	4.50	COGN
Empiricism	4.78	HIST	Short-term memory	4.61	COGN
Etiology	5.00	ABNL	Significance level	5.00	METH
Evolution and functionalism	4.78	HIST	Significant difference	5.00	METH
Experimental group	5.00	METH	Social influence	4.67	SOCL
Extinction	4.89	BEHV	Socialization	4.93	DEVT
Forgetting curve	4.67	COGN	Socioeconomic status	4.64	DEVT
Free association	4.73	PERS	Traits	4.67	PERS
Free recall	4.50	COGN	Unconscious	4.75	PERS
Frequency (audition)	4.77	PERC	Unconscious motivation	4.67	PERS
Gestalt principles of organization	5.00	PERC	Visual angle	4.69	PERC
Gestalt psychology	4.78	HIST	Visual depth perception	4.75	PERC

NOTE: PERC = perception; BIOL = biological; DEVT = developmental; ABNL = abnormal; COGN = cognitive; HIST = historical; SOCL = social; BEHV = behavior; METH = methodology; PERS = personality.

AP PSYCHOLOGY REVIEW

UNIT I – INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH

- Definition
- Four goals of psychology
- Areas of psychology (clinical, counseling, social, developmental, etc.)
- Empiricism
- Wundt, introspection
- Kohler, Gestalt psychology
- Structuralism, Tichner
- Functionalism, James
- Behaviorism, Watson / *Skinner Operant*
- Approaches: biological, cognitive, psychoanalytic, humanist, evolutionary, behavioral
- Hypothesis
- Validity; reliability
- Operational definitions
- Theory
- Experimental design
- Independent/dependent variables
- Experimental/control groups....Random assignment
- Placebo effect
- Single/double blind designs
- Counterbalancing
- Methods of controlling confounding variables (group matching, random assignment, placebo, etc.)
- Subject variables.... Random assignment
- Experimenter bias – double blind design
- Population
- Sample
- Interaction effects
- Ex post facto method
- Quasi experiment
- Naturalistic observations.... strengths and limitations
- Survey method ... strengths and limitations
- Sampling error
- Representative sample
- Correlation v. causation
- Illusory correlation
- Confirmation bias
- framing
- Basic v. applied science
- Issues surrounding animal research
- Ethics of research... APA guidelines (debriefing, informed consent, no harm/risk)

- Scientific method: develop theory → hypothesis → observation → test → refine theory → replicate
- Sociocultural variables in research
- Individualist v. Collectivist cultures
- **HYPOTHESES CAN NEVER BE PROVEN... WE MAKE INFERENCES!**

STATISTICS

- Descriptive statistics
- Inferential statistics
- Null hypothesis
- Measures of central tendency: mean, median, mode
- Skewed distributions: positive and negative
- Normal distribution... **KNOW THE PERCENTAGES!!!**
- Standard deviation/ variance
- Range
- Percentile scores
- Standard scores
- Correlation: positive and negative
- Correlation coefficient
- T-test
- ~~Z~~ scores
- Statistical significance
- Illusory correlation
- When can you generalize from a sample?
- Inferences – can't prove – make inferences
- How is sampling error minimized?

MEMORY

- Acoustic, visual, semantic codes
- Encoding/ storage/ retrieval
- Information processing – sensory memory, STM, LTM
- Implicit v. explicit memory
- Maintenance rehearsal
- Elaborative rehearsal
- Chunking
- Levels of processing model of memory
- Transfer-appropriate processing model of memory
- Parallel distributed processing (PDP) model of memory
- Information processing model of memory
- Sensory memory (sensory registers): encoding, storage, retrieval
- STM (working memory): encoding, storage, retrieval
- Serial position effect (primacy, recency effect)
- Tulving
- Types of memory: episodic, semantic, procedural
- Semantic networks, spreading activation
- Recall v. recognition
- Mnemonics – Loci, peg word
- Constructive memory
- Research on eyewitness testimony (Loftus, Bartlett)
- Encoding specificity principle – state, context, mood congruence
- Tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon... what does it show?
- Flashbulb memories... what does research show?
- Ebbinghaus – method of savings
- Theories of forgetting:
 - STM – decay, displacement
 - LTM – interference, motivated, lack of retrieval cues
- Interference – proactive, retroactive
- Influence of age on memory
- Biological bases of memory: hippocampus, acetylcholine
- Schemas (MEMORIZE AND UNDERSTAND THIS!), types
- Ways in which memory can be improved
- Retrograde, anterograde amnesia
- Consolidation
- Distributed v. massed practice
- SUBSEQUENCE ORU

BIOLOGICAL BASES OF BEHAVIOR

- parts of the neuron
- efferent/afferent neurons
- the neural impulse... resting potential, action potential, depolarization, hyperpolarization, refractory period
- glial cells
- myelin
- neurotransmitters (acetylcholine, norepinephrine, dopamine, serotonin, GABA, substance P, glutamate, endorphine)
- presynaptic potential
- all-or-none principle
- placebo effect
- organization of the nervous system
- peripheral nervous system (somatic/autonomic; sympathetic, parasympathetic)
- central nervous system (spinal cord, brain)
- brain images (CT, PET, MRI, EEG)
- what is the oldest part of the brain?
- Reflex arc
- Know research methods on the brain
- Hindbrain: medulla, pons, reticular formation (RAS), locus coeruleus, cerebellum
- Midbrain: substantia nigra, striatum
- Forebrain: thalamus, hypothalamus, suprachiasmatic nuclei, cerebrum, amygdala, hippocampus, limbic system, cerebral cortex
- Cerebral Cortex – hemispheres, somatosensory cortex, motor cortex, Broca's area, Wernicke's area, association cortex
- Receptive aphasia
- Expressive aphasia
- Olds and Milner study on the hypothalamus
- Parkinson's disease
- Huntington's disease
- Fissures
- Left brain/right brain
- Split brain research... how? What? Sperry
- Corpus callosum
- Endocrine system
- Fight or flight syndrome
- Nootropics ("smart drugs")
- Recessive genes
- Pituitary gland
- Brain development in children
- Antagonists/ agonists

SENSATION

- transduction
- receptors
- adaptation
- temporal codes/spatial codes
- topographical representations
- primary cortex
- Physical Characteristics of Sound: amplitude length; frequency
- Psychological Dimensions of Sound: loudness, pitch, timbre
- Parts of the ear; Pinna, tympanic membrane (eardrum)
- Auditory Transduction - cochlea, basilar membrane, auditory nerve
- Deafness: conduction, nerve
- Theories of hearing: Place Theory (traveling wave); Frequency matching
- Primary auditory cortex
- Light; intensity, wavelength
- Parts of the eye: cornea, pupil, iris, lens, retina
- Photoreceptors" rods, cones (What?)
- bipolar cells' ganglion cells
- summation (convergence)
- fovea - why most accurate vision here?
- light and dark adaptation
- blind spot
- interneurons; lateral inhibition
- center-surround receptor field
- Seeing color: hue, saturation, brightness; additive color mixing
- Trichromatic Theory of Color Vision (Helmholtz)
- Opponent-Process Theory of Color Vision
- Modern View of Color Vision
- Colorblindness - Most common type?
- Visual Pathways: Optic chiasm, Thalamus, Visual Cortex
- parallel processing
- Research of Hubel and Wiesel - Feature detectors. (LGN)
- Olfaction - Stimulation by gasses / only sense that doesn't go through thalamus
- Pheromones
- Gustation - papillae
- Research by Bartoshuk on Taste and flavor
- Touch receptors
- gate control theory of pain
- Kinesthesia
- Vestibular system
- balance
- dyslexia

PERCEPTION

- Perception v. sensation
- Views of perception: ecological, constructionist, computational
- Transduction
- Psychophysics
- Absolute threshold
- Reasons for variation in absolute threshold
 - 1. Internal noise
 - Response criterion (bias)
- Signal detection theory
 - Hits v. false alarms
- Weber's law
- Just noticeable difference (JND)
- Fechner's law
- principles of organization
 - Figure ground
 - Grouping
- Law of Pragnanz
- Gestalt grouping principles
 - Proximity
 - Similarity
 - Continuity
 - Closure
 - Texture
 - Simplicity
 - Common fate
 - Common region
- Auditory scene analysis
- Perception of depth and distance:
 - stimulus cues (monocular)
 - Relative size
 - Height in visual field
 - Interposition
 - Linear perspective
 - Reduced clarity
 - Light and shadow
 - Texture gradient
 - Movement gradient (motion parallax)
 - Cues based on the visual system
 - Accommodation (monocular)
 - Binocular disparity (binocular)
- Perception of motion (looming)

- Perceptual constancy
 - Size constancy
 - Shape constancy
 - Brightness constancy
- Perceptual Illusions (p. 141 & 142)
- The effect of culture on perception
- Bottom-up processing: basic features
 - Feature detectors
 - Spatial frequencies
 - Geons (Biederman)
- Top-down processing
 - Schemas
 - Perceptual set
 - Motivation
- Network processing
 - Object superiority effect
 - Word superiority effect
- Parallel distributed processing (connectionist models)
- Habituation and dishabituation (with babies)
- Is face perception innate?
- Visual cliff (Gibson & Walk, 1960)
- Attention: What? Important characteristics?
 - Selective attention
 - Divided attention
 - Overt orienting
 - Covert orienting
 - Voluntary control
 - Involuntary control
 - Automatic processing
 - Parallel v. serial

CONSCIOUSNESS

- Definition
- Mental processing without awareness
 - Priming
 - Mere-exposure effect
- Neuropsychology of consciousness
 - Prosopagnosia
 - Blindsight (gazzaniga)
 - Anterograde amnesia
- Levels of consciousness
 - Conscious
 - Nonconscious
 - Preconscious
 - Subconscious (Freud said unconscious)
- State of consciousness
- Altered state of consciousness
- What is measured in a sleep lab?
- Typical pattern of a night's sleep
- Stages of sleep type of brain waves during each
- REM
- Sleep and age
- Sleep disorders
 - Narcolepsy
 - Sleep apnea
 - SIDS
 - Night terror (stage 4)
 - Nightmares (REM)
- Circadian rhythms
- Functions of sleep
- REM rebound
- Functions of sleep
- Lucid dreams
- Theories of dreaming
 - Freud: manifest v. latent content; wish fulfillment
 - Activation-synthesis hypothesis (McCarley & Hobson)
 - Problem solving (Cartwright)
- Hypnosis
- Hypnotic susceptibility
- Age regression
- Posthypnotic suggestions
- Posthypnotic amnesia
- The Hidden Observer (Hilgard)
- Applications of hypnosis
- Antagonist; agonist

- Effects of drugs: dependence, substance abuse, physical dependence, addiction, withdrawal, tolerance
- Depressants: alcohol, barbiturates, anxiolytics
- Role of GABA
- Stimulants: amphetamines, cocaine, caffeine, nicotine, MDMA
- Opiates
- Psychedelics: LSD, marijuana
- Q. If Sally is given amphetamines for a sleep disorder... what is the disorder?

LEARNING

- Learning – def.
- Classical conditioning
- Type of behavior in classical conditioning
- UCS, UCR, CS, CR
- Pavlov... contiguity
- acquisition
- variables affecting acquisition: US and CS strength, timing, predictability, attention
- second order (higher order) conditioning
- reconditioning
- extinction
- stimulus generalization
- stimulus discrimination
- biopreparedness
- applications of classical conditioning: learned immune responses, phobias, predator control
- modern view of classical conditioning: contingency... Rescorla
- opponent-process theory
- instrumental conditioning (Thorndike)
- type of behavior in instrumental and operant conditioning
- Thorndike – Law of Effect
- discriminative stimulus/ stimulus control
- positive reinforcement
- negative reinforcement (escape and avoidance)
- punishment
- primary reinforcement
- secondary reinforcement
- shaping (successive approximations)
- continuous reinforcement... easily extinguished
- partial (intermittent) reinforcement.... Resistant to extinction: FR, VR, FI, VI
- Premack principle
- learned helplessness - Seligman
- cognitive learning
- cognitive maps/ latent learning/Tolman
- vicarious reinforcement/punishment
- social learning theory – Bandura – modeling, observational learning
- similarities and differences between classical and operant conditioning
- applications of operant conditioning... school, work, home
- token economy
- biofeedback
- cultural factors that affect learning
- systematic desensitization
- WATSON & RAYNER – LITTLE ALBERT
- AVERILL & COHEN – BOB DOLAN

THOUGHT AND LANGUAGE

- thinking – def
- core functions of thinking
- information processing system
- mental chronometry
- reaction time... most common dependent variable
- evoked brain potential, EEG... dependent variable
- representations of thoughts:
 - cognitive maps
 - images
 - concepts (artificial and natural) – *yes: 1.176*
 - schemas and scripts
- propositions and mental models
- algorithms
- syllogisms
- cultural differences in formal reasoning
- formal v. informal reasoning
- heuristics... strengths and problems
- problem solving strategies
- obstacles to problem solving:
 - mental sets
 - functional fixedness
 - confirmation bias
 - ignoring negative evidence
 - multiple hypothesis
- research on novice v. expert problem solvers
- potential dangers for expert problem solvers
- multivariate decision making
- research by Tversky and Kahneman on loss aversion
- biases in perception of probability:
 - overestimating rare probabilities
 - underestimating frequent probabilities
 - **Gambler's fallacy**
 - overconfidence
 - framing
- elements of language: phoneme, morpheme
- syntax
- semantics
- surface v. deep structure
- top-down processing in language
- stages of language development... babbling, etc.
- role of learning in language development
- Chomsky – LAD
- Skinner v. Chomsky
- Benefits of bilingualism
- Whorfian hypothesis... how valid??

MENTAL ABILITIES

- three characteristics of intelligence
- aptitude tests
- achievement tests
- history of IQ testing
- **Lewis Terman; Alfred Binet; Francis Galton**
- Stanford-Binet IQ test
- intelligent quotient (IQ)
- Wechsler Intelligence test (WAIS, WISC)
- advantages of tests (over interviews)
 - standardization
 - quantifiable terms
 - economical/efficient
- reliability
- to estimate reliability:
 - correlation coefficients
 - test-retest
 - alternate forms
 - split-half
- validity
- ways to study validity:
 - content validity
 - construct validity
 - criterion validity (predictive validity)
- how reliable are IQ tests?
- how valid are IQ tests
- how fair are IQ tests?
- are IQ test biased against certain groups?
- do IQ scores measure innate ability?
- Nature/nurture issue in intelligence... evidence for each side
- Group differences in IQ scores (socioeconomic, ethnic, gender)
- the Bell Curve
- the psychometric approach to intelligence ... **Charles Spearman**
- factor analysis ... **Cattell, Thurstone**
- effect of age on information processing
- fluid v. crystallized intelligence
- the information-processing approach to intelligence ... **Eysenck, Hunt**
- triarchial theory of intelligence – **Sternberg**
- multiple intelligences theory - **Gardner**
- ecological approach to intelligence
- creativity

- divergent thinking v. convergent thinking
 - giftedness
 - mental retardation
 - familial retardation
 - Down syndrome
 - learning disabilities
 - research techniques:
 - cross-sectional
 - cohort effect
 - longitudinal studies
 - mortality effect
 - history effect
 - cross-sequential with resampling design
 - Seattle Longitudinal Study
 - how and why does fluid intelligence decline after 65?
- Metacognition

MOTIVATION & EMOTION

intervening variable

sources of motivation biological, emotional, cognitive, social

instinct theory

evolution & mate selection - resource acquisition capacity/reproductive capacity

Drive Reduction Theory CLARK HULL...what? weaknesses?

homeostasis

need

drive

primary/secondary drives

Arousal Theory

Yerkes-Dodson...difficult & simple tasks

sensation-seeking - ZUCKERMAN

Incentive theory

hunger

satiety

signals from the stomach & hunger

signals from the blood & hunger

ventromedial/lateral hypothalamus & hunger

ventromedial/paraventricular nucleus

specific hungers

food culture

obesity

set point

anorexia...causes, symptoms

bulimia...causes, symptoms

sexual motivation (sex hormones)

intrinsic/extrinsic motivation

need for achievement...TAT... HENRY MURRAY

development of achievement motivation

gender & achievement motivation

Maslow's hierarchy

conflicts...approach-approach, approach-avoidance, avoidance-avoidance, multiple approach-avoidance

opponent-process theory of motivation

defining characteristics of emotion

brain mechanisms and emotion

parasympathetic/sympathetic system

fight-or-flight system

James's Theory (James-Lange) & evaluating it

Schachter's Theory (Schachter-Singer) & evaluating it

attribution

transferred excitation

Cannon's Theory (Cannon-Bard) & updating it

innate expressions of emotions....universal facial expressions...EKMAN

Duchenne smile

emotion culture

social referencing

androgynous
terminal drop
cross-sectional, longitudinal, cohort-sequential research
cohort effects
mortality effect, history effect, testing effect
twin studies

HEALTH, STRESS, AND COPING

health psychology
stress
stressors
stress reactions
mediating factors
psychological stressors....catastrophic events, life changes & strains, chronic stress, daily hassles
measuring stressors...HOLMES & RAHE Social Readjustment Rating Scale (LCUs), Life Experience Survey
physical stress responses
GAS, general adaptation syndrome...alarm, resistance, exhaustion...SEYLE
diseases of adaptation
psychobiological models
emotional stress responses
cognitive stress responses....ruminative thinking, catastrophizing, mental sets, functional fixedness
behavioral stress responses
burnout
posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) ...flashbacks
diathesis-stress model
stress mediators
appraisal
predictability and control
coping resources
problem-focused coping
emotion-focused coping
social support network
disease-resistant vs. disease-prone personalities
dispositional optimism
Terman Life Cycle Study
psychoneuroimmunology
immune system
leukocytes...B-cells, T-cells (produce antibodies), natural killer cells.
macrophages & phagocytosis
PENNEBAKER & social support
coronary heart disease (CHD) & cynical hostility
health endangering behaviors...smoking, alcohol, and unsafe sex
health promotion
ROSENSTOCK's health-belief model (4 factors)
self-efficacy
PROCHASKA...5 stages of readiness in changing health behaviors...decisional balance
planning to cope
cognitive coping strategies...cognitive restructuring
emotional coping strategies

behavioral coping strategies
physical coping strategies
biofeedback training
progressive relaxation training
preventing or coping with AIDS

PERSONALITY

personality - def
psychodynamic/psychoanalytic approach
FREUD
structure of personality...id, ego, superego
Eros/Thanos
libido
pleasure principle
reality principle
psychodynamic defense mechanisms...know chart pg. 461...repression, displacement, reaction formation, etc
psychosexual stages...oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
Oedipal/Electra complex
penis envy
castration complex
fixation
identification
conscious/unconscious
support & criticism for Freud
neo-Freudians
ADLER...individual psychology...striving for superiority...fictional finalism
JUNG...analytic theory...personal & collective unconscious...extraversion/introversion...archetypes
HORNEY...womb envy
object relations
trait approach
dispositional approach to personality...attributes stability of personality over time & across situations to relatively enduring personal characteristics (traits/types)
traits vs. types
physiognomy...SHELDON
ALLPORT's trait theory...central traits, secondary traits
CATTELL's factor-analytic approach
EYSENCK's biological trait theory...3 dimensions...psychoticism, introversion/extraversion, neuroticism
big-five or five-factor model
inheritance of personality traits...twin studies...nonshared environments
evaluation of the trait approach
cognitive-behavioral/social learning approach
SKINNER...functional analysis...behavioral
ROTTER's expectancy theory...internal/external locus of control...cognitive
BANDURA's reciprocal determinism
self-efficacy
MISCHEL's person-situation theory...person variables
evaluation of cognitive behavioral approach
phenomenological/humanistic approach
ROGERS' self theory...self-actualization, self-concept, conditions of worth

- mania
- cyclothymic disorder
- seasonal affective disorder
- research on suicide
- causes of mood disorders... biological, psychological (learned helplessness, attributional style), diathesis-stress
- schizophrenia
 - disordered thoughts... neologisms, clang associations, word salad, loose associations, etc.
 - delusions... ideas of reference, thought broadcasting, thought blocking/withdrawal, thought insertion, etc.
 - hallucinations
 - positive/negative symptoms
 - types... paranoid, disorganized, catatonic, undifferentiated, residual
- causes of schizophrenia
 - biological... genetic predisposition, brain structure, dopamine hypothesis, neurodevelopmental abnormalities
 - psychological
 - vulnerability model... diathesis-stress model
- personality disorders - definitions
 - avoidant
 - dependent
 - histrionic
 - obsessive-compulsive
 - schizoid
 - schizotypal
 - narcissistic
 - antisocial
 - passive-aggressive
- child abuse & antisocial personality disorder
- substance-related disorders
 - addiction/physiological substance dependence
 - tolerance
 - withdrawal symptoms
 - psychological dependence
- alcoholism - dependence/abuse
 - Korsakoff's psychosis
 - possible causes... different perspectives & explanations
- heroin/cocaine dependence
- psychological disorders of childhood
 - autistic disorder
 - externalizing disorders vs. internalizing disorders
 - conduct disorders separation anxiety disorder
 - ADHD
- mental illness & the law
 - M'Naughton rule
 - not guilty by reason of insanity
 - guilty but mentally ill

TREATMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

- psychotherapy
- eclectic therapists
- features of treatment... client, therapist, theory, procedures

- inpatients, outpatients
- psychiatrists, psychologists
- classical psychoanalysis hypnosis, free association, dream analysis (manifest/latent), transference, projection
- contemporary variations on psychoanalysis
 - ego analysis, interpersonal therapy, individual analysis
 - object relations therapy
 - psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy, time-limited dynamic psychotherapy
 - supportive-expressive therapy
 - countertransference
- phenomenological/humanistic psychotherapy
 - CARL ROGERS...client-centered therapy...unconditional positive regard, empathy, reflection, congruence
 - gestalt therapy
- behavioral therapy
 - behavior therapy...classical conditioning
 - behavior modification...operant conditioning
 - systematic desensitization...WOLPE
 - progressive relaxation training
 - desensitization hierarchy
 - modeling
 - participant modeling
 - assertiveness and social skills training
 - positive reinforcement
 - token economy
 - extinction
 - exposure techniques...flooding
 - aversive conditioning
 - covert sensitization
 - punishment
- cognitive behavioral therapy
 - ALBERT ELLIS...Rational Emotive Therapy (RET)
 - cognitive restructuring
 - stress inoculation training
 - AARON BECK...cognitive therapy
- Group, family, and couples therapy
 - self-help/mutual-help
 - family system
 - structural family therapy
- evaluating psychotherapy
- meta-analysis...effect sizes, clinically significant, statistically significant
- which approach is best?
- addressing the "ultimate question"
- cultural factors in psychotherapy
- rules and rights in the therapeutic relationships
- biological treatments
 - electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)...what, why, effectiveness, benefits, drawbacks
 - psychosurgery...prefrontal lobotomy...what, why, effectiveness, drawbacks
 - psychoactive drugs...KNOW CHART pg. 559
 - neuroleptics (antipsychotics)...what, why, etc
 - phenothiazines
 - chlorpromazine (Thorazine)

halperidol (Haldol)
clozapine (Clozaril)
side effects... tardive dyskinesia (TD)
antidepressants... what, why, etc.
MAO
TCAs
fluoxetine (Prozac)
lithium... what, why, etc. (bipolar)
anxiolytics (tranquilizers)... what, why, etc.
benzodiazepines
chlordiazepoxide (librium)
diazepam (valium)
alprazolam (xanax)
buspirone (BuSpar)
human diversity and drug treatment
evaluating psychoactive drug treatments
drugs and psychotherapy
neurotransmitters & drug treatments... excitatory/inhibitory, receptor antagonist, reuptake
community psychology
community mental health movement
deinstitutionalization

SOCIAL COGNITION

social cognition
social psychology
self-concept
self-esteem
social comparison
reference groups
downward social comparison
relative deprivation
social identity theory
self-schemas
unified self-schemas/differentiated self-schemas
actual self, ideal self, ought self
social perception
role of schemas... top-down processing
first impressions
forming impressions, lasting impressions
self-fulfilling prophecies
attribution
internal attribution vs. external (situational) attribution
actors, observers... HAROLD KELLY... 3 variables... consensus, consistency, distinctiveness
cross-cultural findings on attribution
fundamental attribution error
ultimate attribution error
just world hypothesis
actor-observer bias
self-serving bias

J. R. Tucker School AP Terms List

Written by Mr. Mable, Instructor
(<http://www.ApPsychology.net>)

(NOTE: Unable to Contact Source for Permission)

"Here's my famous AP list of terms that are a must if a student is to do well on the National AP Exam... the students should have them down cold. They're a great review at the end of the year in preparation for the Exam. I've been teaching psychology and AP psychology since the time of Freud and I swear this list is part of the reason my kids do so well on the AP exam... This list is continually updated."

- 1 Aaron Beck's view of depression
- 2 absolute threshold
- 3 achievement vs. aptitude tests
- 4 action vs. resting potential
- 5 acuity-vision
- 6 Ainsworth Strange Situation (Paradigm)
- 7 Albert Bandura: major view on learning and Bobo Doll experiment
- 8 Albert Ellis - Rational Emotive Therapy (RET)
- 9 Alfred Adler - inferiority complex
- 10 all-or-nothing law (all-or-none) of neural firing
- 11 altruism
- 12 American Psychological Association (APA)
- 13 amnesia (anterograde & retrograde)
- 14 apparent motion
- 15 arousal
- 16 Asch's conformity study (line segments)
- 17 attachment
- 18 attribution theory
- 19 aversive conditioning (good or bad?)
- 20 aversive conditions
- 21 Babinsky response
- 22 behavior as being adaptive
- 23 bell curve (normal distribution)
- 24 Benjamin Worf's theory of linguistic relativism (determinism)
- 25 binocular disparity
- 26 blind spot
- 27 blood brain barrier
- 28 brain: what part do we share with animals? How do we differ?
- 29 brainstorming
- 30 Broca's aphasia (expressive) located in left frontal lobe
- 31 bystander intervention: factors that influence it
- 32 Cannon's critique of James-Lange theory
- 33 Carl Rogers: person (client) centered therapy
- 34 Carol Gilligan's critique of Kohlberg's theory
- 35 chaining

36 character disorders : major ones
37 chunking
38 classical conditioning (& can you distinguish it from operant conditioning)
39 Clever Hans experiment
40 cognitive dissonance
41 color blindness: kinds
42 complementary colors
43 conflicts: four kinds
44 control group
45 correlation coefficients
46 cortexes of the brain : major ones
47 cross cultural studies
48 cross sectional studies
49 crystallized intelligence: acquired and usually does not decline with age
50 CS-CR-UCS-UCR
51 Daniel Goleman's views on emotional intelligence
52 David McClelland's achievement motivation studies
53 defense mechanisms: major ones
54 deindividuation
55 deinstitutionalization
56 dendrite (purpose of)
57 depression: tricyclic antidepressants are most widely used to treat it
58 descriptive vs. inferential statistics
59 determinism
60 developmental psychology
61 Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (purpose and limits)
62 difference threshold (jnd)
63 discrimination (in learning theory and race relations)
64 displacement
65 dissociative disorders
66 dominant responses (aided by social facilitation)
67 Down's syndrome
68 dream analysis
69 drives
70 Ebbinghaus' research on memory
71 echoic memory
72 effects of marijuana
73 eidetic memory
74 electroconvulsive shock therapy
75 Elizabeth Loftus' research on eyewitness testimony
76 endocrine organs and hormones secreted by them
77 endorphins
78 engram
79 episodic memory (a.k.a. flashback)
80 equity theory of relationships
81 Erik Erikson's stages of psychosocial development

82 ethics of testing
83 experiment: be able to design one
84 false consensus effect
85 feature (signal) detector cells: Hubel & Wiesel's research on visual processing
86 feature analysis
87 feral children
88 fetal alcohol syndrome: characteristics
89 figure - ground - phenomenon
90 foot-in-the-door phenomenon
91 formal operations
92 fovea
93 Francis Galton's research
94 free association
95 frequency polygon
96 Freudian dream analysis: two levels of interpretation
97 Freud's stage of psychosexual development
98 frustration-aggression hypothesis
99 functional fixedness
100 fundamental attribution error
101 galvanic skin response (GRS)
102 ganglia
103 Gansfeld Procedure
104 Gate Control Theory of Pain
105 generalizability of a study
106 genotype & phenotype
107 Gestalt theory
108 glial cells
109 group therapy (advantages of)
110 groupthink
111 gustatory sense: detects only sweet, sour, salty, bitter
112 habituation
113 Hans Seyle's General Adaptation Response
114 Harry Harlow's research with surrogate mothers
115 Hawthorne Effect
116 heuristics: major types
117 hierarchy of needs (Maslow) can you put them in order?
118 high vs. low self-monitors
119 hindsight bias
120 histogram
121 homeostasis
122 Howard Gardner's view of multiple intelligence
123 hue: (British term for color)
124 hybrid
125 hypnosis: major theories of
126 hypothalamus
127 id, ego, superego

128 IDEAL (strategy for solving problems)
129 identical twin research
130 identification vs. internalization (Freudian terms)
131 illusory correlation
132 imaging techniques: PET, CAT, MRI, FMRI
133 imprinting
134 incentives
135 independent/dependent variables
136 induced motion
137 inductive vs. deductive reasoning
138 industrial (organizational) psychology
139 ingroup and outgroup bias
140 inner ear - vestibular sense
141 instinct
142 instrumental - operant conditioning
143 Intelligence Quotient (I.Q.)
144 intelligence tests (major kinds used)
145 interference (proactive vs. retroactive)
146 internal consistency reliability
147 internalization
148 James-Lange theory of emotions
149 John Garcia's ideas on the limits of conditioning
150 just-world phenomenon
151 Karen Horney's views on development
152 kinesthetics
153 Kohlberg's stages of moral reasoning
154 Kubler Ross' stages of dying
155 L-dopa
156 learning curve
157 limbic system: structures and function
158 linear perspective
159 linkage analysis
160 lithium (bi-polar disorders)
161 localization of sound (how is it done? Why are two ears needed?)
162 long term potentiation
163 longitudinal study
164 loss of information from short term memory
165 major neurotransmitters
166 Martin Seligman's "learned helplessness"
167 measures of central tendency: mean, median, mode
168 measures of variability: range and standard deviation
169 memory: kinds (sensory, short-term, long-term)
170 mental age
171 mental set
172 metacognition
173 method of loci

174 milieu therapy
175 Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) Test: use for what?
176 misinformation effect
177 modeling
178 monocular vs. binocular depth cues
179 motion aftereffect
180 motion parallax
181 myelin sheath: where and purpose?
182 narcissism
183 nature vs. nurture controversy
184 nervous system: major parts
185 neuron: three basic parts
186 neurotransmitters: major kinds
187 newborn baby reflexes
188 next-in-line-effect
189 normative social influence
190 norms
191 novelty preference
192 obesity (role of hypothalamus)
193 Obsessive Compulsive Disorders (OCD)
194 occipital lobe
195 Oedipal conflict
196 one eye problem - what you couldn't do well if you had only one eye
197 operationalizing a definition
198 opponent-process theory of emotions
199 opponent-process theory of visual processing (afterimages)
200 optic disc
201 optic nerve
202 pancreas
203 panic attacks (& what's the best treatment?)
204 paradoxical sleep: why is REM called this?
205 paresis
206 perceptual constancy (size,color,shape)
207 perceptual set
208 personal space
209 perspectives in psychology (major ones)
210 phenylketonuria (PKU)
211 phi phenomenon
212 phonemes vs. morphemes
213 photoreceptors
214 Piaget's stages of cognitive development
215 pineal gland (function and what makes it unique?)
216 pitch
217 pituitary gland
218 plasticity
219 positive reinforcement

220 post traumatic stress disorder
221 Premack principle
222 primacy effect
223 projective tests: TAT & Rorschach
224 prosocial behavior: what is it and give an example
225 proximity (effects on relationships)
226 prototype
227 punishment: why it may not be effective and might backfire
228 Rational Emotive Therapy
229 reality principle (function of ego)
230 recessive vs. dominant genes
231 reflex arc
232 reliability vs. validity in testing
233 REM sleep
234 repression
235 reticular formation: related to sleep, arousal, attention
236 retinal disparity (a.k.a. binocular disparity)
237 Robert Rescorla's findings on conditioning
238 rods and cones (structures & differences)
239 rooting reflex
240 sample
241 scatterplot: most often used to plot correlations
242 schedules of reinforcement (5 kinds - which are most effective?)
243 schema
244 schizophrenia
245 selective attention
246 self-efficacy
247 self-fulfilling prophecy
248 self-serving bias
249 semantic memory
250 serial position effect
251 set point
252 sexual characteristics (primary vs. secondary)
253 sexual identity vs. gender identity
254 shaping
255 signal detection theory
256 sleep disorders: major kinds
257 sleeper effect
258 social cognitive theory
259 social exchange theory
260 social facilitation
261 social loafing
262 social trap
263 somatoform disorders: major kinds
264 somatosensory cortex: location and used for what sense?
265 stages of learning (acquisition, extinction, spontaneous recovery, etc.)

266 standard deviation
267 Stanley Milgram's experiment with obedience
268 Stanley Schachter's Two Factor Theory
269 stereotype
270 stimulus generalization
271 stranger anxiety
272 systematic desensitization: a.k.a. a kind of counterconditioning
273 Tay-Sachs disease
274 testable hypothesis
275 thalamus (& what sense doesn't get routed through here?)
276 Thorndike's Law of Effect
277 thyroid gland
278 token economy
279 Tourette's syndrome
280 tragedy of the commons
281 transduction
282 Turner's syndrome (X with missing chromosome)
283 validity: different kinds
284 vestibular sense
285 visual cliff
286 water balance (role of hypothalamus)
287 Weber's law
288 Wernicke's aphasia (receptive) located in left temporal lobe
289 Wilder Penfield's research on the brain
290 Wilhelm Wundt (structuralism)
291 William James (functionalism)
292 Yerkes/Dodson Arousal Law
293 Zajonc's "Mere Exposure Effect"
294 Zimbardo's prison experiment