AP Psychology Common Assessment Study Guide

1. What is the Neurological/Biological Perspective of Psychology?
2. What is the Cognitive perspective of psychology?
3. What is the Humanistic perspective of psychology?
4. What is the Psychodynamic/Psychoanalytic/Psychoanalysis perspective?
5. What is the Socio-cultural perspective?
6. What is the Evolutionary Perspective?
7. What is the Behavioral Perspective?
8. For the perspectives listed in questions #1-7, explain how each would investigate the problem of a child falling their classes at school.
9. What are the criticisms of the following perspectives:
   1. Cognitive
   2. Behavioral
   3. Psychoanalytic
10. How did William Wundt contribute to the field of psychology?
11. What is introspection?
12. Who was John Watson? In which field psychology did he practice?
13. Explain a longitudinal study?
14. Explain a case study? \
15. What is an illusory correlation? Give an example.
16. What is the false consensus effect? Explain.
17. What is an operational definition and why are they important?
18. What is a correlational study and how are they used?
19. What is the placebo effect?
20. What is the double-blind procedure?
21. How is the double blind procedure used to prevent the placebo effect?
22. Explain the dependent and independent variable.
23. Explain the experimental and control condition.
24. Explain thoroughly why correlation does not equal causation.
25. Explain what a strong correlation can look like.
26. How do you conduct the mean and standard deviation of a set of scores?
27. What’s the difference between a normal distribution and a skewed distribution?
28. Which measure of central tendency is most effected by extreme scores?
29. Draw a normal distribution below and label the percentages for 1,2 and 3 standard deviations above and below the mean.
30. List and explain the ethical principles that govern psychological research.
31. Explain what would happen is someone suffered damage in one of the following brain regions:
    1. Broca’s Area
    2. Ventromedial hypothalamus
    3. Left hemisphere of the brain
    4. Reticular formation
    5. Amygdala
    6. Hippocampus
    7. Right parietal lobe
    8. Medulla
    9. Ventromedial hypothalamus
    10. Lateral hypothalamus
32. Neurons that are repeatedly stimulated change the way they function by growing new dendrites. How is this possible? Explain.
33. Cocaine effects which neurotransmitter most?
34. What are the specific functions of the left and right hemispheres of the brain?
35. Explain the absolute refractory phase of neural transmission.
36. Which neurotransmitter impacts Alzheimer’s disease the most?
37. What are the function of the following parts of a neuron:
    1. Dendrites
    2. Axons
    3. Myelin
    4. Terminal buttons
38. What are afferent neurons?
39. What are efferent neurons?
40. What are interneurons?
41. What is reuptake?
42. Explain the difference between dominant and recessive traits.
43. What are the main brain imaging techniques and how do they work? When would they be used?
44. Look up mirror neurons!!! It is on the test! Know what they do!
45. Explain how functioning is impaired by split brain patients and give an example.
46. Understand the nature v. nurture debate. What is nature? What is nurture? How would you explain various issues or behaviors based on both? Such as:
    1. Academic Achievement
    2. Weight management
    3. Stress
    4. Depression
    5. Addiction