AP Psychology Topical Midterm Study Guide

*All of the following terms/topics are on the AP Psych midterm. If you are well-versed in each of these topics, you should do extremely well!*

Exam details:

* 75 multiple choice questions
* 1 short answer, which requires you read a scenario and apply 4 concepts (from development unit) to the given question (addressing the scenario).
* Total points for short answer: 12 points (1 point for defining term, 2 points for application and explanation)

**Total test points: 87**

* Reuptake
* Temperament
* Accommodation
* Assimilation
* Schema
* Fluid intelligence
* Crystallized intelligence
* Stanley militants study results
* Imprinting
* Validity
* Reliability
* Social learning theory
* Gender-typing
* Emerging adult
* Theory of mind
* Fluid v. crystalized intelligence
* Kohlberg's  theory of moral development (preconventional, conventional and post conventional levels)
* Main concepts of Vygotsky's social learning theory
* Erik Erikson's Psychosocial theory (know all the stages-I'd memorize this)
* Know the diagram of the brain. You have two diagrams of the brain on the test where you have to identify structures and know what those structures do.
* Parenting Styles
* Piaget's cognitive development theory (I'd memorize this chart and each stage as well. You will be asked specific questions about the individual stages and which milestones are met during which stage)
* Pioneer psychologist (Piaget, Erikson, Kohlberg, Harlow, Vygotsky, Ainsworth, etc)
* Know what skewed means
* Be able to explain what a positively or negatively skewed distribution looks like. And what the scores would then mean.
* You'll have a diagram of the ear and neuron. Be able to identify key structures.
* Sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. (Know what each does in relation to the body)
* Inattentional blindness
* Weber's Law (be able to apply his law to find a value)
* Parallel processing
* Top-down processing
* Transduction (how it occurs and where in the ear and eye)
* Opponent-processing theory
* Trichromatic theory
* Rods and cones-->bipolar cells--> ganglion cells
* Statistical significance
* Mean, median and mode
* Replication
* Operational definitions
* Neurotransmitters and which diseases they're associated with
* Independent and dependent variables
* Standard deviation (what it means and how to look at a set of scores and tell which has greater standard deviation)
* Sample (also representative sample)
* Sample v. Population
* Cross-sectional study
* EEG
* PET scan
* Absolute refractory phase
* Know how functioning would be impaired with damage to various parts of the brain
* Difference threshold
* Absolute threshold
* Positive correlation v. Negative correlation
* Know what correlations indicate
* Selective attention
* Evolutionary perspective
* Psychoanalytic perspective
* Cognitive perspective
* Biological perspective
* Humanistic perspective
* Behavioral perspective
* Social/ sociocultural perspective
* Nature-nurture issue
* Gestalt psychology
* Closure
* Binocular cues
* Olfaction
* Blind spot
* Placebo effect
* Hindsight bias
* How to read a normal distribution curve (I'd memorize this as well, the percentages and standard deviation markers)
* Ethical principles for research
* Sensory adaption
* Primary and secondary sex characteristics

**For the short answer:**

* Need to understand the three parenting styles and their effects on children
* Erik Erikson's Psychosocial theory (know each stage specifically)
* Assimilation
* Accommodation
* Attachment (insecure v. secure and long term effects)