

AP PSYCH 2017 EXAM TOPICAL STUDY GUIDE

History and Perspectives	Research Methods	Biology	Sensation & Perception	Consciousness	Learning	Memory, Language & Thinking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know ALL perspectives, (what they focus on, how each perspective approaches various issues) William Wundt William James 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what makes a study an experiment, a correlational study, or a case study Independent and dependent variable Operational definition Confounding variable Naturalistic observations Strengths and weaknesses of each type of study Know how to read normal distribution (memorize the percentages and be able to interpret a scenario discussing data, in relation to normal distribution of scores) Identify positive and negative correlations if given a scenario Know what happens to the measures of central tendency when a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wernicke’s area Sympathetic Nervous System Parasympathetic Nervous System Know the function of the frontal, parietal, temporal, and occipital lobe Hippocampus Hypothalamus Corpus callosum Amygdala Pituitary gland Cerebellum Cause of Down Syndrome Limbic System Spinal reflex (enabled by interneurons) Left brain/right brain (contralateral control) Dendrites Soma (cell body) Axon Axon terminals Myelin sheath Synapse Adrenal glands Prefrontal Cortex Angular gyrus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensory interaction (taste & smell) Sensory adaptation Cocktail Party Effect Know the steps in the visual process (location of structures and sequential process) Similarity Proximity Closure How experience and culture influence perception Muller-Lyer illusion Amplitude (wave height) v. frequency/pitch (wave length) Basilar membrane Transduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criticisms of hypnosis Activation Synthesis theory Know what depressants and stimulants do to the nervous system REM sleep Lack of REM sleep 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observational learning Edward Tolman MEMORIZE Ivan Pavlov’s study. Know which aspects were the UCS, UCR, CS, and CR. Stimulus Generalization Difference between primary and secondary reinforcer Schedules of reinforcement (fixed & variable ratio, fixed & variable interval) Outcome of the Little Albert study, and what it proved Positive v. negative reinforcement Cognitive Maps John Watson B.F. Skinner Albert Bandura Harry and Margaret Harlow Reciprocal determinism* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power of Framing Overconfidence Belief Preservation Confirmation bias Iconic v. Echoic memory Procedural/Implicit v. Explicit/Declarative memory Describe and know the results of the study by Ebbinghaus Mental set Encoding failure v. retrieval failure Different levels of processing (visual, acoustical, semantic) Linguistic determinism Algorithm Schema/concept Prototype Representative heuristic Availability heuristic Distributed practice

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	<p>distribution is skewed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to read a scatterplot and determine strength of a relationship • Stanford Prison Experiment • Representative Sample • Results of Milgram Study • Calculate mean, and identify mode, median • Random assignment • Statistical significance 					
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Motivation, Emotion, Conflict	Development	Personality	Intelligence, Individual Differences, and Testing	Abnormal (Psychological Disorders)	Treatment of disorders	Social Psychology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive-Reduction theory • Homeostasis • Know how employers can increase employee productivity (there's specific information in the book/PowerPoints about this) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluid v. crystallized intelligence (be able to recognize examples of both) • Conservation • Know Erik Erikson's psychosocial development theory (know the conflict of each level) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tests given by psychoanalysts to understand personality • Know the BIG FIVE PERSONALITY factors like the back of your hand. Know which personality perspective the Big Five is based on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aptitude v. Achievement tests • Flynn Effect • Personality inventory test • Purpose and assessment expectations of standardized tests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phobias (agoraphobia, claustrophobia) • Know which category disorders belong to or could be classified as • Conversion disorder • The dopamine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims of cognitive therapy • Biological/Biomedical treatment of disorder • Medication that treats Schizophrenia, anxiety disorders, bipolar and depression • Person/client-centered therapy • Systematic Desensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance • Scapegoat theory • Bystander Effect • Attribution Theory • Fundamental Attribution Error • Cognitive dissonance • Social Facilitation

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intrinsic v. Extrinsic motivation • know what happens to intrinsic motivation if you incentivize the behavior • James-Lange theory of emotion • Schachter-Two Factor theory of emotion • Cultural influences of emotions • Avoidance-avoidance approach to conflict • Approach-avoidance approach to conflict • Approach-approach approach to conflict • Incentive theory • general adaptation syndrome (GAS)-Resistance phase • External Cues • Dopamine reward center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Period • Temperament • Imprinting • Habituation • Mary Ainsworth • Assimilation • Accommodation • Schemas • Pre-conventional morality • Conventional morality • Post-conventional morality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defense mechanisms (know all of them and an example for each) • Dependent, Paranoid, narcissistic, and anti-social Personality Disorders • External v. Internal Locus of Control • Id, Superego, and Ego (know what they are, how each responds to various scenarios) • Reliability v. validity • Sigmund Freud • Self-efficacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardner's multiple intelligences (know each one) 	<p>hypothesis of schizophrenia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive v. Negative Symptoms (in relation to schizophrenia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carl Rogers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central v. Peripheral route of persuasion (know examples) • Obedience • Compassionate v. Passionate love • Social loafing • Group think • Group polarization • In-group bias • Stereotype threat
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