

Topical AP Exam Study Guide

- What are the reflexes babies have? Be able to recognize examples of each. (Such as rooting, grasping, *Babinski**, tonic neck, etc)
- Know the difference between clinical, industrial, developmental, educational, comparative and psychiatrists.
- Know Carl Jung's theories
- Know what Alzheimer's and dementia are and the symptoms of each. Know which neurotransmitter is associated with Alzheimer's
- Know the difference between procedural and episodic memories and which structures in the brain relate to both.
- Know critical period and maturation, and how both relate to language and other developmental phenomena
- Know what statistically significant means, exactly. (P-values, standard of error etc)
- Memorize the bell curve (including percentages) and know how to calculate a score given the standard deviation.
- Arousal
- Self-determination theory
- Drive-reduction theory
- Achievement motivation
- Bystander effect
- Misattribution effect
- Know Whorf's linguistic relativity hypothesis
- Spontaneous recovery
- Insight
- Know what T lymphocytes are
- Know the function of the Suprachiasmatic nucleus
- Know the various patterns of attachment: avoidant, resistant, secure, anxious ambivalent, etc.
- Know the effects of an insecure v. secure attachment
- Make sure you know the symptoms of schizophrenia, bipolar, DID, OCD, PTSD, Major depressive disorder, panic attacks, generalized anxiety disorder, etc.

- Understand the different parenting types and be able to recognize an example of each.
- Explain and recognize examples of social loafing
- Explain and recognize examples of priming in regards to perception
- Explain and recognize examples for token economies
- Explain and recognize examples for selective attention and sensory adaptation
- Explain and recognize examples for informed consent, debriefing and confidentiality
- Explain and recognize examples for participant and researcher bias
- Explain and recognize examples for placebo effect
- Explain and recognize examples for representative random sample
- Given a diagram, can you identify the following parts of a neuron:
 - Dendrites
 - Axon
 - Myelin
 - Axon terminals
 - Synapse
 - Where reuptake happens
 - Neurotransmitter transmission
 - Where SSRI's have their effect
 - Where an agonist has its effect
- Know what research says about our emotions
- Explain and recognize examples for cognitive consistency
- Explain and recognize examples for cognitive dissonance
- Fine v. gross motor skills *
- Explain and recognize examples for savant syndrome
- Explain and recognize examples for mere-exposure effect
- Explain and recognize examples for in-group bias
- Explain and recognize examples for social facilitation
- Explain and recognize examples for scapegoat theory
- Explain and recognize examples of group polarization
- Explain and recognize examples of belief preservation and confirmation bias
- Explain and recognize examples stereotype threat
- Explain and recognize examples modeling

- Explain and recognize examples for group think
- Understand prejudice and bias
- Independent v. Dependent variable
- Know positive v. negatively skewed distributions.
- Memorize the normal bell curve and memorize the percentages associated with standard deviations. **mentioned twice because it's THAT important
- Know the various reinforcement schedules and when each is necessary and /or produce stronger results. (Fixed ratio, variable ratio, fixed interval and variable interval)
- Explain and recognize examples of conservation, egocentrism, object permanence, theory of mind
- Function and location of rods and cones. How they aid in perception
- Traits
- Know the Big Five/ Five Factor Model of personality. Know what research says
- What are the necessary criteria for psychological disorders?
- Self-reference effect *
- Content validity and criterion related validity
- Correlation- be able to identify strong or weak positive or negative correlations
- Know what research says about hypnosis
- Erik Erikson's theory of development : Memorize each level to be on the safe side
- Learned helplessness
- In regards to therapy, be able to define/explain and give an example for the following concepts:
 - Resistance
 - Transference
 - Counter transference
 - Catharsis
- Difference between positive and negative reinforcement
- Explain empiricism
- Sensory interaction- define and give example
- Difference between classical and operant conditioning and be able to give an example for each
- Know how to find the UCS, UCR, CS and CR in a scenario

- Algorithm
- Know the following brain regions in terms of location and functions. Also know what happens if the brain structure gets damaged:
 - Frontal lobe
 - Motor cortex
 - Parietal lobe
 - Sensory cortex
 - Temporal lobe
 - Hippocampus
 - Amygdala
 - Pituitary gland
 - Cerebellum
 - Brainstem
 - Occipital lobe
 - Reticular activation system
 - Thalamus
 - Hypothalamus
 - Broca's and Wernicke's areas
 - Corpus callosum
 - Basal Ganglia *just in case
- Difference between stimulants, barbiturates, depressants and hallucinogens in terms of physiological and psychological effects, and give an example of each
- Aphasia
- Observational learning
- Bait and switch
- The foot in the door phenomenon
- Know all defense mechanisms and be able to recognize example for each (displacement, reaction formation, rationalization, sublimation, projection, repression, regression, etc.)
- Know the work of the following psychologists:
 - Noam Chomsky
 - Ivan Pavlov
 - BF Skinner
 - Albert Bandura
 - Edward Thorndike
 - Lev Vygotsky
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Abraham Maslow
 - Carl Rogers
- Cognitive maps
- Types of statistical approaches and studies: inferential (define and give example), correlational (define and example), descriptive (define and example), experiment (define and example), case study (define and example), survey (define and example), cross-sectional method (define and example)

- Know what research says about sleep
- Latent learning-definition and example
- Approach-approach conflict v. Approach-avoidance conflict v. Avoidance-avoidance conflict
- The alarm reaction to stress
- Freud's Iceberg theory of personality. Know each level, be able to identify them and their function by name
- Difference between representative and availability heuristic
- Difference between belief preservation and confirmation bias
- The framing effect-definition, and example
- Functional fixedness-definition and example
- Criticisms of Piaget's and Freud's theory's of development
- For the big psychological disorders, know how each perspective would investigate the **cause**. For example: phobias, OCD, schizophrenia, depression, bipolar, anti-/social personality disorder, etc)
- Systematic desensitization- definition and examples of she
- Schema- definition and examples
- Accommodation- definition and examples
- Assimilation- definition and recognize examples
- Weber's Law- definition but more importantly an example.
- Sensory adaptation-definition and example
- Shaping-definition and example
- Difference between proactive and retroactive interference. Be able to recognize an example for each
- Difference between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation
- What are incentives?
- Know the seven perspectives of psychology and which ones came first, second, third, etc. Also know how each perspective of psychology would investigate various concepts or phenomena
- Opponent-processing theory- define and give an example

- The function of various neurotransmitters in relation to their effects on the body and any connection to diseases:
 - -serotonin
 - -GABA
 - -Acetylcholine
 - -Endorphins
 - -Dopamine
- Know the difference between and function of agonists and antagonists
- Know the different between Retro and anterograde amnesia
- Selective attention-def and example
- Semantic encoding-def and example
- Know different types of processing/effortful processing
- The function of the ventromedial and lateral hypothalamus. What happens if each were damaged
- Difference between reliability and validity in testing.
- Know what an illusory correlation is and give an example.
- Unconditional positive regard-definition, example of how it's used and by whom
- Active listening-definition and an example of how it works
- The difference between monocular and binocular cues, and examples of each
- The physiological changes associated with the activation of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems
- Confounding variables-def, how to prevent them, examples of them
- Aversion therapy-definition, how it works, an example
- Know the symptoms and criteria for personality disorders.