**Psychology**

**Midterm Study Guide**

**Ch 1**

What is psychology?

Who is the father of psychology?

What are the goals of psychology?

What is the scientific method?

What do cognitivists focus on?

What do psychobiologists focus on?

Who do you think of when you hear psychoanalysis?

What are the two most popular subfields of psychology?

What is a forensic psychologist?

What is APA?

How many divisions are in the APA?

**Ch 6**

What are the parts of the neuron?

What are the two parts of the nervous system?

What comprises the central nervous system?

What is hypothyroidism? Hyperthyroidism?

Where are the higher thinking processes located in the brain?

What is the master gland?

Where is adrenaline produced?

What is heredity?

What are fraternal twins?

What are the major building blocks of heredity?

How are psychologists able to study the brain?

Name the lobes of the brain and know their location.

What have scientists concluded by studying twins?

What is the nature vs nurture issue about and who is the proponent for the nature theory?

Where are sex hormones produced and where are they found?

**Ch 10**

What is the process of memory?

Tulving described which two types of memory?

Squire described which two types of memory

To keep things in short term memory, what do we do?

Working memory is long term memories that have been recalled and what other kind of memory?

How is long term memory described?

In what area of the brain procedural memory activity been found?

Memory retrieval in which a person identifies an object as one he has or has not seen before is called?

A form of photographic memory found mostly in children is called?

Why do memories may fade over time?

What caused memory failure?

The blockage or erasure of a memory by previous or subsequent info is called?

Filling in memory gaps with information that may not be accurate is called?

**Ch 3**

What are Piaget’s stages of development?

Describe the reflexes are infants born with?

What are two anxieties infants experience?

What are the four types of parenting styles? Describe each.

What are the stages of Freud’s psychosexual stages?

What does Kohlberg’s highest level of development indicate?

What need did Harlow’s monkeys show in his study?

**Ch 4/5**

What are the physical characteristics of puberty?

What is one of the principal developmental tasks for adolescents?

What is an androgynous characteristic?

The psychoanalytic theory emphasized identification with?

In what cognitive stage are adolescents and what type of thinking is involved?

What personality differences have been found between men and women?

Which theory emphasized interacting with others? Who is the proponent of this theory?

What does the biological theory of gender role development emphasize?

What event marks the end of childhood?

What is the difference between gender identity and gender role?

What is a gender stereotype?

What is menarche? Spermarche?

What is the percentage of teens with depression who commit suicide?

What is thanatology?

What is ageism?

What is the decremental model of aging?

Who is known for the study of the terminally ill leading to studying the elderly?

What are the stages of dying? What happens during each stage?

What is ageism?

What is a hospice? What is the goal of hospice care?

What is crystallized intelligence and fluid intelligence? What happens to each as you age?

**Ch 18-20**

What is social psychology and what is social cognition? Compare and contrast.

What did Schacter’s series of experiments seemed indicate concerning the phrase “Misery loves company”?

What is conformity?

What is compliance?

How did Asch set up his experiment? What was being ‘tested’? What were the conclusions?

How did Milgram set up his experiment? What was being ‘tested’? What were the conclusions?

Explain the Stanford Prison Situation: who was the psychologist involved, what was being tested, how was the experiment set up, what were the conclusions?

What factors allow a person to not conform to group pressure?

When is a person most likely to obey?

Name factors that will increase conformity.

How are attitudes formed?

What are the functions of attitudes?

What role does culture play in attitude formation?

**Psychology Midterm 2013-2014
Response Questions**

Students will be asked to answer four of the following. Each answer is worth 15 points. Evidence to support your statements must be included and paragraphs must be developed thoroughly. Point value: Introduction: 3 pts, Support/Explanation: 10 pts, GUMS: 2 pts

1. Discuss the value of both basic and applied psychological research with human and non-human animals.

 (Standard: Perspectives in Psychological Science 2.1)

1. Which aspects of your personality, your way of acting, and your appearance seem obviously a result of heredity? Which seem more related to your environmental upbringing? Describe the interactive effects of heredity and environment.

(Standard: Biological Bases of Behavior 3.2)

1. Discuss strategies for improving the storage and the retrieval of memories.

(Standard: Memory 2.4 and 3.5)

1. Explain cognitive development as a person progresses from an infant through an adult. Include Piaget’s theory in your explanation.

(Standard: Life Span Development 5.2, 6.2, 7.2)

1. Describe the power of the situation. Include a negative and a positive example.

(Standard: Social Interactions 2.1)