**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Psychology**

**Semester II Final Exam Study Guide**

**Ch 9 Language**

What is language?

What is the difference between active and passive mastery concerning language?

Who was the forerunner of operant conditioning?

Who was the forerunner of classical conditioning?

What is a concept? A prototype?

Define intelligence.

Explain crystallized and fluid intelligence.

What does an intelligence test predict?

Describe an emotionally intelligent person.

What is a good predictor of intelligence?

**Ch 10 Developmental Psychology**

What is developmental psychology?

What is the chromosomal makeup of a male and how does a male zygote develop?

What is the order of prenatal development?

Define a teratogen.

Describe the four reflexes learned in this chapter.

What are the three essential tasks of cognitive development?

Define Piaget’s stages of development.

What was Harry Harlow’s experiment and what was his conclusion?

What did Konrad Lorenz discover with his work with goslings?

What are the various attachment styles defined by Ainsworth?

How does moral development occur according to Kohlberg?

What is puberty?

What are the primary sex characteristics for males and females?

**Ch 11 Personality**

What is personality?

How is personality measured?

Explain how projective techniques work.

What is a trait?

What are the Big 5?

What are the three parts of personality according to Freud, and how do the parts interact?

What is a defense mechanism? Name a few and how they work.

Explain the psychosexual stages of development.

How do humanistic psychologists view personality?

What does the social cognitive approach examine in terms of personality?

What is self-esteem?

Define narcissism.

**Ch 12 Social Psychology**

What do we call the ability to control another person’s behavior?

Explain the three motives that make a person susceptible to be controlled.

Why do rewards and punishments sometimes backfire?

What is normative influence?

Explain the foot-in-the-door and the door-in-the-face techniques.

Who conducted the study on conformity? On obedience?

What is a belief?

What is an attitude?

What is an opinion?

Explain how cognitive dissonance arises.

**Ch 13 Psychological Disorders**

What are the four basic properties of consciousness?

If you were asked to not think about the number 12, what would you most likely do?

What is the difference between the dynamic unconscious and the cognitive unconscious?

What is dreaming?

What are the stages of sleep and what kind of brain activity occurs at each stage?

What are the sleep disorders and their causes?

What are the characteristics of dream consciousness?

What kind of brain-imaging technology is used to study the areas of the brain when we dream?

What kind of drug is nicotine?

What are the characteristics of marijuana use?

What is hypnotic analgesia?

What aspect of meditation is common to all forms?

**Ch 14 Treatment of Disorders**

What are the three steps in the process of memory?

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

How much info can be held in short-term memory?

How is long-term memory defined?

What is working memory?

Different aspects of a single memory are stored where in the brain?

What is consolidation?

What is transience?

The intrusive recollection of events that we wish we could forget is called?

Define implicit and explicit memory.

**Ch 15 Stress and Health**

Define classical conditioning.

What did Watson condition in Little Albert?

What is the difference between the responses in classical and operant conditioning?

What is the Law of Effect?

What did Skinner’s approach to learning focus on?

How do reinforcers and punishers influence behavior?

How does observational learning work?