

## Unit 2 Review:

### Test Structure

Multiple Choice (15 questions)

Matching (7 questions)

Short Answer (Choose 4 of 5)

Long Answer (Take home, see section at the bottom)

### Concepts to know

6 Branches of Psychology

- Structuralism, Functionalism, Behaviorism, Humanism, Psycho Analysis, Cognitive

Learning

- Two Types of Learning:
  - Conditioned
    - Classical- Pavlov
      - CS, UCS, CR, UCR
    - Operant- Watson and Skinner
      - positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement
  - Observational (Bandura)
    - 4 key processes

Language

- Why/when did language evolve?
- Some issues commonly found when learning language ( whole object constraint, over/under extension, pragmatics)
- Evidence humans are inborn to learn language (infants can master language, Genie/feral children, sensitive period, animals and language acquisition)

Types of Memory

- 3 Levels of Memory (Sensory, Short Term, Long Term{Declarative vs Procedural}), Serial Position Effect

Thinking/ Reasoning

- Deductive reasoning, inductive reasoning, dialectal reasoning
- intelligence: Multiple intelligences, g factor, emotional intelligence, IQ tests

Sensation/Perception

- Stimulus detection theory
- selective attention( involves 2 things)
- Perception is influenced by 3 things

## Sleep

- Unconscious thoughts, Freud (id, ego, super ego), REM sleep, repair theory, Narcolepsy, apnea, Activation- synthesis theory of dreaming

## Emotions

- 3 reasons we may have emotions
- What shapes emotion (Heredity, Learning, Maturity), Harlow

## Mental Illness

- Vulnerability stress model, anxiety disorders, mood disorders, dissociative disorders, personality disorders, schizophrenia

## Fear

- Phobia, area of the brain responsible for fear, 3 classifications of phobias

## Nature vs Nurture

- Evidence for Nature: Twin Studies, Human Genome Project, Davide Reimer
- Evidence for Nurture: Genie, Feral Children, Observational Learning

## Personality

- SAP perspective on personality
- Freud, Jung, Erikson, Kohlberg, George Mead
- Freud's Coping Mechanisms
- Erikson's 8 stages
- Be able to describe yourself in terms of ONE personality test and measure

## Motivation

- Self actualization, Maslow

## Socialization

- Agents of socialization(5), Primary vs. Secondary

## Gender

- Gender Roles, Gender Stereotypes

## Rights of Passage

- What is a right of passage
- Three main phases of right of passage: separation, transition, incorporation
- Be able to describe ONE right of passage and the culture that experiences it

## The Teenage Brain

- Prefrontal Cortex vs. the Limbic system

## People to Know (perfect for a matching question . . . )

- Bandura, Watson, Skinner, Erikson, Jung, G. Mead, M. Mead, Freud, Kohlberg, Pavlov, Harlow, Maslow

## Vocabulary Terms

- Learning
- Conditioned Learning
- Classical Conditioning
- Operant Conditioning
- Observational Learning
- Conditioned taste aversion
- Whole Object constraint
- Language explosion
- declarative memory
- preconventional reasoning
- conventional reasoning
- right of passage
- procedural memory
- serial position effect (primacy vs. recency effect)
- deductive reasoning
- inductive reasoning
- dialectal reasoning
- intelligence
- sensation
- perception
- postconventional reasoning
- selective attention
- Phobia
- activation-synthesis theory
- Emotion
- self actualization
- personality
- extrovert
- introvert

## Long Answer Question (15 marks)

This unit has not only been focused on basic theories in psychology, anthropology, and sociology, but also **factors that influence and shape behavior**.

Consider these 'basics' we covered in psychology:

- Language Development
- Learning
- Memory
- Thinking/Reasoning/Intelligence
- Emotions

Choose **three** and describe to me how that topic influences and shapes our behavior, and how that topic makes us human. Make sure you use specific concepts and vocabulary we used in class! When answering, you may want to consider these questions:

- 1) How did the development of this characteristic change the way we interact?
- 2) Did the development of this characteristic allow us to do things we as a species were not able to do previously?
- 3) Compare humans to other animals. How does this characteristic set humans apart?