

o Gender Roles, Gender identity

Adulthood and Aging

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Scientific Foundations	Biological Basis of Behavior	Sensation & Perception	Learning	Cognitive Psychology
Unit 1 ↓	Unit 2 ↓	Unit 3 ↓	Unit 4 ↓	Unit 5 ↓
Structuralism vs Functionalism Schools of thought Evolutionary Behaviorism Humanism Giological Cognitive Social Cultural Psychoanalytic/dynamic Scientific Method Experiment (Causation conclusions) Single vs Double blind Theory Hypothesis Ex. vs Control group Case study vs Survey vs Naturalistic Observation vs Correlational Study Relationships Ethical Guidelines No Harm Voluntary Debriefing No deception Informed Consent Confidential Explain Possible risk	Neurons Soma, Axon, Dendrites Myelin sheath, Terminals, Synapse Action Potential Sensory, Afferent, Motor, Efferent Neurons Neurotransmitters: GABA, glutamate, dopamine, Serotonin, Acetylcholine, Endorphins, Oxytocin, and Epinephrine or Norepinephrine Drugs that affect neurotransmitters: Agonist, Antagonist, Reuptake Sympathetic vs Parasympathetic NS Parts of the Brain: Hindbrain, Cerebellum, Medulla, Pons, Midbrain, Reticular Formation, Forebrain, Limbic System (lower brain), amygdala, hippocampus, thalamus, Hypothalamus Wernicke's Vs Broca's areas Cerebral Cortex, Frontal, Parietal, occipital, and temporal lobe Somatosensory, motor cortices Endocrine System glands	Absolute Threshold Difference Thresholds * Signal Detection Theory Sensory Adaptation, Perceptual Set Inattentional Blindness,Cocktail Party effect Visual Pathway: light→cornea→pupil/iris→lens→retina→rods/cones→bipolar cells→ganglion cells→optic nerve→optic chiasm→occipital lobe Fovea, Feature Detectors Top down (Perception) vs Bottom up (Sensation) processing Auditory System: outer ear, Middle ear,Inner ear(sound→pinna→ auditory canal→eardrum→hammer→anvil→stirrup→oval window→cochlea→auditory nerve→temporal lobes Place & Frequency Theory Other Senses: Touch, Taste, olfactory, pain (GCT), Kinesthetic, vestibular Gestalt Theory: Figure ground, closure, proximity, similarity, Continuity	Classical Cond. (pavlov): Dog & Bell experiment S, UCR,UCS, CR, CS Acquisition, Extinction, Spontaneous Recovery Generalization, Discrimination Operant cond. (skinner) Skinner Box Extinction, Spontaneous Recovery + and - Reinforcement + and - Punishment Law of Effect(Thorndike) Reinforcement Schedules (fixed vs variable) & (Ratio vs interval) Overjustification Effect Shaping, Generalization, Discrimination Observational Learning (bandura) Mirror neurons BoBo clown Experiment Prosocial vs Antisocial	■ Encoding Mnemonics, Automatic, Effortful State, Context Dependent Storage Sensory Memory ■ Iconic vs Echoic Short Term Memory ■ Rehearsal Working Memory Long Term Memory ■ Explicit vs Implicit ■ Retrieval Serial Position, Recency, Flashbulb, Recognition, Recall, Repressed, Encoding Failure Proactive vs Retroactive interferences Retrograde vs AnteRetrograde Amnesia ■ Theories of Language Development Critical Period, Imitation Linguistic Determinism, Inborn universal language Phonemes, Morpheme, Semantics, Grammar, Syntax, Babbling stage Thinking Representative vs Availability Heuristics vs algorithms Concepts, Prototypes, Belief bias, perseverance

	Developmental Psychology Unit 6 ↓	Motivation, Emotion, & Personality Unit 7 ψ		Clinical Psychology Unit 8 ↓		Social Psychology Unit 9 ↓		TIPS & TRICKS EXAM SKILLS ↓
•	Prenatal Development	Personality	•	Diagnosing disorders	•	Attribution Theory and Person	•	Take a breath! Inhale & Exhale
	o(Zygote-Embryo-Fetus)	o MMPI, Rorschach inkblot test	-la	abeling		Perception	•	You have got this!
	Teratogens (FAS)	 Big 5 Factor Trait Theory 	•	DSM 5 and APA	-t	here are two ways our brain seeks to	•	Study what you don't know already!!
•	Physical Development	o Humanistic: Rogers & Maslow	•	Types of disorders	ex	plain someone's behavior: their	•	FRQ Writing Strategies
	 Reflexes 	 Social Cognitive 	•	-Neurodevelopmental and	ре	rsonality or their circumstances.		 Spacing: skip a line between each
	 Maturation, Puberty 	Psychoanalytic (Freud)		neurocognitive disorders	•	fundamental attribution error		answer
•	Zone of Proximal Development	• 5 stages (oral, anal phallic, genital,	•	-Schizophrenic spectrum and	-0	verestimate the impact of a person's		 Order: answer frq in the order the
•	Parenting Styles (Baumrind)	latent)		psychotic disorders	la	sting personality and underestimate the		terms are given
	 Authoritative, Authoritarian, 	 Unconscious 	•	-Mood disorders	im	pact of their circumstances on their		 Definitions: define each term
	Permissive	Id, Ego, Superego	•	-Anxiety disorders	be	havior.		 Application: always apply the
•	Attachment (Ainsworth)	 Psychodynamic 	•	-Dissociative disorders	•	Attitude formation and change		scenario given
	 Secure, Avoidant, Anxious 	Motivational Theories	•	-Somatic Symptom disorders	•	Conformity, compliance, and obedience		 Synonyms: find another word that
•	Piaget Cognitive development	Instinct Theory	•	-Eating disorders and	•	Group Influences on Behavior and		means the same thing not already
•	Kohlberg Moral Development	Emotional theories:		addiction-based disorders		Mental Processes		used in the definition.
•	Erikson Psychosocial Development	 James-Lange 	•	-Personality disorders	•	Bias, Prejudice, and Discrimination		 4 golden rules of FRQ writing
•	Gender and Sexuality	o Cannon Bard	4 •	Legality of psychological disorders	١	A lauret aux		 Complete sentences

Paragraph form

Define Key Terms

Always reference Scenario

- unselfish concern for the welfare of others

• Interpersonal attraction

-Proximity-contant

Treating disorders

-Antidepressants, mood stabilizers,

antipsychotics, and antianxiety drugs