EXAM 1 – STUDY GUIDE

Check the syllabus for the exact number of questions of the exam. Most of the questions will be based on material covered in lecture. It is also important that you read the chapters in the textbook – there will be question that will come directly from the textbook (material not covered in lecture). If you can answer the questions on this study guide… you should have no problem with the exam. I am going to focus on the big concepts. If want you to be able to understand and apply the material … not just spit back the facts.

Chapter 1- Introduction and Research

1. What is psychology?
    a. Why do we care about psychology?
2. What are the major psychological perspectives?
    a. What is the psychoanalytic perspective?
    b. What is the behaviorist perspective?
    c. What is the humanistic perspective?
    d. What is the cognitive perspective?
    e. What is the biopsychology perspective?
    f. What is the social and cultural perspective?
    g. What is the evolutionary perspective?
3. What is the difference between an experimental psychologist and an applied psychologist?
4. What is the difference between a psychologist and a psychiatrist?
5. How do we study psychology? Is psychology a science?
    a. Is everyday casual observation the best way to study behavior? Why or why not?
        i. What is meant by the term "systematic"?
    b. What is empiricism?
6. What is the scientific method? What are the steps for gathering and evaluating evidence?
    c. What is a theory? What is a hypothesis? How are they different?
    d. What is the method?
    e. What are results?
7. What is an operational definition? Be able to identify an operational definition from other types of definitions.
8. What should all scientific studies be?
    f. What is objectivity?
    g. What is replicability?
9. What are the ways in which we collect data?
    h. What is naturalistic observation? Be able to identify from an example.
    i. What is a case study? Be able to identify from an example.
    j. What are surveys? Be able to identify from an example.
        i. What are some of the drawbacks or potential limitations of surveys?
    k. What are correlational studies? Be able to identify from an example.
    l. What are experiments? Be able to identify from an example.
        i. What is an independent variable (IV)?
        ii. What is a dependent variable?
        iii. What is an experimental group?
        iv. What is a control group?
10. How are correlational studies similar to experiments? How are correlational studies different from experiments? Think about cause and effect.

Chapter 2 – Neuroscience and Biological Foundations

1. What is the nervous system?
    a. What is the difference between the peripheral nervous system (PNS) and the central nervous system (CNS)?
        i.   What makes up the CNS?
        ii. What makes up the PNS?
2. What is a neuron?
    a. Be able to identify the parts of a neuron and their primary functions
3. What is an axon potential?
    a. What is meant by "all or none"?
4. What are synapses?
    a. What is synaptic transmission?
    b. What are neurotransmitters?
        i.   Are there different types of neurotransmitters?
        ii. Where are neurotransmitters stored?
5. What is the difference between an afferent and an efferent neuron?
6. What are the three divisions of the brain?
    a. What is the function of the hindbrain?
        i.   What are the parts of the hindbrain (pay particular attention to the cerebellum, pons, and medulla)? What are their basic functions?
    b. What is the function of the midbrain?
    c. What is the function of the forebrain?
        i.   What are the parts of the forebrain (pay particular attention to the hypothalamus, hippocampus, amygdala, and cerebral cortex). What are their basic functions?
7. What is the cerebral cortex?
    a. What are the four lobes of the brain? Be able to describe their location and function.
8. What is the corpus callosum? What happens if you cut the Corpus Callosum?
    a. What is the primary function of the right hemisphere?
    b. What is the primary function of the left hemisphere?
9. What is nature? What is nurture? Be able to tell the difference between them.

Chapter 8-Learning

1. What is learning?
2. What is conditioning?
3. What is Classical Conditioning?
    a. Who is most associated with Classical Conditioning?
    b. What is an Unconditioned Stimulus (UCS)? Example?
    c. What is an Unconditioned Response (USR) ? Example?
    d. What is a Neutral Stimulus (NS)? Example?
    e. How does a Neutral Stimulus change after conditioning occurs?
    f. What is Conditioned Stimulus (CS)? How is it different than a UCS?
    g. What is a Conditioned Response (CR)? How is it difference than a UCR?
    h. How can humans be conditioned?
    i. Who was Baby Albert? Explain the experiment.
    j. Who performed the Baby Albert experiments? Was this an ethical experiment? Why or why not?
    k. What is Extinction?
    l. What is Stimulus Generalization?
    m. What is Stimulus Discrimination? Example?
4. What is Instrumental Conditioning?

      a. Who is most associated with this?
      b. What experiments did he use to test this?
5. What is Operant Conditioning? How does it differ from Classical Conditioning?
      a. Who is most associated with this?
      b. What is reinforcement?
         i. What is positive reinforcement? Example?
         ii. What is Negative reinforcement? Example?
         iii. What are primary reinforcers? Example?
         iv. What are Secondary reinforcers? Example?
         v. How are superstitions developed?
         vi. What are the four schedules of reinforcement?
            1. How is each schedule different in terms of behavior?
      c. What is Punishment?
         i. Can Punishment create a new behavior? Why or why not?
         ii. What are Primary and Secondary punishers?
         iii. What are the limitations of punishment?
         iv. What is learned helplessness?