

EXAM 2 – STUDY GUIDE

The exam will be 75 multiple-choice questions. 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 want you to be able to understand and apply the material ... not just spit back the facts.

Chapter 9-Memory

1. What is memory?
2. What is encoding?
 - a. What is attention?
 - i. What is the problem with divided attention?
3. What is storage?
 - a. What is sensory memory? Be able to explain in terms of duration and capacity.
 - i. What is iconic memory?
 - ii. What is echoic memory?
 - b. What is short-term memory? Be able to explain in terms of duration and capacity.
 - i. What is chunking? Why does it help STM?
 - ii. What is rehearsal? Why does it help STM?
 - c. What is long-term memory? Be able to explain in terms of duration and capacity.
 - d. Make sure you know the differences between STM and LTM.
4. What is retrieval?
 - a. What is free recall?
 - b. What is cued-recall?
 - c. What is recognition?
 - d. What are flashbulb memories?
 - e. What are state-dependent memories?
 - f. How can we improve our memories?
 - g. What are mnemonics? Be able to describe the different types and identify from an example.
 - h. How should you study for a test?

Chapter 4- Child Development

1. How do psychologists study development?
 - a. What are two common research designs?
 - b. Why are twins important in studying development
2. What is prenatal development?
 - a. What are the human reproductive cells (gametes)?
 - b. Where does conception take place?
 - c. What is the fertilized egg called?
 - d. What are the three stages of prenatal development?
 - i. How long is each of these stages?
 - ii. What are some milestones for each stage?
 - e. What nourishes and protects the developing fetus during pregnancy?
 - f. What factors can influence prenatal development?
 - g. What are teratogens?
 - i. What is the leading cause of mental retardation?
 - ii. What is Fetal Alcohol Syndrome?
 - iii. What are the characteristics of FAS?

- h. Why do some factors affect the developing person more than others?
 - i. What is the age of viability and what factor influences this?
 - j. What is the first organ (system) to develop? What is the last to develop?
 - k. Why do fetuses swallow amniotic fluid in the womb?
 - l. Do fetuses experience any of the senses before birth? Which ones?
 - m. Which sense is the least developed at birth? Which is the most developed?
3. What are the primary reflexes?
 - a. Be able to identify each reflex.
 - b. When do these reflexes appear?
 4. What is the period of infancy?
 - a. What is Habituation?
 - b. What is the visual cliff?
 - i. Be able to identify this experiment and the results produced.
 5. How do we develop thought?
 - a. Who was Jean Piaget?
 - b. What is a schema?
 - c. What are the two ways Piaget believed people could change their schema?
 - d. What are Piaget's stages of cognitive development?
 - i. Be able to identify all the stages with milestones for each stage.
 - e. What is object permanence? When does it develop?
 - f. What is egocentrism?
 - i. What stage(s) is most associated with egocentrism?
 - g. What is conservation?
 6. What is Attachment?
 - i. When does attachment develop?
 - ii. What factors affect the development of attachment?
 - iii. What did Harry Harlow's research suggest about attachment in children?

Chapter 12- Personality Development

1. What is Personality?
 - a. Is there one agreed upon theory of personality development? Why or why not?
 - b. How would a Behaviorist, Humanist, cognitive psychologist or bio-psychologist explain personality development?
2. What is the psychodynamic approach to personality development?
 - a. Who is most associated with this theory?
 - b. What other psychologist's developed theories based on this perspective?
 - c. What is the unconscious?
 - d. When does the personality become formed according to this theory?
 - e. What are the three levels of the mind?
 - f. What are the ID, Ego and Superego?
 - g. What are the Psychosexual Stages of Development?
 - i. Identify each stage and focus for conflict
 - ii. What are some adult personality characteristics for unresolved stages? (fixations)

3. What are defense mechanisms?
 - a. Identify and explain the defense mechanisms discussed in lecture
 - b. Be able to apply each defense mechanism to situational examples
4. What are some criticisms of Freud's theory? What are some benefits?
5. What theories of personality development did Carl Jung put forth? (analytical psychology)
 - a. What are archetypes?
6. What theories did Alfred Adler have about personality development? (individual psychology)
7. What are some forms of personality assessments?
 - a. Be able to identify and differentiate between the various forms of personality tests