Midterm Topics. Fall 2020

**Psychology 1A. 0191. Quiz 1 Topics. F20**

**Unit 1. Freud and Psychoanalysis:** 18, 224-225, 385-393.

**Age-Stage Theory:** 387-388: Developing Personality

**Structure of the Psyche:** 386-387:

Conscious, Preconscious, Unconscious

Id, Superego, Ego

**Defense Mechanisms:** 388-390

**Denial, Displacement, Emotional Insulation (aka Psychological Numbing), Identification, Intellectualization, Projection, Rationalization, Regression, Repression, Reaction Formation, Sublimation**

**Defense Mechanism Definitions.**

**Jung; Adler; Horney:** 391-393: The Neo-Freudian Psychoanalysts

**Evaluating Psychodynamic Theories:** 390-391: Evaluating Freud’s Legacy

**Unit 2. Behaviorism, Learning and Memory:** 18-19, Chapter 5, 398-399, 429-430.

**Learning: Any behavior changed by experience (the experience of getting a good grade reinforces study behavior and thereby increases the frequency of studying, the increase being the behavior change)**

**Classical Conditioning:** 169-175

**Preparedness:** 175

**Timing:** 171

**Extinction and Spontaneous Recovery in Classical Conditioning:** 173-174

**Generalization and Discrimination in Classical Conditioning:** 174

**Higher Order Conditioning**

**Experimental Neurosis**

**Operant Conditioning 177-186**

**Reinforcement and Punishment:** 178-180

**Positive and Negative Reinforcements.** 180

**Primary and Secondary Reinforcements. 179**

**Punishment:** 180

**Principles of Operant Conditioning**

**Timing**

**Extinction and Spontaneous Recovery**

**Paradox of avoidance conditioning**

**Generalization and Discrimination:** 184

**Schedules of Reinforcement:** 182-184

**Shaping:** 186

**Superstitious Conditioning**

**Pros and Cons of Punishment**

**Learned Helplessness:** 429-430

**Personality:** 398-399

**Social Learning Theory:** 194-196:

Observational Learning

Vicarious learning

Characteristics of a model which increase likelihood of imitation

Characteristics of imitator

Aggression

Gender role

**Textbook Learning and Memory:**

**Levels of Processing:** 219-220

**Reinforcement**

**Rehearsal:** 209

**Active Responding**

**State Dependence:**

**Sensory Modality**

**Chunking.** 208

**Overlearning**

**Distribution of Practice:**

**Primacy and Recency:** 230: Proactive and Retroactive Interference

**Flashbulb Memories:** 221-222

**Mnemonics:** 209

**Memory Reconstruction:** 222-224: Constructive Processes in Memory

**Forgetting:** 229-230: Why We Forget

**Behavior Modification –** Application of opererant conditioning principles to everyday life situations.

**Unit 3. Humanism:** 19, 293-294, 404-406, 507-509

**Introduction:** 19: The Humanist Perspective

**Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs:** 293-294

**Carl Rogers and Client Centered/Person Centered Therapy:** 507-509:



**Non Judgmental Atmosphere**

Unconditional Positive Regard.

Active Listening

**Peaceful Conflict Resolution**

1. All parties in conflict take turns speaking and actively listening.
2. All parties in conflict independently note down possible solutions.
3. Solution common to all parties is chosen.

**Unit 4. Cognitive Psychology:** 10, Chapter 7

**Introduction: 19:** The Cognitive Perspective:

**Solving Problems:** 245-253

**Solutions:** 248-251

1. Information retrieval
2. Trial and Error
3. Pros and cons
4. Sub goals – shaping
5. Insight. 250
6. **Algorithms**
7. **Heuristics:** 243-245

Representative

Availability

Familiarity

**Obstacles to Problem Solving:** 251-253: Impediments to Solutions

Mental Set

Functional Fixedness

Logical Fallacies**:**

Overgeneralization

False Cause

Drawing Cause from Correlation

Affirming the Consequent

Confirmation Bias: 252-253: Inaccurate Evaluation of Solutions

**Creativity and Problem Solving:** 253-255

**Intelligence:** 266-282

**Intelligence Tests:** 272-279: Assessing Intelligence

**Unit 5. Biology**

**Introduction.** 17: The Neuroscience Perspective

**THE BRAIN (CEREBRUM)**

**The brain weighs about 3 pounds and consists of approximately 100 billion neurons (which, if I calculated correctly, means that a neuron weighs approximately 5 billionths of an ounce). The brain consists of two hemispheres, the Left Cerebral Hemisphere and the Right Cerebral Hemisphere.**

**Neural Plasticity and Neurogenesis:** 77-78

**The Organization of the Nervous System:** 60-62

NERVOUS SYSTEM

CENTRAL PERIPHERAL

BRAIN SPINAL CORD SOMATIC AUTONONOMIC

AFFERENT EFFERENT SYMPATHETIC PARASYMP

ATHETIC

Central NS: Brain, Spinal Cord

Peripheral NS:

Autonomic NS. Sympathetic, Parasympathetic62-63

**The Somatic Nervous System is divided in two: Afferent or sensory nerves and Efferent or motor nerves.**

**The Cerebral Cortex:** 73-77

**Association Areas. 76**

Frontal/Prefrontal

Temporal

Parietal

Occipital

**The Central Core:** 70-73

Corpus Callosum

Cerebellum

Reticular Formation

Thalamus

Hypothalamus  
  **The Limbic System: 72-73**

**Hemispheric Specialization:** 78-81

**Neurons and Neurotransmitters:** 51-58

**Tools for Studying the B: lesions. EEG, MRI, PET**

**Neurons and Neurotransmitters:** 51-58

**Tools for Studying the Brain:** 68-70: Studying the Brain’s Structure

and Functions

Lesions

EEG

fMRI

PET