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