**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 September 14, 2022**

**Today’s Agenda (Day 21)**

1. HOMEWORK CHECK

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1. Class Activity:

🡪 **TEST:** Unit 2

**\*Go to** [**www.socrative.com**](http://www.socrative.com) **🡪 enter room “MSBPSYCH” 🡪 enter ID #**

🡪**THURSDAY:** **DAY 3: Project Presentations – Outrageous Celebrities**

HOMEWORK:

* READ: Unit 3 – Biological Basis of Behavior
* COMPLETE: Unit 3 Vocabulary
* STUDY: Unit 3 Vocabulary and Test

**Unit 3 – Biological Basis of Behavior**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| action potential | adrenal glands | agonist | all-or-none response | amygdala | antagonist | association areas | autonomic nervous system |
| axon | behavior genetics | brainstem | central nervous system | cerebellum | cerebral cortex | chromosomes | cognitive neuroscience |
| computed tomography scan | consciousness | corpus callosum | dendrites | DNA | dual processing | electroencephalogram | endocrine system |
| endorphins | environment | epigenetics | fraternal twins | frontal lobes | functional MRI | genes | genome |
| glial cells | heritability | hormones | hypothalamus | identical twins | interaction | interneurons | lesion |
| limbic system | magnetic resonance imaging | medulla | molecular genetics | motor cortex | motor neurons | mutation | myelin sheath |
| nerves | nervous system | neurogenesis | neuron | neurotransmitters | occipital lobes | parasympathetic nervous system | parietal lobes |
| peripheral nervous system | pituitary gland | plasticity | positron emission tomography scan | reflex | refractory period | reticular formation | reuptake |
| sensory cortex | sensory neurons | somatic nervous system | split brain | sympathetic nervous system | synapse | temporal lobes | thalamus |

REMINDERS:

* **TEST:** Unit 2 **🡪 ~~Sept. 12~~Sept 14**
* **QUIZ:** Unit 3 Vocabulary **🡪 Sept. 21**
* **TEST:** Unit 3 **🡪 Sept. 28**

**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 CLASS REVIEW**

**Handout 4-1** - **Fact or Falsehood?**

**T F** 1. Human intuition is remarkably accurate and free from error.

**T F** 2. Most people seem to lack confidence in the accuracy of their beliefs.

**T F** 3. Often people think that psychological findings are common sense that people knew all along.

**T F** 4. Even in random strings of numbers or letters, patterns that seem unlikely actually emerge.

**T F** 5. Given the number of people who purchase lottery tickets, statisticians believe it is actually likely that somewhere, someone will win the lottery twice.

**T F** 6. Several psychics have been subjected to scientific tests of their abilities and found to possess real paranormal powers.

**Handout 4–3**

For each of the following questions, answer in terms of a range within which you expect the correct answer will almost certainly fall. Given a 98 percent confidence level, if you give answers between 100 and 200, for example, this would mean you think there is only a 2 percent chance that the real answer is either less than 100 or more than 200.

1. I feel 98 percent certain that the area of the United States is more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ square miles but less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ square miles.

1. I feel 98 percent certain that in 2014 the population of Australia was more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I feel 98 percent certain that the number of American battle deaths in the Spanish-American War was more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I feel 98 percent certain that in 2008 the number of female doctorates awarded in the United States in science and engineering was more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I feel 98 percent certain that in 2014 the number of operating nuclear plants in the world was more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Handout 5-1 - Fact or Falsehood?**

**T F** 1. Theories are little more than educated guesses about how behavior works.

**T F** 2. There is little value in studying one person in depth over a period of time.

**T F** 3. It is important to study people or animals in their natural habitat since observing them often changes their behavior.

**T F** 4. The opinions of 1500 randomly selected people can provide a very accurate picture of the opinions of an entire nation.

**T F** 5. Answers to survey questions often depend on the ways the questions are asked.

**Handout 6-1 - Fact or Falsehood?**

**T F** 1. The scientific finding that depressed people tend to have low self-esteem proves that depression causes people to be down on themselves.

**T F** 2. It is not important to have a control group in an experiment.

**T F** 3. The more expensive the placebo, the more effective it seems to work.

**T F** 4. The purpose of the experiment is to re-create behaviors exactly as they occur in everyday life.

**T F** 5. A valid driving test would have the person drive a car to assess their ability to drive.

**Handout 7-1 - Fact or Falsehood?**

**T F** 1. In a normal distribution of scores, the mode, mean, and median scores may be the same number.

**T F** 2. If a distribution of scores has a few really high numbers and lots of very low numbers, the mean will be the measure that is most affected by the high scores.

**T F** 3. Averages based on many cases are more reliable than those based on few cases.

**Handout 8-1 - Fact or Falsehood?**

T F 1. Most laboratory experiments do a pretty good job simulating real life.

T F 2. Research studies conducted in the United States are easily generalizable to people in other cultures.

T F 3. Contrary to popular opinion, men and women often have the same responses to survey questions.

T F 4. Researchers can learn much about the behavior of people by studying non-human animals.

T F 5. There are very few ethical standards for working with non-human animals.

T F 6. Researchers must keep the participants informed that they are in a research study in order to have an ethical experiment.

T F 7. Psychological findings are free from values and personal judgments.