**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 November 30, 2022**

**Today’s Agenda (Day 62)**

1. HOMEWORK CHECK

🡪 Unit 7 Vocabulary

1. Class Activity:

🡪 **TEST: Unit 6**

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

🡪THURSDAY: Unit 7 PPT Review

1. Module 31 – Studying and building memories
2. Module 32 – Memory storage and retrieval
3. Module 33 – Forgetting, memory construction and memory improvement
4. Module 34 – Thinking, concepts and creativity
5. Module 35 – Solving problems and making decisions
6. Module 36 – Thinking and language

HOMEWORK:

* READ: Unit 7 – Cognition
* COMPLETE:
* STUDY: Unit 7 Vocabulary Quiz and Test

Unit 7

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| algorithm | anterograde amnesia | aphasia | automatic processing | availability heuristic |
| babbling stage | belief perseverance | Broca's area | chunking | cognition |
| concept | confirmation bias | convergent thinking | creativity | deep processing |
| déjà vu | divergent thinking | echoic memory | effortful processing | encoding |
| explicit memory | flashbulb memory | framing | grammar | heuristic |
| hippocampus | iconic memory | implicit memory | insight | intuition |
| language | linguistic determinism | long term potentiation | long-term memory | memory |
| mental set | misinformation effect | mnemonics | mood congruent memory | morpheme |
| one-word stage | overconfidence | parallel processing | phoneme | priming |
| proactive interference | prototype | recall | recognition | relearning |
| representativeness heuristic | repression | retrieval | retroactive interference | retrograde amnesia |
| sensory memory | serial position effect | shallow processing | short-term memory | source amnesia |
| spacing effect | storage | telegraphic speech | testing effect | two-word stage |
| Wernicke's area | working memory |  |  |  |

REMINDERS:

* **~~TEST: Unit 6 🡪 Nov. 28 Nov. 30~~**
* **QUIZ: Unit 7 Vocabulary – ~~Dec. 1~~ Dec. 5**
* **TEST: Unit 7 🡪 Dec. 7**
* **MIDTERM EXAM: Ch 1 - 7**

**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 CLASS REVIEW**

**Handout 26-1:** **Fact or Falsehood?**

Read each statement and decide whether you believe it is true or false.

T F 1. Teachers who grade with a red pen instead of a black pen usually spend more time grading the papers and make more comments.

T F 2. New behaviors take around 66 days to become habitual.

T F 3. For much of the 20th century, psychologists discounted the influence of inner thoughts and emotions as explanations for behavior.

T F 4. Pavlov’s experiments with the dogs were motivated by his desire to learn more about psychology.

T F 5. When a taste becomes associated with an immune system response, the body produces antibodies when presented with that taste.

**Handout 27-1:** **Fact or Falsehood?**

T F 1. Behavior that is rewarded is likely to recur.

T F 2. Reinforcement is always positive.

T F 3. If you wait to reward behavior that is perfect, you may never train someone to behave the way you want.

T F 4. Removing something negative is just as rewarding as getting something positive.

T F 5. Getting rewarded every time you behave correctly is not an effective way of learning.

T F 6. Behavior lasts longest if it is rewarded on a random schedule.

T F 7. Punishing behavior is a great technique for teaching people how to behave correctly.

**Handout 28-1:** **Fact or Falsehood?**

T F 1. When rewards are given accidentally, superstitious behavior often results.

T F 2. As long as a reward is given, it doesn’t matter what the target behavior is – good behavior will result.

T F 3. Giving in to a child’s request after they have been whining will result in more whining.

T F 4. Children don’t often end up repeating curse words if their parents laugh at them saying those words only once or twice.

**Handout 29-1:** **Fact or Falsehood?**

T F 1. If you become violently ill after eating a particular food, you will likely have a hard time eating that food again.

T F 2. Wolves who ate sheep meat tainted with a sickening poison later seemed afraid of live sheep when put in a pen with them.

T F 3. Women tend to perceive men as more attractive if they are in red clothing.

T F 4. You can easily train an animal to perform any behavior using operant conditioning.

T F 5. School officials should let freshmen students wander around school before the first day so they will be less likely to get lost when school starts.

T F 6. Giving rewards often leads to people loving the behavior for its own sake and not for receiving rewards.

T F 7. When we learn that we cannot control our circumstances, we will act helpless in other circumstances, even when it is possible to exert some control.

T F 8. People who believe in luck or fate do better in school and work.

**Handout 30-1:** **Fact or Falsehood?**

T F 1. Most children will avoid modeling violent behavior while playing with toys because their parents had previously taught them that such behavior was not right.

T F 2. Babies will only imitate behaviors they see as evolutionarily important.

T F 3. Negative behavior is far more easily learned through observation than positive behavior.

T F 4. Children who play violent video games always end up being more violent than their non-violent game playing peers.

**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 CLASS REVIEW**

**Handout 31-1:** **Fact or Falsehood?**

Read each statement and decide whether you believe it is true or false.

T F 1. Computers and the human brain process information in roughly the same way.

T F 2. Information will not be encoded unless there is some effort involved.

T F 3. When people go around a circle saying their names, the poorest memories are for what was said by the person just before them.

T F 4. Memory aids (for example, those that use imagery) are no more useful than simple rehearsal of information.

T F 5. Looking over information is the best way to remember it later.

T F 6. More information can be remembered if it is grouped into meaningful chunks.

T F 7. Short-term memory can handle an unlimited amount of information for a very short time.

**Handout 32-1:** **Fact or Falsehood?**

T F 1. Although our capacity for storing information is large, we are still limited in the number of permanent memories we can form.

T F 2. Our experiences are etched in our brain, just as the grooves on a tape or disk receive and retain recorded messages.

T F 3. Your brain stores memories for things that happen to you in one part of your brain and memories for how to do things in another.

T F 4. It is possible to remember something so vividly, it is as if you have a photographic memory of that event.

T F 5. When people learn something after drinking a 6-pack of caffeinated drink, they recall it best when they again drink a 6-pack of caffeinated drink.

T F 6. Participants primed with money-related words were less likely to help another person when asked.

**Handout 33-1:** **Fact or Falsehood?**

T F 1. Researchers believe it is good that we forget useless or out-of-date information.

T F 2. Studies show that people retain over 80% of what they learn in high school Spanish over 35 years after high school.

T F 3. The hour before sleep is the worst time to commit information into memory.

T F 4. Researchers can plant false memories into people quite easily.

T F 5. Children’s memories are remarkable reliable and stable over time.

**Handout 34-1:** **Fact or Falsehood?**

T F 1. For most people, a robin is a “birdier” bird than a penguin, even though both are birds.

T F 2. Experts can think more creatively about their field than novices.

T F 3. Typically, people come up with their most creative ideas when they are alone.

T F 4. Sleeping on a problem often yields creative answers.

**Handout 35-1:** **Fact or Falsehood?**

T F 1. Using a step-by-step procedure to solve a problem almost always guarantees a solution to the problem.

T F 2. Humans are the only species to have “aha!” moments when trying to solve problems.

T F 3. People who are short, thin, and like to read poetry are never truck drivers.

T F 4. People are more afraid of flying than riding in cars, even though car crashes are more common than plane crashes.

T F 5. We are more afraid when told that 10% of people die in surgery than when we are told that 90% of people survive surgery.

**Handout 36-1:** **Fact or Falsehood?**

T F 1. The average person learns about 6 million words in their native language from birth through age 18.

T F 2. Babies younger than 4 months old all babble in the same language.

T F 3. All human languages have nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

T F 4. Different types of jokes are processes in different parts of the brain.

T F 5. Bilingual people may reveal different personality types when taking assessments in different languages.

T F 6. All cultures have the same concept of numbers.

T F 7. Using masculine pronouns when speaking to children doesn’t have any effect on their perception of gender.