**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 December 7, 2022**

**Today’s Agenda (Day 67)**

1. HOMEWORK CHECK

🡪 Unit 7 Vocabulary

1. Class Activity:

🡪 **QUIZ: Unit 7 Vocabulary**

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

🡪DAY 5: Unit 7 PPT Review

1. **Module 33 – Forgetting, memory construction and memory improvement**
2. **Module 34 – Thinking, concepts and creativity**
3. Module 35 – Solving problems and making decisions
4. Module 36 – Thinking and language

HOMEWORK:

* READ: Unit 7 – Cognition
* COMPLETE:
* STUDY: Unit 7 Test

Unit 7

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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:

* **~~QUIZ: Unit 7 Vocabulary – Dec. 1 Dec. 7~~**
* **TEST: Unit 7 🡪 Dec. 9**
* **MIDTERM EXAM: Ch 1 - 7 🡪 December 16, 10:45 am**

**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.