**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2018-19 April 23, 2019Today’s Agenda (Day 149)**

1. Homework:

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1. Class Activity

**🡪 AP Psych Final Review – Day 10**

1. AP 2014 Exam – review responses to questions #51 – 75
2. Review Vocabulary, Dream, People, Misc.
3. Big Exam Review
4. FRQ Review

**🡪 Prepare for Quiz on “Memory”- tomorrow**

**🡪 Review AP Test-Taking Tips** (Wednesday)

HOMEWORK:

* Reread Units 1-14
* Prepare study guide of “Significant People” of Psychology
* Review Vocabulary for Units 1-4, 5-8, 9-14
* Review the “AP Psychology Essential Information”
* Review the “Multitude of Review Charts” **– see msbeland.weebly.com**

REMINDERS:

* **Study for AP Psych Final Exam 🡪 May 9, 2019 (pm)**

**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2018-19 FINAL EXAM REVIEW – Part I**

**AP Psychology Essential Information**

# Introduction to Psychology

1. What is the definition of **psychology**?
2. How did psychology as a study of behavior and mental processes develop?
3. What is the historical development of psychology?
4. What are the different approaches to studying behavior and mental processes?
5. Who are the individuals associated with different approaches to psychology?
6. What are each of the subfields within psychology?

# Methods and Testing

1. What are the two main forms of research?
2. What are some major terms associated with data collection and experimentation?

a. Validity

b. Reliability

1. Hypothesis
2. Theory

3. What are the different research designs to studying behavior and mental processes?

4. What are the different variables in an experiment?

1. What are the flaws inherent in experimental research designs?
2. What is the purpose and importance of sampling in an experiment?
3. What are the different descriptive statistics that accompany experimental data?
4. What are inferential statistics?

9. What ethical responsibilities do psychologists have?

10. What standards of accountability to psychologists have?

# Biology and Behavior

1. How do messages travel from one neuron to another?

2. Identify the systems that make up the peripheral nervous system.

3. In what way do parasympathetic and the sympathetic nervous systems work together?

4. Why is the cerebral cortex important?

* 1. **motor cortex:**
  2. **sensory cortex:**
  3. **association areas**:
  4. Can also see some impairment with language if cortex areas damaged:

**- aphasia:**

- **Broca’s** area:

**- Wernicke’s** area

1. Describe two differences between the left hemisphere and the right hemisphere of the cerebral cortex.

6. What are the three main sections of the brain and describe them?

7. List the different imaging techniques used to study the brain.

8. Why do you think it benefits people to have brains that are flexible? What would happen if brains were not flexible?

**Sensation**

1. How do our senses convert incoming stimuli into neural impulses?
2. Label a diagram of the parts of the eye and ear and explain the role of each part.
3. Explain the operation of other sensory systems, such as taste and touch.
4. Explain our body position senses
5. Define the different thresholds needed to detect sensory information.
6. Describe a recent situation where you were so involved in something that you did not notice your surroundings. How does that experience relate to **signal-detection theory**?

# Perception

1. How do we use top-down and bottom-up processing? Figure and ground?
2. Explain Gestalt concepts and principles
3. Describe the binocular and monocular depth cues
4. Explain the use of constancy in depth perception.
5. Explain the use of motion perception

# Consciousness

1. What is consciousness?
2. What is the difference between the unconscious and the subconscious?
3. What kinds of mental processes occur at each of the stages of consciousness?
4. How are the stages of sleep determined?
5. What are the features of each stage of sleep?
6. What is REM sleep?
7. What are the common sleep disorders?
8. What are the explanations for why people sleep and dream?
9. What are the factors that determine an individual’s susceptibility to hypnosis?
10. Is hypnosis an altered state of consciousness?
11. What is psychopharmacology?
12. How do psychoactive drugs affect the brain?
13. What is a psychological dependence? Physical dependence?
14. What are the different categories of psychoactive drugs?

# Learning

1. Describe Pavlov’s classic experiment with dogs. (Classical Conditioning)
2. Explain what is meant by
3. Explain the Little Albert Experiment
4. Explain the differences between classical conditioning and operant conditioning.
5. Explain the role of Edward Thorndike in learning.
6. Describe B.F. Skinner’s role in operant conditioning
7. Name the types of reinforcers
8. Describe how punishment impacts learning
9. How are fixed schedules of reinforcement different from variable schedules?
10. Describe other examples of learning by
11. **Observational**:
12. **Insight**:
13. **Latent learning**: