**THOMPSON’S TOP TESTED (TTT)**

1. HISORY AND APPROACHES (2 -4%)
2. What does the evolutionary approach emphasize?
3. What does the cognitive approach emphasize?
4. What does the humanistic approach emphasize?
5. What does the behavioral approach emphasize?
6. RESEARCH METHODS (8 – 10%)
7. What is an operational definition used for?
8. What does a positive and negative correlation look like?; how do you determine strength?
9. Name one advantage and disadvantage for each: case study, correlation, experiment
10. Define and identify an independent and dependent variable
11. Define and identify an experimental and control group
12. What is a double-blind study? When is it used?
13. What does the term “statistically significant” mean?
14. What is a placebo and placebo effect?
15. Why are random sampling and random assignment used?
16. What is debriefing and why is it necessary?
17. BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF BEHAVIOR (8 – 10%)
18. Label the parts of a neuron. What route does an action potential take through a neuron?, (draw an arrow)
19. What is the function of the myelin sheath?
20. What is the function of the endocrine system? What part of the brain and hormones are associated with it?
21. What is the function of dopamine, acetylcholine, serotonin, and endorphins?
22. What is the difference between sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems?
23. What are the functions of the four lobes of the brain and where are they located?
24. What are the roles of the cerebellum, amygdala, hippocampus, Broca’s area, Wernicke’s area, hypothalamus, and limbic system
25. Where is the somatosensory cortex located and what is its function?
26. Describe the split brain experiments
27. What is plasticity?
28. SENSATION AND PERCEPTION (6 – 8%)
	1. What is Weber’s Law/ just noticeable difference / difference threshold?
	2. What are the functions of rods and cones?
	3. What is the idea of Gestalt psychology? Describe the Gestalt principles
	4. What does the opponent process theory say?
	5. What does the cochlea and semicircular canals do and where in the ear are they? (diagram)
	6. What is the difference between the vestibular and kinesthetic system?
	7. What are the binocular cues of vision? How do they work?
	8. What pathway does light take through the eye, do sound waves take through the ear?
29. STATES OF CONSIOUCNESS (2 - 4 %)
	1. What happens during REM sleep? When does REM sleep occur?
	2. Describe sleep apnea, narcolepsy, and insomnia
	3. What are circadian rhythms?
	4. Give an example of each: depressant, stimulant, hallucinogen
30. LEARNING (7 – 9%)
	1. What are / identify the UCS, CS, UCR, CR
	2. What is the action and result of pos reinforcement, neg reinforcement, pos pusishment, and neg punishment?
	3. What is generalization and discrimination?
	4. Explain the idea of extinction and spontaneous recovery?
	5. How does cognition affect classical and operant conditioning?
	6. Who was John Watson – what did he do.
	7. Explain latent learning and cognitive maps.
	8. What is social learning (observational learning)? Describe the BoBo experiment
	9. What is learned helplessness?
31. COGNITION (8 - 10%)
	1. How do we develop language according to Chomsky and Whorf?
	2. Define the following: iconic, echoic, semantic, procedural, episodic memory
	3. Define syntax, morphemes, phonemes
	4. How does “framing” effect memory
	5. What is functional fixedness
	6. What is context / state dependent memory?
	7. What is an algorithm
	8. What is retrograde and anterograde amnesia?
	9. What is proactive and retroactive interference?
	10. What is a heuristic? Give an example of the availability and representative heuristic
32. MOTIVATION AND EMOTION (6 – 8%)
	1. Describe drive reduction, instinct theory, incentive theory Yerkes-dodson’s optimum arousal, and hierarchy of needs theories of motivation
	2. Describe the general adaptation syndrome
	3. Describe the Cannon-Bard, James-Lange, and Schacter Two Factor theories (what specifically does Schacter add?)
	4. What is the difference between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation?
	5. What is the facial feedback hypothesis?
	6. Are emotions universally expressed? How do we know
	7. What do industrial / organizational psychologists study?
	8. What is the function of the ventromedial and ventrolateral hypothalamus?
33. DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (7 - 9%)
	1. What are the differences between longitudinal and cross-sectional studies?
	2. Briefly describe a developmental milestone associated with each of Piaget’s stages
	3. Describe Erikson’s 8 stages?
	4. Describe Harlow’s studies/findings
	5. Describe the three different types of parenting
	6. What are gender roles, and how do we develop our sense of gender?
	7. Describe the three stages of morality?
	8. What is assimilation and accommodation?
	9. What is meant by nature vs nurture?
34. PERSONALITY (5 – 7%)
	1. Describe Freud’s idea of the id, ego, super ego
	2. Describe the 8 defense mechanisms
	3. What is an example of a projective test and is it reliable?
	4. What are the big FIVE and what does each mean?
	5. What is the difference between external and internal locus of control?
	6. Describe reciprocal-determinism
	7. What is the difference between collectivistic and individualistic cultures?
35. TESTING AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES (5 – 7%)
	1. Determine someone’s intelligence based off the IQ formula developed by Terman and Binet?
	2. What is the difference between reliability and validity?
	3. Mean = 70, SD = 6, plot the standard deviations
	4. When do you use median instead of mean? Identify a positive and negative skew
	5. What is the Flynn effect?
	6. What did Spearman propose and Gardner propose?
	7. What is an achievement test and how do percentiles explain your rank?
36. ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR (7 – 9%)
	1. What is dissociative amnesia and dissociative fugue?
	2. What is the diathesis stress model?
	3. What is obsessive-compulsive disorder? (explain differences b/w obsessions and compulsions)
	4. What is a conversion disorder?
	5. What is schizophrenia characterized by? What are the differences b/w positive and negative symptoms, and delusions and hallucinations)?
	6. What is bipolar disorder?
	7. How does the behavioral and cognitive perspective explain depression and anxiety?
	8. What are the characteristics of anti-social personality disorder?
	9. Depression is associated with low amounts of which 2 neurotransmitters, while schizophrenia is high amounts of which neurotransmitter?
37. TREAMTENT OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR (5 – 7%)
	1. How do SSRIs and other psychiatric medications work? (Explain reuptake)
	2. What is systematic desensitization and what does it treat?
	3. What is rational emotive therapy?
	4. What is client (person) -centered therapy? What perspective is it from? What is the function of unconditional positive regard?
	5. How do we treat SAD?
	6. What kind of therapy is Rogers, Beck, and Ellis associated with?
	7. What is cognitive behavioral therapy?
38. SOCIAL PYSCHOLOGY (8 – 10%)
	1. What is cognitive dissonance?
	2. What is normative and informational social influence
	3. What was Milgram’s study and Zimbardo’s study and what did they find?
	4. What is foot in the door and door in the face?
	5. What is the bystander effect and why does it happen?
	6. What is peripheral and central route to persuasion?
	7. What is fundamental attribution error?
	8. What are the different types of love?
	9. What is mere exposure effect?
	10. Describe the four different approaches to conflict

Psychology Major Grade Assignment. Due on May 3rd – NO LATE ASSIGNMENTS ALLOWED

Complete the review as follows:

1. Must be handwritten on separate paper.
2. Each section should be titled (i.e. what is in capitals).
3. Each question should be written (paraphrased)
4. You may write on front and back.
5. You may write with multiple colors if you choose.
6. You may use diagrams etc to help you answer the questions.
7. DO NOT “google” any answers. Get answers from a review book, textbook, my review guide, or me. “googled answers” will provide you with the wrong terminology.