Below are listed terms, concepts, names, and topics you will need to be familiar with to perform well on the final exam. Note that you may be asked to apply a term conceptually—so you should understand the terms in a way that lets you use them and apply them, not just recite their definition.

These terms, concepts, names, and topics include those that were covered in the textbook and/or class. Not all of these items will be on the test, which will be comprised of **90 multiple-choice questions** (approximately 50 based on new material and 40 based on past material) plus a few extra credit questions. Note that this list may not be 100% inclusive, so you may still want to review your previous study lists.

**NEW MATERIAL:**
- Defining "abnormal" and "normal"
- Psychopathology and medical, psychological, and sociocultural perspectives
- Culture-bound syndromes
- Diathesis (vulnerability)-stress model
- Pros and cons of diagnosis
- DSM 5
- Symptoms and possible causes of—Anxiety disorders: Generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, phobic disorders (e.g., claustrophobia, agoraphobia, acrophobia, aerophobia, ophidiophobia, social phobia), obsessive-compulsive disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder
- Somatoform disorders: Hypochondriasis, conversion disorder
- Dissociative disorders: Amnesia, fugue, dissociative identity disorder
- Mood disorders: Depression, bipolar disorder
- Schizophrenia (including different types)
- Personality disorders (e.g., antisocial, histrionic, borderline)
- Autism spectrum disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- Drug abuse and addiction
- Professionals providing treatment: Psychiatrists, clinical and counseling psychologists, social workers, counselors
- Recommendations for how to make treatment more culturally responsive
- Psychotherapy
- Approaches to treatment and techniques—Psychodynamic or psychoanalytic approach: Psychoanalysis, catharsis, insight, free association, dream interpretation, transference, resistance, variations of psychoanalysis
- Cognitive-behavioral approach: Classical conditioning, systematic desensitization, flooding, graded exposure, aversive conditioning, operant conditioning, token economy, skills training, Beck's cognitive therapy, rational-emotive behavior therapy
- Humanistic approach
- Family and marital therapy
- Group therapy
- Biological approach: Drugs (e.g., Prozac, Xanax, Valium, Thorazine, lithium) electroconvulsive therapy, psychosurgery
- Comparison of approaches and eclectic approach
- Social psychology
- Social perception
• Social comparison
• Attribution theory and fundamental attribution error
• Effects of attribution
• How do attitudes guide actions: Minimal outside influence, attitude specifically relevant to behavior, keen awareness of attitude
• How do actions affect attitudes: Foot-in-the-door, role-playing (e.g., Stanford Prison Study), cognitive dissonance
• Persuasion (e.g., ways to influence attitudes)
• Familiarity effect
• Stereotypes
• Prejudice
• Social categorization
• Ingroups and outgroups
• Theories on altruism
• Bystander effect
• Diffusion of responsibility
• Perspectives on aggression
• Social loafing
• Groupthink
• Conformity (e.g., Asch's research)
• Obedience (e.g., Milgram's research)
• Attraction: Proximity, physical attractiveness, similarity
• Romantic love: Passionate and companionate love
• Sternberg's triangular theory of love
• Attachment theory of love
• Biology, gender, culture, and love

PAST MATERIAL:
• Approaches to psychology
• Areas of specialization
• Experimental method: Independent and dependent variables, validity, reliability
• Correlational research
• Divisions of the nervous system
• Neurons, receptors, and neurotransmitters
• Thalamus, amygdala, hippocampus, hypothalamus
• Frontal, parietal, occipital, and temporal lobes
• Lateralized brain
• Absolute threshold and just noticeable difference
• Rods and cones
• Gestalt psychology and laws of grouping: Figure-ground, proximity, similarity, continuity, closure, simplicity
• Top-down and bottom-up processing
• Levels of consciousness
• REM sleep
• Dreams and theories about dreaming
• Sleep disturbances
• Classical conditioning
• Unconditioned stimulus, unconditioned response, conditioned stimulus, conditioned response
- Pavlov's experiment
- Watson and Little Albert
- Acquisition, generalization, discrimination, extinction, spontaneous recovery
- Operant conditioning
- Positive and negative reinforcement
- Positive and negative punishment
- Schedules of reinforcement: Continuous, partial, fixed and variable ratio, fixed and variable interval
- Observational or social learning (e.g., Bobo dolls studies)
- Information-processing (three-box) model: External stimuli, sensory memory, short-term memory, long-term memory
- Immediate memory span
- Chunking
- Maintenance and elaborative rehearsal
- Depth of processing
- Serial-position curve, recency and primacy effects
- Episodic, semantic, and procedural memory
- Explicit and implicit memory
- Flashbulb memories
- Schemas
- Free recall and recognition
- Tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
- Case of Clive Wearing
- Concept and prototype
- Heuristic, means-end analysis or decomposition, analogy, incubation
- Functional fixedness, confirmation bias
- Representativeness and availability heuristics
- Phonemes and morphemes
- Language development
- Theories of motivation: Drive, arousal, incentive
- Maslow's hierarchy of needs
- Basic emotions and facial expression of emotions: Joy, sadness, surprise, disgust, fear, anger, contempt
- General Adaptation Syndrome (Hans Selye)
- Basic categories of stressors: Catastrophes, major life events, daily hassles/microstressors
- Coping strategies: Problem-focused, emotion-focused, proactive, cognitive, behavioral, physical
- Theories of intelligence: Spearman's Two-Factor, Gardner's Multiple Intelligences, Sternberg's Triarchic
- Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale
- Culture and testing
- Sigmund Freud
- Iceberg analogy
- Life and death instincts
- Id, superego, ego
- Pleasure principle, reality principle
- Stages of psychosexual development and fixation
Examples of various defense mechanisms: Repression, denial, projection, reaction formation, displacement, rationalization, sublimation, regression

- Carl Jung (collective unconscious)
- Projective tests: Rorschach, TAT
- Criticisms of Freudian theory
- Social-learning theory and modeling (Bandura)
- Trait approach to personality
- Big Five model
- Biological roots of personality
- Developmental issues (e.g., nature/nurture)
- Twin-study method and adoption studies
- Legacy and criticisms of Jean Piaget's theory
- Assimilation and accommodation
- Piaget's stages of cognitive development and characteristics of each stage: Sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational
- Object permanence
- Egocentrism
- Conservation tasks
- Attachment and behavioral milestones, e.g., separation protest, stranger anxiety
- Contact comfort (Harry Harlow)
- Ethological perspective (Konrad Lorenz, John Bowlby)
- Strange Situation (Mary Ainsworth)
- Attachment styles: Secure attachment, insecure-avoidant, insecure-anxious/ambivalent (resistant), insecure-disorganized/disoriented
- Attachment and later development
- Baumrind's parenting styles: Authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, uninvolved
- Clique and crowd
- Moral development, e.g., Kohlberg's theory
- Erikson's psychosocial stages
- Social/cultural norms
- Individualism and collectivism
- How males and females are different and why