* **Psychology / Key Terms /**
* *A*
* ablation (also called lesion)
* absolute threshold
* abstract learning
* accommodation
* acetylcholine
* achievement motive
* achievement tests
* acquisition
* action potential
* activation synthesis theory
* actor/observer hypothesis
* Adler, A. (personality)
* adrenal glands
* affective disorders
* affiliation need
* after images
* agonists
* Ainsworth, M.(attachment studies)
* alcohol
* algorithm
* all-or-none phenomenon
* alpha waves
* altruism
* Alzheimer's disease
* American Psychological Association ethical guidelines
* amphetamines
* amplitude
* amygdala
* anal stage
* anonymity (in ethical research)
* anorexia nervosa
* antagonists
* anterograde and retrograde amnesia
* anti-anxiety drugs
* antidepressants
* antipsychotic drugs
* antisocial personality disorder
* anvil (also called incus)
* anxiety disorders
* anxiety hierarchy
* aphasia
* aptitude tests
* archetypes
* arousal theory
* artificial intelligence
* assimilation
* association areas
* associative learning
* at birth
* attachment
* attitude
* attraction
* attribution theory
* auditory canal (also called ear canal)
* authoritarian personality
* authoritarian parenting
* authoritative parenting
* autonomic nervous system
* autonomy vs. shame and doubt
* availability heuristic
* aversive conditioning
* axon
* *B*
* babbling
* barbiturates
* base rate fallacy
* basic research vs. applied research
* behavioral perspective
* behavioral therapies
* belief perseverance
* beta blockers
* big 5 personality factors
* binocular cues (depth perception)
* biological perspective
* bipolar cells
* bipolar disorder
* birth order
* blastula
* blind spot
* blocking in classical conditioning
* blood-brain barrier
* borderline
* borderline personality disorder
* bottom-up processing
* brain hemispheres
* brainstem
* brightness
* Broca's area
* bulimia
* bystander intervention
* *C*
* Cannon-Bard theory of emotion
* case study
* CAT scan (computerized axial tomography)
* catatonic
* catharsis
* cell body
* central nervous system
* central vs. peripheral route of persuasion
* cerebellum
* cerebral cortex
* chaining
* chlorpromazine
* closure
* chromosomal abnormalities
* chunking
* circadian rhythm
* classical conditioning
* client-centered therapy (also known as person-centered)
* clinical psychologists
* clinical social worker
* cochlea
* cognitive dissonance theory (Festinger, L)
* cognitive learning
* cognitive map
* cognitive perspective
* cognitive therapies
* cognitive therapy (Beck, A.)
* cognitive triad
* cohort effect/cohort sequential studies
* collective unconscious
* collectivism
* collectivist cultures
* color blindness
* commitment
* concrete operations
* concurrent validity
* conditioned response
* conditioned stimulus
* conditioning
* conditions that strengthen conformity
* conduction deafness
* cones
* confirmation bias
* conformity
* confounding variables
* consciousness
* conservation
* constancy
* construct validity
* consummate love—passion, intimacy, commitment
* contact theory
* content validity
* continuity vs. discontinuity theory of development
* continuous reinforcement
* control group/control condition
* conventional
* convergence
* convergent thinking
* conversion
* cornea
* corpus callosum
* correlation
* correlation coefficient
* counseling psychologists
* counterbalancing
* counterconditioning
* criterion-related validity/predictive validity
* cross-sectional studies
* cultural fairness
* *D*
* debriefing (in ethical research)
* decay theory
* defense mechanisms (Freudian)
* deindividuation
* deinstitutionalization
* delta waves
* delusions
* dendrite
* denial
* dependent variable
* depressants
* depth perception
* descriptive statistics
* determinism
* diathesis stress model
* dichotic listening test
* difference threshold
* diffusion of responsibility
* discrimination
* disorganized
* displacement
* dispositional attribution
* dissociative amnesia
* dissociative disorders
* dissociative identity disorder (also called multiple personality disorder)
* dissociative fugue
* divergent thinking
* door in face
* dopamine
* double blind procedure
* Down's syndrome
* dreams
* drive reduction theory (Hull, C)
* drugs
* DSM-IV
* dualism (mind and body)
* dyslexia
* *E*
* ear canal (also called auditory canal)
* eardrum (also called tympanic membrane)
* Ebbinghaus, H. (forgetting curve)
* echoic memory
* ectomorph (somatotypes, Sheldon, W)
* EEG (electroencephalogram)
* ego
* egocentrism
* electra complex
* electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)
* embryo
* emotion theories
* encoding
* encounter groups
* endocrine system
* endomorph (somatotypes, Sheldon, W.)
* endorphins
* episodic memory
* equipotentiality
* equivalent form reliability
* Erikson, E. (psychosocial stage theory)
* escape/avoidance
* esteem needs
* ethology
* evolutionary perspective
* ex post facto method (also called quasi experiment)
* existential therapy
* experiment
* experimental group/experimental condition
* expert system/protocol
* explicit memories
* exposure to aggressive models
* external locus of control
* extinction
* extraversion
* extrinsic motivation
* eyewitness recall
* Eysenck scale
* *F*
* face validity
* factor analysis (Cattell, R)
* false consensus effect
* family
* fear of failure
* fear of success
* feature detection
* fetal alcohol syndrome
* fetus
* fictional finalism
* figure-ground relationship
* fixed action pattern
* fixed-interval schedule
* fixed-ratio schedule
* flashbulb memory
* fluid vs. crystallized intelligence
* foot-in-door technique
* forebrain
* formal operations
* fovea
* frame of reference
* framing
* free association
* free will
* frequency (pitch)
* frequency theory of hearing
* Freud, S. (psychoanalysis, psychosexual stages of development)
* friendship and the factors that contribute to it
* frontal lobes
* frustration-aggression principle
* functional fixedness
* functional MRI
* functionalism
* fundamental attribution error
* fundamental needs
* *G*
* ganglion cells
* Gardner, H. (multiple intelligences)
* general adaptation syndrome (Selye, H.)
* generalizability
* generalization
* generalized anxiety disorder
* generativity vs. stagnation
* genes
* genetic disorders
* genital stage
* gestalt
* gestalt psychology
* gestalt therapy
* Gilligan, C. (moral reasoning)
* glial cells
* Goleman, D. (emotional intelligence)
* grammar
* grasping
* group matching
* group norms
* group polarization
* group therapies
* groupthink
* *H*
* habituation
* Haldol
* Hall, Stanley g. (his work on adolescence)
* hallucinations
* hallucinogens
* hammer (also called malleus)
* Harlow, H. (attachment studies)
* Hawthorne effect
* hearing
* height in plane/relative height
* heritability
* heuristics
* hidden observer
* hierarchy of needs (Maslow, A.)
* Hilgard, E. (neodissociation theory)
* hindbrain
* hindsight bias
* hippocampus
* histograms
* holophrase
* homeostasis
* hormones
* Horney, K
* hostile aggression
* Hubel, D. (feature detectors in vision)
* humanistic perspective
* humanistic therapies
* hunger
* Huntington's disease
* hypnosis
* hypnotic suggestibility
* hypochondriasis
* hypothalamus
* hypothesis
* hypothesis testing
* *I*
* iconic memory
* id
* identification
* identity vs. role confusion
* ideographic measures and studies
* illusion of knowing
* illusory correlation
* imagery
* implicit memories
* impression management theory
* imprinting (Lorenz, K)
* in-group bias
* incentives
* incompetent
* incus (also called anvil)
* independent variable
* individual motivation
* individualism
* individualist cultures
* industry vs. inferiority
* inferential statistics
* inferiority complex
* information processing model/three box model
* informational social influence
* informed consent (in ethical research)
* initiative vs. guilt
* insanity
* insight
* insight learning
* insomnia
* instinct
* instinctive drift
* instrumental aggression
* instrumental learning
* integrity vs. despair
* intelligence
* intelligence quotient (IQ)
* intelligence tests
* internal locus of control
* interneurons
* interposition
* interpretation
* intimacy vs. isolation
* intrinsic motivation
* introspection
* introversion
* iris
* *J*
* James, W. (work on functionalism)
* James-Lange theory of emotion
* jet lag
* jigsaw classroom (contact theory)
* Jung, C
* just world phenomenon
* just-noticeable difference
* *K*
* kinesthesis
* *L*
* language acquisition stages
* latency stage
* latent content (in Freudian theory)
* latent learning
* lateral geniculate nucleus
* law of effect (Thorndike)
* learned helplessness (Seligman, M.)
* learned optimism
* lens
* lesion (also called ablation)
* levels of processing theory (also called semantic theory)
* light and shadow (in depth perception)
* linear constancy (in depth perception)
* linguistic relativity hypothesis (Whorf, B)
* lithium
* loci
* locus of control (Rotter, J)
* Loftus, E. (eyewitness recall)
* longitudinal studies
* long-term memory
* long-term potentiation
* love and belonging needs
* LSD
* lucid dreams (LaBerge, S)
* Luria, A. (eidetic memory)
* *M*
* major depressive disorder
* malleus (also called hammer)
* mania
* manifest content (in Freudian theory)
* marijuana
* matching to sample
* mean
* median
* medical model
* medulla
* memory
* memory construction
* mental age (Binet, A.)
* mental set
* mere exposure effect
* mesomorph (somatotypes, Sheldon, W.)
* metacognition
* methods for observing biological processes in the brain
* midbrain
* Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
* minority influence
* misinformation effect
* mnemonic device
* mode
* modeling
* monism
* monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors
* monocular cues (depth perception)
* mood-congruent memory
* moro reflex
* morphemes
* motion parallax
* motivation
* motor cortex
* motor neurons (also known as efferent neurons)
* MRI (magnetic resonance imaging)
* multiple personality disorder (also called dissociative identity disorder)
* myelin sheath
* *N*
* narcolepsy
* nativist theory of language acquisition (Chomsky, N.)
* naturalistic observation
* nature vs. nurture
* negative reinforcer
* negatively skewed
* neo-Freudian
* nerve deafness (also called sensorineural deafness)
* neural networks
* neuroanatomy
* neuromodulator
* neuron
* neuroscience perspective
* neurotransmitters
* neutral stimulus
* night terrors
* Nodes of Ranvier
* nomothetic measures and studies
* normal curve
* normative social influence
* norms
* norms of reciprocity
* NREM (non rapid eye movement) sleep
* *O*
* obesity
* object permanence
* observational learning (Bandura A.)
* obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)
* occipital lobes
* oddity
* Oedipus complex
* olfactory bulb
* olfactory receptor cells
* omission training
* operant conditioning
* operational definition
* opiates
* opponent-process theory of color
* opponent-process theory of emotion
* optic chiasm
* optic nerve
* oral stage
* order effects
* organ of corti
* out group
* oval window
* ovaries
* overconfidence
* overjustification effect
* *P*
* panic disorder
* parallel processing
* paranoid
* parasympathetic nervous system
* parietal lobes
* Parkinson's disease
* partial reinforcement
* passionate/romantic love
* pattern recognition (also called recognition)
* Pavlov, I. (classical conditioning and contiguity model)
* peg
* percentiles
* perception
* perceptive deafness
* perceptual adaptation
* perceptual consistency
* perceptual set
* performance score
* peripheral nervous system
* permissive parenting
* personal fable
* personal space (Hall)
* personal-construct model (Kelly, G.)
* personality disorders
* person-centered therepy (alternate term for client-centered)
* PET scan (positron emission tomography)
* phallic stage
* pheromones
* phi phenomenon
* phobia
* phonemes
* physical addiction
* Piaget, J. (stages of cognitive development)
* pinna
* pituitary glands
* place theory
* placebo
* placebo effect
* plasticity
* pluralistic influence
* pons
* population
* positive and negative correlation (in research)
* positive psychology
* positive reinforcer
* positively skewed
* postconventional
* post-hypnotic amnesia
* post-hypnotic suggestion
* posttraumatic stress syndrome (PTSD)
* power vs. speed tests
* preconscious
* preconventional
* predictive validity
* prefrontal lobotomy
* prejudice
* Premack principle
* prenatal stages of development
* preoperational stage
* primacy effect
* primary reinforcer
* proactive interference
* procedural
* projection
* projective tests
* prosocial behavior
* proximity
* psychiatrist
* psychoanalysis
* psychoanalytic perspective
* psychodynamic perspective
* psychological dependence
* psychopharmacology
* psychophysics
* psychosurgery
* punishment
* pupil
* *Q*
* quasi experiment (also called ex post facto method)
* *R*
* radical behaviorist
* random assignment
* random sample
* range
* rational emotive therapy (Ellis, A.)
* rationalization
* reaction formation
* recall
* recency effect
* reciprocal determinism
* reciprocal liking
* recognition
* reflex
* reflexes
* refractory period
* regression
* rehearsal (elaborative and maintenance)
* reinforcer
* relative size
* reliability
* REM rebound
* REM sleep
* replication
* representative sample
* representativeness heuristic
* repressed memory
* repression
* Rescorla, R. (contingency model)
* resistance
* respondent behavior
* resting potential
* reticular formation
* retina
* retrieval
* retroactive interference
* reverse tolerance
* rods
* Rogers, C. (unconditional positive regard)
* role theory (Barber, T.)
* role-playing
* rooting
* Rorschach inkblot
* *S*
* safety needs
* sampling error
* saturation
* scapegoat theory
* scatterplot
* scatterplot line of best fit
* schedules of reinforcement
* schema
* schemata
* schizophrenia
* schizophrenic disorders
* seasonal affective disorder (SAD)
* second-order conditioning/higher-order conditioning
* secondary reinforcer/conditioned reinforcer
* selective attention
* self-concept
* self-efficacy
* self-help groups
* self-report inventories
* self-actualization, (Maslow, A.)
* self-disclosure
* self-esteem
* self-fulfilling prophecy (Rosenthal)
* self-handicapping
* self-serving bias (in terms of social psychology)
* semantic network theory
* emantic theory (also called levels of processing theory)
* semantics
* sensorimotor stage
* sensory adaptation
* sensory cortex
* sensory neurons (also known as afferent neurons)
* serial positioning effect
* serotonin
* serotonin-reuptake-inhibitors
* set point theory
* sexual orientation
* sexual response cycle-4 phases
* shaping
* short-term memory (also called working memory)
* signal detection theory
* single-blind procedure
* situation relevant confounding variables
* situational attribution
* Skinner box
* Skinner, B.F. (operant conditioning)
* sleep apnea
* sleep cycle (four stages and REM sleep)
* sleep disorders
* sleep spindles
* sleepwalking (also called somnambulism)
* smell
* socio-cultural perspective
* social desirability (in surveys)
* social exchange theory
* social facilitation
* social impairment
* social leadership
* social learning theory
* social loafing
* sociobiology
* somatic nervous system
* somatic therapies
* somatoform disorders
* somatotypes (Sheldon, W.)
* sonnambulism (also called sleepwalking)
* spacing effect
* Spearman, C. (S and G factors)
* Sperling, G. (sensory memory)
* split brain
* split-half reliability
* spontaneous recovery
* stable attribution
* stages of moral reasoning (Kohlberg, L.)
* standard deviation
* standardization sample
* standardized
* stapes (also called stirrup)
* state dependent memory
* state theory of hypnosis
* state theory in memory
* statistical significance
* statistics
* stereotypes
* stimulants
* stirrup (also called stapes)
* storage
* storage decay
* striving for superiority
* structuralism
* subject-relevant confounding variables
* sublimation
* subliminal
* sucking
* sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
* summation
* superego
* superordinate goals (Sherif summer camp study)
* survey
* sympathetic nervous system
* symptom substitution
* synaptic gap
* synaptic knob (also known as terminal buttons)
* syntax
* systematic desensitization
* *T*
* TOT phenomenon/tip of tongue
* tabula rasa
* task leadership
* taste
* taste aversion
* taste bud
* taste pore
* taste preference
* telegraphic speech
* temperament (in personality theory)
* temporal lobes
* teratogens
* Terman, I. (Stanford-Binet test)
* terminal buttons (also known as synaptic knobs)
* test bias
* test/retest reliability
* testes
* texture gradient
* thalamus
* thematic apperception test (TAT)
* theory (scientific)
* threshold
* token economy
* tolerance
* Tolman, E. (latent learning)
* top-down processing
* traits (Allport, G)
* transduction
* transference
* triadic reciprocality model (Bandura, A.)
* trichromatic theory of color vision (also called Young-Helmholtz theory)
* tricyclic antidepressants
* trust vs. mistrust
* Turner's disease
* twins studies (in nature/nurture debate)
* two-factor theory of emotion
* tympanic membrane (also called eardrum)
* *U*
* unconditioned response
* unconditioned stimulus
* unconscious
* undifferentiated
* unipolar depression
* universal ethical principles
* unstable attribution
* *V*
* validity
* variable-interval schedule
* variable-ratio schedule
* variance
* verbal score
* vestibular sense
* vision
* visual acuity
* visual capture
* visual cliff experiment
* *W*
* Watson, J. (behaviorism)
* wavelengths
* Weber's law
* Wernicke's area
* Weschler intelligence scales (WAIS, WISC WPPSI)
* Wiesel, T. (feature detectors in vision)
* withdrawal (in drug addiction)
* wording effect (in surveys)
* working memory (also called short-term memory)
* Wundt, W. (structuralism)
* *X*
* Xanax
* *Y*
* Yerkes-Dodson law
* Young-Helmholtz theory (also called trichromatic theory of color vision)
* *Z*
* Zygot
* Ethnocentric
* Prospective memory

**PSYCHOLOGY TOPICS**

The following is a description of learning objectives for the major content areas covered in the AP Psychology Exam, as well as the approximate percentage of the multiple-choice section devoted to each area. This listing is not intended to be an exhaustive list of topics.

**I. HISTORY AND APPROACHES (2-4%)**

 Psychology has evolved markedly since its inception as a discipline in 1879. There have been significant changes in the theories that psychologists use to explain behavior and mental processes. In addition, the methodology of psychological research has expanded to include a diversity of approaches to data gathering.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Recognize how philosophical perspectives shaped the development of psychological though.

 2. Describe and compare different theoretical approaches in explaining behavior.

 -structuralism, functionalism, and behaviorism in the early years;

 -Gestalt, psychoanalytic/psychodynamic, and humanism emerging later;

 -evolutionary, biological, and cognitive as more contemporary approaches.

 3. Recognize the strengths and limitations of applying theories to explain behavior.

 4. Distinguish the different domains of psychology.

 -biological, clinical, cognitive, counseling, developmental, educational, experimental, human factors, industrial-organizational, personality, psychometric, and social.

 5. Identify the major historical figures in psychology (e.g., Mary Whiton Calkins, Charles Darwin, Dorothea Dix, Sigmund Freud, G. Stanley Hall, William James. Ivan Pavlov, Jean Piaget, Carl Rogers, B.F. Skinner, Margaret Floy Washburn, John B. Watson, Wilhelm Wundt).

**II. RESEARCH METHODS (8-10%)**

 Psychology is an empirical discipline. Psychologists develop knowledge by doing research. Research provides guidance for psychologists who develop theories to explain behavior and who apply theories to solve problems in behavior.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Differentiate types or research (e.g., experiments, correlational studies, survey research, naturalistic observations, and case studies) with regard to purpose, strengths, and weaknesses.

 2. Describe how research design drives the reasonable conclusions that can be drawn (e.g., experiments are useful for determining cause and effect; the use of experimental controls reduces alternative explanations).

 3. Identify independent, dependent, confounding, and control variables in experimental designs.

 4. Distinguish between random assignment of participants to conditions in experiments and random selection of participants, primarily in correlational studies and surveys.

 5. Predict the validity of behavioral explanations based on the quality of research design (e.g., confounding variables limit confidence in research conclusions).

 6. Distinguish the purposes of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.

 7. Apply basic descriptive statistical concepts, including interpreting and constructing graphs and calculating simple descriptive statistics (e.g., measures of central tendency, standard deviation)

 8. Discuss the value of reliance on operational definitions and measurement in behavioral research.

 9. Identify how ethical issues inform and constrain research practices.

 10. Describe how ethical and legal guidelines (e.g., those provided by the American Psychological Association, federal regulations, local institutional review boards) protect research participants and promote sound ethical practice.

**III. BIOLOGICAL BASES OF BEHAVIOR (8-10%)**

 An effective introduction to the relationship between physiological processes and behavior – including the influence of neural function, the nervous system and the brain, and genetic contributions to behavior – is an important element in the AP course.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Identify basic processes and systems in the biological bases of behavior, including parts of the neuron and the process of transmission of a single between neurons.

 2. Discuss the influence of drugs on neurotransmitters (e.g., reuptake mechanisms).

 3. Discuss the effect of the endocrine system on behavior.

 4. Describe the nervous system and its subdivisions and functions:

 -central and peripheral nervous systems;

 -major brain regions, lobes, and cortical areas;

 -brain lateralization and hemispheric specialization.

 5. Recount historic and contemporary research strategies and technologies that support research (e.g., case studies, split-brain research , imaging techniques).

 6. Discuss psychology’s abiding interest in how heredity, environment, and evolution work together to shape behavior.

 7. Predict how traits and behavior can be selected for their adaptive value.

 8. Identify key contributors (e.g., Paul Broca, Charles Darwin, Michael Gazzaniga, Roger Sperry, Carl Wernicke).

**IV. SENSATION AND PERCEPTION (6-8%)**

 Everything that organisms know about the world is first encountered when stimuli in the environment activate sensory organs, initiating awareness of the external world. Perception involves the interpretation of the sensory inputs as a cognitive process.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Discuss the basic principles of sensory transduction, including absolute threshold, difference threshold, signal detection, sensory adaptation.

 2. Describe sensory processes (e.g., hearing, vision, touch, taste, smell, vestibular, kinesthesis, pain), including the specific nature of energy transduction, relevant antatomical structures, and specialized pathways in the brain for each of the senses.

 3. Explain common sensory disorders (e.g., visual and hearing impairments).

 4. Describe general principles of organizing and integrating sensation to promote stable awareness of the external world (e.g., Gestalt principles, depth perception).

 5. Discuss how experience and culture can influence perceptual processes (e.g., perceptual set, context effects).

 6. Explain the role of top-down processing in producing vulnerability to illusion.

 7. Discuss the role of attention in behavior.

 8. Identify the major historical figures in sensation and perception (e.g., Gustav Fechner, David Hubel, Ernst Weber, torsten Wiesel).

**V. STATES OF CONSCIOUSNESS (2-4%)**

 Understanding consciousness and what it encompasses is critical to an appreciation of what is meant by a given state of consciousness. The study of variations is consciousness includes an examination of the sleep cycle, dreams, hypnosis, and the effects of psychoactive drugs.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Describe various stages of consciousness and their impact on behavior/

 2. Discuss aspects of sleep and dreaming:

 -stages and characteristics of the sleep cycle;

 -theories of sleep and dreaming;

 -symptoms and treatments of sleep disorders.

 3. Describe historic and contemporary uses of hypnosis (e.g., pain control, psychotherapy).

 4. Explain hypnotic phenomena (e.g., suggestibility, dissociation).

 5. Identify the major psychoactive drugs categories (e.g., depressants, stimulants) and classify specific drugs, including their psychological and physiological effects.

 6. Discuss drug dependence, addiction, tolerance, and withdrawal.

 7. Identify the major figures in consciousness research (e.g., William James, Sigmund Freud, Ernest Hilgard).

**VI. LEARNING (7-9%)**

 This section of the course introduces students to differences between learned and unlearned behavior. The primary focus is exploration of different kinds of learning, including classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and observational learning. The biological bases of behavior illustrate predispositions for learning.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Distinguish general differences between principles of classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and observational learning (e.g., contingencies).

 2. Describe basic classical conditioning phenomena, such as acquisition, extinction, spontaneous recovery, generalization, discrimination, and higher-order learning.

 3. Predict the effects of operant conditioning (e.g., positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, punishment, schedules of reinforcement).

 4. Predict how practice, schedules of reinforcement, and motivation will influence quality of learning.

 5. Interpret graphs that exhibit the results of learning experiments.

 6. Provide examples of how biological constraints create learning predispositions.

 7. Describe the essential characteristics of insight learning, latent learning, and social learning.

 8. Apply learning principles to explain emotional learning, taste aversion, superstitious behavior, and learned helplessness.

 9. Suggest how behavior modification, biofeedback, coping strategies, and self-control can be used to address behavioral problems.

 10. Identify key contributors in the psychology of learning (e.g., Albert Bandura, John Garcia, Ivan Pavlov, Robert Rescorla, B.F. Skinner, Edward Throndike, Edward Tolman, John B. Watson).

**VII. COGNITION (8-10%)**

 In this unit students learn how humans convert sensory input into kinds of information. They examine how humans learn, remember, and retrieve information. This part of the course also addresses problem solving, language, and creativity.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Compare and contrast various cognitive processes:

 -effortful versus automatic processing;

 -deep versus shallow processing;

 -focused versus divided attention.

 2. Describe and differentiate psychological and physiological systems of memory (e.g., short—term memory, procedural memory).

 3. Outline the principles that underlie effective encoding, storage, and construction of memories.

 4. Describe strategies for memory improvement.

 5. Synthesize how biological, cognitive, and cultural factors converge to facilitate acquisition, development, and use of language.

 6. Identify problem-solving strategies as well as factors that influence their effectiveness.

 7. List the characteristics of creative thought and creative thinkers.

 8. Identify key contributors in cognitive psychology (e.g., Noam Chomsky, Hermann Ebbinghaus, Wolfgang Kohler, Elizabeth Loftus, George A. Miller).

**VIII. MOTIVATION AND EMOTION (6-8%)**

 In this part of the course, students explore biological and social factors that motivate behavior and biological and cultural factors that influence emotion.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Identify and apply basic motivational concepts to understand the behavior of humans and other animals (e.g., instincts, incentives, intrinsic versus extrinsic motivation).

 2. Discuss the biological underpinnings of motivation, including needs, drives, and homeostasis.

 3. Compare and contrast motivational theories (e.g., drive reduction theory, arousal theory, general adaptation theory), including the strengths and weaknesses of each.

 4. Describe classic research findings in specific motivation systems (e.g., eating, sex, social).

 5. Discuss theories of stress and the effects of stress on psychological and physical well-being.

 6. Compare and contrast major theories of emotion (e.g., James-Lange Theory, Cannon-Bard, Schachter two- factor theory).

 7. Describe how cultural influences shape emotional expression, including variations in body language.

 8. Identify key contributors in the psychology of motivation and emotion (e.g., William James, Alfred Kinsey, Abraham Maslow, Stanley Schachter, Hans Seyle).

**IX. DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (7-9%)**

 Developmental psychology deals with the behavior of organisms from conception to death and examines the processes that contribute to behavioral change throughout the life span. The major areas of emphasis in the course are prenatal development, motor development, socialization, cognitive development, adolescence, and adulthood.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Discuss the interaction of nature and nurture (including cultural variations) in the determination of behavior.

 2. Explain the process of conception and gestation, including factors that influence successful fetal development (e.g., nutrition, illness, substance abuse).

 3. Discuss maturation of motor skills.

 4. Describe the influence of temperament and other social factors on attachment and appropriate socialization.

 5. Explain the maturation of cognitive abilities (e.g., Piaget’s stages, information processing).

 6. Compare and contrast models of moral development (e.g., Kohlberg, Gilligan).

 7. Discuss maturational challenges in adolescence, including related family conflicts.

 8. Characterize the development of decisions related to intimacy as people mature.

 9. Predict the physical and cognitive changes that emerge as people age, including steps that can be taken to maximize function.

 10. Describe how sex and gender influence socialization and other aspects of development.

 11. Identify key contributors in developmental psychology (e.g., Mary Ainsworth, Albert Bandura, Diana Baumrind, Erik Erikson, Sigmund Freud, Carol Gilligan, Harry Harlow, Lawrence Kohlberg, Konrad Lorenz, Jean Piaget, Lev Vygotsky).

**X. PERSONALITY (5-7%)**

In this section of the course, students explore major theories of how humans develop enduring patterns of behavior and personal characteristics that influence how others relate to them. The unit also addresses research methods used to assess personality.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Compare and contrast the major theories and approaches to explaining personality: pscyhoanalytic, humanist, cognitive, trait, social learning, and behavioral.

 2. Describe and compare research methods (e.g., case studies and surveys) that psychologists use to investigate personality.

 3. Identify frequently used assessment strategies (e.g., the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory [MMPI], the Thematic Apperception Test [TAT]), and evaluate relative test quality based on reliability and validity of the instruments.

 4. Speculate how cultural context can facilitate or constrain personality development, especially as it relates to self-concept (e.g., collectivistic versus individualistic cultures).

 5. Identify key contributors to personality theory (e.g., Alfred Adler, Albert Bandura, Paul Costa and Robert McCrae, Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers).

**XII. TESTING AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES (5-7%)**

An understanding of intelligence and assessment of individual differences is highlighted in this portion of the course. Students must understand issues related to test construction and fair use.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Define intelligence and list characteristics of how psychologists measure intelligence:

 -abstract versus verbal measures;

 -speed of processing.

 2. Discuss how culture influences the definition of intelligence.

 3. Compare and contrast historic and contemporary theories of intelligence (e.g., Charles Spearman, Howard Gardner, Robert Sternberg).

 4. Explain how psychologists design tests, including standardization strategies and other techniques to establish reliability and validity.

 5. Interpret the meaning of scores in terms of the normal curve.

 6. Describe relevant labels related to intelligence testing (e.g., gifted, cognitively disabled).

 7. Debate the appropriate testing procedures, particularly in relation to culture-fair test uses.

 8. Identify key contributors in intelligence research and testing (e.g., Alfred Binet, Francis Galton, Howard Gardner, Charles Spearman, Robert Sternberg, Louis Terman, David Wechsler),

**XII. ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR (7-9%)**

In this portion of the course, students examine the nature of common challenges to adaptive functioning. This section emphasizes formal conventions that guide psychologists’ judgments about diagnosis and problem severity.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Describe contemporary and historical conceptions of what constitutes psychological disorders.

 2. Recognize the use of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) published by the American Psychiatric Association as the primary reference for making diagnostic judgments.

 3. Discuss the major diagnostic categories, including anxiety and somatoform disorders, mood disorders, schizophrenia, organic disturbance, personality disorders, and dissociative disorders, and their corresponding symptoms.

 4. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of various approaches to explaining psychological disorders: medical model, psychoanalytic, humanistic, cognitive, biological, and sociocultural.

 5. Identify positive and negative consequences of diagnostic labels (e.g., the Resenhan study).

 6. Discuss the intersection between psychology and the legal system (e.g., confidentiality, insanity defense).

**XIII. TREATMENT OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR (5-7%)**

This section of the course provides students with an understanding of empirically based treatments of psychological disorders. The topic emphasizes descriptions of treatment modalities based on various orientations in psychology.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Describe the central characteristics of psychotherapeutic intervention.

 2. Describe major treatment orientations used in therapy (e.g., behavioral, cognitive, humanistic) and how those orientations influence therapeutic planning.

 3. Compare and contrast different treatment formats (e.g., individual, group).

 4. Summarize effectiveness of specific treatments used to address specific problems.

 5. Discuss how cultural and ethnic context influence choice and success of treatment (e.g., factors that lead to premature termination of treatment).

 6. Describe prevention strategies that build resilience and promote competence.

 7. Identify major figures in psychological treatment (e.g., Aaron Beck, Albert Ellis, Sigmund Freud, Mary Cover Jones, Carl Rogers, B.F. Skinner. Joseph Wolpe).

**XIV. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY (8-10%)**

This part of the course focuses on how individuals relate to one another in social situations. Social psychologists study social attitudes, social influence, and other social phenomena.

 AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

 1. Apply attribution theory to explain motives (e.g., fundamental attribution error, self-serving bias).

 2. Describe the structure and function of different kinds of group behavior (e.g., deindividuation, group polarization).

 3. Explain how individuals respond to expectations of others, including groupthink, conformity, and obedience to authority.

 4. Discuss attitudes and how they change (e.g., central route to persuasion).

 5. Predict the impact of the presence of others on individual behavior (e.g., bystander effect, social facilitation).

 6. Describe the processes that contribute to differential treatment of group members (e.g., in-group/out- group dynamics, ethnocentrism, prejudice).

 7. Articulate the impact of social and cultural categories (e.g., gender, race, ethnicity) on self-concept and relations with others.

 8. Anticipate the impact of behavior of a self-fulfulling prophecy.

 9. Describe the variables that contribute to altruism, aggression, and attraction.

 10. Discuss attitude formation and change, including persuasion strategies and cognitive dissonance.

 11. Identify important figures in social psychology (e.g., Soloman Asch, Leon Festinger, Stanley Milgram, Philip Zimbardo).