

AP Psychology Final Exam Review

Chapter 1:

1. Hindsight Bias
2. Overconfidence
3. Critical Thinking
4. Theory
5. 4 methods of gathering data (case study, survey, naturalistic observation & experiment)
6. Random Sample
7. Correlation & Correlation Coefficient
8. Placebo & Placebo Effect
9. Blind & Double Blind Study
10. Measures of Central Tendency
11. Measures of Variation
12. Statistical Significance
13. Ethics in Research (Informed Consent)

Chapter 2:

1. Neurons and its parts (Axon, Dendrite, Cell Body)
2. CNS
3. PNS
4. SNS (Sympathetic & Parasympathetic)
5. ANS
6. Action Potential
7. Threshold
8. Synapse and the role of neurotransmitters
9. Means of measuring brain activity (EEG, PET Scan, CT Scan & fMRI)
10. Lesions
11. Plasticity
12. The hemispheres and lobes of the brain
13. Endocrine System and the role of hormones

Chapter 3:

1. Nature vs. Nurture
2. Evolutionary Psychology and its focus
3. Twin Studies & Genetics
4. Temperament

Chapter 4:

1. Developmental Psychology and its focus
2. Maturation
3. Jean Piaget and his theories on Cognitive Development
4. Konrad Lorenz & Imprinting

5. Harry Harlow and Attachment
6. Erik Erikson and Psychosocial Development
7. Lawrence Kohlberg and Moral Development
8. Mary Ainsworth & John Bowlby – Secure Attachment
9. Cross-Sectional vs. Longitudinal Studies
10. Crystallized vs. Fluid Intelligence

Chapter 5:

1. The basics of the five senses and what they do
2. Sensation
3. Perception
4. Absolute Threshold
5. Signal Detection Theory
6. Difference Thresholds & Just Noticeable Difference
7. Weber's Law
8. Parallel Processing
9. Opponent-Process Theory
10. Gate-Control Theory

Chapter 6:

1. Selective Attention
2. Visual Capture
3. Gestalt psychology and its focus
4. Retinal Disparity
5. Perceptual Set
6. Top-Down & Bottom-Up Processing

Chapter 7:

1. Parallel Processing & Serial Processing
2. Circadian Rhythm
3. Stages of Sleep (Brain Waves & Behaviors in each stage)
4. REM and the role of Dreams

Chapter 8:

1. Associative Learning
2. Pavlov and Classical Conditioning (UCS, UCR, CS, CR)
3. Pavlov's findings with classical conditioning
4. John B. Watson & Behaviorism
5. Skinner and Operant Conditioning (Reinforces, schedules, shaping)
6. Thorndike & the Law of Effect
7. Bandura & The Social Learning Theory

Chapter 9:

1. 3 Stages of Memory (encoding, storage & retrieval)

2. 3 Types of Memory (sensory, short & long term)
3. Ebbinghaus and his research
4. Echoic & Iconic Memory
5. Explicit & Implicit Memory
6. Problems and ways to increase memory

Chapter 10:

1. Thinking and 5 Units of Thought
2. Problem Solving Methods
3. Errors in Problem Solving
4. Language and its 3 Parts
5. Skinner & Chomsky's theories on Language Development

Chapter 11:

1. Alfred Binet and his role in Intelligence (Testing & Mental Age)
2. Charles Spearman & the Two-Factor Theory
3. L.L. Thurstone & his theory
4. Howard Gardner & Multiple Intelligence
5. Robert Sternberg
6. IQ and how it is calculated
7. Different Intelligence Tests
8. Reliability & its different forms
9. Validity & its different forms
10. Factor Analysis
11. Aptitude Test
12. Achievement Test
13. Standardization
14. Norms

Chapter 12:

1. Instinct Theory
2. Drive Reduction Theory
3. Arousal Theory
4. Maslow & his Hierarchy of Needs
5. Hunger & the Hypothalamus
6. Sex & Kinsey, Masters & Johnson
7. Social Reasons for motivation (Self-esteem)

Chapter 13:

1. James-Lange Theory
2. Cannon-Bard Theory
3. Two-Factor Theory

Chapter 14:

1. Stress types and appraisals
2. General Adaption Cycle
3. Walter Canon & Fight/Flight
4. Type A & B personalities

Chapter 15:

1. Freud & the Psychoanalytic Theory
2. Maslow/Rogers & the Humanistic Theory
3. Skinner & the Behaviorist Theory
4. Jung, Adler & the Neo-Freudians
5. George Kelly & Cognitive (Personnel Construct Theory)
6. TAT, MMPI & Rorschach
7. Allport/Cattell & the Trait Theory
8. The Robust Five
9. Bandura & the Social Theory

Chapter 16:

1. Medical Model vs. Bio-Psycho-Social Perspective
2. Definition of Insanity & Psychological Disorder
3. Anxiety Disorder & their characteristics
4. Mood Disorders & their characteristics
5. Psychotic Disorders & their characteristics
6. Somatoform Disorders & their characteristics
7. Dissociative Disorders & their characteristics
8. Personality Disorders

Chapter 17:

1. Freud & the Psychoanalytic View
2. Skinner & Behavior Techniques
3. Rogers & Client-Centered View
4. Beck/Ellis & the Cognitive View
5. Biological Treatments

Chapter 18:

1. Attribution Theory
2. Fundamental Attribution Error
3. Attitude
4. Cognitive Dissonance
5. Cognitive Dissonance Theory
6. Foot-in-the-door
7. Prejudice (in-group, out-group)
8. Philip Zimbardo
9. Stanley Milgram

10. Solomon Asch
11. Conformity
12. Obedience
13. Social Facilitation
14. Social Loafing
15. Group Polarization
16. Group Think

Other Key Figures:

1. Socrates
2. Aristotle
3. Kant
4. Locke