

Psychology Answer Key

1. Definition of Psychology: The scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
2. Correlations: A measure of the relationship between two variables (positive, negative, or none).
3. Different Fields of Psychology: Clinical, Cognitive, Developmental, Social, Biological, I-O Psychology, etc.
4. Know the Neuron: Basic cell of the nervous system; includes dendrites, soma, axon, axon terminals.
5. Components of the Scientific Method: Question, Hypothesis, Experiment, Observation, Analysis, Conclusion.
6. Phineas Gage: Survived a brain injury; demonstrated link between brain (frontal lobe) and personality.
7. Lobes of the Brain:
 - Frontal: Thinking, planning, personality
 - Parietal: Touch, spatial sense
 - Temporal: Hearing, language
 - Occipital: Vision
8. Transduction: Converting sensory input into neural signals.
9. Sensation vs Perception:
 - Sensation: Detection of stimuli
 - Perception: Interpretation of stimuli
10. Dreams: Sequences of thoughts, images, and emotions during sleep.
11. 2 Contents of Dreams:
 - Manifest: Literal storyline
 - Latent: Hidden meaning
12. Consciousness: Awareness of self and surroundings.
13. Sleep Disorders: Insomnia, sleep apnea, narcolepsy, night terrors.
14. Sleep Cycles: Repeat every ~90 minutes; includes NREM and REM stages.
15. REM (Rapid Eye Movement): Sleep stage with vivid dreams; body is paralyzed, brain active.
16. Hallucinogens: Drugs that alter perceptions (e.g., LSD, mushrooms).
17. Stages of Development: Prenatal -> Infancy -> Childhood -> Adolescence -> Adulthood.
18. Classical Conditioning: Learning by association (Pavlov).
19. Operant Conditioning: Learning through rewards/punishments (Skinner).
20. Learning: A permanent change in behavior due to experience.
21. Types of Ways to Test Memory: Recall, recognition, relearning.
22. Proper Sequence of Memory Process: Encoding -> Storage -> Retrieval.
23. Stages of Memory: Sensory -> Short-term -> Long-term.
24. Morpheme: Smallest unit of meaning (e.g., "un-", "-ed").