

Terms you need to know for the AP Psychology National Exam
[Thursday, May 9th]

Hearing

148. Intensity – loudness, measured in decibels
149. Frequency - the pitch, a tone's highness/lowness
150. Outer ear – sound waves collected
 - Source → Ear canal → Eardrum (thin membrane that vibrates when hit)
151. Middle ear – transmits and amplifies the vibration
 - Hammer → Anvil → Stirrup → Oval window
152. Inner ear – change to neural impulse
 - Cochlea (snail shaped membrane filled w/ fluid that changes vibration to an electric symbol)
→ Auditory Nerve → Brain
153. Sensory Deprivation – if one sense is deprived, another will become stronger, ie. → blind people have very good hearing
154. Sensory Adaption – after a while of constant stimulation, will stop detecting sense, ie. → watch or bandage
155. Vestibular sense – sense of body position and movement, balance
156. Perceptual Set – a mental predisposition to see one thing rather than another
157. Gestalt – an organized whole, put all individual pieces together to get big picture
 - Proximity – objects that are close together are more likely to be perceived as belonging in the same group
 - Similarity – objects that are similar in appearance are more likely to be perceived “
 - Continuity – Objects that form a continuous form are more likely to be perceived “
 - Closure – Objects that make up recognizable image r more likely to be perceived “
158. Constancy – objects with similar size, shape and brightness are considered a set
- *159. Metacognition – gain ability to think about the way you think → self-evaluation
160. Ivan Pavlov – founder of classical conditioning while trying to study digestive system
161. Classical Conditioning – learning in which an organism comes to associate stimuli
162. NS – neutral stimuli – stimuli that does not trigger a response
163. UCS – unconditioned stimuli – stimuli that automatically triggers a response
164. UCR – unconditioned response – an unlearned, natural response to the UCS
165. CS – conditioned stimuli – after association with the UCS, elicits a certain response
166. CR – conditioned response – the learned response to a previously neutral response 167.
- Acquisition – initial stage of CC, in which the association between the NS and UCS takes place, only lasts about 1/2 a second
168. Generalization – tendency to respond to similar stimuli in the same way
169. Discrimination – the learned ability to distinguish between the CS and other stimuli
170. Spontaneous Recovery – the reappearing of the CR to the CS
171. Extinction – the fading of the CR to the CS
172. John Garcia – found the effects of radiation on rats (taste aversion)
173. Operant Conditioning – consequences that follow a behavior will increase/decrease likelihood of them happening again
174. BF Skinner – founder of operant conditioning & skinner box

175. Shaping – procedure in which reinforces guide behavior through successful approximations
176. Positive Reinforcement – add good – reinforcing behavior by rewarding, give allowance
177. Negative Reinforcement – take away bad – reinforcing beh by eliminating aversive thing
178. Positive Punishment – add bad – reinforcing beh by adding pain/penalty/etc
179. Negative Punishment – take away good – reinforcing beh by take away phone/keys/etc
180. Primary Reinforcers – stimuli that is satisfying and requires no learning → food/water/sex
181. Secondary Reinforcers – stimuli that has acquired its reinforcing power thru experiences → money, praise, grades
182. Reinforcement schedules
183. Continuous – reinforce behavior every time it happens
184. VR – random number of responses → slot machine
185. FR – after a set number of responses → buy one get one free
186. VI – after a random amount of time → fishing
187. FI – after a set rate of time → pay check every 2 weeks
188. Albert Bandura – learn through watching
- BOBO dolls – after see a parent aggressive, child more likely aggressive – TV violence
189. Flashbulb Memory – a clear memory of an emotionally significant event: 9/11, JFK
190. Encoding – changing the info into storable content
191. Storage – placing info into a storage spot for use later
192. Retrieval – getting the info out of storage
193. Hermann Ebbinghaus – the more time we spend of learning info, the longer we remember it
194. Serial Position effect – tendency to recall the first and last items of a list
195. Primary effect – tendency to recall the first terms of list
196. Recency effect – tendency to recall the last terms of list
197. Mnemonic Devices – ways of remembering info by using creative memory techniques
198. Chunking – putting many number into parts, change 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 to 123, 465, 789 (made 9 things into 3 = easier to remember)
199. Sensory Memory – the immediate, very brief recording of sensory info 200. Iconic – visual info/memory
201. Echoic – auditory info/memory
202. STM – short term memory – temporary memory storage
203. LTM – long term memory – an almost endless amount of storage ability
204. Implicit – memory of the procedure – how to ride a bike
205. Explicit – memory of facts – George Washington is first president
206. Anterograde Amnesia – inability to make new memories, can remember old ones 207. Retrograde Amnesia – inability to remember memories prior to accident
208. Source Amnesia – inability to remember who told you memory
209. Infantile Amnesia – inability to remember anything before age of 3
210. Recall – retrieval of info already learned – fill in the blank test
211. Recognition – identify info already learned – multiple choice
212. Proactive interference – old info interfere w/ new info
213. Retroactive interference – new info interfere w/ old info
214. Repression – pushing a memory to the back of mind – cannot be retrieved