

Psych 1101 Prelim Exam 1 Review Sheet

Friday Sep. 22 10:10-11:00 Bailey Hall

The exam will be in class (good idea to get there a little early), consisting of about 45 multiple choice questions, roughly 1/2 based on readings and 1/2 based on lectures. **Please remember that this is not intended to be an exhaustive list.** That means you shouldn't NOT study something just because you don't see it here. This is a general guide to the themes and concepts likely to make it on the exam. It is intended as guidance, not as a contract, and is put together purely as a service to you guys.

MATERIAL COVERED

Lectures 1-12:

- Intro to Intro to Psych
- Methods, Pt. 1-3
- The Brain, Pt. 1-4
- Sensation and Perception Pt. 1-4

Textbook Chapters:

- 1-5

LECTURES

- What do psychologists study?
- How is the field divided up into subfields?
- What do scientists mean by scientific explanation?
- What, according to the physicist Richard Feynman, is at the heart of the scientific method?
- What are some common problems with the way science is done?
- What are the three primary methods used by psychologists to acquire data?
- What is meant by the common phrase "correlation isn't causation"? Think of some examples of how this is problematic when we interpret a correlational finding (I gave the airplane example in lecture).
- What is considered the "gold standard" in science?
- What is meant by, and what is the importance of, an "operational definition"?
- Be familiar with each of the methods discussed in lecture Day 3-4.
- Know about the top-down influences on perception (including influences of motivation, language, etc.)
- know the stages of sleep

- what kind of brain activity is associated with each?
- What is psychological dualism?
- There is lots of overlap with the textbook on the brain. Remember that areas of direct overlap are twice as likely to appear on the exam! So know the basics about the structure of a neuron, the way neurotransmitters work (including the specific functions associated with each, and the drugs I listed that illustrate their role), and the areas of the brain (e.g., the amygdala) and the processes with which they are associated.
- Know the basic difference between sensation and perception, the definition of transduction, and other basics of perceptual phenomena

TEXTBOOK

The best advice I can give about the textbook is to pay attention to the outlines (which highlight the main points), and any terms that are highlighted. Basically, what the book highlights as the main points, are the sorts of things that I will highlight on the exam. But you still should know details that support main points will be asked—for example, knowing about the studies used to demonstrate inattention blindness would be a good thing, because they illustrate the idea well.

Sample Exam Items

(taken from previous Psych 1101 exams)

1. You have a friend who recently received a PhD in psychology. She tells you that she believes that psychologists should only study things that are *objective* and *observable*. Which of the following theoretical approaches is she most likely endorsing? [ch1]

- A. Functionalism
- B. Behaviorism
- C. Structuralism
- D. Introspectionism

2. The difference in electric charge between the inside and outside of a neuron's cell membrane is referred to as the: [ch3]

- A. Action potential
- B. Resting potential
- C. Neuronal threshold
- D. Terminal velocity

3. Which part of a neuron receives signals from other neurons and transmits it to the cell body? [ch3]

- A. Axon
- B. Soma
- C. Glia
- D. Dendrite

4. Which of the following brain imaging methods has the best temporal (i.e., time-sensitive) resolution? [lecture]

- A. Electroencephalography (EEG)
- B. Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)
- C. Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS)
- D. Positron Emission Topography (PET)

5. Researchers dyed a chimpanzee's eyebrow red (while it was anesthetized), and then put it in front of a mirror. What happened? [ch5]

- A. The chimp reached out to the mirror to touch the red dye it saw in the "other" chimp, indicating it did not recognize the reflection as its own
- B. The chimp reached up and touched its own eyebrow, indicating that it recognized that the reflection was its own
- C. The chimp turned to the human experimenter and pointed at her eyebrows
- D. The chimp failed to attend to the mirror at all