

# Final Exam Review Sheet

Psych 1101 Fall 2017

**Saturday December 9, 2-4pm, Barton Hall**

- The final exam (worth **40% of your total grade**) will be multiple-choice format (as before), with approximately **60 questions**.
- Of these, **approximately 45 questions will cover the new material** we've gone over/read since the last exam (i.e., non-cumulative).
- The remaining **15 (or so) questions will cover information covered by the first two exams**.
- As you can see, I've divided this review sheet into two sections. The first (non-cumulative) section lists possible topics for the ~45 questions from the new material. As always, it is **not intended to be exhaustive, nor does it constitute a promise that the material will appear on the exam**. It's a general guide to stuff that's important to know. I've listed more stuff from the textbook so that it can guide you as you refresh your memory about the chapters, but if there is a clear point made on a lecture slide, make sure you understand it!
- The second (cumulative) section lists 20 things that may be asked. Simple as this—I'll figure out a question that asks you about that very topic, and that's all I'll ask in that section.
- Remember, also, that the wrap-up lecture contains info that will definitely be on the exam.
- **Please bring your pencils**, and we will provide you with the Scantron sheets.

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## NON-CUMULATIVE PORTION

### Lectures 25-37:

- Morality Pt. 2
- Personality Pt. 1
- Personality Pt. 2
- Social Psychology Pt. 1
- Social Psychology Pt. 2
- Happiness Pt. 1
- Happiness Pt. 2
- Superstition and the Supernatural Pt. 1
- Superstition and the Supernatural Pt. 2
- Humor Pt. 1
- Humor Pt. 2
- Wrap-up Lecture

### Textbook Chapters:

- Chapter 10 (Intelligence)
- Chapter 11 (Development)
- Chapter 12 (Personality)
- Chapter 13 (Social Psychology)
- Chapter 14 (Stress and Health)
- Chapter 15 (Psychological Disorders)

## STUFF TO KNOW (DIVIDED ROUGHLY BY CHAPTERS/TOPICS)

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- know how intelligence is measured
- know the basic theories of intelligence and how they differ from each other
- know the relationship between IQ and various other factors
- be familiar with the question of how much intelligence is due to (cont'd) genes vs. environment, and what research says about it (and how researchers have measured this)
- know the factors that can influence performance on intelligence tests

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- What evidence do we have that fetuses can hear their mother's voice in the womb?
- What are the stages of fetal development?
- What age is generally meant by the term infancy?
- What are Piaget's four stages of cognitive development?
- What is object permanence?
- What is the false belief task?
- What were Harry Harlow's experiments about? What method did he use?
- What is the "Strange Situation" method, and how is it structured in a typical experiment?
- What are the four attachment styles? (and what distinguishes them from each other?)
- What is the dot-probe task, and how is it used to study psychopathy? What is considered the primary psychological deficit of psychopathy?
- As we reach adulthood, which cognitive abilities start to decline?
- What is socioemotional selectivity theory, and what does it tell us about the emotions of older adults?

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- How do researchers define personality?
- What are projective tests? (and are they any good?)
- What are the dimensions of temperament?
- What are the Big 5 personality traits? (remember the mnemonic OCEAN)
- Which of these 5 traits has the highest heritability estimate?
- Which of the Big 5 are most easily observable in animals?
- What is the person-situation controversy?
- What is the difference between reliability and validity in measurement?

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- What is the status quo bias, and what do we know about how it works in organ donation rates across countries?
- What is the gambler's fallacy?
- What is the law of small numbers?
- What is the better-than-average effect?
- What is the relationship between testosterone and aggression?
- What is group polarization?
- What is diffusion of responsibility?
- What are the physical features people, on average, find attractive? Why do researchers believe these features are important in attraction?
- Know the basic findings of the Asch conformity study.
- What is cognitive dissonance? Be able to recognize examples of it.
- What is a self-fulfilling prophecy?
- What are attributions? What kinds of attributions do we make for others' behaviors?
- What is the correspondence bias?
- What were the main findings of the Milgram experiment? (according to the book) what experimental manipulations reduced participants' obedience to authority? What were the main findings of the Zimbardo prison study?

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- How is stress defined?
- What is the relationship between stress and whether or not you have perceived control over an outcome?
- Know the biological path initiated during stress referred to as the HPA Axis.
- What is General Adaptation Syndrome?
- What are Type A and Type B individuals, and how are these individuals different in their proclivity to experience heart attacks?
- What are three ways in which individuals cope with stress?
- How is biofeedback used for stress regulation?
- What is the evidence that meditation helps coping?

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- What is the diathesis-stress model of mental illness?
- Know the difference between Psychotic disorders, Anxiety disorders, Depressive disorders, and Personality disorders (no need to memorize the whole table in chapter 15.)
- As a subset of the above, know specific kinds of each of these disorders (e.g., agoraphobia, generalized anxiety, seasonal affective disorder, schizophrenia, etc.)
- Know what is meant by the difference between empathizing and systematizing in individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder.

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## CUMULATIVE PORTION

1. What are the characteristics of REM sleep?
2. What are the universal emotions argued by Ekman to be displayed on the face?
3. What is the difference between an independent and dependent variable?
4. What is an experimental confound?
5. Know the difference between positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, and punishment.
6. What brain area is most implicated in fear conditioning?
7. What is transduction?
8. What are the functions of the neurotransmitter Serotonin?
9. Dopamine?
10. What are the basic parts of the neuron?
11. What are primacy and recency effects in memory?
12. What is inattention blindness?
13. What is the difference between retrograde and anterograde amnesia?
14. What factors can lead to faulty eyewitness testimony due to false memory?
15. What is linguistic relativism (aka the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis?)
16. What evidence is there that empathy emerges in early life?
17. What is the "cocktail party effect" (in perception?)
18. What is the "Garcia effect" (in learning) and why is it important?
19. What is at the heart of the scientific method, according to Richard Feynman?
20. What are flashbulb memories (and what experimental evidence do we have about their reliability?)