AP Psychology: Term to Review

A
ablation (also called lesion)
absolute threshold
abstract learning
accommodation
acetylcholine
achievement motive
achievement tests
acquisition
action potential
activation synthesis theory
actor/observer hypothesis
Adler, A. (personality)
adrenal glands
affective disorders
affiliation need
after images
agonists
Ainsworth, M. (attachment studies)
alcohol
algorithm
all-or-none phenomenon
alpha waves
altruism
Alzheimer’s disease
American Psychological Association ethical guidelines
amphetamines
amplitude
amygdala
anal stage
anonymity (in ethical research)
anorexia nervosa
antagonists
anterograde and retrograde amnesia
anti-anxiety drugs
antidepressants
antipsychotic drugs
antisocial personality disorder
anvil (also called incus)
anxiety disorders
anxiety hierarchy
aphasia
aptitude tests
archetypes
arousal theory
artificial intelligence
assimilation
association areas
associative learning
at birth
attachment
attitude
attraction
attribution theory
auditory canal (also called ear canal)
authoritarian personality
authoritarian parenting
authoritative parenting
autonomic nervous system
autonomy vs. shame and doubt
availability heuristic
aversive conditioning
axon

B
babbling
barbiturates
base rate fallacy
basic research vs. applied research
behavioral perspective
behavioral therapies
belief perseverance
beta blockers
big 5 personality factors
binocular cues (depth perception)
biological perspective
bipolar cells
bipolar disorder
birth order
blastula
blind spot
blocking in classical conditioning
blood-brain barrier

borderline
borderline personality disorder
bottom-up processing
brain hemispheres
brainstem
brightness
Broca's area
bulimia
bystander intervention

C
Cannon-Bard theory of emotion
case study
CAT scan (computerized axial tomography)
catatonic
catharsis
cell body
central nervous system
central vs. peripheral route of persuasion
cerebellum
cerebral cortex
chaining
chlorpromazine
closure
chromosomal abnormalities
chunking
circadian rhythm
classical conditioning
client-centered therapy (also known as person-centered)
clinical psychologists
clinical social worker
cochlea
cognitive dissonance theory (Festinger, L)
cognitive learning
cognitive map
cognitive perspective
cognitive therapies
cognitive therapy (Beck, A.)
cognitive triad
cohort effect/cohort sequential studies
collective unconscious
collectivism
collectivist cultures
color blindness
commitment
concrete operations
concurrent validity
conditioned response
conditioned stimulus
conditioning
conditions that strengthen conformity
conduction deafness
cones
confirmation bias
conformity
confounding variables
consciousness
conservation
constancy
construct validity
consummiate love—passion, intimacy, commitment
contact theory
content validity
continuity vs. discontinuity theory of development
continuous reinforcement
control group/control condition
conventional
convergence
convergent thinking
conversion
cornea
corpus callosum
correlation
correlation coefficient
counseling psychologists
counterbalancing
counterconditioning

criterion-related validity/predictive validity
cross-sectional studies

cultural fairness

D
debriefing (in ethical research)
decay theory
defense mechanisms (Freudian)
deindividuation
deinstitutionalization
delta waves
delusions
dendrite
denial
dependent variable
depressants
depth perception
descriptive statistics
determinism
diathesis stress model
dichotic listening test
difference threshold
diffusion of responsibility
discrimination
disorganized
placement
dispositional attribution
dissociative amnesia
dissociative disorders
dissociative identity disorder (also called multiple personality disorder)
dissociative fugue
divergent thinking
door in face
dopamine
double blind procedure
Down's syndrome
dreams

drive reduction theory (Hull, C)
drugs
DSM-IV
dualism (mind and body)
dyslexia

**E**
ear canal (also called auditory canal)
eardrum (also called tympanic membrane)
Ebbinghaus, H. (forgetting curve)
echoic memory
ectomorph (somatotypes, Sheldon, W.)
EEG (electroencephalogram)

ego
egocentrism
electra complex
electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)

embryo
emotion theories
encoding
encounter groups
endocrine system

endomorph (somatotypes, Sheldon, W.)
endorphins

episodic memory
equipotentiality
equivalent form reliability

Erikson, E. (psychosocial stage theory)
escape/avoidance
esteem needs
ethology
evolutionary perspective
ex post facto method (also called quasi experiment)
existential therapy
experiment
experimental group/experimental condition
expert system/protocol
explicit memories
exposure to aggressive models
external locus of control
extinction
extraversion
extrinsic motivation
eyewitness recall
Eysenck scale

**F**
face validity
factor analysis (Cattell, R)
false consensus effect
family
fear of failure
fear of success
feature detection
fetal alcohol syndrome
fetus
fictional finalism
figure-ground relationship
fixed action pattern
fixed-interval schedule
fixed-ratio schedule
flashbulb memory
fluid vs. crystallized intelligence
foot-in-door technique
forebrain
formal operations
fovea
frame of reference
framing
free association
free will
frequency (pitch)
frequency theory of hearing
Freud, S. (psychoanalysis, psychosexual stages of development)
friendship and the factors that contribute to it
frontal lobes
frustration-aggression principle
functional fixedness
functional MRI
functionalism
fundamental attribution error
fundamental needs

**G**
ganglion cells
Gardner, H. (multiple intelligences)
general adaptation syndrome (Selye, H.)
generalizability

generalization

generalized anxiety disorder

generativity vs. stagnation

genes

genetic disorders

genital stage

gestalt

gestalt psychology

gestalt therapy

Gilligan, C. (moral reasoning)

glial cells

Goleman, D. (emotional intelligence)

grammar

grasping

group matching

group norms

group polarization

group therapies

groupthink

H

habituation

Haldol

Hall, Stanley g. (his work on adolescence)

hallucinations

hallucinogens

hammer (also called malleus)

Harlow, H. (attachment studies)

Hawthorne effect

hearing

height in plane/relative height

heritability

heuristics

hidden observer

hierarchy of needs (Maslow, A.)

Hilgard, E. (neodissociation theory)

hindbrain

hindsight bias

hippocampus

histograms

holophrase

homeostasis

hormones

Horney, K

hostile aggression

Hubel, D. (feature detectors in vision)

humanistic perspective

humanistic therapies

hunger

Huntington's disease

hypnosis

hypnotic suggestibility

hypochondriasis

hypothalamus

hypothesis

hypothesis testing
I
iconic memory
id
identification
identity vs. role confusion
ideographic measures and studies
illusion of knowing
illusory correlation
imagery
implicit memories
impression management theory
imprinting (Lorenz, K)
in-group bias
incentives
incompetent
incus (also called anvil)
independent variable
individual motivation
individualism
individualist cultures
industry vs. inferiority
inferential statistics
inferiority complex
information processing model/three box model
informational social influence
informed consent (in ethical research)
initiative vs. guilt
insanity
insight
insight learning
insomnia
instinct
instinctive drift
instrumental aggression
instrumental learning
integrity vs. despair
intelligence
intelligence quotient (IQ)
intelligence tests
internal locus of control
interneurons
interposition
interpretation
intimacy vs. isolation
intrinsic motivation
introspection
introversion
iris

J
James, W. (work on functionalism)
James-Lange theory of emotion
jet lag
jigsaw classroom (contact theory)
Jung, C
just world phenomenon
just-noticeable difference
**K**
- kinesthesis

**L**
- language acquisition stages
- latency stage
- latent content (in Freudian theory)
- latent learning
- lateral geniculate nucleus
- law of effect (Thorndike)
- learned helplessness (Seligman, M.)
- learned optimism
- lens
- lesion (also called ablation)
- levels of processing theory (also called semantic theory)
- light and shadow (in depth perception)
- linear constancy (in depth perception)
- linguistic relativity hypothesis (Whorf, B)
- lithium
- loci
- locus of control (Rotter, J)
- Loftus, E. (eyewitness recall)
- longitudinal studies
- long-term memory
- long-term potentiation
- love and belonging needs
- LSD
- lucid dreams (LaBerge, S)
- Luria, A. (eidetic memory)

**M**
- major depressive disorder
- malleus (also called hammer)
- mania
- manifest content (in Freudian theory)
- marijuana
- matching to sample
- mean
- median
- medical model
- medulla
- memory
- memory construction
- mental age (Binet, A.)
- mental set
- mere exposure effect
- mesomorph (somatotypes, Sheldon, W.)
- metacognition
- methods for observing biological processes in the brain
- midbrain
- Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
- minority influence
- misinformation effect
- mnemonic device
- mode
- modeling
- monism
- monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors
monocular cues (depth perception)
mood-congruent memory
moro reflex
morphemes
motion parallax
motivation
motor cortex
motor neurons (also known as efferent neurons)
MRI (magnetic resonance imaging)
multiple personality disorder (also called dissociative identity disorder)
myelin sheath

N

narcolepsy
nativist theory of language acquisition (Chomsky, N.)
naturalistic observation
nature vs. nurture
negative reinforcer
negatively skewed
neo-Freudian
nerve deafness (also called sensorineural deafness)
neural networks
neuroanatomy
neuromodulator
neuron
neuroscience perspective
neurotransmitters
neutral stimulus

night terrors
Nodes of Ranvier
nomothetic measures and studies
normal curve
normative social influence
norms
norms of reciprocity
NREM (non rapid eye movement) sleep

O

obesity
object permanence
observational learning (Bandura A.)
obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)
occipital lobes
oddity
Oedipus complex
olfactory bulb
olfactory receptor cells
omission training
operant conditioning
operational definition
opiates
opponent-process theory of color
opponent-process theory of emotion
optic chiasm
optic nerve
oral stage
order effects
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<th>Term</th>
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<td>organ of corti</td>
<td>personal space (Hall)</td>
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<tr>
<td>out group</td>
<td>personal-construct model (Kelly, G.)</td>
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<td>oval window</td>
<td>personality disorders</td>
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<td>ovaries</td>
<td>person-centered therapy (alternate term for client-centered)</td>
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<td>overconfidence</td>
<td>PET scan (positron emission tomography)</td>
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<td>overjustification effect</td>
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<td>phi phenomenon</td>
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<td>phobia</td>
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<td>parietal lobes</td>
<td>physical addiction</td>
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<td>Parkinson’s disease</td>
<td>Piaget, J. (stages of cognitive development)</td>
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<td>partial reinforcement</td>
<td>pinna</td>
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<td>passionate/romantic love</td>
<td>pituitary glands</td>
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<td>pattern recognition (also called recognition)</td>
<td>place theory</td>
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<td>plasticity</td>
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<td>positive and negative correlation (in research)</td>
<td>pluralistic influence</td>
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<td>pons</td>
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<td>post-hypnotic amnesia</td>
<td>population</td>
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<td>post-hypnotic suggestion</td>
<td>positive psychology</td>
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<td>positive reinforcer</td>
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posttraumatic stress syndrome (PTSD)
power vs. speed tests
preconscious
preconventional
predictive validity
prefrontal lobotomy
prejudice
Premack principle
prenatal stages of development
preoperational stage
primacy effect
primary reinforcer
proactive interference
procedural
projection
projective tests
prosocial behavior
proximity
psychiatrist
psychoanalysis
psychoanalytic perspective
psychodynamic perspective
psychological dependence
psychopharmacology
psychophysics
psychosurgery
punishment
pupil

Q
quasi experiment (also called ex post facto method)

R
radical behaviorist
random assignment
random sample
range
rational emotive therapy (Ellis, A.)
rationalization
reaction formation
recall
recency effect
reciprocal determinism
reciprocal liking
recognition
reflex
reflexes
refractory period
regression
rehearsal (elaborative and maintenance)
reinforcer
relative size
reliability
REM rebound
REM sleep
replication
representative sample
representativeness heuristic
repressed memory
repression
Rescorla, R. (contingency model)
resistance
respondent behavior
resting potential
reticular formation
retina
retrieval
retroactive interference
reverse tolerance
rods
Rogers, C. (unconditional positive regard)
role theory (Barber, T.)
role-playing
rooting
Rorschach inkblot
S
safety needs
sampling error
saturation
scapegoat theory
scatterplot
scatterplot line of best fit
schedules of reinforcement
schema
schemata
schizophrenia
schizophrenic disorders
seasonal affective disorder (SAD)
second-order conditioning/higher-order conditioning
secondary reinforcer/conditioned reinforcer
selective attention
self-concept
self-efficacy
self-help groups
self-report inventories
self-actualization, (Maslow, A.)
self-disclosure
self-esteem
self-fulfilling prophecy (Rosenthal)
self-handicapping
self-serving bias (in terms of social psychology)
semantic network theory
semantic theory (also called levels of processing theory)
semantics
sensorimotor stage
sensory adaptation
sensory cortex
sensory neurons (also known as afferent neurons)
serial positioning effect
serotonin
serotonin-reuptake-inhibitors
set point theory
sexual orientation
sexual response cycle-4 phases
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<td>shaping</td>
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<td>short-term memory (also called working memory)</td>
<td>Spearman, C. (S and G factors)</td>
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<td>signal detection theory</td>
<td>Sperling, G. (sensory memory)</td>
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<td>split-half reliability</td>
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<td>spontaneous recovery</td>
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<td>Skinner box</td>
<td>stable attribution</td>
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<td>Skinner, B.F. (operant conditioning)</td>
<td>stages of moral reasoning (Kohlberg, L.)</td>
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<td>sleep apnea</td>
<td>standard deviation</td>
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<td>sleep cycle (four stages and REM sleep)</td>
<td>standardization sample</td>
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<td>sleep disorders</td>
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<td>sleep spindles</td>
<td>stapes (also called stirrup)</td>
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<td>sleepwalking (also called somnambulism)</td>
<td>state dependent memory</td>
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<td>smell</td>
<td>state theory of hypnosis</td>
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<td>socio-cultural perspective</td>
<td>state theory in memory</td>
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<td>social desirability (in surveys)</td>
<td>statistical significance</td>
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<td>social exchange theory</td>
<td>statistics</td>
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<td>social facilitation</td>
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<td>social impairment</td>
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<td>social leadership</td>
<td>stirrup (also called stapes)</td>
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<td>social learning theory</td>
<td>storage</td>
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<td>social loafing</td>
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<td>sociobiology</td>
<td>striving for superiority</td>
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<td>somatic nervous system</td>
<td>structuralism</td>
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<td>somatic therapies</td>
<td>subject-relevant confounding variables</td>
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<td>somatoform disorders</td>
<td>sublimation</td>
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<td>somatotypes (Sheldon, W.)</td>
<td>subliminal</td>
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<tr>
<td>sonnambulism (also called sleepwalking)</td>
<td>sucking</td>
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sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)  
summation  
superego  
superordinate goals (Sherif summer camp study)  
survey  
sympathetic nervous system  
symptom substitution  
synaptic gap  
synaptic knob (also known as terminal buttons)  
syntax  
systematic desensitization  
**T**  
TOT phenomenon/tip of tongue  
tabula rasa  
task leadership  
taste  
taste aversion  
taste bud  
taste pore  
taste preference  
telegraphic speech  
temperament (in personality theory)  
temporal lobes  
teratogens  
Terman, I. (Stanford-Binet test)  
terminal buttons (also known as synaptic knobs)  
test bias  
test/retest reliability  

**testes**  
texture gradient  
thalamus  
thematic apperception test (TAT)  
theory (scientific)  
threshold  
token economy  
tolerance  
Tolman, E. (latent learning)  
top-down processing  
traits (Allport, G)  
transduction  
transference  
triadic reciprocity model (Bandura, A.)  
trichromatic theory of color vision (also called Young-Helmholtz theory)  
tricyclic antidepressants  
trust vs. mistrust  
Turner’s disease  
twins studies (in nature/nurture debate)  
two-factor theory of emotion  
tympanic membrane (also called eardrum)  

**U**  
unconditioned response  
unconditioned stimulus  
unconscious  
undifferentiated  
unipolar depression  
universal ethical principles
unstable attribution

V
validity

variable-interval schedule

variable-ratio schedule

variance

verbal score

vestibular sense

vision

visual acuity

visual capture

visual cliff experiment

W
Watson, J. (behaviorism)

wavelengths

Weber's law

Wernicke's area

Weschler intelligence scales (WAIS, WISC WPPSI)

Wiesel, T. (feature detectors in vision)

withdrawal (in drug addiction)

wording effect (in surveys)

working memory (also called short-term memory)

Wundt, W. (structuralism)

X
Xanax

Y
Yerkes-Dodson law

Young-Helmholtz theory (also called trichromatic theory of color vision)

Z
zygote