

## Unit 2 Exam Study Guide

Number of Questions: Memory 12 / Cognition 8 / Language 4 / Social Psychology 12  
Intelligence 11 / Development 7 / Personality 6  
Psychological Disorders 0 / Fun 2 / Total of 62

People of Note: Miller / Ebbinghaus / Tolman / Chomsky / Festinger / Milgram  
Zimbardo / Darley and Latane / Galton / Binet / Gardner / Freud  
Piaget / Erikson / Kohlberg / Jung / Adler / Rogers / Maslow

Key Concepts: Sensory Register Memory / Iconic Storage / Echoic Storage  
Partial Report Procedure / Short-Term Memory / Delayed Matching  
to Sample / Chunking / Long-Term Memory / Episodic Memory  
Semantic Memory / Procedural Memory / Primacy & Recency Effects  
State Dependent Learning / Location Specific Learning  
Acronyms as Mnemonic Devices / Massed vs. Distributed Practice  
Recall / Recognition / Savings / Proactive & Retroactive Interference  
Retrograde Amnesia / Anterograde Amnesia / Korsakoff's Syndrome  
Expectations / Frustration / Observational Learning / Latent Learning  
Learning vs. Performance / Cognitive Map / Games / Problem Solving  
Communication vs. Language / Deep Structure (Meaning)  
Surface Structure (Grammar) / Language Acquisition Device (LAD)  
Worfian Hypothesis / Abstract Concepts as Related to Cognition  
Two-Factor Theory of Emotion / Schema (Just the General Concept)  
Self-Fulfilling Prophecy / Cognitive Dissonance / Conformity  
Socially Appropriate Distances / Obedience to Authority / Roles  
Context of the Situation / Fundamental Attribution Error  
Helping Behavior / Bystander Intervention / Pluralistic Ignorance  
Diffusion of Responsibility / Altruism / Aptitude vs. Achievement  
Anatomy & Intelligence / Mental Energy / Mental Age / I.Q.  
Standard Distribution of I.Q. / Misuse of Intelligence Testing  
General Intelligence vs. Multiple Intelligences / Stage Theories  
Effects of Puberty / Specific Aspects of Different Theories of  
Development Mentioned in the Eclectic Combined Theory of  
Development / Psychodynamic Theory / Id / Ego / Superego  
Unconscious Mind / Libido / Fixation / Defense Mechanisms  
Repression / Compartmentalization / Rationalization / Displacement  
Projection / Reaction Formation / Sublimation / Conscious Ego  
Shadow / Animus & Anima / Collective Unconscious / Archetypes  
Inferiority Complex / Self-Actualization / Congruence / Traits vs. States  
Big Five Theory (Just What These Five Are) / MMPI / Projective Tests  
Criminal Profiling / DSM-IV (What is it? How is it Used?)

There are a great many theoretical concepts and a lot of terminology related to this unit. Focus on those that were repeated extensively throughout the lectures and text, especially those concepts I referred back to again and again across lectures (such as cognitive dissonance).

The questions on the exam are in the order I presented the material in class. With all the questions related to a particular topic grouped together it's easier for you to focus on that topic, its perspective and its terminology. And you can address the areas you're sure of first, then spend more time on those you're not so sure of. You'll have nearly two hours to take the exam, almost two minutes per question. So relax!

### **A Few Exam Taking Tips From Our Friends At DSPS**

- ☺ **Be prepared.** Organize yourself and learn the material; take a step by step approach to avoid feeling overwhelmed. Make notecards to help remember terms, dates, and key points.
- ☺ **Approach the exam with confidence.** Use strategies to succeed, such as visualization — before you go to bed at night, see yourself calmly taking the test and getting a “B” or whatever grade is good for you.
- ☺ **Get a good night’s sleep.** This might seem hard to do, but don’t stay up cramming all night. You will just be too tired to remember.
- ☺ **Don’t go to the exam with an empty stomach.** Fresh fruits and vegetables are often recommended to reduce stress. Eat an apple or an orange. Stay away from processed foods, sodas, junk food, sugar, chips, and white flour products.
- ☺ **Give yourself plenty of time.** Arrive early, don’t rush, and keep your thoughts positive.
- ☺ **Remember to BREATHE.** When we get anxious, we “forget” to inhale properly, our breathing becomes shallow, and our body



doesn’t get enough oxygen. Taking four or five slow deep breaths can get us back in control of our body and mind and get the much-needed oxygen flowing again.