Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Psychology Final Exam Review

What is an embryo? What develops at this stage?

What is a fetus?

What are the consequences of smoking while pregnant?

What are the consequences of drinking while pregnant?

What instincts do newborns have?

What is the rooting reflex?

What is stable throughout life and usually seen within hours of birth?

How fast to nerve cells develop in an infant? What motor milestones are a function of neural development?

What is stranger anxiety?

What is Piaget’s core belief?

What are Piaget’s Stages of Development? (Include name, age range, and key features)

1.

2.

3.

4.

What is object permanence?

What is conservation?

What has Piaget’s research taught us?

What is Vygotsky’s core belief?

What is the more knowledgeable other?

What is the zone of proximal development?

What is imprinting?

What is adolescence?

What is puberty? When does it happen? What happens?

What are Kohlberg’s three stages of moral reasoning?

1

2

3

What are Erikson’s 8 Stages of Development and the challenge faced with each stage?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

What are the key characteristics for a teenager’s search for identity?

What is the social clock?

What is emerging adulthood and its five features?

What are the characteristics of a lasting romantic relationship?

What is the difference between Alzheimer’s and Senile Dementia?

How does one’s physical body deteriorate after age 65?

What is the difference between fluid and crystallized intelligence? Which one gets stronger with age?

What is hospice?

What is “empty nest” syndrome?

What is ageism?

What is free association?

How does Freud define states of mind:

 Unconscious

 Preconscious

 Conscious

How does Freud define our unconscious drives?

 Id:

 Ego

 Superego

What are Freud’s Defense Mechanisms:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

Name and define Freud’s psychosexual stages:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Name and define Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs:

B1.

B2.

B3.

B4.

B5.

What is unconditional positive regard?

What are Hans Eysenck’s biological dimensions?

What are the “Big Five” personality traits?

What are the criticisms of trait perspective?

What is reciprocal determinism?

What is learned helplessness?

What is an internal locus of control?

What is an external locus of control?

What is positive psychology?

What are the four classifications that psychologists use to define psychological disorders?

What book contains the name and symptoms of several disorders, from the most common to the most unique?

What is trephination?

What is the difference between neurotic and psychotic disorders?

What is the difference between the medical model and the bio-psycho-social model?

What are anxiety disorders? What are the symptoms of people with anxiety? What do they fear?

What is generalized anxiety disorder?

What is panic disorder?

What are phobias? What are the common types of phobias?

What is obsessive compulsive disorder?

What are obsessions?

What are compulsions?

What is post Traumatic Stress Disorder?

What are the causes of anxiety disorders?

What are the symptoms of major depressive disorder, or clinical depression?

How does clinical depression differ from situational depression?

What is bipolar disorder?

Are men or women more likely to suffer from major depressive disorder?

Are men or women more likely to commit suicide?

What are the causes of Mood Disorders:

What are Dissociative Disorders?

What is dissociative amnesia?

What is dissociative fugue?

What is Dissociative Identity Disorder?

What are somatoform disorders?

What is hypochondriasis?

What is conversion disorder?

What is schizophrenia? What are the symptoms of schizophrenia?

What are delusions?

What are hallucinations?

What are the causes of schizophrenia?

What are the different types of schizophrenia?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type of Schizophrenia | Symptoms |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

What is the difference between positive symptoms and negative symptoms?

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What are personality disorders?

What are the symptoms of someone who has a personality disorder related to anxiety?

What are the symptoms of someone who has a personality disorder with odd or eccentric behaviors?

What are the symptoms of someone who has a personality disorder with dramatic or impulsive behaviors ?

What is antisocial personality disorder?

What is dependent personality disorder?

What is histrionic personality disorder?

What is narcissistic personality disorder?

What is obsessive-compulsive personality disorder? How is it different from OCD?

What is paraphilia?

What is pedophilia?

What is zoophilia?

What is hybristophilia?

What is the difference between a sadist and a masochist?

What happened in the Rosenhan Study?

What is group therapy?

What causes psychological disorders according to the following perspectives:

 Behavioral:

 Cognitive:

 Biomedical/neuroscience:

 Psychoanalytic

 Humanistic

Essay Responses should be 1-2 paragraphs

Compare and contrast the developmental theories of Piaget, Vygotsky, and Erikson. How are they alike? How are they different? Which theory do you believe best explains the process of human growth and development? Why?

Explain the many components of Freud’s psychoanalytic theory. Include features such as defense mechanisms, psychosexual stages, therapy techniques, view of the mind, and the impulses that shape our personality. Also discuss both his contributions to psychology and criticisms to his work.

What are the differences between mood disorders and anxiety disorders? In your explanation, make sure to include several examples of both mood disorders and anxiety disorders, and symptoms of each.