

Psychology Midterm Review:

Answer the following questions. You can use this study guide, any writing you do with it, along with your notebook and returned work on the midterm! Go for a great score! The midterm is 15% of your grade!

SCIENTIFIC METHOD

1. What is the first step in the scientific method?
2. Why does it mean for an experiment or study to be replicated?
3. What is a placebo?
4. How is a control group different from an experimental group?
5. What is the difference between a single-blind study and a double-blind study?
6. What is 'informed consent'?

BRAIN SCAN TECHNOLOGY

7. What kind of scan measures brain waves?
8. What kind of scan shows fine detail in the brain?
9. What kind of scan shows brain activity?
10. What kind of scan basically takes a snapshot of the brain?

KINSHIP (TWIN) STUDIES

11. What groups of people are compared in kinship studies?
12. What are kinship studies used for?
13. Do kinship studies meet the standard of absolute proof?
14. What makes kinship studies valid, at least to a degree?
15. Which side of the nature-nurture debate would the results of kinship studies support the most? Why?

SIGMUND FREUD

16. What school of psychological thought originated with Sigmund Freud?
17. How did Freud view the mind (What parts did he divide it up into and what were the names and functions of each of those parts)?
18. What stages did Freud see human beings going through as they developed?
19. What were Freud's ideas about 'defense mechanisms'?

JEAN PIAGET

20. What area of psychology did Piaget specialize in?
21. What stages did Piaget see children going through as they developed?

HARRY HARLOW

22. What was Harlow's famous experiment?
23. What did it show?

JAMES MARCIA

24. What stages did Marica see adolescents going through as they searched for their own identity?
(Briefly describe each stage.)

LAWRENCE KOHLBERG

25. What was the main focus of Kohlberg's theory about human development?

IMPRINTING

26. What would be an example of imprinting?

THE VISUAL CLIFF

27. What did the visual cliff show about young children?

ADOLESCENCE AND THE TEENAGE BRAIN

28. How is the teenage brain physically different from the adult brain?

OTHER IMPORTANT ITEMS TO REVIEW – Define/tell what's important about these:

- 29. Synapse
- 30. Cerebrum
- 31. Corpus Callosum
- 32. Hypothalamus
- 33. Hippocampus
- 34. Authoritative vs. Authoritarian Parenting
- 35. Elisabeth Kubler Ross – Stages of Grief/Dying
- 36. Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
- 37. Theories about Motivation and Emotion
- 38. Personality Theories