Study Guide: Exam 3

You are responsible for all lectures, as well as Chapter 10, Chapter 9 (337-345, 372), Chapter 11 (431-439), Chapter 5 (154-189), and Chapter 12 (500-502) in the textbook.

Know the following concepts well. When you can explain it, with examples, to someone not in psychology, and answer their questions, you probably understand the concept well.

Teratogens (e.g., fetal alcohol syndrome)
Nongenetic familial intergenerational effects (glucose metabolism as presented in lecture, DES, handling of pregnant rats)
Prenatal stages (zygote, embryo, fetus), Postnatal stages (infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood)
Piaget’s stages (what they are called, their order and their characteristics)
Schema formation (assimilation & accommodation)
Object permanence
Egocentrism
Conservation
Stranger anxiety
Attachment (secure, insecure [anxious-resistant, anxious-avoidant])
Separation anxiety
Child rearing and the experience of choice, parenting (authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, rejection-neglect)
Kohlberg’s three basic levels (preconventional, conventional, postconventional)
Love (marriage, divorce)
Styles of love (from handout)
Sexual orientation vs. gender identity
Sexual orientation (frequency and causes, social-cultural, hormones, genetic)
Freud’s structure of the mind (Id, Ego, and Superego)
Pleasure and reality principles
Oedipus and Electra complexes and identification
Freud’s psychosexual stages (oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital)
Freud’s defense mechanisms (repression, denial, intellectualization, rationalization, reaction formation, projection, displacement, and sublimation)
Relations between Freud’s ideas and modern psychological theory
Latent vs. manifest, libido vs. aggressive instinct (presented in lecture)
Civilization and its discontents (presented in lecture)
Controlled vs. automatic processes
Circadian rhythms (24 hour) and ultradian rhythms (less than 24 hours) (presented in lecture)
Melatonin and sleep
Jet lag, shift work
Methods for studying consciousness presented in lecture (verbal reports of experience, measures of performance, physiological correlates of experience and/or performance [EEG, eye movements, muscle tone])
Sleep cycle stages (know the stages and the order of these stages across the night in detail)
Sleep deprivation and REM rebound
Sleep disorders (insomnia, narcolepsy, sleepwalking, nightmares, night terrors, and sleep apnea; sleeptalking [lecture]).
Dreams (lucid dreams, nightmares, night terrors – know the stages of sleep in which these occur)
Memory consolidation during REM sleep.
Drugs (know actions, subclasses, and examples of depressants, opiates, stimulants, hallucinogens, marijuana, agonists, antagonists)
Addiction, tolerance, withdrawal, relative danger of frequently abused drugs
Harm reduction