

AP TERMS LIST FOR AP EXAM

(Visit <http://www.ApPsychology.net>)

Here is a list of terms that are a must if a student is to do well on the National AP Exam. You should have these down COLD. I have been teaching psychology and AP psychology since the time of Freud and I do believe this list is part of the reason my kids have done so well on the AP exam.

- 1. Aaron Beck's view of depression**
- 2. Absolute threshold**
- 3. Achievement vs. aptitude tests**
- 4. Action vs. resting potential**
- 5. Acuity-vision**
- 6. Ainsworth Strange Situation (Paradigm)**
- 7. Albert Bandura: major view on learning and Bobo Doll experiment**
- 8. Albert Ellis—Rational Emotive Therapy (RET)**
- 9. Alfred Adler—inferiority complex**
- 10. All-or-nothing law (all-or-none) of neural firing**
- 11. Altruism**
- 12. American Psychological Association (APA)**
- 13. Amnesia (anterograde and retrograde)**
- 14. Apparent motion**
- 15. Arousal**
- 16. Asch's conformity study (line segments)**
- 17. Attachment**
- 18. Attribution theory**
- 19. Aversive conditioning (good or bad?)**
- 20. Aversive conditions**
- 21. Babinsky response**
- 22. Behavior as being adaptive**
- 23. Bell curve (normal distribution)**
- 24. Benjamin Worf's theory of linguistic relativism (determinism)**
- 25. Binocular disparity**
- 26. Blind spot**
- 27. Blood brain barrier**
- 28. Brain: what part do we share with other animals? How do we differ?**
- 29. Brainstorming**
- 30. Broca's aphasia (expressive) located in left frontal lobe**
- 31. Bystander's intervention: factors that influence it.**
- 32. Cannon's critique of James-Lange theory**
- 33. Carl Rogers: person (client) centered therapy**

34. Carol Gilligan's critique of Kohlberg's theory
35. Chaining
36. Character disorders: major ones
37. Chunking
38. Classical conditioning (and can you distinguish it from operant conditioning)
39. Clever Hans experiment
40. Cognitive dissonance
41. Color blindness: kinds
42. Complementary colors
43. Conflicts: four kinds
44. Control group
45. Correlation coefficients
46. Cortexes of the brain: major ones
47. Cross cultural studies
48. Cross sectional studies
49. Crystallized intelligence; acquired and usually does not decline with age
50. CS-CR-UCS-UCR
51. Daniel Goleman's views on emotional intelligence
52. David McClelland's achievement motivation studies
53. Defense mechanisms: major ones
54. Deindividuation
55. Deinstitutionalization
56. Dendrite (purpose of)
57. Depression: tricyclic antidepressants are most widely used to treat it
58. Descriptive vs. inferential statistics
59. Determinism
60. Developmental psychology
61. Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (purpose and limits)
62. Difference threshold (jnd)
63. Discrimination (in learning theory and race relations)
64. Displacement
65. Dissociative disorders
66. Dominant responses (aided by social facilitation)
67. Down's syndrome
68. Dream analysis drives
69. Ebbinghaus' research on memory
70. Echoic memory effects of marijuana
71. Eidetic memory
72. Electroconvulsive shock therapy

73. Elizabeth Loftus' research on eyewitness testimony
74. Endocrine organs and hormones secreted by them
75. Endorphins
76. Episodic memory (a.k.a flashbulb)
77. Equity theory of relationships
78. Erik Erikson's stages of psychosocial development
79. Ethics of testing
80. Experiment: be able to design one
81. False consensus effect feature (signal) detector cells: Hubel and Wisel's research on visual processing
82. Feature analysis
83. Feral children
84. Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS): characteristics
85. Figure-ground-phenomenon
86. Foot-in-the-door phenomenon
87. Formal operations
88. Fovea
89. Francis Galton's research
90. Free association
91. Freudian dream analysis: two levels of interpretation
92. Freud's state of psychosexual development
93. Frustration-aggression hypothesis
94. Functional fixedness
95. Fundamental attribution error
96. Ganglia
97. Gansfeld Procedure
98. Gate Control Theory of Pain
99. Generalizability of a study
- 100 Genotype and phenotype
- 101 Gestalt theory
- 102 Glial cells
- 103 Group therapy (advantage of)
- 104 Groupthink
- 105 Gustatory sense: detects only sweet, sour, salty and bitter
- 106 Habituation
- 107 Hans Seyle's General Adaptation Response
- 108 Harry Harlow's research with surrogate mothers
- 109 Hawthorn Effect
- 110 Heuristics; major types
- 111 Hierarchy of needs (Maslow) can you put them in order"
- 112 High vs. low self-monitors

113 Hindsight bias
114 Histogram
115 Homeostasis
116 Howard Gardner's view of multiple intelligence
117 Hue: (British term for color)
118 Hybrid
119 Hypnosis: major theories of
120 Hypothalamus
121 Id, ego superego
122 IDEAL (strategy for solving problems)
123 Identical twin research
124 Identification vs. internalization (Freudian terms)
125 Illusory correlation
126 Imaging techniques: PET, CAT, MRI, FMRI
127 Imprinting
128 Incentives
129 Independent/dependent variables
130 Induced motion
131 Inductive vs. deductive reasoning
132 Industrial (organizational) psychology
133 In-group and out-group bias
134 Inner ear—vestibular sense
135 Instinct
136 Instrumental—operant conditioning
137 Intelligence Quotient (I.Q)
138 Intelligence tests (major kinds used)
139 Interference (proactive vs. retroactive)
140 Internal consistency reliability
141 Internalization
142 James-Lange theory of emotions
143 John Garcia's ideas on the limits of conditioning
144 Jus-world phenomenon
145 Karen Horney's views on development
146 Kinesthetic
147 Kohlberg's stages of moral reasoning
148 Kubler Ross' stages of dying
149 L-dopa
150 Learning curve
151 Limbic system; structures and function
152 Linear perspective
153 Linkage analysis

154 Lithium (bi-polar disorders)
155 Localization of sound (how is it done? Why are two ears needed?)
156 Long term potentiation
157 Longitudinal study
158 Loss of information from short term memory
159 Major neurotransmitters
160 Martin Seligman's "learned helplessness"
161 Measures of central tendency; mean, median, mode
162 Measures of variability; range and standard deviation
163 Memory: kinds (sensory, short-term, long-term)
164 Mental age
165 Mental set
166 Metacognition
167 Method of loci
168 Milieu theory
169 Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) Test used for what?
170 Misinformation effect
171 Modeling
172 Monocular vs. binocular depth cues
173 Motion after effect
174 Motion parallax
175 Myelin sheath: where and purpose?
176 Narcissism
177 Nature vs. nurture controversy
178 Nervous system; Major parts
179 Neuron: three basic parts
180 Neurotransmitters: major kinds
181 Newborn baby reflexes
182 Next-in-line-effect
183 Normative social influence
184 Norms
185 Novelty preference
186 Obesity (role of hypothalamus)
187 Obsessive Compulsive Disorders (OCD)
188 Occipital lobe
189 Oedipal conflict
190 One eye problem—what you couldn't do well if you had only one eye
191 Operationalizing a definition
192 Opponent-process theory of emotions
193 Opponent-process theory of visual processing (afterimages)

194 Optic nerve
195 Pancreas
196 Panic attacks (and what's the best treatment?)
197 Paradoxical sleep: why is REM called this?
198 Paresis
199 Perceptual constancy (size, color, shape)
200 Perceptual set
201 Personal space
202 Perspectives in psychology (major ones)
203 Phenylketonuria (PKU)
204 Phi phenomenon
205 Phonemes vs. morphemes
206 Photoreceptors
207 Piaget's stages of cognitive development
208 Pineal gland (function and what makes it unique?)
209 Pitch
210 Pituitary gland
211 Plasticity
212 Positive reinforcement
213 Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
214 Premack principle
215 Primacy effect
216 Projective tests: TAT and Rorschach
217 Prosocial behavior : what is it and give an example
218 Proximity (effects on relationships)
219 Prototype
220 Punishment: why it may not be effective and might backfire
221 Rational Emotive Therapy
222 Reality principle (function of the ego)
223 Recessive vs. dominant genes
224 Reflex arc
225 Reliability vs. validity in testing
226 REM sleep
227 Repression reticular formation; related to sleep, arousal , attention
228 Retinal disparity (a.k.a. binocular disparity)
229 Robert Rescorla's findings on conditioning
230 Rods and cones (structures and differences)
231 Rooting reflex
232 Sample
233 Scatterplot: most often used to plot correlations
234 Schedules of reinforcement (5 kinds-which are most effective?)

235 Schema
236 Schizophrenia
237 Selective attention self-efficacy
238 Self-fulfilling prophecy
239 Self-serving bias
240 Sematic memory
241 Serial position effect
242 Set point
243 Sexual characteristics (primary vs. secondary)
244 Sexual identity vs. gender identity
245 Shaping
246 Signal detection theory'
247 Sleep disorders; major kinds
248 Social cognitive theory
249 Social facilitation
250 Social loafing
251 Social trap
252 Somatoform disorders; major kinds
253 Somatosensory cortex: location and used for what sense?
254 Stages of learning (acquisition, extinction, spontaneous recover, etc.)
255 Standard deviation
256 Stanley Milgram's experiment with obedience
257 Stanley Schachter's Two Factor Theory
258 Stereotype
259 Stimulus generalization
260 Stranger anxiety
261 Systematic desensitization: a.k.a a kind of counterconditioning
262 Tay-Sachs disease
263 Testable hypothesis thalamus (what sense doesn't get routed through here?)
264 Thorndike's Law of Effect
265 Thyroid gland
266 Token economy
267 Tourette's syndrome
268 Tragedy of the commons
269 Transduction
270 Turner's syndrome (X with missing chromosome)
271 Validity: different kinds
272 Vestibular sense
273 Visual cliff
274 Water balance (role of hypothalamus)

- 275 Weber's law**
- 276 Wernicke's aphasia (receptive) located in left temporal lobe**
- 277 Wilder Penfield's research on the brain**
- 278 Wilhelm Wundt (structuralism)**
- 279 William James (functionalism)**
- 280 Yerkes/Dodson Arousal Law**
- 281 Zimbardo's prison experiment**