PY40S Name:

**Course Review**

1. **Put the following terms in order. Name the concept associated with the terms.**
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ latency

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anal

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oral Concept:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phallic

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ genital

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pre-operational

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sensorimotor Concept:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ formal operational

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concrete operational

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resistance

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alarm Concept:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exhaustion

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ belongingness and love

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aesthetic

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ self-actualization

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ esteem Concept:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cognitive

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ safety

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transcendence

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ biological and physiological

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ develop a hypothesis

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ analyze data

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gather data Concept:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ draw conclusions

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ identify a problem

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ autonomy vs. shame and doubt

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intimacy vs. isolation

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ integrity vs. despair

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ initiative vs. guilt Concept:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generativity vs. stagnation

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry vs. inferiority

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trust vs. mistrust

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ identity vs. role confusion

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ retention

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ motivation Concept:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attention

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reproduction

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ short term

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sensory Concept:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ long term

1. **Parts of the Brain**
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Hypothalamus
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Hippocampus
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Cerebellum
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Thalamus
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Amygdala
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Corpus Collosum
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Temporal Lobe
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Brain Stem
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Frontal Lobe
11. connect the left and right sides of the brain so the two sides can communicate
12. process auditory information
13. influence fear and aggression
14. store and process memory
15. control voluntary movement
16. receive information from the senses and relay it to the rest of the brain
17. control balance and coordination
18. regulate hunger, thirst, body temperature, and fight-or-flight response
19. control involuntary functions like breathing and heart rate
20. **Match the founder/psychologist and the theory/idea.**
21. \_\_\_\_ Selye
22. \_\_\_\_ Watson
23. \_\_\_\_ Plutchik
24. \_\_\_\_ Pavlov
25. \_\_\_\_ Milgram
26. \_\_\_\_ Cooley
27. \_\_\_\_ Freud
28. \_\_\_\_ Skinner
29. \_\_\_\_ Harlow
30. \_\_\_\_ Elliot
31. \_\_\_\_ Milgram
32. \_\_\_\_ Lazarus
33. \_\_\_\_ Zimbardo
34. \_\_\_\_ Sternberg
35. \_\_\_\_ Freud
36. \_\_\_\_ Hippocrates
37. \_\_\_\_ Wundt
38. \_\_\_\_ James
39. \_\_\_\_ Freud
40. \_\_\_\_ Watson
41. \_\_\_\_ Maslow
42. \_\_\_\_ Gardner
43. \_\_\_\_ McLelland
44. \_\_\_\_ Hull
45. \_\_\_\_ Yerkes-Dodson
46. \_\_\_\_ Erikson
47. \_\_\_\_ Piaget
48. \_\_\_\_ Bandura
49. Theory of Mind (id/ego/superego)
50. Structuralism
51. Stanford Prison Experiment
52. Classical Conditioning
53. Learned Needs Theory
54. General Adaptation Syndrome Theory
55. Behaviourism
56. Hierarchy of Needs
57. Multiple Intelligences
58. Little Albert (Classical Conditioning)
59. Shock Experiment
60. Stress Cognitive Appraisal
61. Looking Glass Self
62. Drive Reduction Theory
63. Rhesus Monkeys
64. Optimal Arousal Theory
65. Psychosexual Stages
66. Operant Conditioning
67. Major Ingredients of Love
68. “Father of Medicine”
69. Model of Emotions
70. Psychosocial Stages
71. Functionalism
72. Stages of Cognitive Development (sensorimotor, etc)
73. Observational Learning
74. Shock Experiment (Obedience/Social Conform Study)
75. Psychoanalysis
76. Blue-Eyed Brown-Eyed Experiment (discrimination)
77. **How can the findings from the following studies apply to today’s society? Explain the experiment, name the researcher, and show how it applies to us today.**
78. Stanford Prison Experiment
79. Brown Eyed – Blue-Eyed Experiment
80. The Rhesus Monkey Experiment
81. Little Albert
82. Shock Experiment
83. Bobo the doll
84. **Name and describe in detail TWO of Sigmund Freud’s contributions to the field of Psychology.**