

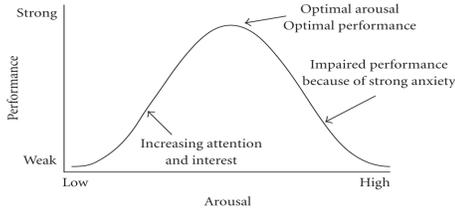
**AP PSYCH**  
**Terms not in Myers Psychology for AP Text Book**  
**Or Terms or names that were vaguely covered**

These are not in order by unit.

1. **Alarm Reaction** (same as: sympathetic nervous system / fight or flight)
2. **Trace Conditioning:** Under ordinary conditions, it is much harder to establish. It is called trace conditioning because the conditioning that occurs must be based on associating a trace left by CS with the US. The presentation of the conditioned stimulus (CS) and the unconditioned stimulus (US) is separated in time by an interstimulus interval, (requires an intact hippocampus).
3. **Delayed Conditioning:** A form of classical conditioning in which the conditioned stimulus precedes the unconditioned stimulus by a significant time period and the organism learns to withhold its conditioned response.
4. **Percentile Rank:** percentage of scores in its frequency distribution that are equal to or lower than it. For example, a test score that is greater than or equal to 75% of the scores of people taking the test is said to be at the 75th percentile, where 75 is the percentile rank.
5. **Overjustification Effect:** an expected external incentive such as money or prizes decreases a person's intrinsic motivation to perform a task.
6. **Compliance** (same as: obedience)
7. **Impression Formation:** in social psychology refers to the process by which individual pieces of information about another person are integrated to form a global impression of the individual (i.e. how one person perceives another person).
8. **Institutional Review Board: (IRB)**, also known as an 'independent ethics committee' ('IEC'), 'ethical review board' ('ERB'), or 'research ethics board' ('REB'), is a type of committee used in research in the United States that has been formally designated to approve, monitor, and review biomedical and behavioral research involving humans.
9. **Premack Principle:** if a person wants to perform a given activity, the person will perform a less desirable activity to get at the more desirable activity; that is, activities may themselves be reinforcers. An individual will be more motivated to perform a particular activity if he knows that he will partake in a more desirable activity as a consequence. Mother says "You have to finish your vegetables (less desirable) before you can eat any ice cream (highly desirable)"
10. **Gestalt Principle of Closure** (same as: gestalt theory)
11. **Procedural Memory** (same as: implicit memory)
12. **Anterograde vs. Retrograde Amnesia:** Retrograde amnesia is the inability to recall past memories while anterograde amnesia is the inability to create new memories.
13. **Ainsworth & Secure Attachment** (same as: strange situation)
14. **Diana Baumrind & Parenting Styles** (same as: authoritarian, permissive, authoritative)
15. **Libido:** sexual desire, sex drive
16. **Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy:** REBT. Designed by Albert Ellis, a psychotherapy which focuses on resolving emotional and behavioral problems and disturbances and enabling people to lead happier and more fulfilling lives.
17. **Flynn Effect:** substantial and long-sustained increase in both fluid and crystallized intelligence test scores measured in many parts of the world from roughly 1930 to the present day.
18. **Hawthorne Effect:** the alteration of behavior by the subjects of a study due to their awareness of being observed.
19. **Dominant vs. Recessive Genes:** A dominant allele produces a dominant phenotype in individuals who have one copy of the allele, which can come from just one parent. For a recessive allele to produce a recessive phenotype, the individual must have two copies, one from each parent. An individual with one dominant and one recessive allele for a gene will have the dominant phenotype.

20. **Motion Parallax** (same as: relative motion, a monocular perceptual organizational cue)
21. **Criterion-Related Validity** (same as: predictive validity)
22. **Inductive Reasoning:** generalization. Inductive vs. deductive reasoning: Deductive reasoning starts with a general theory, statement, or hypothesis and then works its way down to a conclusion based on evidence. Inductive reasoning starts with a small observation or question and works its way to a theory by examining the related issues.
23. **Fine vs. Gross Motor Skills:** Fine motor skills are small movements — such as picking up small objects and holding a spoon — that use the small muscles of the fingers, toes, wrists, lips, and tongue. Gross motor skills are the bigger movements — such as rolling over and sitting — that use the large muscles in the arms, legs, torso, and feet.
24. **Self-Efficacy:** Albert Bandura (the bobo doll observational learning guy) one's belief in one's ability to succeed in specific situations or accomplish a task. Can play a major role in how one approaches goals, tasks, and challenges.
25. **Linguistic Relativity:** (same as linguistic determinism from text) Whorf proposed that one's language and grammar patterns shape one's view of reality- linguistic relativity. For example, English has many words that have to do with "time." The Hopi however, do not. As a result, time does not play an important role in Hopi society.
26. **Inferential / Inferential Statistics:** allow the researcher to generalize their findings from the sample data to the larger population. They help assess the strength of the relationship between the independent (causal) variables, and the dependent (effect) variables. Forming conclusions about the effect of independent variable on variations of the dependent variable.
27. **Babinski:** AKA the plantar reflex, the sole of the foot is stimulated. An upward response in the foot (named after the neurologist Babinski that discovered it), primitive reflex in babies.
28. **Rooting:** in normal newborn babies, who automatically turn the face toward the stimulus and make sucking (rooting) motions with the mouth when the cheek or lip is touched. Helps to ensure successful breastfeeding.
29. **r:** r stands for correlation coefficient. Numbers closest to 1.0, positive or negative, represent strong correlation.
30. **Surface to Deep:** Chomsky's linguistic concept. "Pat loves Chris" and "Chris is loved by Pat" mean roughly the same thing and use similar words. These two sentences are distinct *surface forms* that derive from a common, or very similar, deep structure.
31. **Afferent Neuron:** Neurons that receive information from our sensory organs (e.g. eye, skin) and transmit this input to the central nervous system.
32. **Efferent Neuron:** Motor neurons, conveys impulses toward or to muscles or glands.
33. **Decay Theory:** memory fades due to the mere passage of time. Information is therefore less available for later retrieval as time passes and memory, as well as memory strength, wears away. When we learn something new, a neurochemical "memory trace" is created. However, over time this trace slowly disintegrates.
34. **Approach-Approach conflict:** psychological conflict that results when a choice must be made between two desirable alternatives
35. **Avoidance-Avoidance conflict:** psychological conflict that results when a goal is both desirable and undesirable
36. **Approach-Avoidance conflict:** psychological conflict that results when a choice must be made between two undesirable alternatives
37. **Agoraphobia:** anxiety disorder characterized by symptoms of anxiety in situations where the person perceives the environment to be unsafe with no easy way to get away. These situations can include open spaces, public transit, shopping malls, or simply being outside their home. Being in these situations may result in a panic attack.
38. **Theory Y vs. Theory X (motivation / HR management at a workplace):**
  - Y – Democratic: assumes that given challenge and freedom, workers are motivated to achieve self-esteem and to demonstrate their capacity
  - X – rewards or punishments: assumes that workers are basically lazy, error-prone, and extrinsically motivated by money and should be directed from above

39. **PTSD DSM V Classification:** Separate category now, no longer an anxiety disorder
40. **Dendritic Spines:** small membranous protrusion from a neuron's dendrite that typically receives input from a single axon at the synapse.
41. **Rescorla's contingency model of conditioning:** An extension of Pavlov's work. Basically just states that in order for conditioning to be attained quicker, the pairings of the US & CS need to be contingent – need to be paired together over and over. Stimuli that are more consistently paired are more predictable and therefore generate greater responses.
42. **Yerkes Dodson:** performance increases with physiological or mental arousal, but only up to a point. When levels of arousal become too high, performance decreases. The process is often illustrated graphically as a bell-shaped curve which increases and then decreases with higher levels of arousal.



43. **Cognitive restructuring:** Can be used in cognitive therapy or cognitive-behavioral therapy. Learning to identify and dispute irrational or maladaptive thoughts known as cognitive distortions, such as all-or-nothing thinking and overgeneralization, which are commonly associated with many mental health disorders.
44. **Context-dependent memory:** Similar to state-dependent memory.
45. **Soma:** the cell body, the bulbous, non-process portion of a neuron or other brain cell type, containing the cell nucleus
46. **Outgroup homogeneity bias:** Similar to outgroup bias and thinking everyone in the outgroup is the same and has no variety, "they are all alike, but our ingroup is diverse"
47. **Metacognition:** cognition about cognition, thinking about thinking, knowing about knowing, becoming "aware of one's awareness" and higher-order thinking skills. The term comes from the root word meta, meaning "beyond", or "on top of". How to use particular strategies for learning or problem-solving.
48. **Episodic memory:** memory of autobiographical events (times, places, associated emotions, and other contextual who, what, when, where, why knowledge) that can be explicitly stated or conjured.
49. **Divided attention:** our brain's ability to attend to two different stimuli at the same time, and respond to the multiple demands of your surroundings. But it does have its limits. When you divide your attention, the efficiency with which you do these actions is decreased, and you will almost certainly perform poorly. Interference is the term used to describe when a person has a hard time attending to two stimuli at a time.

50. **Skewed distribution / Pearson Mode Skewness (statistics):**

The mean, mode and median can be used to figure out if you have a positively or negatively skewed distribution.

- If the mean is greater than the mode, the distribution is positively skewed.
- If the mean is less than the mode, the distribution is negatively skewed.
- If the mean is greater than the median, the distribution is positively skewed.
- If the mean is less than the median, the distribution is negatively skewed.

