

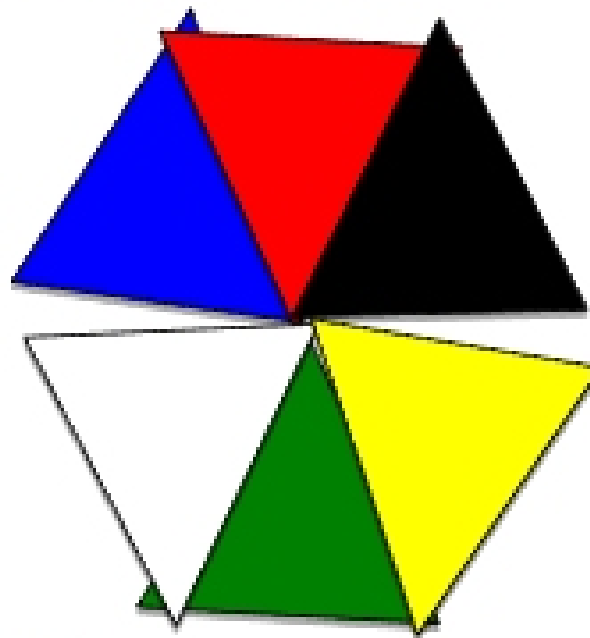
# PSYCHOLOGY FINAL EXAM

## Sensation

1. **Weber's Law**- to be perceived as different, two things must be n% different.....
  - a. 2 things may vary in some ways, but a discrepancy can only be perceived if the variance is  $\geq n\%$
2. **Visual Info Processing**-
  - a. Parallel processing
    - i. Stim. Process
      1. several aspects Simultaneously

### 3. Processing Theory

ON	OFF
red	green
green	red
blue	yellow
yellow	blue
white	black
black	white



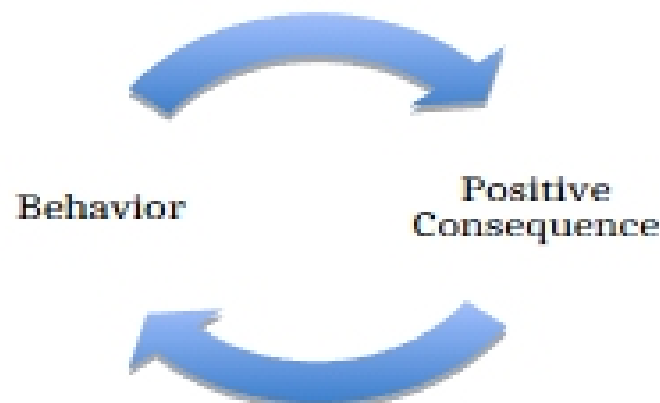
4. **Vision Transducer**- converts energy
5. **Sensation Transducer**- converts neural energy
6. **Parts of the Eye**
  - a. Rods
    - i. Black, white, gray light
    - ii. Peripheral vision
  - b. Cones
    - i. Central retina
      1. Detail and colors
      2. Day-light
  - c. Iris
    - i. Eye color
    - ii. Muscle that contracts to control pupil size
  - d. Pupil
    - i. Hole in eyeball that allows light to reflect off retina
  - e. Lens
    - i. Focuses image on retina
  - f. Optic Nerve
    - i. Signal from eye to brain
7. **Middle Ear Bones**
  - a. Ear drum
  - b. Hammer
  - c. Stirrup

# PSYCHOLOGY FINAL EXAM

## Behaviorism

### 1. Thorndike

- a. Puzzle box
  - i. Cats put in box
  - ii. Food outside box
  - iii. Cats want to get out of box (shocker).
    - 1. He thought it was because they were hungry
      - a. NOT NECESSARILY
  - iv. Latch pushed = box opens and Cats get food
- b. **Instrumental Response (Operant Conditioning)**
  - i. Influenced by Thorndike, Done by Skinner



### 2. Skinner

- a. Skinner Box
- b. Inspired by Thorndike
- c. Rat placed in box with lever
  - i. Push lever = food
- d. Food=positive reinforcement
- e. Approximate behavior rewarded with positive reinforcement (ie: lever pushed with tail rather than paws) is called shaping.

### 3. Pavlov

- a. Bell = dog doesn't salivate
- b. Food = dog salivates
- c. Bell + Food = dog salivates
- d. Bell = dog salivates
- e. **CLASSICAL CONDITIONING**

### 4. Classical vs. Operant Conditioning

a.

<b>Classical</b>	<b>Operant</b>
Stimulus triggers response	Positive Response = stronger stimulus
Learn by association	Learn by consequence
PAVLOV	SKINNER

### 5. Bandura

- a. Observational Learning
  - i. Essentially Monkey See - Monkey do

# PSYCHOLOGY FINAL EXAM

## PSYCHOANALYTICAL APPROACH

1. **Freud**
  - a. People develop in Psychosexual stages
    - i. Oral
    - ii. Anal
    - iii. Phallic
    - iv. Latency
    - v. Genital
2. **ID**
  - a. Pleasure
  - b. Principle
3. **Ego**
  - a. Reality Principle
  - b. What functions in public
4. **Superego**
  - a. What is your ideal self
  - b. Ego-ideal- UNOBTAINABLE
5. **Defense Mechanisms**
  - a. Repression
  - b. Regression
  - c. Rationalization
  - d. Projection
  - e. Intellectualization
  - f. Reaction Formation

## DSM / Medical Model

1. **DSM**
  - a. Clinical Diagnosis
  - b. Mental retardation/ Personality Disorder
  - c. Medical Conditions
  - d. Sociological Environment
  - e. GAF (Global Assessment of Functioning)
2. **Medical Model**
  - a. Behavior disorders as physical diseases or imbalances of bodily processes.
  - b. This model gave rise to the concept of abnormality as *mental illness* to be diagnosed, treated
  - c. Cured by medical doctors