

EXAM 3 REVIEW SHEET

PSYCH 1 F/99

55 Multiple Choice Questions Exam Date: NOV. 16

Sexual Orientation

Intrinsic vs. Extrinsic Factors

Freudian, learning, and biological theories about cause

Ellis and Ames Hypothesis: know predicted orientation for high vs, low levels of testosterone

I. Hormones during development

Know what happens to sexual orientation during adulthood for following:

A). Increased levels of testosterone in females:

- 1. CAH**
- 2. DES**
- 3. rat studies in utero(e.g. 2M females)**

B). Decreased levels of testosterone in males

- 1. Drugs during pregnancy**
- 2. Stress studies: Rat data and Gunter Dornier data**

II. Case Studies: Know the hormone levels during development, appearance and treatment during childhood, and sexual preference(male or female) as adults

- 1. 5-alpha-reductase deficiency**
- 2. Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome**
- 3. Penis Ablatio**
- 4. Transsexuals**

III. Brain Differences: know the sizes for heterosexual vs. homosexual men; lesbians vs. hetero women

INAH-3(Simon Levay)

IV. Genetic Contributions

- 1. Bailey and Pillard Twin Studies**
- 2. Hamer Gene Study**

Sleep

1. Amount Of Sleep:
 - minimum amount
 - natural variations
 - microsleeps
2. Stages of Sleep:
 - Brain Wave Patterns
 - Bodily Changes
 - Hormone release
3. Sleep and REM Deprivation Studies: What is Necessary: What Happens
 - REM rebound; REM pressure
4. Functions of Sleep: SWS vs. REM
5. Dreams: Function and Meaning
 - Evidence for Freud vs. Activation Synthesis(Hobson & McCarley)
 - PGO spikes
6. Disorders
 1. Night Terrors
 2. Sleepwalking
 3. Sleep Apnea; SIDS
 4. Narcolepsy
 5. REM without Atonia

Body Image Disorders

I. Eating Disorders

A). Anorexia:

- symptoms; age, sex of sufferers
- role of NPY(neuropeptide Y)
- cause: biological vs. cultural factors
- Norepinephrine system

B). Bulimia:

- symptoms
- role of serotonin
- treatment options

II. Muscle Dysmorphia

- symptoms
- steroid use and consequences