

Study guide of biology exam

[Health & Medicine](#), [Body](#)



Keep in mind that I am looking at your exam questions while writing the study guide. Be sure you know what the terms are, how they have been researched, and describe your answers in your own words. I decided to limit your test to the first three chapters. You can do quite well focusing on the material below. Enjoy! Why is drug withdrawal a painful experience for addicts? Using drugs puts an excess amount of neurotransmitters in the body.

When there is an overflow the brain stops making it naturally and when the drug wears off it takes time for the brain to start making the chemical once again on its own system. Some neurotransmitters are dopamine, serotonin, Acetylcholine's, Morphine, Gamma-aminobutyric acid, Endorphins.

Endorphins are natural opiates. Broca's area and Wernicke's area in the brain and their responsibilities. B- speaking W-understanding What does it mean to be randomly assigned? The design of a study such that all subjects have an equal chance of being assigned to any group or condition.

What does it mean to be debriefed? A discussion of procedures, hypothesis. And subject reactions at the completion of the study. Explain what a correlation is and its mathematical representation. A correlation exists when 2 variables are related to each other. May be positive or negative depends on nature of the association between the variables measured. Correlation indicates the 2 variables that change together in the opposite direction. Strength of correlation depends on size of coefficient.

Be very clear about the difference between correlation and causation. What is responsible for carrying information from the central nervous system to

tissue? What is an independent and dependent variable? What do we know about Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia and neurotransmitters? Alzheimer's brains show to have low levels of ACh-Acetylcholine's. Schizophrenia is linked to excess levels of dopamine. What is an agonist/antagonist and how do they work? Chemical that mimics the action of a neurotransmitter.

Antagonist [definition]: Chemical that opposes the action of a neurotransmitter.

Agonist works with the muscles, and the antagonist is the muscle working against it. Know all of the various schools of psychology and their arguments. Structuralism was based on the notion that the task of psychology is to analyze consciousness into its basic elements and investigate how these elements related. Functionalism was based on the belief that psychology should investigate the function or purpose of consciousness, rather than its structure.

Natural selection: inherited characteristics that provide a survival or reproductive advantage are more likely the alternative characteristics to be passed on to subsequent generations and thus come to be "selected" over time. Behaviorism is a theoretical orientation based on the premise that scientific psychology should study only observable behavior. Humanism is a theoretical orientation that emphasizes the unique qualities of humans, especially their freedom and their potential for personal growth. What is research replication and why do it?

The repetition of study to see whether the earlier results are duplicated.

What were the Greek philosophers interested in discovering? Know our policies described on our syllabus well. Know the key points and messages of

ALL of our video presentations; Know all of the research methods discussed in class along with their strengths and weaknesses. What is the magical responsible for? What comprises the limbic system, endocrine system, sympathetic nervous system, peripheral nervous system & central nervous system.

Limbic systemic: Thalamus, Hypothalamus, Hippocampus, and the amygdala. Endocrine system: Group of glands* that secrete chemicals into the bloodstream that help control bodily function. Sympathetic nervous system: Mobilizes the body resources for emergencies. Peripheral nervous system: Those nerves that lie outside the brain and spinal cord. Central nervous system: Brain and spinal cord. How do neurons communicate? Axons and dendrites carry information to and from the cell body. Neurotransmitters send signals chemically between neurons.

What is the placebo effect? According to ancient Greek civilizations, what is psychology? A definition for a topic of study. Psyche was used to refer to the soul, spirit, or mind, as distinguished from the body. Know all of your brain lobes, their location and their responsibilities. Frontal lobes: speaking, muscle movements, making plans, judgments. Parietal lobes: sensory area. Occipital lobes: vision. Temporal lobes: auditory. In order to measure either a physical or mental construct, what criteria must the measure meet?

Mean, median, mode they have been researched, and describe your answers in your own words. I decided material below. Learn a lot and earn an A. Enjoy! Why is drug withdrawal a painful experience for addicts (hint: What are the brain's natural opiates called)? Text & Lecture Your brain stop

produce dopamine... Because the drug give too much... And when you stop taking them. There are no dopamine left What does it mean to be randomly assigned? Text & Lecture Randomly select object or....

It can generalize the whole population that represent chi What does it mean to be debriefed? Text Ex: give you the different reason for certain study...

And tell you the truest after Explain what a correlation is and its mathematical representation. Text & Lecture Ex: something cause other things to happen... A cause B... Ex: not study cause bad grade...

Mathematical representation---positive +1 no correlation negative correlation -1 as the research close to 0, that means it have no correlation What's the relationship between ice cream sales and pool drowning?

Lecture Relation between this too is summer. Cause more sale in ice cream, the more people go swim and more people drowning. A- ice cream b-PDP C heat c cause A and B so more B= more What is an independent and dependent variable? Text & Lecture Independent-musicthey listen dependent- how many word they memorize (amount that been measure) to Lecture Alchemies - schizophrenia-have ex dopamine or lack neurotransmitters (page 75)(he like to test drugs and what effect) What is an agonies/ antagonist and how do they work?

Lecture Agonies- keep the reaction going antagonist-stop the reaction going (ex antagonist can stop the pain) Know all of the various schools of psychology and their arguments? structuralisms, Functionalists, Behaviorist's, etc. Lecture Structuralism- need name v..... First school in German-take what you have experience and break down-(ex what make you

anger) Functionalism- James - ex(why people drop out school...) stall-
study the whole not parts of the brain he studydreams... Hypnoses John
Watson-more about behavior and something that can measure skinner-
rewards and punishment