

# Psych gre random concepts



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exposure and response prevention OCD is treated with systematic desensitization social anxiety is treated with ONPSYCH GRE RANDOM CONCEPTS SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order

Now cognitive therapy depression is treated with DBT borderline personality disorder is treated with exemplification the strategy people use to make others regard them as moral and virtuous purposive behaviorism Edward Tolman's theory that learning developed from knowledge about the environment and how the organism behaves in environment. The idea that all actions are goal-oriented, which differentiates Tolman's theory from straight behaviorism. divergent validity the \_\_\_\_\_ of a survey instrument indicates that the results obtained by the instrument do not correlate too strongly with measurements of a similar but distinct trait. A type of construct validity. convergent validity the degree of agreement between measurements of the same trait obtained by different approaches to measure the same trait sign gestalt theory Theory by Edward Tolman. 3 parts to learning which work together as a whole (gestalt). 1) SIGNIFICANT = goal of behavior. 2) SIGN = signal for action. 3) MEANS-END RELATIONS = internal processes and relationships cognitive map an idea by Edward Tolman. An internal perceptual representation of external environmental features and landmarks. latent learning an idea developed (not originated by) Edward Tolman. Learning is not apparent in learner's behavior at the time of learning, but manifests later when suitable motivation and circumstances are present. stimulus generalization the tendency for learning that similar stimuli to produce similar responses. e. g. Eat an orange and get sick -> avoid other citrus Lashley-Wade theory theory of stimulus generalization - discrimination training increases the steepness of the generalization gradient because it

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teaches the animal to tell the difference between the S+ and other stimuli  
 t-test A stats test used when you have a small sample  
 Z-test A stats test used when population mean and SD are known, or with a large sample  
 Kelley's social psychologist who developed interdependence theory/social exchange theory  
 (w/ John Thibault) - identifying the extent to which one partner can affect/control another's outcome in a given interaction. Also, studied attribution theory. Influenced by Kurt Lewin and Gestalt psychology  
 social exchange theory aka interdependence theory - by Harold Kelley. Identifies the extent to which one partner can affect/control another's outcome in a given interaction  
 theory of reasoned action/planned behavior theory by Fishbein and Ajzen, resulting from Expectancy Value models. Attempts to explain why discrepancies exist between attitudes and behavior (e. g. seatbelt/condom use). More favorable attitude toward behavior + subjective norm (beliefs about who will perceive the behavior), stronger the behavioral control.  
 Fishbein & Ajzen Created theory of reasoned action/planned behavior. Attempts to explain why discrepancies exist between attitudes and behavior (e. g. seatbelt/condom use). More favorable attitude toward behavior + subjective norm (beliefs about who will perceive the behavior), stronger the behavioral control  
 subventricular subgranular new neurons form in the \_\_\_\_\_ zone and the \_\_\_\_\_ zone (part of the hippocampus)  
 distributed system aka parallel distinguished processing system. A new model in which info isn't put into memory by a step-by-step manner. Instead, distributed to all parts of memory system at once.

This differs from older models, which were linear: Sensory-> STM-> LTM

Chodorowfeminist psychologist and psychoanalyst. Known for work on the central role that mothers play in child rearing. Emphasized family as primary location for gender socialization. Object-relations theory is a gender identify formation. electroculographymethod used to measure eye movementsplethysmographymeasures changes in volume within an organ or a whole bodycomputed tomographyx-rays produce tomographic images (virtual slices) to image brain. Inferior to fMRI. pneumoencephalographyx-rays made by replacing spinal fluid with a gas (oxygen) to improve contrastpositron emission technologyradioactive material injected to brain. high radioactivity -> indicates high brain activityCattellcoined crystallized and fluid intelligence terms. fluid: being able to think, reason abstractly, solve problems. crystallized: knowledge that comes from discrete learning, e. g. vocabulary. crystallized fluidCattell coined \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence. (A) continues to grow throughout adulthood. (B) peaks in adolescence, young adulthood and begins to decline around 30-40. atch (adrenocorticotrophic hormone)stimulates adrenal cortex, stimulates secretion of cortisol. Secreted from the anterior pituitary. agonistscompounds that mimic the action of a neurotransmitter. direct-acting agonists - bind directly to and activates neurotransmitter receptors. indirect-acting agonists releases/enhances the action of an NT, e. g. cocaine for the NT dopamine