

# Intro To Psychology Exam 1 Study Guide

## TEST #1

### Subfields of Psychology

1. Behavioral Neuroscience or Biopsychology
  - **Brain, nero system, genetics** and how they relate to behavior
2. Experimental
  - **Learning, perceptions** (everyone describes events differently b/c people have different experiences from their past that affect the outcome of the same event)
- 2a. Cognitive "thinking" Psychology
  - How you **think, reason, remember, and speak**
3. Developmental
  - Development thru stages -- **physically, psychologically, socially**
  - How personality and other things changes *over time/get older*
- 3a. Personality Psychology
  - Focus on all characteristics of personality and how they relate to behavior
4. Clinical
  - **Study and treatment of psychological disorders**
- 4a. Health Psychology
  - Study of the **Preventions/treatment of illness**
- 4b. Counseling Psychology
  - Adjustment issues: **educational, social, and career**
5. Social Psychology
  - Human social behavior: **relationships, attitude, aggression** and how they relate to behavior (all affect someone else → why its **SOCIAL**)
  - **Prejudice** - unfair treatment of ppl usually based on emotions
  - **Discrimination** - actions based on the prejudices/behaviors b/c of one's prejudice
  - **Stereotypes** - a widespread generalization based on little or no facts
- 5a. Cross Cultural Psychology
  - Different **cultures and diversity** and how it influences behavior
6. Evolutionary Psychology
  - Principles of Evolution: **reproduction and survival**
  - **"SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST"**
7. Behavioral Genetics Psychology
  - **Genetics, acquired traits** and the influence on behavior
8. Clinical Neuropsychology
  - **neuroscience(brain) and clinical psychology** and how they relate to each other

### 5 Major Perspectives of Psychology "Where Behaviors Come From..."

1. Neuroscience

Intro to psychology exam 1 study guide is designed to help students consolidate their understanding of key concepts in psychology. This study guide will outline the fundamental theories, terminologies, and important figures in psychology that are likely to be covered in your first exam. By mastering these concepts, students will be better equipped to tackle exam questions and apply psychological principles in practical scenarios.

## Understanding Psychology

Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. It encompasses a wide array of topics, including cognition, emotion, motivation, personality, development, and social interactions. Here, we will explore the

foundational elements of psychology and how they contribute to our understanding of human behavior.

## Definition of Psychology

- Behavior: The observable actions of an individual.
- Mental Processes: Internal experiences such as thoughts, feelings, and perceptions.

Psychology seeks to understand the complexity of human experience through various approaches, including biological, cognitive, behavioral, and sociocultural perspectives.

## Historical Foundations

The field of psychology has evolved through various historical phases. Key figures and their contributions include:

1. Wilhelm Wundt: Often referred to as the "father of modern psychology," Wundt established the first psychological laboratory in 1879 and emphasized the importance of introspection.
2. William James: Known for functionalism, James focused on the purpose of consciousness and how it helps individuals adapt to their environments.
3. Sigmund Freud: The founder of psychoanalysis, Freud introduced concepts such as the unconscious mind and defense mechanisms.
4. John B. Watson: A key figure in behaviorism, Watson argued that psychology should focus on observable behaviors rather than internal mental states.
5. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow: These psychologists are known for their contributions to humanistic psychology, emphasizing personal growth and self-actualization.

## Research Methods in Psychology

Understanding how psychological research is conducted is essential for interpreting findings and applying them effectively.

### Types of Research Methods

1. Descriptive Research: This method involves observing and describing behavior without manipulating variables. It includes:
  - Case Studies
  - Surveys
  - Naturalistic Observation

2. Correlational Research: This method examines the relationship between two variables to determine if they are associated. Key points include:

- Correlation does not imply causation.
- Correlation coefficients range from -1 to +1.

3. Experimental Research: This method involves manipulating one variable (independent variable) to observe its effect on another variable (dependent variable). Key components include:

- Random assignment
- Control groups

## **Ethical Considerations in Research**

- Informed Consent: Participants should be fully aware of the nature of the study and their rights.
- Confidentiality: Researchers must protect the privacy of participants.
- Debriefing: Participants should be informed about the study's purpose and any deception used.

## **Key Psychological Concepts**

A solid grasp of essential psychological concepts is crucial for exam success. Below are some foundational concepts that might be included in your exam.

## **Major Psychological Theories**

1. Behaviorism: Focuses on observable behaviors and the ways they're learned through interaction with the environment.
2. Cognitive Psychology: Studies how people perceive, think, and remember information.
3. Humanistic Psychology: Emphasizes personal growth and the concept of self-actualization.
4. Biopsychology: Examines the biological underpinnings of behavior, including genetics and neurobiology.

## **Key Terms and Definitions**

- Homeostasis: The body's ability to maintain stable internal conditions.
- Motivation: The processes that initiate, guide, and maintain goal-oriented behaviors.
- Emotion: A complex psychological state that involves a subjective experience, physiological response, and behavioral or expressive response.

# Core Areas of Psychology

Psychology encompasses several core areas, each contributing unique insights into human behavior.

## Developmental Psychology

- Focuses on how people grow and change from infancy through old age.
- Key theories include:
  - Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development: Describes how children's thinking evolves in stages.
  - Erikson's Psychosocial Stages: Outlines eight stages of psychosocial development across the lifespan.

## Social Psychology

- Studies how individuals influence and are influenced by others.
- Key concepts include:
  - Groupthink: The tendency for group members to conform to the prevailing viewpoint.
  - Cognitive Dissonance: The mental discomfort experienced when holding two conflicting beliefs.

## Clinical Psychology

- Involves the assessment and treatment of mental disorders.
- Key areas include:
  - Psychotherapy: Various therapeutic approaches to treat psychological issues.
  - Diagnosis: Understanding different mental health conditions based on established criteria.

## Preparation Strategies for the Exam

Studying for your intro to psychology exam requires a structured approach. Here are some effective strategies:

## Study Techniques

1. Active Recall: Test yourself on the material instead of just rereading

notes.

2. Flashcards: Create flashcards for key terms and theories to boost memory retention.

3. Group Study: Collaborate with classmates to discuss concepts and quiz each other.

4. Practice Exams: Use past exams or sample questions to familiarize yourself with the exam format.

## **Time Management**

- Create a Study Schedule: Allocate specific times for studying each topic.
- Break Study Sessions: Use the Pomodoro Technique to maintain focus and avoid burnout.

## **Review and Self-Assessment**

- Regularly review material to reinforce memory.
- Use quizzes and practice questions to assess your understanding and identify areas for improvement.

## **Conclusion**

The intro to psychology exam 1 study guide serves as a comprehensive tool for students to navigate the foundational principles of psychology. By understanding historical contexts, research methods, key concepts, and core areas of psychology, you will be well-prepared for your exam. Employ effective study strategies, manage your time wisely, and stay engaged with the material to ensure a successful outcome. Remember, psychology is not just about memorizing facts; it's about understanding the human experience and applying that knowledge in real-world contexts. Good luck!

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are the main branches of psychology covered in an introductory course?**

The main branches include clinical psychology, cognitive psychology, developmental psychology, social psychology, and biological psychology.

### **What is the importance of understanding research**

## **methods in psychology?**

Understanding research methods is crucial as it helps students critically evaluate psychological studies, understand how conclusions are drawn, and apply this knowledge to real-world scenarios.

## **What are the key historical figures in psychology that are typically studied?**

Key figures include Sigmund Freud, B.F. Skinner, Carl Rogers, Jean Piaget, and Wilhelm Wundt, each contributing significantly to the development of psychological theories.

## **What is the difference between nature and nurture in psychology?**

Nature refers to genetic or hereditary influences, while nurture refers to environmental factors and experiences that shape behavior and personality.

## **What is the significance of the DSM-5 in psychology?**

The DSM-5, or Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, provides standardized criteria for diagnosing mental disorders, aiding in communication and treatment planning.

## **What are some common psychological theories that may be included in the study guide?**

Common theories include behaviorism, cognitive theory, humanistic theory, and psychoanalytic theory, each offering different perspectives on human behavior.

## **How do psychological assessments differ from psychological tests?**

Psychological assessments are comprehensive evaluations that can include tests, interviews, and observations, while psychological tests are standardized measures focusing on specific traits or abilities.

## **What role does ethics play in psychological research?**

Ethics ensures the protection of participants' rights and welfare, guiding how studies are conducted, including informed consent and confidentiality.

## **What are some effective study strategies for preparing for an intro to psychology exam?**

Effective strategies include creating flashcards, summarizing key concepts,

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