Vocabulary List
TERM 3
AP PSYCHOLOGY
3rd Quarter Grade Overview:
Chapter 5 – The Lifespan
Chapter 11 – Motivation
Chapter 12 – Emotion/Stress
Chapter 6 – Sensation/Perception
Chapter 3 – Altered States/Sleep
*REMEMBER THESE ARE COLOR CODED NOTES…
If you receive a “spot check” and you don’t have color, sections and ALL terms, you will receive an automatic zero.

READING WELL is one of the most important parts of this class.
Chapter 5 Part I – 30 points
Nature/Nurture
*Continuity/Stages
Stability/Change
*Developmental Psychology
Conception
Zygote
Embryo
Fetus
Teratogens
FAS
Habitation
Maturation
Infantile Amnesia
Cognition
Jean Piaget
Schema
Assimilate
Accommodate
Sensorimotor
Preoperational
Concrete Operational
Formal Operational
Object Permanence
Conservation
Egocentric
Theory of the Mind
Autism
Mind Blindness
Autism and Mirror Neurons
Abstract Thinking
 Stranger Anxiety
*Attachment
Harry Harlow
Safe Haven
Secure Base
Critical Period
Imprinting
Konrad Lorenz
Mere Exposure Effect
Secure Attachment
Mary Ainsworth
Strange Situation
Insecure Attachment
Temperament
Basic Trust
Erik Erikson
Mother Care
Other Care
Self-Concept
Authoritarian
Authoritative
Permissive

Chapter 5 Part II – 50 points
Adolescence
G. Stanley Hall
Puberty
Primary Sex Characteristics
Secondary Sex Characteristics
Menarche
*Cognitive Changes in Adolescence
Lawrence Kohlberg
Preconventional Morality
Conventional Morality
Postconventional Morality
Moral Feeling
Moral Action
Erik Erikson
Identity
Social Identity
Intimacy
Rite of Passage
Emerging Adulthood
Menopause
Physical Changes in Late Adulthood
Life Expectancy
Death Deferral Phenomenon
Dementia
Alzheimer’s Disease
*(next page)
Recognition and Recall
Prospective Memory
Cross-sectional Studies
Longitudinal Studies
Crystallized Intelligence
Fluid Intelligence
Midlife Transition
Social Clock
Generativity
Marriage Statistics
Death and Dying
DO Mini-FRQ (question below)
Summarize the main ideas of the following in two to three sentences each:
A. Piaget’s cognitive development theory
B. Ainsworth’s attachment research
C. Baumrind’s research on parenting styles
D. Erikson’s theory of social development.
E. Marcia’s theory of identity formation.

Chapter 11
Motivation
Instinct
Drive-Reduction Theory
Homeostasis
Incentives
Optimum Arousal
Abraham Maslow
Hierarchy of Motives
Washburn and Cannon Studies
Glucose
Ventromedial Hypothalamus
Lateral Hypothalamus
Set Point
Basal Metabolic Rate
Taste Preference
Neophobia
Anorexia Nervosa
Bulimia Nervosa
Thin Ideal
Binge-Eating Disorder
Set Point and Metabolism
Sexual Response Cycle
Estrogens
Testosterone
Imagined Stimuli
Factors in Teen Pregnancy
Predictors of Sexual Restraint
Sexual Orientation
Sexual Orientation Statistics
Origins of Orientation
Ostracism
Flow
Industrial-Organizational Psych
Personnel Psych
Organizational Psych
Interviewer Illusion
Structured Interviews
Appraising Performance
Achievement Motivation
Employee Engagement
Task Leadership
Social Leadership
Engaged
Not Engaged
Actively Disengaged

Mini FRQ:
Richard is an AP student and center for the basketball team at Woods Cross High. Briefly explain how the following factor in to Richard’s motivation in either or both of these areas of his schooling:
a. Drive Reduction
b. Optimal Arousal Theory
c. Hierarchy of Needs
d. Achievement Motivation.

Chapter 12 Part II
Behavioral Medicine
Health Psychology
Stress
Stressor
Fight or Flight
Cortisol
General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS)
Catastrophe
Significant Life Change
Daily Hassle
Coronary Heart Disease
Type A
Type B
Psychophysiological Illness
Psychoneuroimmunology (PNI)
Lymphocytes
Stress and AIDS
Stress and Cancer
Cope
Problem-focused Coping
Emotion-focused Coping
Perceived Control
Optimism
Social Support
Aerobic Exercise
Biofeedback
(Do Black Section)

Mini FRQ:
Stress has been defined as “the physiological and psychological response to circumstances that
threaten us and tax our coping abilities.”
2. How does Richard Lazarus’ psychological stress response differ from Selye’s model?
3. Describe two effective methods for coping with stress.

Chapter 12 Part I
James-Lange Theory
Cannon-Bard Theory
Schacter-Singer Two-Factor Theory
Autonomic Nervous System
Sympathetic Nervous System
Parasympathetic Nervous System
Arousal and Performance
Brain and Emotion
Spillover Effect
Zajonc Theory
Polygraph
Nonverbal Communication
Paul Ekman’s Studies
Gender and Nonverbal Behavior
Culture and Emotional Expression
Facial Feedback
Behavior Feedback Phenomenon
Fear
Valence
Arousal
Learning Fear
Biology of Fear
Phobia
Anger
Catharsis
Happiness
Feel-good, Do-good Phenomenon
Subjective Well-being
Positive Psychology
Happiness and Wealth Stats
Adaptation-Level Principal
Relative Deprivation Principal
Predictors of Happiness
(No Black Section)

Chapter 6 Part I
Sensation
Perception
Bottom-up Processing
Top-down Processing
Psychophysics
Absolute Threshold
Signal Detection Theory
Subliminal Stimulation
Prime
Moshé Bar and Irving Biederman
Difference Threshold
Weber’s Law
Sensory Adaptation
Transduce
Electromagnetic Spectrum
Wavelength
Hae
Intensity
Pupil
Iris
Lens
Retina
Accommodation
Rods
Cones
Optic Nerve
Blind Spot
Fovea
Acuity
Feature Detector
Hubel and Wiesel
Parallel Processing
Binoculars
Roger Sperry
Young-Helmholtz Trichromatic Theory
Afterimages
Opponent Color
Opponent Process Theory
Color Constancy
*No black section

Chapter 6 Part II
Audition
Frequency
Pitch
Decibels
Hertz
Outer Ear
Middle Ear
Inner Ear
Cochlea
Oval Window
Basilar Membrane
Hair Cells
Auditory Nerve
Auditory Cortex
Place Theory
Frequency Theory
Conduction Hearing Loss
Sensorineural Hearing Loss
Cochlear Implant
Deaf Culture
Skin
Basic Four Skin Sensations
Variations of Basic Four
Hot
Somatosensory Cortex
Kinesesthesia
Vestibular Senses
Nociceptors
Gate-Control Theory
Endorphins
Pain
Pain Circuit
Tinnitus
Ronald Melzack and Patrick Wall
Unami
Sensory Interaction
Taste
McGurk Effect
Synaesthesia
Olfaction
Olfactory Cortex
Olfactory Brain
Pheromones
*No Black Section

Chapter 6 Part III
Gestalt
Neket Cube
Figure-Ground
Grouping
Proximity
Similarity
Continuity
Connectedness
Closure
Depth-Perception
Visual Cliff
Gibson and Walk
Binocular Cues
Retinal Disparity
Monocular Cues
Convergence
Relative Size
Interposition
Light and Shadow
Relative Height
Relative Motion
Linear Perspective
Phi Phenomenon
Perceptual Constancy
Color Constancy
Critical Period
Perceptual Adaptation
Perceptual Set
Context Effect
Human Factors Psychologists
ESPD
Parapsychology
Telepathy
Clairvoyance
Precognition

Mini FRQ:
Define perception, grouping principal, and monocular cue.
Using an example, state the role each of the following plays in a child’s interpretation of the scenery as he rides in a car through the countryside.

a. Relative Height
b. Interposition
c. Connectedness
d. Proximity

Chapter 3
Consciousness
Cognitive Neuroscience
Dual Processing
Selective Attention
Cocktail Party Effect
Circadian Rhythm
Superchiasmatic Nucleus (SCN)
Melatonin
90 Minute Sleep Cycle
Arnold Aserinsky
REM Sleep
Alpha Waves
Sleep
William Dement’s Studies
Hallucinations
Hypnagogic
Stage 1 Sleep
Stage 2 Sleep
Stage 3 Sleep
Stage 4 Sleep
Sleep Spindles
Delta Waves
Sleep Walking/Bed Wetting
Paradoxical Sleep
Sleep Deprivation Effects
Why do we sleep?
Sleep Debt
How Sleep Loss Affects Us?
Sleep Protects
Sleep Recuperates
Free Radicals
Sleep Affects Memories
Sleep Affects Creativity
Sleep and Growth
Insomnia
Sleep Apnea
Narcolepsy
Night Terrors
Dreams
Manifest Content
The Interpretation of Dreams
Latent Content
Physiological Function of Sleep
Activation-Synthesis Theory
Mini FRQ:

Explain the difference between the following theories of hypnosis.
Which theory do you agree with the most? Explain your evaluation.

1. Hilgard
2. Kihlstrom and McConkey
3. Role Theory
4. Social Influence Theory