**Psychology**

**Chapters 6-10**

**Read Chapters 6-10 Again and Review all the notes. Use the outline below as a guide.**

**Final Review**

Stimulus- something that produces a reaction, or a response.

If your mouth waters for a certain type of food, you are experiencing the results of conditioning, or learning.

Conditioning works through the pairing of different stimuli.

Your reaction demonstrates a type of conditioning known as classical conditioning.

Classical conditioning is a simple form of learning in which one stimulus (in this case food) comes to call forth the response (your mouth watering) usually called forth by another stimulus (the actual food).

Ivan Pavlov rings a bell

Early research conducted with dogs.

Russian physiologist (an expert in or student of the branch of biology that deals with the normal functions of living organisms and their parts) Ivan Pavlov (1849-1936) discovered that dogs, too, learn to associate one thing with another when food is involved.

Meat on a dogs tongue is a stimulus for the production of saliva.

The meat in Pavlov’s research was an example of an unconditioned stimulus- a stimulus that causes a response that is automatic, not learned.

Flooding- a person is exposed to the harmless stimulus until fear responses to that stimulus are extinguished.

Systematic Desensitization – people are taught relaxation techniques.

Then they are exposed gradually to whatever stimulus they fear while they remain relaxed.

Can cookies help children overcome their fears?

In counterconditioning, a pleasant stimulus is paired repeatedly with a fearful one, counteracting the fear.

In operant conditioning, people and animals learn to do certain things- and not to do others- because of the results of what they do (They learn from the consequences of their actions).

Project Pigeon

During World War II, Skinner proposed training pigeons to guide missiles to targets.

The pigeons would be given food pellets for pecking at targets on a screen.

Latent learning- learning that remains hidden until it is needed.

Albert Bandura

In his research on social learning, Albert Bandura has shown that we acquire knowledge and skills by observing and imitating others (which is known as observational learning).

Active Approach to Learning.

PQ4R Method based on the work of educational psychologist Francis P. Robinson, which contains six steps:

Previewing

Questioning

Reading

Reflecting

Reciting

Reviewing

There are several reasons why certain memories become etched in our minds when the “flashbulb” goes off.

1. Distinctness of the memories.

We pay more attention to events that have a special meaning for us.

2. We think about flashbulb memories often.

First love, the birth of child, special accomplishment.

3. Sometimes places or events make an impression on us.

They are connected to other events that are important at the time.

Repeating information over and over again to keep from forgetting it is called maintenance rehearsal.

Sensory Memory- the first stage of memory.

Its consists of the immediate, initial recording of information that enters through our senses.

A memory trace of a visual stimulus held in our sensory memory decays within a second.

The ability to remember visual stimuli over long periods of time (what most of us think of as photographic memory) is called eidetic imagery.

Chunking is the organization of items into familiar or manageable units.

The mental representations that we from of the world by organizing bits of information into knowledge are called schemas.

Amnesia

Psychoanalysts believe that repression is responsible for a rare but severe kind of forgetting called dissociative amnesia.

Amnesia is severe memory loss caused by brain injury, shock, fatigue, illness, or repression.

People organize concepts in Hierarchies

Series of levels that go from broad to narrow (Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs)

Deductive reasoning is a basic form of valid reasoning.

Deductive reasoning, or deduction, starts out with a general statement, or hypothesis, and examines the possibilities to reach a specific, logical conclusion

Inductive reasoning is the opposite of deductive reasoning. Inductive reasoning makes broad generalizations from specific observations. Basically, there is data, then conclusions are drawn from the data.

People also make decisions on the bias of information that is available to them in their immediate consciousness.

This is called the availability of heuristic.

Languages contain three basic elements: phonemes (sounds), morphemes (basic units of meaning), and syntax ( grammar). Combinations of these units create the words, phrases, and sentences that people use to communicate ideas.

The way in which words are arranged to make phrases and sentences is syntax.

Spearman’s Two Factor Theory

Nearly 100 years ago, British psychologist Charles Spearman suggested that all the behavior we consider to be intelligent has a common underlying factor.

He labeled the factor “g,” which stands for “general intelligence.”

The g factors represents the abilities to reason and to solve problems.

Sternberg’s Triarchic Theory

Robert Sternberg believes that different kinds of intelligence all work together.

He has created a three-level, or triarchic, model of intelligence.

Sternberg’s intelligence includes analytic, creative, and practical abilities.

The Stanford-Binet Scales

French Psychologist Alfred Binet devised the first modern intelligence test.

The original version of the test was first used in 1905.

Binet assumed that intelligence increased with age.

Binet’s tests contained questions for children of different age levels.

Problems with Intelligence Tests

Education or economic background can make a difference in determining an outcome.

Motivation to do well also contributes to performance on intelligence tests.

People who are gifted have IQ scores of 130 or above.

In general, to be gifted is to possess outstanding talent or to show the potential for performing at remarkable high levels of accomplishment when compared with other people of the same age, experience, or environment.

Developmental psychology is the field in which psychologists study how people grow and change throughout the life span- from conception, through infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood, until death.

In the field of human development, heredity manifests itself primarily in the process called maturation. Maturation is the automatic and sequential process of development that results from genetic signals.

The development of purposeful movement is called motor development.

Motor development proceeds in stages.

Almost all babies roll over before they sit up unsupported.

They crawl before they walk.

Visual Cliff

The visual cliff is a special structure, a portion of which has a surface that looks like a checkerboard.

Another portion is a sheet of glass with a checkerboard pattern a few feet below it.

It creates the illusion of a drop-off of a few feet- like a cliff.

Children do not imprint on the first person they see or are held by.

For humans, it takes several months before infants become attached to their mothers.

Styles of parenting differ along two separate dimensions.

One dimension is warmth-coldness;

The other is strictness-permissiveness.

Warm parents can be either strict or permissive, as can cold parents.

Child abuse- either physical or psychological- is unfortunately widespread.

5 percent of the parents surveyed admitted to physically abusing their children.

Even more common than child abuse is child neglect- the failure to give children adequate food, shelter, clothing, emotional support or schooling.

Piaget identified four stages in the sequence: sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational.

Bias in Piaget’s Theory

Kohlberg classified these reasons according to levels of moral development.

Example: Husband stealing medicine for his wife who has cancer.

The Preconventional Level

The Conventional Level

The Postconventional level

Bias in Kohlberg’s Theory