

Ap Psychology Flashcards PDF

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What is the definition of psychology?

Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes.

What are the main goals of psychology?

The main goals of psychology are to describe, explain, predict, and control behavior.

What is the difference between a psychologist and a psychiatrist?

A psychologist is a professional who studies mental processes and behavior, while a psychiatrist is a medical doctor who can prescribe medication and treat mental disorders.

What is the nature vs. nurture debate?

The nature vs. nurture debate concerns the relative contributions of genetic inheritance (nature) and environmental factors (nurture) to human development.

What is the significance of the case study method in psychology?

The case study method provides an in-depth understanding of a single individual or group, allowing for detailed exploration of complex issues.

What is the purpose of psychological testing?

Psychological testing is used to measure and evaluate an individual's mental abilities, personality traits, and emotional functioning.

What is the role of the American Psychological Association (APA)?

The APA is a professional organization that represents psychologists in the United States and sets ethical guidelines and standards for psychological practice.

What are the different types of research methods used in psychology?

The different types of research methods in psychology include experimental, correlational, observational, and survey methods.

What is the importance of ethics in psychological research?

Ethics in psychological research ensures the protection of participants' rights, welfare, and dignity, and promotes integrity in the research process.

What is classical conditioning?

Classical conditioning is a learning process in which a neutral stimulus becomes associated with a meaningful stimulus, eliciting a conditioned response.

What is operant conditioning?

Operant conditioning is a learning process in which behavior is shaped and maintained by its consequences, such as rewards or punishments.

What is the difference between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation?

Intrinsic motivation comes from within the individual, driven by personal satisfaction, while extrinsic motivation is influenced by external rewards or pressures.

What are the stages of cognitive development according to Piaget?

The stages of cognitive development according to Piaget are sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational.

What is attachment theory?

Attachment theory explains the dynamics of long-term relationships between humans, particularly the bonds between children and their caregivers.

What is the difference between a fixed mindset and a growth mindset?

A fixed mindset believes abilities are static, while a growth mindset believes abilities can be developed through effort and learning.

What is the role of the amygdala in the brain?

The amygdala is involved in processing emotions, particularly fear and pleasure, and plays a key role in emotional memory.

What is the concept of cognitive dissonances?

Cognitive dissonances refer to the mental discomfort experienced when holding two or more contradictory beliefs, values, or ideas.

What is the bystander effect?

The bystander effect is a social psychological phenomenon where individuals are less likely to help a victim when other people are present.

What is the difference between conformity and obedience?

Conformity is changing behavior to match the group, while obedience is following direct commands from an authority figure.

What is the significance of Maslow's hierarchy of needs?

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a motivational theory that categorizes human needs into a five-tier model, from basic physiological needs to self-actualization.