**General Exam III + IV Your name:**

These questions are drawn from both the required text and from lectures

1. What is developmental psychology the study of?
2. According to developmental psychologists when does life begin?
3. What does ‘tabula rasa’ mean?
4. Define ‘maturation’
5. Define ‘critical period’
6. What is a cross sectional design?
7. What is a longitudinal design?
8. Which part of a human develops first?
9. What fraction of the entire body weight is the head at birth?
10. Which sense develops the most slowly in infants?
11. What is puberty?
12. At what age does puberty typically happen for a) girls b) boys
13. Name 2 theories to explain primary ageing
14. What is the difference between schematic assimilation and accommodation?
15. Explain Piagets stages of cognitive development
16. What is ‘attachment’?
17. Which parenting style produces the most well-adjusted children
18. Which of Kohberg’s moral levels focuses on self and reward/punishment?
19. Which of Kohlberg’s moral levels focuses on compliance and others?
20. Which of Kohlberg’s moral levels focuses on abstract values?
21. What is ‘situational ethics’?
22. Name a developmental challenge in adulthood
23. Name the 4 stages in grief
24. Give an example of a gender role
25. What did Colapinto 2004 demonstrate?
26. What is behavioural androgeny?
27. What is the difference between ‘sex’ and ‘gender’?
28. Name the one trait that is commonly found to be different in boys vs girls?
29. Draw and correctly label a graph of Master and Johnson’s sexual response cycle for men and women
30. What is a sexual script?
31. Define ‘motivation’
32. Define ‘emotion’
33. What are the 5 basic emotions?
34. What is the difference between a mood and an emotion?
35. Finish this Shakespearean quote, “There is nothing in itself good or bad …………………………………………….” Do you agree or disagree? Explain your answer.
36. List Maslow’s hierarchy of needs (There are 5 of them)
37. Explain Self-Actualization
38. Define ‘abnormal behaviour’
39. What four ‘d’s’ do we use to assess normality/abnormality?
40. What do we mean by ‘a medical model of mental health’?
41. Name two manuals for categorizing psychological disorders
42. Define ‘insanity’
43. What are dissociative disorders?
44. What is the prevalence rate of substance abuse in the USA?
45. Name an anxiety disorder
46. Describe antisocial PD
47. What is the theory of depressive realism?
48. What is blunted affect describing in schizophrenia?
49. Describe ‘pruning’ as a possible explanation for schizophrenia
50. What is co-morbidity?
51. What does CBT stand for?
52. An eclectic approach to therapy is the best Y/N
53. Match the therapeutic techniques with the correct description:

psychoanalytic eliminate troublesome behaviours, model new

psychodynamic pharmaceutical or surgical intervention

cognitive improve relationship/interactive dynamics

behavioural uncovering the repressed unconscious

group awareness/analysis of underlying motives

biomedical identifying changing unhelpful/faulty thinking

1. What is social psychology?
2. What is conformity?
3. Define ‘attitude’
4. What is the Bystander Effect (worth 4 marks)?
5. What is deindividuation in the Stanford prison experiment (worth 4 marks)