AP Psychology Unit 1/2 Test review

Your Unit 1 test will be made up of 25 multiple choice questions (5 possible answers for each), and 1 FRQ. The key terms, concepts, and contributors from your vocabulary will comprise some of the knowledge you will need to recall for the test; make sure to study those.

In addition, the topics below may be the source of questions on your version of the Unit 1/2 Test:

Pre-scientific psychology

Socrates, Plato, Aristotle-be familiar with their psychological views. You should also be able to apply their thoughts to modern psychological concepts (empiricism, introspection, biological approach to psychology, etc.)

Rene Descartes, Francis Bacon, John Locke, Charles Darwin-be familiar with their views on psychology. Be able to identify which modern approaches to psychology they would be most associated with.

Psychological Science/Psychological Science Develops

Be familiar with the importance of Wundt, Titchener, James, Mary Whiton Calkins, Margaret Floy Washburn, Watson, Skinner, and Freud. You should know who they were, AND their significant views, theories, experiments, etc.

Be familiar with the different historical schools of thought with regards to psychology (structuralism, functionalism, behaviorism, experimental psychology, humanistic psychology etc.).

Make sure you understand what the cognitive revolution was.

Psychology’s Biggest Question

Make sure you are familiar with the nature-nurture issue: arguments for each side and proponents of each side (now and historically).

Psychology’s three main levels of analysis

Make sure you are familiar with “levels of analysis,” the biopsychosocial approach, and the 7 contemporary approaches to psychology. You will need to be able to apply the biopsychosocial approach AND the 7 contemporary approaches/perspectives to situations/scenarios.

Psychology’s subfields

Be able to differentiate between basic and applied research. You should be familiar with the types of psychologists that perform basic and applied research. You should also be able to briefly explain the types of work they do (or identify the type of psychologist when told the work being performed).

Improve your retention-and your grades!

Be familiar with the steps of, and reasons for using, SQ3R.

What do psychologists in various professions do, and where do they work?

Make sure you can differentiate between basic research subfields and the helping professions. You should be familiar with the types of psychologists that work in these areas. You should also be able to briefly explain the types of work they do (or identify the type of psychologist when told the work being performed).

The Need for Psychological Science

How do these concepts suggest that science-based answers & knowledge are more valid than that which is based on intuition & common sense?

What are the 3 components of the scientific attitude? Make sure you can explain/apply each.

The Scientific Method & Description

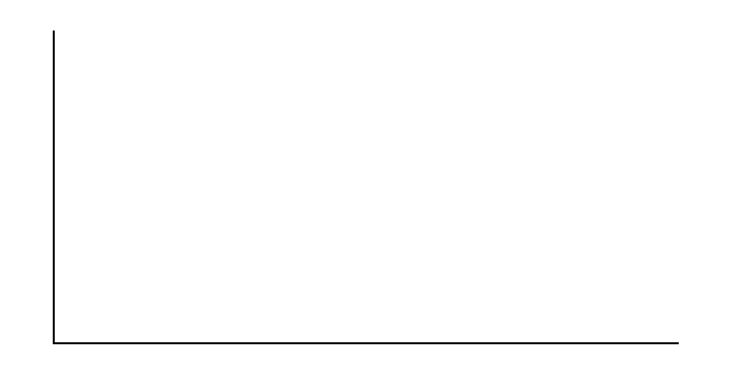
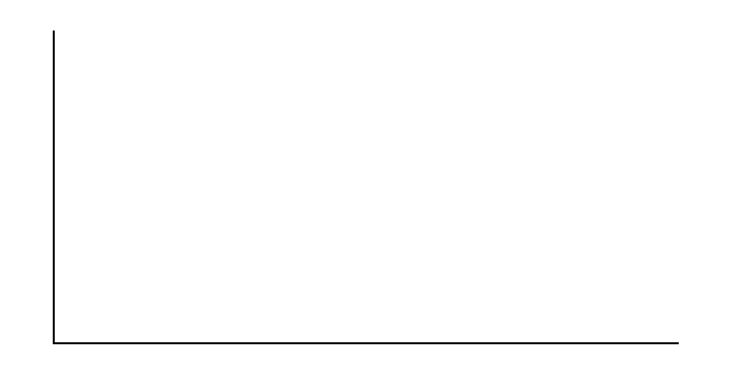
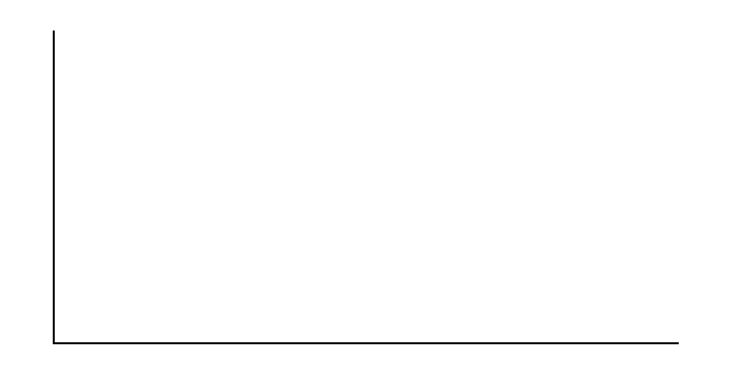
Identify & explain the steps of the scientific method.

Be able to identify, explain, and apply the 3 ways psychologists can refine and test their theories.

You should be able to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the 3 types of descriptive methods.

Correlation & Experimentation

Draw scatterplots with a correlation of +1.00, -1.00, and 0.00



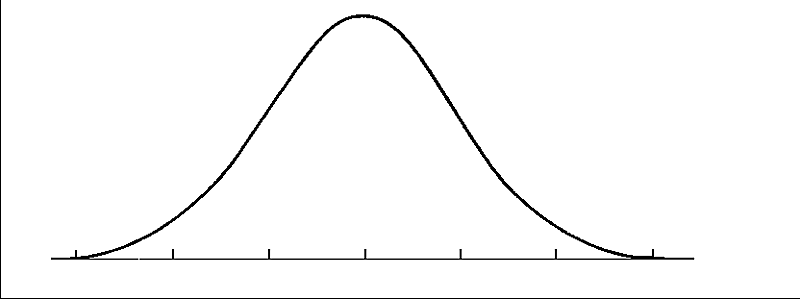
What type of research method is best used to try to prove a causal relationship between two events/actions/behaviors, etc.? Why would this method be the best?

Statistical reasoning in Everyday Life

Be able to identify (and explain why) which measure of central tendency would be best used in specific situations: determining class rank, batting average, housing values, family income, etc.

What is the most useful standard for measuring how much scores differ from one another? Why is this the most useful?

Diagram what a normal curve (distribution) would look like



What percentage of the scores should fall within 1 standard deviation of the mean? What percentage of scores should fall within 2 standard deviations? 3 standard deviations?

What 3 principles should be remembered when deciding whether we should make generalizations from a sample?

What must a researcher do to determine if there is statistical significance to the findings of his/her experiment?

Frequently asked questions about Psychology

While experiments conducted in labs can help determine causal relationships, what is 1 major limitation of laboratory experiments? How might a psychologist respond to this criticism?

What things must a researcher do when an experiment involves deception?

How might a psychologists’ personal values and goals influence his/her research?

FRQ review:

Focus on the 7 approaches/perspectives of psychology, and be prepared to apply them to a scenario/scenarios.