**AP Psychology**

Unit 13 Test review: Treatment of Abnormal Behavior *Modules 70-73 (pages 707-752)*

The key terms, concepts, and contributors from your Unit 13 vocabulary will comprise some of the knowledge you will need to recall for the test; make sure to study those. In addition, make sure you are familiar with the other topics/concepts/people listed below from each module.

Module 70-***You should understand, and be able to explain/apply:***

>What psychotherapy therapy, biomedical therapy, and the eclectic approaches are; AND how they are similar/different.

>What psychoanalysis is *(was)*, techniques used, key ideas, & its current role in psychological thinking. *\*\*Make sure to be familiar with the concepts of transference and resistance\*\**

>What psychodynamic therapy is, how it is influenced by psychoanalysis, goals, techniques, & key ideas.

>What Humanistic therapies are, its’ basic themes/goals, techniques, & key ideas AND how it differs from psychoanalysis and psychodynamic therapies.

Module 71-***You should understand, and be able to explain/apply:***

>Behavior therapy: what it is, how it differs from psychodynamic therapy, goals, key ideas, & key figures.

>Techniques used in behavior therapy:

CLASSICAL CONDITIONING-

Counterconditioning:

Exposure therapies-

Systematic desensitization-

Aversive conditioning-

OPERANT CONDITIONING-

Token economy:

>What Cognitive Therapy is, its’ goals, techniques, & key ideas. *\*\*Make sure to familiarize yourself with the specific sub-theories of Cognitive Therapy\*\**

>Group & Family therapy: what each is, goals and techniques of each therapy.

Module 72-***You should understand, and be able to explain/apply:***

>Which psychotherapies are more effective for specific disorders:

-Behavior therapies/conditioning:

-Psychodynamic therapy:

-Cognitive/Cognitive-Behavioral therapies:

>Underlying elements of successful psychotherapies (whether they be psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive, etc,-what do they have in common AND why are they able to be successful?)

>EMDR: what it is, benefits, criticisms, and the role exposure therapy plays it its’ success.

>Preventive mental health: what it is, the rationale that underlie it, & how it works to attempt to minimize psychological disorders by reducing their incidences.

Module 73-***You should understand, and be able to explain/apply:***

>Drug therapies, including antipsychotic drugs, antianxiety drugs, antidepressants (including SSRIs), & mood-stabilizing drugs. Make sure you are familiar with the differences between each type of drug/drug therapy, as well as specific names of drugs, the disorders they are used to treat, their effectiveness, etc.

>ECT: what it is, how it works, what disorders it has been/is used to treat, the way it works today vs the way it originally works, and whether it has proven effective in treating any disorders.

>Magnetic stimulation: what it is, how it works, what disorders is it used for; is it successful?

>Deep-brain stimulation: what it is, how it works, what disorders it is used for, is it successful?

>Psychosurgery: what it is, how it works, what disorders it is used for, is it successful, controversial?

>Therapeutic lifestyle change: what it is, goals, techniques, is it successful?