Advanced Placement Psychology Outline

I. Methods, approaches and History

II. Learning

III. Personality

IV. Abnormal Psychology

V. Treatment of Disorders

VI. Social Psychology

VII. Biological Bases

VIII. Sensation and Perception

IX. Motivation and Emotion

X. Consciousness

XI. Cognition

XII. Health and Stress

XIII. Developmental Psychology
I. Methods, Approaches and History
   A. What is Psychology
      1. Scientific Study
      2. Behavior
      3. Mental Processes
   B. The Scientific Method
      1. Testable Hypothesis
      2. Operational Definition
         2.1 Single-Blind
         2.2 Double-Blind
      3. Collect Data
         3.1 Direct The Subjects
         3.2 Statistical Analysis
      4. Report the Conclusions
         4.1 Publish Results
         4.2 Further Replication
   C. Methods of Psychological Research
      1. Naturalistic Observation
      2. Case Study
      3. Surveys
      4. Correlation Studies
         4.1 Positive Correlation
         4.2 Negative Correlation
         4.3 Scatter Plot
         4.4 Correlation Coefficient
      5. Experiments
         5.1 Independent Variable
         5.2
         5.3 Control Group
         5.4 Experimental Group
         5.5 Random Assignment
   D. Roots of Psychology
      1. Wundt/Titlinger and Introspection/Structuralism
      2. James and Principles of Psychology/Functionalism
   E. Major Perspectives
      1. Neuroscience
      2. Psychodynamic/Freudian
         2.1 Repression
         2.2 Sublimation
         2.3 Anna O.
         2.4 Catharsis
         2.5 Free Association
         2.6 Dream Analysis
      3. Behavioral
         3.1 Pavlov and Classical Conditioning
         3.2 Watson and Little Albert
         3.3 Thorndike and Law of Effect
         3.4 Skinner and Operant Conditioning
      4. Humanism
         4.1 Abraham Maslow
         4.2 Carl Rogers
      5. Cognitive
F. Ethics in Psychology
   1. Confidentiality
   2. Rights
   3. Care of Animals
   4. Informed consent
   5. Risk/Gain Assessment
   6. Use of Deception
   7. Debriefing

G. Statistics and Research
   1. Confounding Variables
   2. Third Variable Problem
   3. Descriptive Statistics
      3.1 Z-scores
      3.2 Distribution
      3.3 Outliners
      3.4 Skewed Distribution
      3.5 Bell Curve
      3.6 Mean, Median, Mode
      3.7 Range
      3.8 Standard Deviation
      3.9 Correlation and Scatter Plots

II. Learning
A. What is Learning
   1. Behavioral change
   2. Permanency
   3. Due to Experience

B. Classical Conditioning
   1. Ivan Pavlov
   2. Reflex
   3. Unconditioned stimulus
   4. Unconditioned response
   5. Conditioned Stimulus
   6. Conditioned Response

C. Processes in Classical Conditioning
   1. Acquisition
   2. Generalization
   3. Discrimination
   4. Extinction
   5. Spontaneous Recovery

D. Classical Conditioning and Humans
   1. John Watson
   2. Little Albert

E. Operant Conditioning
   1. E.L. Thorndike
   2. Law of Effect
   3. B.F. Skinner
   4. Positive Reinforcement
   5. Negative Reinforcement
   6. Punishment

F. Processes in Operant Conditioning
   1. Shaping
   2. Chaining
G. The Nature of Reinforcement
   1. Primary Reinforcers
   2. Secondary/Conditioned Reinforcers
H. Schedules of Reinforcement
   1. Continuous
   2. Partial
   3. Ratio
   4. Interval
   5. Fixed-Ratio
   6. Variable-Ratio
   7. Fixed-Interval
   8. Variable-Interval
I. Negative Reinforcement
   1. Escape Learning
   2. Avoidance Learning
J. Punishment
   1. How it is Effective
   2. Undesirable Results
K. Biology and Conditioning
   1. Martin Seligman
   2. Preparedness
   3. James Garcia
   4. Taste-Aversion
   5. Aversive Conditioning
L. Cognitive Approach to Learning
   1. Edward Tolman
   2. Memory and Expectancy
   3. Wolfgang Kohler
   4. Insight Learning
   5. Miller & Dollard
   6. Albert Bandura
   7. Observational Learning
   8. Learned Helplessness

III. Personality Theory and Assessment
A. The Psychodynamic Perspective
   1. The ID, Ego and Superego
   2. Eros and Thanatos
   3. Libido
   4. Psychosexual Stages/Erogenous zones
      4.1 Oral
      4.2 Anal
      4.3 Phallic
      4.4 Latent
      4.5 Genital
   5. Oedipus and Electra complexes
   6. Fixation
7. Ego-Defense Mechanisms
   7.1 Denial
   7.2 Projection
   7.3 Reaction Formation
   7.4 Repression
   7.5 Regression
   7.5 Sublimation
   7.7 Displacement
   7.8 Rationalization
   7.9 Suppression
   7.10 Fantasy
   7.11 Escape
   7.12 Aggression

8. The conscious and Subconscious
9. The Preconscious and unconscious
10. Identification
    10.1 Castration Complex
    10.2 Penis Envy

11. The Authoritarian Personality
    11.1 Adorno
    11.2 E-scale/F-Scale
    11.3 Prejudice

12. Carl Jung
    12.1 Collective unconscious
    12.2 Archetypes
    12.3 The Shadow
    12.4 Anima
    12.5 Animus

13. Alfred Adler
    13.1 Inferiority
    13.2 Birth Order

14. Neo-Freudians

B. Projective Testing
    1. Rorschach Inkblot
    2. TAT-Thematic Apperception

C. Trait Perspective
    1. Introvert
    2. Extrovert
    3. Common Traits
    4. Unique Traits
    5. Cardinal Traits
    6. Central Traits
    7. Secondary Traits
    8. The Big Five
       8.1 Extroversion
       8.2 Agreeableness
       8.3 Conscientiousness
       8.4 Stability
       8.5 Openness

9. Liebe und Arbeit
D. Measuring Personality
   1. MMPI
   2. CPI
   3. 16 PF

E. The Behavioral Perspective
   1. B.F. Skinner
   2. Social Learning
   3. Observational Learning
   4. Vicarious Reinforcement
   5. Reciprocal Interaltion
   6. Self-Efficacy
   7. Locus of Control

F. Gender and Personality
   1. Influence
   2. Mate Preference
   3. Self-Evaluation

G. Humanistic Perspective
   1. Rogers and Moslow
   2. Self-Actualization
   3. Unconditional Positive Regard
   4. Self-concept
   5. Hierarchy of Needs
      5.1 Physiological
      5.2 Safety
      5.3 Love
      5.4 Esteem
      5.5 Self-Actualization/Peak Experience
   6. Existentialism
      6.1 Frank and May
      6.2 Logotherapy

IV. Abnormal Psychology
A. Criteria of Abnormality
   1. Infrequent
   2. Deviant
   3. Maladaptive

B. Diagnosis of Disorders
   1. D.S.M.
   2. G.A.F.

C. Perspectives
   1. Medical
   2. Psychodynamic
   3. Behavioral
   4. Cognitive
   5. Humanistic

D. Anxiety Disorders
   1. Panic
   2. Phobic
   3. G.A.D./Neurotic
   4. O.C.D.
      4.1 Obsessions
      4.2 Compulsions
E. Somatoform Disorders
   1. Hypochondriasis
   2. Conversion Disorder

F. Dissociative Disorders
   1. Amnesia
   2. Fugue
   3. Multiple Personality

G. Mood Disorders
   1. Depression
   2. Mania
   3. Bi-Polar
   4. Suicide
   5. Gender and suicide
   6. Gender and Depression
   7. Serotonin and Norepinephrine

H. Schizophrenia
   1. Psychotic
   2. Hallucinations
   3. Delusions
   4. derailment
   5. Blunted Affect
   6. Anhedonia
   7. Types
      7.1 Paranoid
      7.2 Catatonic
      7.3 Hebephrenic/Disorganized
      7.4 Undifferentiated
   8. Dopamine Hypothesis
   9. Anti-Psychotic Drugs
   10. Diathesis-Stress Model

I. Substance-Use Disorders
   1. Psychological Dependence
   2. Physical Dependence
      2.1 Tolerance
      2.2 Withdrawal

J. Organic Mental Disorders
   1. Injury
   2. Disease
   3. Abnormal Aging
   4. Substance-Induced
      4.1 Delirium
      4.2 Organic Hallucinations
      4.3 Organic Delusions
      4.4 Delirium Tremens

K. Personality Disorders
   1. Paranoid
   2. Histrionic
   3. Obsessive-Compulsive
   4. Anti-Social
      4.1 Sociopath/Psychopath
      4.2 Traits
V. Treatment of psychological Disorders

A. Historical Beginnings
1. Phillipe Pinel
2. Pierre Charcot
3. Sigmund Freud
4. Joseph Breuer
5. Hypnotism/Mesmerism
6. Classical Psychoanalysis

B. Psychoanalytic Therapy
1. Free Association
2. Dream Analysis
   2.1 Latent Content
   2.2 Manifest Content
3. Resistance
4. Transference
5. Transference
6. Insight
7. Working Through

C. Behavior Therapy
1. Systematic Desensitization
   1.1 Progressive Relaxation
   1.2 Anxiety Hierarchy/Flooding
2. In Vivo Desensitization
3. Biofeedback
4. Assertion Training
5. Cognitive Behavior Therapy
   5.1 Copers vs. Catastrophisers
   5.2 Rational Emotive Therapy
6. Behavior Modification
   6.1 Token Economies
7. Self-Control Procedures

D. Humanistic Therapy
1. Gestalt Therapy
2. Client-Centered Therapy
   2.1 Carl Rogers
   2.2 Clients vs. Patients
   2.3 Unconditional Positive Regard
   2.4 Empathy
   2.5 Active Listening
   2.6 Reflection
   2.7 Congruence

E. Therapeutic Groups
1. Family Therapy
2. Support Groups

F. Medical Treatments
1. Drug Therapy History
   1.1 Chlorpromazine
   1.2 Lithium
2. Anti-Anxiety Drugs
   2.1 Benzodiazepines
3. Antipsychotic Drugs
   3.1 Chlorpromazine
   3.2 Tardive Dyskinesia
4. Antidepressant Drugs
   4.1 Tricyclics
   4.2 Norepinephrine
   4.3 Serotonin
   4.4 Lithium
5. Electroconvulsive Therapy

G. Deinstitutionalization
   1. Community Centers
   2. Follow-up Care
   3. Psychoactive Drugs

VI. Social Psychology
   A. Impression Formation
      1. Schema
      2. Assimilation
      3. Accommodation
      4. Primacy
      5. Recency
   B. Attribution Processes
      1. Internal
      2. External
      3. Covariation Principle
      4. Discounting Principle
      5. Fundamental Attribution Error
      6. Actor-Observer Bias
   C. Attitudes and Change
      1. Compliance
      2. Identification
      3. Internalization
      4. Cognitive Dissonance
   D. Prejudice and Stereotypes
      1. Learning Prejudice
      2. Realistic conflict Theory
      3. In-Groups vs. Out-Groups
      4. Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
         4.1 Pygmalion in the Classroom
         4.2 Stereotyping
   E. Interpersonal Attraction
      1. Proximity
      2. Liking
      3. Romantic love
         3.1 Passion
         3.2 Intimacy
         3.3 Commitment
      4. Marriage Types
         4.1 Vital
         4.2 Total
         4.3 Devitalized
         4.4 Passive-Congenial
         4.5 Conflict-Habituated
F. Conformity and Compliance
   1. Asch Experiment
   2. Milgram Experiment
   3. Diffusion of Responsibility
   4. Foot-In-The-Door
   5. Door-In-The-Face
   6. Lowballing
   7. Stanford Prison Experiment

G. Aggression and Altruism
   1. Freud and Thanatos
   2. Konrad Lorenz and Instinct
   3. Frustration-Aggression Hypothesis
      3.1 Displacement
      3.2 Scapegoating
   4. Excitation Transfer
   5. Bandura’s Bobo Doll
   6. Family Violence
   7. Media Violence
   8. Kitty Genovese/Bystander Apathy
   9. Reward/Cost Analysis

H. Group Dynamics
   1. Risky Shift
   2. Polarization
   3. Group Think
      3.1 Bay of Pigs
      3.2 Cuban Missile Crisis
   4. Minority Influence

I. Leadership
   1. Kurt Lewin
      1.1 Democratic
      1.2 Autocratil
      1.3 Laissez-Faire

J. Reversing Prejudice
   1. Robbers Cave Experiment
   2. Jigsaw Classroom
   3. 

VII. Biological Bases of Behavior
A. Nature and Function of the Brain
   1. Neurons
   2. Glia Cells
   3. 3 Brain Functions
      3.1 Absorb Information
      3.2 Interpret Information
      3.3 Motor Behavior

B. Brain and Nervous System
   1. Central Nervous System
   2. Peripheral Nervous System
      2.1 Somatic
      2.2 Autonomic

C. The Neuron
   1. Dendrite
   2. Soma
3. Axon
4. Resting Potential
   4.1 Sodium
   4.2 Potassium
5. Action Potential
6. Synapse
7. Neurotransmitters
8. All-Or-None Response
9. Excitatory/Inhibitory Potential
10. Endorphins

D. Endocrine System
1. Hormones
2. Pituitary Gland
3. Hypothalamus

E. Brain Organization
1. Phrenology
2. Broca’s Area
3. Wernicke’s Area
4. Aphasia
5. 2 Hemispheres
6. Central Core
7. Limbic System
8. Cerebral Cortex
   8.1 Frontal Lobe
   8.2 Occipital Lobe
   8.3 Parietal Lobe
   8.4 Temporal Lobe
9. Visual Agnosia
10. Motor Cortex
11. Phineas Gage

F. Brain Monitoring
1. E.E.G.
2. Cat Scans
3. M.R.I.
4. P.E.T.

G. Ethics in Brain Repair
1. Brain Grafts
2. Fetal Tissue Use

H. Major and Minor Hemispheres
1. Left-major
2. Right-minor
3. Roger Sperry
4. Corpus Callosum

I. Brain and Sex Differences

VIII. Sensation and Perception
A. Thresholds
1. Stimulus
2. Transduction
3. Absolute Thresholds
4. Signal Detection
5. Difference Thresholds
6. Just Noticeable Difference
B. Visual Sense
   1. Wave Length
   2. Amplitude
   3. Purity
   4. Cornea
   5. Pupil
   6. Liens
   7. Retina
      7.1 Bods
      7.2 Cones
      7.3 Fovea
      7.4 Blind Spot
   8. Theories of Color Vision
      8.1 Trichromatic
      8.2 Opponent-Process

C. Auditory Sense
   1. Frequency
   2. Amplitude
   3. Complexity
   4. Decibels
   5. Pinna
   6. Tympanic Membrane
   7. Ossicles
      7.1 Malleus
      7.2 Incus
      7.3 Stapes
   8. Cochlea
   9. Hair Cells
   10. Auditory Nerve
   11. Deafness
      11.1 Conduction
      11.2 Nerve

D. Chemical Senses-smell & taste
   1. Olfactory Mucosa
   2. Papillae
      2.1 Taste Buds
      2.2 Bitter
      2.3 Sour
      2.4 Sweet
      2.5 Salty

E. Skin Senses
   1. Touch
   2. Warmth
   3. Cold
   4. Pain
      4.1 2 types
      4.2 Pain Gate
      4.3 Endorphins

F. Body Position & Movement
   1. Kinesthesia
      1.1 Receptors
      1.2 Muscles
      1.3 Joint
      1.4 Tendons
2. Equilibrium
   2.1 Inner Ear
   2.2 Semi-Circular Canals

G. Organization & Perception
   1. Gestalt Laws
      1.1 Figure-Ground
      1.2 Similarity
      1.3 Proximity
      1.4 Closure
      1.5 Good Continuation
      1.6 Simplicity
   2. Depth & Distance
      2.1 Binocular Cues
      2.2 Convergence
      2.3 Retinal Disparity
      2.4 Monocular Clues
      2.5 Aerial Haze
      2.6 Relative Size
      2.7 Interposition
      2.8 Linear Perspective
   3. Perceptual Constancies
      3.1 Emmert’s Law
      3.2 Shape Constancy
      3.3 Color Constancy
   4. Illusions
      4.1 Shape Illusion
      4.2 Size Illusion
      4.3 Direction Illusion
   5. Interpretation and Perception
      5.1 Perceptual Set
      5.2 Motivation
      5.3 Experience

IX. Motivation and Emotion
A. Theories of Motivation
   1. Instinct Theory
      1.1 Fixed-Action Pattern
      1.2 Sign-Stimuli
      1.3 Sociobiology
   2. Drive Theory
      2.1 Drive Reduction
      2.2 homeostasis
   3. Arousal theory
      3.1 Yerkes-Dodson Law
   4. Opponent-Process Theory
   5. Incentive Theory
B. Hunger
   1. CCK
   2. Lateral Hypothalamus
   3. Ventromedial Hypothalamus
   4. Fat Cells
   5. Set Point
   6. Metallic Rate
7. Exercise
8. Insulin Levels
9. Eating Disorders

C. Sexual Behavior
   1. Alfred Kinsey
   2. Masters & Johnson
   3. Genetics & Hormones
   4. Experience
   5. Stimuli
   6. Attitudes
   7. Sexual Orientation

D. Social Motivation
   1. Freud
      1.1 Eros
      1.2 Thanatos
   2. Maslow
   3. Need for Achievement
   4. Rewards
   5. Intrinsil Motivation
   6. Male/Female Differences

E. Nature of emotion
   1. Use of Ploygraph
   2. Theories of Emotion
      2.1 Common Sense
      2.2 James-Lange
      2.3 Cannon-Bard
      2.4 Two-Factor
   3. Universal Emotional Expression

X. States of consciousness
   1. Waking Consciousness
   2. Introspection
   3. Subconscious
      3.1 Preconscious
      3.2 Unconscious
   4. Consciousness and Attention
      4.1 Selective Attention
      4.2 Cocktail Party Phenomenon
      4.3 Dichotic Listening
   5. Effortful Processing
   6. Automatic Processing
   7. Mindlessness
   8. Mindfulness

B. Sleep and Dreams
   1. E.E.G.
   2. 4 Stages (N.R.E.M.)
   3. Alpha Waves
   4. Delta Waves
   5. R.E.M. Sleep
   6. Paradoxical Sleep
   7. Circadian Rhythms
   8. Biological Clock
9. Sleep Disorders
   9.1 Insomnia
   9.2 Sleepwalking
   9.3 Narcolepsy
   9.4 Apnea
10. Nature of Dreaming
11. Dream Theories
   11.1 Freud
   11.2 Manifest Content
   11.3 Latent Content
C. Mediation
   1. Herbert Benson
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   3. Response
   4. Medical Uses
      3.1 Blood Pressure
      3.2 Anxiety Reduction
D. Hypnosis
   1. Anton Mesmer
   2. Pierre Charcot
   3. Joseph Breur
   4. Sigmund Freud
   5. Hypnotic Susceptibility
   6. Post-Hypnotic Suggestion
   7. Spontaneous Amnesia
   8. Hyperamnesia
   9. Confabulation
E. Psychoactive Drugs
   1. Sedatives
      1.1 Alcohol
      1.2 Barbiturates
      1.3 Benzodiazepines
   2. Stimulants
   3. Psychedelics
      3.1 Synesthesia
      3.2 Depersonalization
   4. Miscellaneous
      4.1 Marijuana
      4.2 P.C.P.
   5. Narcotics

XI. Cognition and Problem Solving
A. Forming Memories
   1. Encoding
      1.1 Automatic Processing
      1.2 Effortful Processing
      1.3 Maintenance Rehearsal
      1.4 Elaborative Rehearsal
      1.5 Semantic Encoding
      1.6 Imagery Encoding
   2. Storage
      2.1 Sensory Memory
      2.2 Short-Term Memory
2.3 Long-Term Memory
2.4 Chunking
2.5 Procedural Memory
2.6 Declarative Memory
2.7 Episodic Memory
2.8 Semantic Memory

3. Retrieval
   3.1 Retrieval Cues
   3.2 Constructive Memory
   3.3 Distortions
   3.4 Schemata
   3.5 Loftus Research
   3.6 Distinctive Events
   3.7 Flashbulb Memories

B. Forgetting
   1. Ebbinghaus Studies
   2. Decay Theory
   3. Interference Theory
      3.1 Retroactive
      3.2 Proactive
   4. Retrieval Failure
      4.1 Tip-of-Tongue Phenomenon
   5. Benefits of Forgetting

C. Improving Memory
   1. Elaborative Rehearsal
   2. Periodic Retrieval
   3. Mnemonics
   4. Methods of Loci
   5. Keywords
   6. SQ3R Method

D. Amnesia
   1. Retrograde
   2. Anterograde
   3. Karl Lashley
   4. Acetylcholine

E. Thinking
   1. Concepts
   2. Prototypes
   3. Problem Solving
      3.1 Algorithms
      3.2 Heuristics
      3.3 Subgoal Analysis
   4. Two Obstacles to Solutions
      4.1 Functional Fixedness
      4.2 Confirmation Bias
   5. Reasoning
      5.1 Deductive
      5.2 Inductive
   6. Decision Making
      6.1 Representative Heuristic
      6.2 Anchoring Heuristic
      6.3 Availability Heuristic
      6.4 Framing
F. Language
   1. Phoneme
   2. Morpheme
   3. Syntax
   4. Semantics
   5. Theories of Development
      5.1 Imitation Acquisition
      5.2 Innate Skill
      5.3 Cognition Dependent
   6. Linguistic Relativity
   7. Language in other Species

XII. Health and Stress
    A. Health Psychology
       1. Stress and Illness
       2. Holmes-Rahe Scale
       3. Optimistic Disposition
       4. Homeostasis
       5. Immune System
          5.1 Antigens
          5.2 Lymphocytes
          5.3 T-Cells
          5.4 B-Cells
          5.5 P.N.I. Studies
       6. Personality and Illness
          6.1 Psychosomatic Specificity
          6.2 Coronary Heart Disease
          6.3 Type A Personna
          6.4 Type B Personna
    B. Coping with Stress
       1. Stressful Events
       2. Appraisal of Stress
       3. Stress Reaction
       4. Helplessness
       5. Learned Helplessness
       6. Overload
       7. Conflict
          7.1 Four Types
       8. Primary Appraisal
       9. Secondary Appraisal
      10. Stress Reactions
          10.1 Emotional Disruption
          10.2 Cognitive Desruption
          10.3 Physiological Disruption
          10.4 Fight or Flight
          10.5 G.A.S. Stages
          10.6 P.T.S.D.
      11. Controlling Stress
          11.1 Defense Mechanisms
          11.2 Cognitive Reappraisal
          11.3 Arousal Reduction
          11.4 Anticipatory Coping
          11.5 Social Support
XIII. Developmental Psychology
   A. Perspectives on Development
      1. Continuity vs. Discontinuity
      2. Stability vs. Change
   B. Methods of Study
      1. Cross-Sectional
      2. Longitudinal
   C. Influences
      1. Heredity
         1.1 Genotype
         1.2 Phenotype
      2. Pre-natal Development
         2.1 Teratogens
         2.2 Critical Periods
   D. Norms at Birth & Infancy & Child
      1. Brain & Motor Skills
      2. Auditory Perception
      3. Visual Perception
      4. Depth Perception
         4.1 Visual Cliff
      5. Cognitive Development
         5.1 Jean Piaget
         5.2 Artect Permanence
         5.3 Conservation
      6. Social Development
         6.1 Harry Harlow
      7. Gender Differences
         7.1 Freudian Theory
         7.2 Social Learning
         7.3 Sociobiology
   E. Adolescent Development
      1. Primary Sex Characteristics
      2. Secondary Sex Characteristics
      3. Moral Reasoning
         3.1 Lawrence Kohlberg
      4. Social & Personal
         4.1 Erik Erikson
         4.2 James Marcia
         4.3 Parents/Peers
         4.4 Sexuality
   F. Adulthood
      1. Physical Peak
      2. Cognitive Skills
      3. Social & Personal Development
      4. Effects of Aging
         4.1 Health
         4.2 Dying Process
         4.3 Dr. Kubler-Ross

XIV. Testing and Intelligence
   A. Nature of Intelligence
   B. Intelligence Testing
      1. Francis Galton
2. Alfred Bidet
3. Theophile Simon
4. Mental Age
5. I.Q. Formula
6. David Weschler
   6.1 W.A.I.S.
   6.2 W.I.S.C.
7. Stanford-Dinet
8. Test Construction
   8.1 Standardization
   8.2 Norm
   8.3 Reliability
   8.4 Validity
9. Group testing
   9.1 Aptitude vs. Achievement
10. Performance Outcomes
    10.1 Competence
    10.2 Performance Factors
C. Structure of Intellect
   1. Spearman’s single-factor
   2.
   3. Sternberg’s Triarchic Theory
   4. Gardner’s Multiple Intelligence
   5. Stability of I.Q.
D. Extremes of Intelligence
   1. Mentally Retarded
      1.1 Organic
      1.2 Psychosocial
   2. Gifted
E. Heredity, Environment & Intelligent
   1. Twin Studies
   2. Adoption Studies
   3. Heritability
   4. Race & Intelligence
      4.1 Arthur Jensen
F. Cultural Bias in Testing
   1. Historical Analysis
   2. Contemporary Debate
### PERCENTAGE OF AREA ON AP EXAMINATION

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<th>Section</th>
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<td>I. Methods, Approaches and History</td>
<td>8% - 12%</td>
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<td>II. Learning</td>
<td>7% - 9%</td>
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<td>III. Personality</td>
<td>6% - 8%</td>
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<td>IV. Abnormal Psychology</td>
<td>7% - 9%</td>
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<td>V. Treatment of Disorders</td>
<td>5% - 7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI. Social Psychology</td>
<td>7% - 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Biological Bases</td>
<td>8% - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Sensation and Perception</td>
<td>7% - 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX. Motivation and Emotion</td>
<td>7% - 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Consciousness</td>
<td>2% - 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI. Cognition</td>
<td>8% - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII. Health and Stress</td>
<td>1% - 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII. Development Psychology</td>
<td>7% - 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV. Testing</td>
<td>5% - 7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CORRELATION CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman Numeral</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Fourteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Fifteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Sixteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Eighteen and Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Two and Three</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Five and Six</td>
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<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Twelve and Thirteen</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Nine and Ten</td>
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<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>Seventeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>Three and Four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>Eleven</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TIMELINE

1st Quarter Chapters 1, 8, 14, 15.
2nd Quarter Chapters 16, 18, 2, 3, 5, 6
3rd Quarter Chapters 12, 13, 7, 9, 10, 17
4th Quarter Chapters 3, 4, 11.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE FOURTH QUARTER BE COMPLETED AT LEAST ONE MONTH PRIOR TO THE AP EXAM. THIS WILL ALLOW AT LEAST 4 WEEKS FOR REVIEW FOR THE EXAM WHICH IS GIVEN IN MID-MAY.

THE AP TEST

THE TEST IS 120 MINUTES IN LENGTH- 70 MINUTES FOR 100 MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS AND 50 MINUTES FOR TWO FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS.

THE PERCENTAGE OF MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS IN EACH AREA HAS BEEN DOCUMENTED PREVIOUSLY. THIS IS A SET FORMULA.

THE TWO FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS MAY BE ON ANY TOPIC COVERED. ONE OF THE TWO QUESTIONS INVOLVES EXPERIMENTATION OF SOME KIND. THE QUESTIONS REQUIRE NOT ONLY CONTENT AREA UNDERSTANDING BUT ALSO ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION.

KEYS TO A SUCCESSFUL AP PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAM

FIRST AND FOREMOST IS THE PACING OF THE COURSE. THERE MUST BE AT LEAST FOUR WEEKS OF REVIEW BEFORE THE EXAM IN MAY. SIX WEEKS IS PREFERABLE.

SECOND IS THE TESTING FORMAT. ONE QUIZ AND ONE EXAM PER CHAPTER IS RECOMMENDED.

THIRD IS THE WRITING OF FREE-RESPONSE ESSAYS. ONE PER WEEK IS THE NORM.

FOURTH IS THE USE OF NOTECARDS. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE STUDENT DILIGENTLY USE 3X5 CARDS TO DEFINE ALL TERMS, CONCEPTS AND CONTRIBUTORS. THESE CARDS WILL PROVE INVALUABLE. BY THE END OF THE YEAR THE STUDENT MAY HAVE OVER 1,000 FLASH CARDS.

FIFTH IS THE SHARING OF ONE ESSAY PER STUDENT TO ALL OTHERS. IN OTHER WORDS, EACH STUDENT IS GIVEN ONE LIKELY ESSAY ON THE EXAM AND MUST MAKE COPIES FOR ALL OTHER STUDENTS. IF THERE ARE FIFTY STUDENTS IN THE PROGRAM, ALL FIFTY WILL WORK ON ONE DIFFERENT ESSAY EACH AND MAKE FIFTY COPIES. EACH STUDENT SHOULD THEN HAVE 50 EXCELLENT ESSAY SAMPLES. THIS PROJECT SHOULD BE DUE BY APRIL THEREBY GIVING THE STUDENTS TIME TO REVIEW ALL ESSAYS.