

**Psyc 101**  
**Test 2 Study Guide**

**Learning**

Learning

Habituation

Classical conditioning

Definition

UCS, UCR, CS, CR

Discrimination/generalization

Acquisition, Timing of UCS-US pairing

Extinction

Spontaneous recovery

Higher-order conditioning

Advertising

Fears and phobias

Disgust

Operant conditioning

Definition

Reinforcement- positive and negative

Punishment- positive and negative

Discriminative stimulus

Extinction

Continuous vs partial reinforcement

Four schedules of reinforcement

Issues/problems with punishment

Shaping

Applications

Primary vs secondary reinforcers

Comparison of classical & operant conditioning

Focus of cognitive learning theory

Latent Learning

Cognitive map

Observational Learning

Insight learning

Taste aversions

Preparedness and phobias

Instinctive drift

**Human Development**

Science of human development

Longitudinal and cross-sectional research designs

Cohort effects

Nature and nurture

Genotype and phenotype (not in book)

Gene-environment interaction

Nature via nurture

Gene expression

Chromosomes

Post-hoc fallacy

Development is bidirectional

Prenatal development

Prenatal stages of development-

order, major events of each

zygote, blastocyst, embryo, fetus

Teratogens

Premature birth

Low birth weight

Chromosomal/genetic abnormalities

Physical Development Childhood/Adolescence

Reflexes

Motor development- factors

Puberty:

Definitions, major events

issues with timing of puberty

Physical Development in Adulthood

Menopause

Changes in senses, agility

Theories of Cognitive Development

Piaget- overall point of theory

Stages

Pros/Cons

Vygotsky- overall point of theory

Scaffolding, ZPD

Cognitive Landmarks

Object permanence

Classification

Self-concept

Theory of mind

Cognitive functioning across adulthood

Social Development

Stranger anxiety

Temperament

Attachment definition/styles

Contact comfort

Parenting styles

Fathers

Nontraditional families

Divorce

Self-control

Gender identity/roles/concept development

Identity development

Erikson's model- identify

Times of marriage and parenting

Types of age