Psychology “Top 100" Terms/Concepts (in Alphabetical Order)

Absolute threshold
action potential
aggression
anxiety
anxiety disorder
artificial intelligence
associationism
attachment
attitude change, factors influencing
attitudes and behavior
attrition theory
avoidance learning
binocular depth cues
central nervous system
cerebellum
cerebral cortex
cerebral hemispheres
childhood, characteristics of
classical conditioning
cognitive development
cognitive dissonance theory
conditioned stimulus
conditioned reflex
conformity
consciousness
contrast
control group
correlation coefficient
correlational method
dendrite
deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
dependent variable
depression
depth perception
determinism
devmental stages, theories of
distance cues
distance cues
distance cues
ego
electroencephalograph
empiricism
etiology
evolution and functionalism
experimental group
extinction
forgetting curve
free association
free recall
frequency (audition)
gestalt principles of organization
gestalt psychology
hypothesis testing
id
independent variable
infant-mother attachment
information-processing approach
instrumental behavior
intelligence
intelligence quotient
introversion-extraversion
just noticeable difference
law of effect
long-term memory
longitudinal research
meaning
mental illness
mental imagery
Milgram’s obedience experiment
nature-nurture controversy
neocortex
neurotransmitter
normal distribution
operant conditioning
origin of species
personality
phobia
placebo effect
positive reinforcement
prejudice
prosocial behavior
psychoanalytic theory
psychosis
psychosomatic disorders
psychotherapy
rehearsal
reinforcement
right hemisphere
sample
semantic memory
serial position function
short-term memory
significance level
significant difference
social influence
socialization
socioeconomic status
traits
unconscious
unconscious motivation
visual angle
visual depth perception
Abnormal Psychology Unit - Psychology “Top 100” Terms/Concepts (in order of importance)

- Anxiety
- Bipolar disorder
- Neurology
- Etiology
- Compulsion
- Premorbid
- Psychotherapy
- Multiple personality
- Psychodynamic therapy
- Anxiety disorder
- Nondirective therapy
- Schizoid personality
- Mental illness
- Obsession
- Stress-related disorders
- Psychosis
- Personality disorder
- Trauma
- Psychosomatic disorders
- Psychoactive drug
- Biological therapy
- Depression
- Psychosurgery
- Compulsive personality
- Phobia
- Sociopathic personality
- Group therapy
- Placebo effect
- Delusion
- Hallucinogens
- Acute schizophrenia
- Delusional disorders
- Hysteria
- Affective disorder
- Denial
- Antisocial personality
- Ego-defense mechanism
- Transference
- Ego
- Electroconvulsive therapy
- Insanity defense
- Primary prevention
- Infantile autism
- Delusion system
- Case history
- Defense mechanism
- Delusional disorders
- Deinstitutionalization
- Antidote
- Schizoid personality
- DSM-3
- Desensitization
- Obsessive-compulsive personality
- DSM-4
- MMPI
- Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- Neurosis
- Obsessive-compulsive personality
- Psychopathology
- Paranoia
- Psychopharmacology
- Personality disorder
- Psychopaths
- Prognosis
- Psychoactive drugs
- Psychotropic drugs
- Symptom
- Psychotherapy
- Symptomatic disorder
- Systematic desensitization
- Systemic desensitization
- Schizophrenic personality
-Delusional disorders
- Schizophrenia
- Transference
- Schizophreniform disorder
- Withdrawal symptoms
- Schizotypal personality
- Agoraphobia
- Cluster B personality disorders
- Catatonic schizophrenia
- Catharsis
- Counterconditioning
- Reaction formation
- Dysfunctional
- Secondary gain
- Functional psychosis
- Secondary prevention
- Tranquilizer
- M’Naughton rule
Learning Unit - Psychology “Top 100" Terms/Concepts (in order of importance)

classical conditioning
derivative conditioning
reinforcement
positive reinforcement
extinction
instrumental behavior
punishment
law of effect avoidance learning
origin of species
conditioned stimulus
discrimination learning
experimental extinction
unconditioned response
unconditioned stimulus
contingencies of reinforcement
reflex
schedules of reinforcement
behavior modification
empirical law of effect
habitation
stimulus generalization
Pavlovian vs. Thorndikean learning
conditioned fear
homeostasis
generalization gradient
stimulus control
behavior therapy
conditioned reinforcement
response shaping
instinct
partial reinforcement effect
negative transfer
secondary reinforcement
deprivation
imprinting
learning-performance distinction
brain stimulation
belay of reinforcement
primary reinforcement
species-specific behavior
selective attention
taste-aversion learning
trial-and-error learning
spontaneous recovery
animal cognition
skinner box
skinner’s radical behaviorism
continuous reinforcement (cr)
negative reinforcement
satiation
autonomic conditioning
conditioned emotional response	
two-factor theory, avoidance lrng
intervening variables
biofeedback
cognitive maps
compound stimuli
preparedness
conditioned inhibition
connectionism (neural modeling)
experimental analysis of behavior
learned helplessness
opponent process theory (Solomon)
second-order conditioning
connectionism (Thorndike)
expectancy theory
intertrial interval
neutral stimulus (Pavlov)
selection by consequences
sensitization
ss vs. sr learning
successive approximation
voluntary-involuntary distinction
insight learning (Kohler)
blocking
desensitization
the behavior of organisms
variable-avoidance conflict
fixed action pattern
superstitious behavior
two-process theory of learning
animal concept learning
elicitation
magnitude of reward
response competition
autoshring
behavioral modeling
Garcia-koelling experiment
latent learning
learning sets
orienting reflex
conditioned drug tolerance
circadian rhythms
conditioned suppression
fixed ratio schedule
Rescorla-Wagner theory
exploration
generalization decrement
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biological Influences Unit - Psychology “Top 100” Terms/Concepts (in order of importance)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>central nervous system</td>
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<tr>
<td>neurotransmitter</td>
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<tr>
<td>cerebral cortex</td>
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<tr>
<td>cerebral hemispheres</td>
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<td>action potential</td>
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<tr>
<td>cerebellum</td>
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<td>dendrite</td>
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<tr>
<td>deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>electroencephalograph</td>
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<tr>
<td>neocortex right hemisphere</td>
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<tr>
<td>gene</td>
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<tr>
<td>hormones</td>
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<tr>
<td>parietal lobe</td>
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<tr>
<td>rem sleep</td>
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<tr>
<td>estrogen</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypothalamus</td>
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<tr>
<td>occipital lobe</td>
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<tr>
<td>parasympathetic nervous system</td>
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<td>limbic system</td>
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<tr>
<td>circadian rhythm</td>
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<tr>
<td>down’s syndrome</td>
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<td>epilepsy</td>
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<tr>
<td>genotype</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Cognition Unit - Psychology “Top 100" Terms/Concepts (in order of importance)

- long-term memory
- forgetting curve
- short-term memory
- consciousness
- artificial intelligence
- free recall
- information-processing approach
- serial position function
- meaning
- mental imagery
- rehearsal
- visual imagery
- attention
- immediate memory span
- memory span
- recall vs. recognition
- recency effect
- semantic memory
- cocktail-party phenomenon
- magical number seven
- organization
- primacy effect
- selective attention
- top-down approach
- bottom-up approach
- internal representation
- levels-of-processing framework
- sensory store
- episodic memory
- mnemonic techniques
- schema theory
- working memory
- chunk hypothesis
- cognitive dissonance
- elaborative rehearsal
- retroactive interference
- parallel processing
- proactive interference
- semantic network
- automatization
- iconic memory
- limited capacity model
- metacognition
- retrieval process
- spreading activation
- heuristics and biases
- coding strategies
- deep structure
- maintenance rehearsal
- reconstructive processes
- brown-Peterson paradigm
- mental chronometry
- computer metaphor
- procedural knowledge
- echoic memory
- object permanence
- formal operations
- autobiographical memory
- control processes
- linguistic relativity
- semantic coding
- state-dependent learning
- representativeness bias
- assimilation (Piagetian)
- problem-solving set
- tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
- Whorfian hypothesis
- spreading activation
- gambler’s fallacy
- accommodation (Piagetian)
- declarative knowledge
- dichotic listening
- eyewitness testimony
- learning strategies
- metamemory
- metaphor
- choice reaction time
- cognitive skills
- concept identification/formation
- connectionism (neural modeling)
- concrete operations
- hierarchical organization of memory
- mental rotation
- semantic priming
- categorical perception
- confidence judgment
- encoding specificity principle
- expectation and attention
- rote memorization
- transformational grammar
- eldetic imagery
- recognition of faces
- Stroop effect illusory correlation
- automatic encoding
- implicit learning
- natural concepts
- paired-associated learning
- speech perception
attachment
developmental stages, theories of
socialization
cognitive development
nature-nurture controversy
aggression
childhood (characteristics)
infant-mother attachment
intelligence
longitudinal research
socioeconomic status
chronological age
critical periods
cross-sectional research
formal operational stage
maturation
psychoanalytic theory
naturalistic observation
assimilation (Piagetian)
formal-operational thinking
intelligence quotient (IQ)
observational learning
personality
sex differences in development
stages of moral reasoning
family influences
life span development
accommodation (Piagetian)
concrete operational stage
genetics and personality traits
mental retardation
stress
accommodation
conservation (Piagetian)
gender identity
general intelligence (g)
monozygotic twins
self-concept
social learning theory
stage of formal operations
twin studies
information-processing theory
peer influences prenatal development
age and intelligence
modeling
identity crisis
bonding
classical conditioning and fear
infant perceptual ability
intelligence and aging
psychometric tests
separation anxiety
cohort differences
depression
ego
emotion, theories of
identity formation
metamemory
object Permanence
Wechsler intelligence scales
achievement vs aptitude
behavior genetics
conventional morality
postconventional morality
unconscious
achievement tests
competence-performance distinction
dizygotic twins
identification, Freudian theory
preconventional morality
psychosexual stages
achievement motivation
defense mechanisms
developmental task
schizophrenia
standford-Binet intelligence scale
plasticity
ethological theory
ageing, biological changes
Oedipal conflict
sex differences in cognition
nativism
sociability
teratogen
crystallized intelligence
delay of gratification
ecological validity
fluid intelligence
personality assessment
traits
children at risk
empiricism
metacognition
permissive parent
altruism
id
introversion-extraversion
introvert
menopause
History/System Units - Psychology “Top 100” Terms/Concepts (in order of importance)

conditioned reflex
classical conditioning
reinforcement
associationism
consciousness
determinism
empiricism
evolution and functionalism
gestalt psychology
intelligence quotient
scientific method
environmentalism
functionalism
psychophysics
mind-body problem
introspection
fechner’s law
localization of function
nativism vs. empiricism	
tabula rasa
cerebral localization
hypothetico-deductive method
survival of the fittest
unconditioned response
unconditioned stimulus
insight learning
british empiricism
mind-brain dualism
structuralism
phenomenology
figure-ground phenomena
instinct theory
trial-and-error learning

Ebbinghaus’ forgetting curve
generalization
Wundt’s “physiological psychology”
heliocentric theory
transfer of training
principle of equipotentiality
eugenics
falsifiability/refutability
innate ideas
rationalism
weber’s law
homeostasis
faculty psychology
gestalt field theory
just-noticeable difference
neobehaviorism
reductionism
cognitive revolution
philosophy of science
discrimination
phrenology
reflex-arc concept
anthropomorphism
operational definition
stream of consciousness
the behavior of organisms
ethology
habit
humanistic theory
information theory
law of parsimony
methodological behaviorism
positivism
client-centered theory
Copernican revolution
epistemology
mechanism
operationism
reflex concept, history of
verifiability/ refutability
atomism
cognitive map
law of effect
absolute threshold
James-Lange theory of emotion
Phi phenomenon
higher order conditioning
the mentality of apes
relativism
S-O-R psychology
extinction ratio
purposive behavior in animals and men
theoretical construct
expression of emotion in animals and men
Morgan’s canon
empty organism
fractional anticipatory goal resp.
habit strength
peripheral theory of thinking
idiographic approach
social learning theory
Aristotle’s laws of association
explanation by mechanism
explanation vs prediction
holism
“New look” in perception
control group
correlation coefficient
dependent variable
experimental group
hypothesis testing
independent variable
normal distribution
sample
significant difference
central tendency
correlation vs. causation
descriptive statistics
inferential statistics
mean
null hypothesis
randomization
median
random sampling
standard deviation
interaction
statistic
mode
operational definition
reliability
validity
alpha (statistics)
alternative hypothesis
confidence intervals
experimental control
population
population mean
population variance
scatterplot
t ratio
variance
frequency distribution
product-moment correlation
t distribution
type 1 error
type 2 error
z score
critical region
generalizability of results
sample size
standard normal distribution
range
confounded variable
f ratio
interval scale
proportions
ratio scale
standardized scores
two-tailed test
analysis of variance
continuous variable
degrees of freedom
independence (probability)
sampling distribution
one-tailed test
percentile rank
standard error
independent events
histogram
linear relationship
percentile score
scatter diagram
skewed distributions
ANOVA
quantitative variables
discrete variable
dispersion
f distribution
internal validity
mean square
ordinal scale
qualitative variables
nominal scale
regression to the mean
construct validity
frequency polygon
naturalistic observation
nonparametric tests
standard error of the difference
completely randomized design
counterbalancing
cumulative frequency distribution
curvilinear relationship
quasi-experimental design
standardized test
test-retest method
double blind test
face validity
parameter
probability distribution
test-retest reliability
data vs. datum
intervening
variable
power of a test
gestalt principles of organization
absolute threshold
deepth perception
binocular depth cues
frequency (audition)
just noticeable difference
visual depth perception
distance cues
visual angle
contrast
binocular disparity
color blindness
dark adaptation
differential threshold
hue
perceptual set
stereopsis
visual receptive fields
linear perspective
pure tone
opponent proc. Theory, color vision
apparent motion
cone
distance perception
lens
loudness
photopic vision
retina
retinal disparity
simultaneous contrast
weber’s fraction
afterimage
brightness
perceptual organization
binocular fusion
brightness constancy
figure-ground relationships
fovea centralis
intensity
pupil
signal-detection theory
size constancy
recognition
discrimination
cochlea
complementary colors
lateral inhibition
limen
phi phenomenon
reversible figure
trichromatic-color theory
binocular parallax
divided attention
Fechner’s law
shape constancy
visual field
auditory localization
convergence
distal vs. proximal stimuli
eardrum
feature detector
kinesthesia
motion parallax
Mueller-Lyer illusion
principle of closure
principle of proximity
proprioreception
texture gradient
visual cliff
blind spot
luminance
color circle
object constancy
rods
stroboscopic motion
context effects
frequency theory of hearing
receptor field
hair cells
additive color mixture
color constancy
decibel
duplicity theory of vision
inner ear interposition
tachistoscope
place theory of hearing
proximal stimulus
retinal ganglion cell
unconscious inference
d’
cocktail-party phenomenon
gradient of texture
middle ear
nanometer
necker cube
olfactory system
scotopic vision
semicircular canals
autokinetic movement
Personality Unit - Psychology “Top 100" Terms/Concepts (in order of importance)

ego
personality
psychoanalytic theory
unconscious
free association
id
traits
unconscious motivation
introversion-extraversion
depression
modeling
observational learning
personality assessment
reaction formation
defense mechanisms
instincts in Freudian theory
Oedipal conflict
oral stage
projection
repression
sublimation
intelligence
nature-nurture controversy
projective techniques
self-concept
extravert
Freudian slips
pleasure principle
psychoanalytic therapy
social learning theory
introvert
self-actualization
identification, Freudian theory
libido
psychosexual stages
reality principle
intelligence quotient (IQ)
identity formation
catharsis
MMPI
phallic stage
reaction formation
regression
self-efficacy expectations
transference
classical conditioning and fear
maturation
naturalistic observation ego psychology
phallic symbol
identity crisis
inferiority complex
nomothetic approach
reality testing
expectancies
extraversion-intraversion
monozygotic twins
twin studies
delay of gratification
genetics and personality traits
genital stage
humanistic theories
intrapsychic conflict
penis envy
primary process
longitudinal research
need for achievement
schizophrenia
Stanford Binet intelligence scale
vicarious learning
achievement tests
anal stage
catharsis
Freudian dream symbols
idiographic approach
latency period
preconscious
socialization
systematic desensitization
thematic apperception test
general intelligence (g)
hierarchy of motives
achievement motivation
castration anxiety
client-centered therapy
culture-fair test
Eros
subconscious
trait anxiety
approach-avoidance conflict
cognitive development
dizygotic twins
emotion (theories of)
frustration-aggression hypothesis
life span development
manifest content
collective unconscious
ego control
Electra crisis
Social Psychology Unit - Psychology “Top 100" Terms/Concepts (in order of importance)

cognitive dissonance theory
prosocial behavior
attitude change, factors influencing prejudice
attitudes and behavior
social influence
attribution theory
conformity
correlational method
milgram’ obedience experiment
social comparison theory
causal attribution
debriefing
discrimination
placebo effect
social learning theory
self-concept
frustration-aggression hypothesis
fundamental attribution error
emotion
personality
arousal and emotions
attitude scales
observational learning
stereotypes
persuasion, resistance to
diffusion of responsibility
personality-situation interaction
attribution of responsibility
obedience to authority
self-esteem
socialization
bystander effect

Schachter’s experiment on emotions
sex role socialization
leadership
demand characteristics
psychological reactance
groups, characteristics of helping behavior
group dynamics
learned helplessness
role playing
interpersonal attraction
modeling
social support
self-fulling prophecy
pygmalion in the classroom
attractiveness
equity theory
experimenter expectancies
Heider’s attribution theory
locus of control
person perception
scapegoating
self-attribution
social cognition
authoritarian personality
cohesiveness
frame of reference
group decisions
James-Lange theory
balance theory
comparison level
foot-in-the-door effect
gender differences, cognitive

impression management
impression formation
interrater reliability
nonverbal communication
social exchange theory
social facilitation
social norm
gender identity
Kelley’s attribution theory
role expectations
ethnocentrism
mere exposure effect
misattribution of arousal
primacy effect prisoner’s dilemma
reciprocity norm
role conflict
situational attribution
social desirability
sociobiology
intergroup behavior
adaptation level
base-rate information
compliance versus conformity
deindividuation
dispositional attribution
Likert scale
manipulation check
norm of reciprocity
semantic differential technique
empathy
intrinsinc motivation
status
affective-cognitive consistency