

**PSY 3360 Historical Perspectives on Psychology  
CGS 3325 Minds and Machines Since 1600  
Final Exam Study Guide - Spring 2012**

**\*\*\* FINAL VERSION \*\*\***

**Key Terms**

free association	displacement	discrimination	contingencies of reinforcement
ethology	intelligence quotient	generalization	manifest vs. latent content of dreams
catharsis	rationalization	extinction	reinforcement schedules
hysteria	reaction formation	spontaneous recovery	just noticeable difference
psychoanalysis	wish fulfillment	Skinner box	operational definition
parapraxias	transference	classical conditioning	object permanence
dream work	posthypnotic suggestion	intervening variables	anthropomorphism
projection	operant conditioning	critical period	regression to the mean
fixation	unconscious motivation	sign stimulus	absolute and differential threshold
latent learning	Thorndike's law of effect	imprinting	honeybee waggle dance
aphasia	phrenology	Weber's Law	sensory and motor nerves
psychophysics	cognitive map	industrial melanism	adaptive radiation

**Names (key figures in bold; link the others with a single concept/theory):**

<b>Freud</b>	<b>Pavlov</b>	<b>Watson</b>	<b>Skinner</b>	<b>Piaget</b>	<b>Chomsky</b>
<b>James</b>	<b>Fechner</b>	<b>Wundt</b>	<b>Darwin</b>	<b>Galton</b>	Tinbergen
Donders	Thorndike	Malthus	Lorenz	von Frisch	Mesmer
Peirce	Weber	Binet	Sechenov	Lamarck	Lashley
Tolman	Charcot	Broca	Wernicke	Fritz & Hitzig	

**Define the following concepts and provide examples:**

1. Excitation and inhibition (Sechenov)
2. Ego defense mechanisms (Freud)
3. icon-index-symbol (Peirce)
4. induction-deduction-abduction (Peirce)
5. Piaget's stages of development (provide operational definitions)
6. Levels of linguistic analysis (5)
7. Pavlovian conditioning and operant learning (Pavlov, Skinner)
8. Behaviorist and ethological approaches to the study of animal behavior
9. The key properties of consciousness according to James
10. genotype and phenotype

**Sample essay questions:**

1. Describe the components of the theory of natural selection (4 parts). What was the theory developed to account for? How does natural selection differ from artificial selection?
2. How did Galton propose to measure human intelligence? What was wrong with his proposal?

3. Contrast Skinner's approach to language with that of Chomsky. Describe how Skinner and Chomsky viewed the process of language acquisition. Discuss strengths and weaknesses of each approach.
4. Describe the formation of a conditioned response according to the classical conditioning theory developed by Pavlov. Include an example, and describe the roles of the unconditioned stimulus (US), unconditioned response (UR), conditioned stimulus (CS), and conditioned response (CR).
5. Describe the James-Lange theory of emotion. What led James to propose this theory? Discuss both strengths and weaknesses of the theory.
6. What were the four main stages of intellectual development according to Piaget? List and describe each stage, and provide an operational definition, i.e. state the criteria that Piaget felt were necessary to move to the next stage.
7. Compare and contrast the approaches taken by the **behaviorists** and the **ethologists** to the study of animal behavior. Explain the rationale for each approach with an example.
8. Summarize the debate in the history of neuroscience concerning the localization of function in the brain. Include examples from studies that supported the view that areas of the brain are specialized for separate functions (localized) and findings that suggest the brain operates as an undifferentiated whole (holistic view).