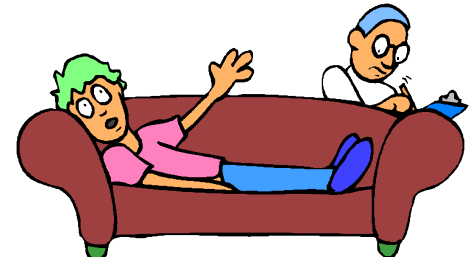


Unit 1 Exam Revision

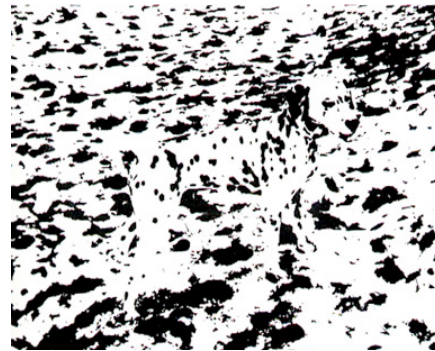
General Knowledge about Psychology

- ◆ **Ethical standards** that pertain to psychology research: e.g., the **rights of participants**, such as confidentiality, right of withdrawal, voluntary participation, informed consent; the **responsibilities of professionals**, such as to protect participants from physical or psychological harm, to debrief, to avoid deception wherever possible, etc
- ◆ **Scientific method**: the seven steps of this method
- ◆ Research in psychology: **experiments**, naturalistic observation, case studies, etc: systematic and controlled observation and experimentation, the basis of **empirical** research
- ◆ **Correlational studies**: they can't be used to establish causation; experiments can!



Visual Perception (only multiple choice)

- ◆ Visual **sensation** and visual **perception** processes
- ◆ **Gestalt** and **depth** principles
- ◆ **Psychological factors** in perception



Theories of Development in the Lifespan

- ◆ **Piaget's stages** and related abilities
- ◆ **Kohlberg's theory** of moral development
- ◆ **Erikson's theory** of psychosocial development

Mental Illness in the Lifespan

- ◆ Labelling, diagnosis and stigma
- ◆ Five elements in defining mental illness: psychological dysfunction in behaviour, thought or emotion; distress; impaired functioning in everyday life; atypical behaviour for individual; socially or culturally inappropriate behaviour
- ◆ Autism, ADHD, eating disorders, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia – general details
- ◆ Risk factors for eating disorders
- ◆ Evidence for biological influences in the onset and development of schizophrenia
- ◆ Advantages and disadvantages of diagnosing/labelling mental disorders

Research Methods

- ◆ **Independent and dependent variables**
- ◆ **Sample and population**
- ◆ **Replication**: repeating studies, with similar and different groups, in similar and different environments, to test and retest findings in a controlled and objective way, and determine what factors influence results
- ◆ **Faults** of studies, especially extraneous factors influencing results unexpectedly and calling into question the cause-effect relationship between the IV and the DV

This image is of 28-year-old identical twins, one with schizophrenia and the other well. It therefore clearly illustrates two points: (1) schizophrenia is a brain disease with measurable structural and functional abnormalities in the brain; and (2) it is not a purely genetic disease, and other biological factors play a role in its etiology.

SCHIZOPHRENIA IN IDENTICAL TWINS



Photo courtesy of Drs. E. Fuller Torrey and Daniel Weinberger.

MRI scans of 28-year-old male identical twins showing the enlarged brain ventricles in the twin with schizophrenia (right) compared to his well brother (left).

