Behavioral Sciences

	PSYCHOLOGY	PSYCHOLOGY
Hindbrain	portion of brain controls **balance, motor coordination, breathing, digestion, and general arousal** processes	medulla oblongota, pons, reticular formation, cerebellum
Cerebral cortex	outermost layer of cerebrum	complex prerceptual, behavioral, and cognitive processes
Hypothalamus	portion of **forebrain**	controls **homeostatic** and **endocrine functions** by conrolling the releases of pituitary hormones
Narcolepsy	involuntary onset of sleep	cataplexy & hypnogogic and hypnopompic hallucinations
Appendicular skeleton		
Divided Attention	ability to attend to multiple stimuli simultaneously	ability to perform mltiple tasks at the same time
Learning (Behaviorist) Theory	attitude are developed through forms of learning (direct contact, direct interaction, direct instruction and conditioning)	
Attachment	very deep emotional bond to another	parent, caregiver...

Behavioral Sciences (cont)

Fixation	In Freudian psychonalysis, **result of overindulgence or frustration** during **psychosexual stage**; **casues a neurotic ptrn of prsnlty** based in that stage	
Zone of Proximal Development	skills which a child has not yet mastered but can accomplish witht hte help of a more knowledgable other	
Critical Period	time during development exposure to lang essential for later development of effective use of lang	two years - puberty
Spacing Effect	phenomenon	retaining larger amts of info when amt of time b/t sessions of relearning is increased
Intuition	Perceptions abt situation may/may not be supprtd by availbl evidence but perceieved as useful info to make a decision	

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Behavioral Sciences (cont)

Availability Heuristic	decision-making	releis on info most *readily* available, rather than total body of info on subject
Classical Conditioning		
Stimulus	energy pattern that sensed by body	includes visual, auditory, and physical sensations...
Acquisition	In classical conditioning process of taking advantage of reflexive responses to turn a *neutral* stimulus into a *conditioned* stimulus	
Habitu-ation	↓ response caused by repeated stimulus exposure	
Aggression	behavior w/ intention to cause harm or increase relative social dominance	can be verbal or physical
Response Bias	tendency to systematically respond to a stimulus in a particular way due to **nonsensory factors**	

Behavioral Sciences (cont)

Personality DisordersD	Disorders that ivolve pttrns of behaviors that are inflexible & maladaptive, causing distress or impaired funct in at least 2: cognition, emotion, interpersonal functing, impulse ctrl		
Rationali-zation	defense mech individuals explain undesirable bhvrs that is **self-justifying** and *socailly unacceptable**		
Recogniti-on-Primed Decision Model	decision-making model experience & recognition of similar sitations already experiencesd play a large role in decision making and actions	one of the explanation of "intuition"	
Rapid Eye Movment (REM) Sleep	Sleep stage - eyes move back and forth rapidly	physio-logical arousal - more like awake than sleep	dreaming occurs this stage

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Behavioral Sciences (cont)

Broca's Area	brain region - *inferior frontal gyrus* ***of*** *frontal lobe (usually* left hemisphere*)	motor function of speech	Damage here causes: Broca's Asphasia - loss of motor function of speech iability to produce spoken lang w/ *intact unders-tanding*
Projection area	portion of *cerebral cortex* anazlyzes sensory inpur*		
Serial Position Effect	tendency to better rmmbr items at begining or end of a list	primary effect recency effect	
Limbic System	porition of cerebrum associated w/ emotion and memory	includes amygdala (emotional amy) and hippocampus (you'd remember a hippo walking acorss campus)	
Cognitive Dissonance	simultaneous presence of two opposing thoughts/opi-nions		
Observ-ational Learning	form of learning behavior is modifiied as a result of watching others		
Circular Reaction	repetetive action acheves a desired response	seen: Piagetls sensorimotor stage	

Behavioral Sciences (cont)

Avoidance	negative reinforcment	echew unpleasantness of something yet to happen	
	SOCIOLOGY	**SOCIOLOGY**	
Dramat-urgical approach	Impression management theory	world=stage individuals =actors performing	to audience
Social Construct-ionism	theoretical approach	uncovers ways which individuals and groups participate in formation of their perceived social reality	
Symbolic interacti-onsim	theoretical framework	studies ways individuals interact through a shared understanding through shared understanding of **words, gestures and other symbols**	
Ethnoc-entrism	making judgments abt other cultures based on values/beliefs of one's own culture		
Symbolic Ethnicity	ethnic ID only relevant on special occasions or specific circumstances and does not impact everyday life		

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Behavioral Sciences (cont)

Master Status	A status a person is most IDed	
Social Mobility	movement of individuals in the social hierarchy	through changes in **income, education, or occupation**
Just-World Hypothesis	*cognitive bias* that good things happen to good people and bad things happen to bad people	
Prevalence	#cases of disease / population in givn period of time	usu: cases per 1000 people per year
Theory of Mind	ability to sense how another's mind works	

Biology

Growth Hormone (GH)	synthe-sized and released : anterior pituitary	GH stimulates bone and uscle growth and glucose conversion	inhibited by: **somato-statin** stimulated by: **growth hormone releasing hormone** secreted by hypothalamus
Aldost-erone	*steroid hormone* produced in **adrenal cortex** that is responsible for *reabsorption* of **sodium and water** and *excretion* of **potassium and hydrogen ions**		

Biology (cont)

Append-icular Skeleton	bones of **pelvis, pectoral girdles, limbs**		
Axial Skeleton			
Large intestine	GI tract cecum → colon → rectum	function: *absorb* **salts, water, some vitamins**	
Small intestine			
Ventricles	muscular lower chambers if heart	RIGHT ventricle: pumps **deoxyg-enated** blood through *pulmonary* arteries *to lungs*	LEFT ventricle: pumps **oxygenated** blood *to body* through *aorta*
Platelets	cell fragments involved in clotting process	come from *megakaryocytes in **bone marrow***	
Blood Antigens	Proteins on erythr-ocyte cell surface	antigens for determination: A, B, Rh	If host transfused w/ erythrocytes containing antigens not present in host, immune response triggered → hemolysis
Osteoc-lasts	cells in bone matrix involved in bone degradation		
Pathway of Respir-atory tract	oral/nasal cavity → pharynx → larynx → trachea → bronchi → bronchioles → alveoli (gas xchg)		

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Biology (cont)

Pathway of Digestive Tract	Mouth → esophagus → stomach → small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, ileum) →large intestine (cecum; asecending, transverse, decending colon; sigmoid colon; rectum; anus)		
Refractory Period	short period of time immediately following an action potential...	..in which neurons or muecle cells unresponsive to stimul-usare **absolute refractory period**	... stimulusthat is much larger than usual causes an action potential ina cell in a refractory period **relative refractory period**

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