

Behavioral Sciences

PSYCHOLOGY

Hindbrain portion of brain controls **balance, motor coordination, breathing, digestion, and general arousal** processes

Cerebral cortex outermost layer of cerebrum

Hypothalamus portion of **forebrain**

PSYCHOLOGY

medulla oblongata, pons, reticular formation, cerebellum

complex perceptual, behavioral, and cognitive processes

controls **homeostatic** and **endocrine functions** by controlling the releases of pituitary hormones

Narcolepsy involuntary onset of sleep cataplexy & hypnagogic and hypnopompic hallucinations

Appendicular skeleton

Divided Attention ability to attend to multiple stimuli simultaneously ability to perform multiple 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 with the help of a more knowledgeable 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



Behavioral Sciences (cont)

Availability decision-making relies on info most *readily*
 Heuristic available, rather than total
 body of info on subject

Classical Conditioning

Stimulus energy pattern that includes visual, auditory,
 sensed by body and physical sensations...

Acquisition In classical conditioning process of taking advantage of
 reflexive responses to turn a *neutral* stimulus into a
conditioned stimulus

Habituation ↓ 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 involve pptrns of behaviors that are
 inflexible & maladaptive, causing distress or impaired
 funct in at least 2: cognition, emotion, interpersonal
 functioning, impulse ctrl

Rationalization defense mech individuals explain undesirable bhvrs
 that is **self-justifying** and *socailly unacceptable**

Recognition-Primed Decision Model decision-making model
 experience & recognition of similar situations already
 experienced 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 -
 dreaming occurs this stage
 more like awake than sleep



Behavioral Sciences (cont)

Broca's Area	brain region - <i>inferior frontal gyrus of frontal lobe (usually left hemisphere*)</i>	motor function of speech	Damage here causes: Broca's Asphasia - loss of motor function of speech
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Projection area: portion of *cerebral cortex* analyzes sensory input*

Serial Position Effect	tendency to better remember items at beginning or end of a list	primary effect recency effect
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Limbic System	portion of cerebrum associated w/ emotion and memory	includes amygdala (emotional amy) and hippocampus (you'd remember a hippo walking across campus)
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Cognitive Dissonance	simultaneous presence of two opposing thoughts/opinions
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Observational Learning	form of learning behavior is modified as a result of watching others
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Circular Reaction	repetitive action achieves a desired response	seen: Piaget's sensorimotor stage
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Behavioral Sciences (cont)

Avoidance	negative reinforcement	eschew unpleasantness of something yet to happen
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SOCI- OLOGY SOCIOLOGY

Dramat-urgical approach	Impression management theory	world=stage individuals =actors performing	to audience
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Social Construct-ionism	theoretical approach	uncovers ways which individuals and groups participate in formation of their perceived social reality
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Symbolic interact-ionism	theoretical framework	studies ways individuals interact through a shared understanding through shared understanding of words, gestures and other symbols
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Ethnoc-entrism	making judgments abt other cultures based on values/beliefs of one's own culture
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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	<i>cognitive bias</i> 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)	synthesized and released : anterior pituitary	GH stimulates bone and uscle growth and glucose conversion	inhibited by: somatostatin stimulated by: growth hormone releasing hormone secreted by hypothalamus
Aldosterone	<i>steroid hormone</i> produced in adrenal cortex that is responsible for <i>reabsorption</i> of sodium and water and <i>excretion</i> of potassium and hydrogen ions		

Biology (cont)

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



Biology (cont)

Pathway of Digestive Tract
Mouth → esophagus → stomach → small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, ileum) → large intestine (cecum; ascending, transverse, descending colon; sigmoid colon; rectum; anus)

Refractory Period	short period of time immediately following an action potential...	..in which neurons or muscle cells unresponsive to stimulus are	... stimulus that is much larger than usual causes an action potential in a cell in a refractory period
		absolute refractory period	relative refractory period



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