

Behavioral Sciences

	PSYCHOLOGY	PSYCHOLOGY
Hindbrain	portion of brain controls balance, motor coordination, breathing, digestion, and general arousal processes	medulla oblongata, pons, reticular formation, cerebellum
Cerebral cortex	outermost layer of cerebrum	complex perceptual, behavioral, and cognitive processes
Hypothalamus	portion of forebrain	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	attitudes 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 psychoanalysis, result of overindulgence or frustration during psychosexual stage ; causes a neurotic pattern of personality 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 language essential for later development of effective use of language	two years - puberty
Spacing Effect	phenomenon	retaining larger amounts of info when amount of time between sessions of relearning is increased
Intuition	Perceptions about situation may/may not be supported by available evidence but perceived as useful info to make a decision	



Behavioral Sciences (cont)

Availability Heuristic decision-making relies 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

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 sitatons 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 - more like awake than sleep dreaming occurs this stage



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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 inability to produce spoken lang w/ <i>intact understanding</i>
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Projection area	portion of <i>cerebral cortex</i> analyzes sensory input*
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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

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 given 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 muscle 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	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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