Semester 1

AP Learning Objectives Self-Assessment Sheets



Units 1-9:

Unit 1 – History and Approaches
Unit 2 – Research Methods
Unit 3 – Cognition
Unit 4 – Biological Bases of Behavior
Unit 5 – Sensation-Perception
Unit 6 – Learning
Unit 7 – States of Consciousness
Unit 8 – Testing and Individual Differences
Unit 9 – Motivation and Emotion

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History and Approaches Objectives

Objective	Personal Notes	Mastery		
-		Practiced	Mastered	Retest?
1.1 Recognize how philosophical and physiological perspectives shaped the development of psychological thought.				
 1.2 Describe and compare different theoretical approaches in explaining behavior: structuralism, functionalism, and behaviorism in the early years; Gestalt, psychoanalytic/ psychodynamic, and humanism emerging later; evolutionary, biological, cognitive, and biopsychosocial as more contemporary approaches. 				
1.3 Recognize the strengths and limitations of applying theories to explain behavior.				
 1.4 Distinguish the different domains of psychology (e.g., biological, clinical, cognitive, counseling, developmental, educational, experimental, human factors, industrial—organizational, personality, psychometric, social). 				
1.5 Identify major historical figures in psychology • (e.g., Mary Whiton Calkins, Charles Darwin, Dorothea Dix, Sigmund Freud, G. Stanley Hall, William James, Ivan Pavlov, Jean Piaget, Carl Rogers, B. F. Skinner, Margaret Floy Washburn, John B. Watson, Wilhelm Wundt)				

Note to Self:

Research Methods Objectives

Objective	Personal Notes	Mastery		
		Practiced	Mastered	Retest?
2.1 Differentiate types of research				
• (e.g., experiments, correlational				
studies, survey research, naturalistic				
observations, case studies)				
with regard to purpose, strengths, and				
weaknesses.				
2.2 Describe how research design drives				
the reasonable conclusions that can be				
drawn				
 (e.g., experiments are useful for 				
determining cause and effect; the use				
of experimental controls reduces				
alternative explanations).				
2.3 Identify independent, dependent,				
confounding, and control variables in				
experimental designs.				1
2.4 Distinguish between random				
assignment of participants to conditions in				
experiments and random selection of				·
participants, primarily in correlational				
studies and surveys.				
2.5 Predict the validity of behavioral				
explanations based on the quality of				
research design				ii
 (e.g., confounding variables limit 				
confidence in research conclusions).				
2.6 Distinguish the purposes of descriptive				
statistics and inferential statistics.				
				1
2.7 Apply basic descriptive statistical				
concepts, including interpreting and				
constructing graphs and calculating simple				
descriptive statistics				
 (e.g., measures of central tendency, 				
standard deviation).				
2.8 Discuss the value of reliance on				4
operational definitions and measurement in				
behavioral research.				ii
2.9 Identify how ethical issues inform and				
constrain research practices.				
				ii
2.10 Describe how ethical and legal				
guidelines				
 (e.g., those provided by the American 				
Psychological Association, federal				
regulations, local institutional review				
boards)				
protect research participants and promote sound ethical practice.				

Note to Self:

Cognition Objectives

Objective	Personal Notes	Mastery	Mastery		
		Practiced	Mastered	Retest?	
 7.1 Compare and contrast various cognitive processes: effortful versus automatic processing; deep versus shallow processing; focused versus divided attention. 					
 7.2 Describe and differentiate psychological and physiological systems of memory (e.g., short-term memory, procedural memory). 					
7.3 Outline the principles that underlie effective encoding, storage, and construction of memories					
7.4 Describe strategies for memory improvement.					
7.5 Synthesize how biological, cognitive, and cultural factors converge to facilitate acquisition, development, and use of language.					
7.6 Identify problem-solving strategies as well as factors that influence their effectiveness.					
7.7 List the characteristics of creative thought and creative thinkers.					
7.8 Identify key contributors in cognitive psychology • (e.g., Noam Chomsky, Hermann Ebbinghaus, Wolfgang Köhler, Elizabeth Loftus, George A. Miller).					

Note to Self:

Biological Bases of Behavior Objectives

Objective	Personal Notes	Mastery	у	
		Practiced	Mastered	Retest?
3.1 Identify basic processes and systems in the biological bases of behavior, including parts of the neuron and the process of transmission of a signal between neurons.				
 3.2 Discuss the influence of drugs on neurotransmitters (e.g., reuptake mechanisms, agonists, antagonists). 				
3.3 Discuss the effect of the endocrine system on behavior.				
 3.4 Describe the nervous system and its subdivisions and functions: central and peripheral nervous systems; major brain regions, lobes, and cortical areas; brain lateralization and hemispheric specialization. 				
3.5 Discuss the role of neuroplasticity in traumatic brain injury.				
 3.6 Recount historic and contemporary research strategies and technologies that support research (e.g., case studies, split-brain research, imaging techniques). 				
3.7 Discuss psychology's abiding interest in how heredity, environment, and evolution work together to shape behavior.				
3.8 Predict how traits and behavior can be selected for their adaptive value.				
 Jidentify key contributors (e.g., Paul Broca, Charles Darwin, Michael Gazzaniga, Roger Sperry, Carl Wernicke). 				

Note to Self:

Sensation and Perception Objectives

Objective	Personal Notes	Mastery	y	
		Practiced	Mastered	Retest?
4.1 Discuss basic principles of sensory transduction, including absolute threshold, difference threshold, signal detection, and sensory adaptation.				
4.2 Describe sensory processes • (e.g., hearing, vision, touch, taste, smell, vestibular, kinesthesis, pain), including the specific nature of energy transduction, relevant anatomical structures, and specialized pathways in the brain for each of the senses.				
 4.3 Explain common sensory disorders (e.g., visual and hearing impairments). 				
 4.4 Describe general principles of organizing and integrating sensation to promote stable awareness of the external world (e.g., Gestalt principles, depth perception). 				
 4.5 Discuss how experience and culture can influence perceptual processes (e.g.,perceptual set, context effects). 				
4.6 Explain the role of top-down processing in producing vulnerability to illusion.				
4.7 Discuss the role of attention in behavior.				
4.8 Challenge common beliefs in parapsychological phenomena.				
 4.9 Identify the major historical figures in sensation and perception (e.g., Gustav Fechner, David Hubel, Ernst Weber, Torsten Wiesel). 				

Note to Self:

Learning Objectives

Objective	Personal Notes	Mastery	y	
		Practiced	Mastered	Retest?
 6.1 Distinguish general differences between principles of classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and observational learning (e.g., contingencies). 				
6.2 Describe basic classical conditioning phenomena, such as acquisition, extinction, spontaneous recovery, generalization, discrimination, and higher-order learning.				
 6.3 Predict the effects of operant conditioning (e.g., positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, punishment). 				
6.4 Predict how practice, schedules of reinforcement, and motivation will influence quality of learning.				
6.5 Interpret graphs that exhibit the results of learning experiments.				
6.6 Provide examples of how biological constraints create learning predispositions				
6.7 Describe the essential characteristics of insight learning, latent learning, and social learning.				
6.8 Apply learning principles to explain emotional learning, taste aversion, superstitious behavior, and learned helplessness.				
6.9 Suggest how behavior modification, biofeedback, coping strategies, and self-control can be used to address behavioral problems.				
6.10 Identify key contributors in the psychology of learning • (e.g., Albert Bandura, John Garcia, Ivan Pavlov, Robert Rescorla, B. F. Skinner, Edward Thorndike, Edward Tolman, John B. Watson).				

Note to Self:

States of Consciousness Objectives

Objective	Personal Notes	Mastery	Mastery		
•		Practiced	Mastered	Retest?	
5.1 Describe various states of consciousness and their impact on behavior.					
 5.2 Discuss aspects of sleep and dreaming: stages and characteristics of the sleep cycle; theories of sleep and dreaming; symptoms and treatments of sleep disorders. 					
 5.3 Describe historic and contemporary uses of hypnosis (e.g., pain control, psychotherapy). 					
5.4 Explain hypnotic phenomena • (e.g., suggestibility, dissociation). •					
5.5 Identify the major psychoactive drug categories • (e.g., depressants, stimulants) and classify specific drugs, including their psychological and physiological effects.					
5.6 Discuss drug dependence, addiction, tolerance, and withdrawal.					
 5.7 Identify the major figures in consciousness research (e.g., William James, Sigmund Freud, Ernest Hilgard). 					

Note to Self:

Testing and Individual Differences Objectives

Objective	Personal Notes	Mastery		
		Practiced	Mastered	Retest?
 11.1 Define intelligence and list characteristics of how psychologists measure intelligence: abstract versus verbal measures; speed of processing. 				
11.2 Discuss how culture influences the definition of intelligence.				
 11.3 Compare and contrast historic and contemporary theories of intelligence (e.g., Charles Spearman, Howard Gardner, Robert Sternberg). 				
11.4 Explain how psychologists design tests, including standardization strategies and other techniques to establish reliability and validity.				
11.5 Interpret the meaning of scores in terms of the normal curve.				
 11.6 Describe relevant labels related to intelligence testing (e.g., gifted, cognitively disabled). 				
11.7 Debate the appropriate testing practices, particularly in relation to culture-fair test uses.				
11.8. Identify key contributors in intelligence research and testing • (e.g., Alfred Binet, Francis Galton, Howard Gardner, Charles Spearman, Robert Sternberg, Louis Terman, David Wechsler).				

Note to Self:

Motivation and Emotion Objectives

Objective	Personal Notes	Mastery		
		Practiced	Mastered	Retest?
 8.1 Identify and apply basic motivational concepts to understand the behavior of humans and other animals (e.g., instincts, incentives, intrinsic versus extrinsic motivation). 				
8.2 Discuss the biological underpinnings of motivation, including needs, drives, and homeostasis.				
 8.3 Compare and contrast motivational theories (e.g., drive reduction theory, arousal theory, general adaptation theory), including the strengths and weaknesses of each. 				
 8.4 Describe classic research findings in specific motivation systems (e.g., eating, sex, social) 				
8.5 Discuss theories of stress and the effects of stress on psychological and physical well-being.				
 8.6 Compare and contrast major theories of emotion (e.g., James–Lange, Cannon–Bard, Schachter two-factor theory) 				
8.7 Describe how cultural influences shape emotional expression, including variations in body language.				
 8.8 Identify key contributors in the psychology of motivation and emotion (e.g., William James, Alfred Kinsey, Abraham Maslow, Stanley Schachter, Hans Selye). 				

Note to Self: