

Psychology Comprehensive Exam Fall 2024) questions and answers A+ score assured

Psychology - ✓✓ANSW✓✓the science of behavior and mental process

dependent variable - ✓✓ANSW✓✓what we are expecting a change in-what we are measuring- dependent of independent variable

confounding variable - ✓✓ANSW✓✓things that have an effect on the study although no meaning to-problems that do influence things.

reproducibility - ✓✓ANSW✓✓the ability of a finding to be reproduced/replicated across various experiments.

how neurons communicate - ✓✓ANSW✓✓communicate through action potential. dendrites receive information from axon of another neuron, then carries info along its axon as a neural impulse. pass info off to another dendrite from the axon terminals.

neurotransmitters - ✓✓ANSW✓✓Chemical messengers that cross the synaptic gaps between neurons. When released by the sending neuron, neurotransmitters travel across the synapse and bind to receptor sites on the receiving neuron, thereby influencing whether that neuron will generate a neural impulse.

brainstem functions - ✓✓ANSW✓✓1) carry sensory information to the brain 2) carry motor information to the spinal cord, etc. 3) regulate consciousness, sleep, basic functions such as heart rate and breathing.

motor cortex - ✓✓ANSW✓✓controls voluntary movements

sensory cortex - ✓✓ANSW✓✓ receives and processes body touch, movement, sensation, and other sensory information.

why are the motor and sensory cortex so close together - ✓✓ANSW✓✓ to plan complex patterns

sleep theories - ✓✓ANSW✓✓ protection, recuperation, memory consolidation/learning, creative thinking, and physical growth.

types of biological clocks - ✓✓ANSW✓✓ circadian rhythm and master clock (suprachiasmatic nucleus)

sleep cycle - ✓✓ANSW✓✓ a 90 minute cycle through the stages of sleep

non-REM 1 - ✓✓ANSW✓✓ initial stage of sleep. after the relaxed alpha state body can move, "light" sleeping. easiest to be woken up and can experience hallucinations.

NREM 2 - ✓✓ANSW✓✓deeper, more relaxed sleep. known for "sleep spindles" (bursts of rapid and rhythmic brain-wave activity)-indicating you are taking information from day and making judgement to forget or put it in memory. body can still move.

NREM 3 - ✓✓ANSW✓✓deep, restful sleep. large and slow (delta) waves and most difficult to awaken from.

REM - ✓✓ANSW✓✓rapid eye movement. the dream state-filters out all sensory stimulations. eyes move rapidly while body movements are "out of action"-body becomes paralyzed. area in the brainstem stops signals from firing.

dreams - ✓✓ANSW✓✓sequence of images, emotions, and thoughts passing through a sleeping person's mind. occurs while in REM sleep. they are vivid and bizarre imagery and don't usually make sense.unless woken up during dream, it is usually difficult to remember them.