

AP PSYCHOLOGY

Unit 2 – Cognition

2.1 Perception

Bottom-Up Processing

Top-Down Processing

Schemas

Perceptual Set

Gestalt Psychology

Closure

Figure / Ground

Proximity

Similarity

Attention

Selective Attention (Cocktail Party Effect)

Inattention Blindness / Change Blindness

Depth Cues

Monocular Depth Cues

Relative Clarity

Relative Size

Texture Gradient

Linear Perspective

Interposition

Binocular Depth Cue – Retinal Disparity

Perceptual Constancy

Autokinetic Effect

2.2 Thinking, Problem-Solving, Judgments, and Decision Making

Concept

Prototype

Schema

Assimilation

Accomodation

Algorithm

Heuristic

Representative Heuristic

Availability Heuristic

Mental Set

Priming

Framing

Sunk-Cost Fallacy

Gambler's Fallacy

2.3 Introduction to Memory

Explicit Memory

Episodic Memory

Semantic Memory

Implicit Memory

Procedural Memory

Prospective Memory

Long-Term Potentiation

Working Memory

Central Executive

Phonological Loop

Visuospatial Sketchpad

Multi-Store Model

Sensory Memory

Iconic Memory

Echoic Memory

Short-Term Memory

Long-Term Memory

Levels of Processing Model

Structural :(

Phonemic :/

Semantic :)

2.4 Encoding Memories

Encoding

Mnemonic Devices

Method of Loci

Grouping Information (“Chunking” – Categories – Hierarchies)

Spacing Effect

Serial Position Effect

Primacy Effect

Recency Effect

2.5 Storing Memories

Rehearsal

Maintenance Rehearsal

Elaborative Rehearsal

Autobiographical Memory

Amnesia

Retrograde Amnesia

Anterograde Amnesia

Alzheimer's Disease

Infantile Amnesia

2.6 Retrieving Memories

Recall vs Recognition

Context-Dependent Memory

Mood-Congruent Memory

State-Dependent Memory

Testing Effect

Metacognition

2.7 Forgetting and Other Memory Challenges

Forgetting Curve

Encoding Failure

Proactive Interference

Retroactive Interference

Inadequate Retrieval

Tip-of-the-tongue Phenomenon

Repression

Misinformation Effect

Source Amnesia

Constructive Memory

Memory Consolidation

Imagination Inflation

2.8 Intelligence and Achievement

General Intelligence (*g*) vs Multiple Intelligences

Intelligence Quotient ($((\text{Mental Age} / \text{Chronological Age}) * 100)$)

Psychometrics

Standardization

Validity

Construct Validity

Predictive Validity

Reliability

Test-Retest Validity

Split-Half Validity

Stereotype Threat

Stereotype Lift

Flynn Effect

Negative Sociocultural Impacts of Intelligence Scores

Achievement Test

Aptitude Test

Fixed Mindset

Growth Mindset