EXAM 3 REVIEW SHEET
PSYCH 1 W/00
55 Multiple Choice Questions  Exam Date: April 12

Sexual Orientation

Intrinsic vs. Extrinsic Factors
Freudian, learning, and biological theories about cause
Ellis and Ames Hypothesis: know predicted orientation for high vs, low levels of testosterone

I. Hormones during development
   Know what happens to sexual orientation during adulthood for following:
   A). Increased levels of testosterone in females:
      1. CAH
      2. DES
      3. rat studies in utero (e.g. 2M females)

   B). Decreased levels of testosterone in males
      1. Drugs during pregnancy
      2. Stress studies: Rat data and Gunter Dorner data

II. Case Studies: Know the hormone levels during development, appearance and treatment during childhood, and sexual preference (male or female) as adults
   1. 5-alpha-reductase deficiency
      2. Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome
      3. Penis Ablatio
      4. Transsexuals

III. Brain Differences: know the sizes for heterosexual vs. homosexual men; lesbians vs. hetero women
      INAH-3 (Simon Levay)

IV. Genetic Contributions
   1. Bailey and Pillard Twin Studies
   2. Hamer Gene Study
Body Image Disorders

I. Eating Disorders
   A. Anorexia:
      - symptoms; age, sex of sufferers
      - role of NPY (neuropeptide Y)
      - cause: biological vs. cultural factors
      - Norepinephrine system
   B. Bulimia:
      - symptoms
      - role of serotonin
      - treatment options

II. Muscle Dysmorphia
    - symptoms
    - steroid use and consequences

Memory

1. Memory Myths

2. Stages of Memory
   1. Sensory Memory; echoic and iconic
   2. STM: duration and capacity
   3. LTM: duration and capacity
   4. H.M and Alzheimer's patients
   5. Consolidation

3. Types of Memory
   1. Reference vs. working
   2. Declarative vs. procedural
   3. explicit vs. Implicit

4. Retrieval: definition and types of Retrieval
   1. Recall
   2. Recognition
   3. Relearning

5. Retrieval Cues: Priming
   1. Context Dependent memory
   2. Mood congruent memory
   3. State-dependent memory
6. Misinformation Effect: definition
   1. Loftus Study (1974)
   2. Role of Schemas
   3. Implications for Eyewitness Testimony

7. False Memories: definition
   1. Source Amnesia: Piaget story, fake rape story; Lindsay & Poole expt with Dr. Science
   2. Flashbulb Memories
   3. Loftus Study (1996): lost in Mall

8. Repressed Memory: Motivated Forgetting
   1. Freudian view
   2. Repressed and Recovered memories of Childhood Sexual Abuse: know how the following can be used as evidence that recalled memories during therapy can be false
      - Procedure used to aid recall
      - Infantile Amnesia
      - Evidence that Negative Events Are Often Not Repressed: holocaust survivors, etc.

9. Possible Ways to Distinguish False and True Memories
   1. Schacter Study (1996): Pet Study and areas activated during true and false memories
   2. Stress-related Hippocampal Changes in Abuse victims