All major theories and theorists

Define Psychology
Functionalism
Structuralism
Psychodynamic perspective
Biological perspective
Humanistic perspective
neuroscience
Cognitive perspective
Cross-cultural perspective
individualistic and collectivistic cultures
Evolutionary perspective
Scientific Method
pseudoscience
Hypothesis, variable, theory
Control & Experimental Groups, random selection and random assignment
Independent Variable & Dependent Variable
Types of research methods - experiments, correlational, naturalistic observation, survey, case study
placebo
double-blind technique
PET scan, MRI, fMRI

neuroscience
neuron structure & function
sensory neuron, motor neuron, interneuron
Neurotransmitters
synapse structure & function
action potential, all or none law
Central nervous system
Peripheral nervous system, somatic,
Autonomic Nervous System
Sympathetic Nervous System
Parasympathetic Nervous system
endocrine system, hormones
pituitary gland
Lobes of the brain
parts of the Brain
cerebellum, thalamus, hippocampus, hypothalamus, thalamus
limbic system, the amygdala
cerebral cortex
motor area, sensory areas, association areas
hemispheres, lateralization, neuroplasticity
neurogenesis

Define Sensation
Define Perception
Absolute Threshold
sensory adaptation
subliminal perception
Weber's law
Retina, rods, cones
Opponent Process Theory
Trichromatic Theory of Color
Audition
Taste, olfaction, gustation
frequency theory of hearing, place theory of hearing
gate-control theory of pain
substance P
kinesthetic sense
vestibular sense
bottom-up and top-down processing
Gestalt laws or organization
size constancy, shape constancy
visual illusions, ESP
depth perception

consciousness
Freud’s dream theory, manifest and latent content
activation-synthesis theory of dreaming
neurocognitive model of dreaming
sleep stages
REM sleep, non REM Sleep
adaptive theory of sleep
restorative theory of sleep
circadian rhythms
sleep disorders , narcolepsy , sleepwalking nightmares
sleep apnea
insomnia
hypnosis, neo-disassociation theory of hypnosis
meditation
psychoactive drugs,
depressants, stimulants,
opiates, psychedelic drugs
drug abuse, drug tolerance ,withdrawal symptoms

learning
Classical conditioning - Pavlov
Stimulus — Unconditioned & conditioned
Response - Unconditioned &conditioned
extinction, generalization, spontaneous recovery
behaviorism
law of effect
Operant conditioning – Skinner
reinforcers, positive and negative
punishment, positive and negative
schedules of reinforcement,
shaping, continuous and partial reinforcement
fixed and variable ratio schedules
fixed and variable interval schedules
latent learning
Behavior modification
Cognitive learning theory
Observational Learning, learned helplessness mirror neurons

Memory
- long term & short term
- Encoding, Storage, Retrieval
- Sensory, working memory
- Declarative, procedural memory
- Semantic, episodic memory
- Semantic network model
- implicit & explicit memory chunking, elaborative rehearsal retrieval cue and failure
- tip of the tongue phenomenon
- recall, recognition serial position effect flashbulb memories
- forgetting encoding, decay, and interference theories of forgetting
- retroactive and proactive interference suppression and repression
- source memory false memory
- long-term potentiation memory consolidation dementia
- Alzheimer’s Disease Amnesia dementia
- Retrograde Amnesia, anterograde amnesia,

Cognition, Thinking
- algorithm
- Heuristic, availability and representativeness
- Concept, prototype
- insight, functional fixedness, mental set creativity
- language, linguistic relativity hypothesis bilingualism
- Intelligence, IQ g factor
- Gardner’s multiple intelligence theory
- Sternberg’s triarchic theory of intelligence
- Gardner’s multiple intelligences
- Reliability, validity
- autism spectrum disorder
- intellectual disability
- Heritability
stereotype threat