Distinguish general differences between principles of classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and observational learning (e.g., contingencies).

Describe basic classical conditioning phenomena, such as acquisition, extinction, spontaneous recovery, generalization, discrimination, and higher-order learning.

Predict the effects of operant conditioning (e.g., positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, punishment, schedules of reinforcement).

Provide examples of how biological constraints create learning predispositions.

Describe the essential characteristics of insight learning, latent learning, and social learning.

Apply learning principles to explain emotional learning, taste aversion, superstitious behavior, and learned helplessness.

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)

Identify and apply basic motivational concepts to understand the behavior of humans and other animals (e.g., instincts, incentives, intrinsic versus extrinsic motivation).

Discuss the biological underpinnings of motivation, including needs, drives, and homeostasis.

Compare and contrast motivational theories (e.g., drive reduction theory, arousal theory, general adaptation theory), including the strengths and weaknesses of each.

Compare and contrast major theories of emotion (e.g., James–Lange, Cannon–Bard, Schachter two-factor theory).

Describe how cultural influences shape emotional expression, including variations in body language.
Identify key contributors in the psychology of motivation and emotion (e.g., William James, Alfred Kinsey, Abraham Maslow, Stanley Schachter, Hans Selye)

Explain the maturation of cognitive abilities (e.g., Piaget’s stages, information processing).

Compare and contrast models of moral development (e.g., Kohlberg, Gilligan).

Discuss maturational challenges in adolescence, including related family conflicts.

Predict the physical and cognitive changes that emerge as people age, including steps that can be taken to maximize function.

Describe how sex and gender influence socialization and other aspects of development.

Identify key contributors in developmental psychology (e.g, Albert Bandura, Harry Harlow, Sigmund Freud, Harry Harlow, Erik Erikson, Jean Piaget, Lev Vygotsky, and Lawrence Kohlberg).

Define intelligence and list characteristics of how psychologists measure intelligence:
— abstract versus verbal measures;
— speed of processing.

Discuss how culture influences the definition of intelligence.

Compare and contrast historic and contemporary theories of intelligence (e.g., Charles Spearman, Howard Gardner, Robert Sternberg).

Explain how psychologists design tests, including standardization strategies and other techniques to establish reliability and validity.

Interpret the meaning of scores in terms of the normal curve.
Identify key contributors in intelligence research and testing (e.g., Alfred Binet, Francis Galton, Howard Gardner, Charles Spearman, Robert Sternberg, Louis Terman, David Wechsler)

Discuss basic principles of sensory transduction, including absolute threshold, difference threshold, signal detection, and sensory adaptation.

Describe sensory processes (e.g., hearing, vision, touch, taste, smell, vestibular, kinesthesia, pain), including the specific nature of energy transduction, relevant anatomical structures, and specialized pathways in the brain for each of the senses.

Explain common sensory disorders (e.g., visual and hearing impairments).

Describe general principles of organizing and integrating sensation to promote stable awareness of the external world (e.g., Gestalt principles, depth perception).

Explain the role of top-down processing in producing vulnerability to illusion.

Discuss the role of attention in behavior.

Identify the major historical figures in sensation and perception (e.g., Gustav Fechner, David Hubel, Ernst Weber, Torsten Wiesel)

Describe various states of consciousness and their impact on behavior.

Discuss aspects of sleep and dreaming:
— stages and characteristics of the sleep cycle; — theories of sleep and dreaming; — symptoms and treatments of sleep disorders.

Explain hypnotic phenomena (e.g., suggestibility, dissociation).

Identify the major psychoactive drug categories (e.g., depressants, stimulants) and classify specific drugs, including their psychological and physiological effects.

Discuss drug dependence, addiction, tolerance, and withdrawal.

Identify the major figures in consciousness research (e.g., William James, Sigmund Freud, Ernest Hilgard)