**Content Outline 2014-15**

These are the major content areas covered by the AP Psychology Exam, as well as the

approximate percentages of the multiple-choice section that are devoted to each area .

For a more thorough description of the exam’s content, please see the preceding

pages .

 Percentage Goals for Exam

Content Area (multiple-choice section)

 I . History and Approaches . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2–4%

 A . History of Psychology

 B . Approaches

 1 . Biological

 2 . Behavioral

 3 . Cognitive *PsychSim5 –Psychology’s Timeline*

 4 . Humanistic

 5 . Psychodynamic

 6 . Sociocultural

 7 . Evolutionary

 8 . Biopsychosocial

 C . Subfields in Psychology

 II . Research Methods . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8–10%

 A . Experimental, Correlational, and Clinical Research

 B . Statistics

 1 . Descriptive *PsychSim5 - Correlation*

 2 . Inferential *Descriptive Statistics*

 C . Ethics in Research *What’s Wrong with this Study?*

 III . Biological Bases of Behavior . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8–10%

 A . Physiological Techniques (e .g ., imaging, surgical)

 B . Neuroanatomy

 C . Functional Organization of Nervous System

 D . Neural Transmission

 E . Neuroplasticity *PsychSim5 – Neural Messages*

 F . Endocrine System *Brain&Behavior*

 G . Genetics *Dueling Brains*

 H . Evolutionary Psychology *Hemispheric Specialization*

 IV . Sensation and Perception . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6–8%

 A . Thresholds and Signal Detection Theory

 B . Sensory Mechanisms *Lab*

 C . Attention *ePsych – expts – Signal Detection*

 D . Perceptual Processes *(Read Contents first)*

 V . States of Consciousness . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2–4%

 A . Sleep and Dreaming

 B . Hypnosis *PsychSim5 – EEG & Sleep Stages*

 C . Psychoactive Drug Effects

 VI . Learning . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7–9%

 A . Classical Conditioning

 B . Operant Conditioning *PsychSim5 – Classical Conditioning*

 C . Cognitive Processes *Operant Conditioning*

 D . Biological Factors

 E . Social Learning

 VII . Cognition . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8–10%

 A . Memory

B . Language *PsychSim5 - Forgetting*

C . Thinking

 D . Problem Solving and Creativity

 VIII . Motivation and Emotion . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6–8%

 A . Biological Bases

 B . Theories of Motivation

 C . Hunger, Thirst, Sex, and Pain *PsychSim5 – Hunger & the Fat Rat*

 D . Social Motives *Expressing Emotion*

 E . Theories of Emotion

 F . Stress

 IX . Developmental Psychology . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7–9%

 A . Life-Span Approach

 B . Research Methods (e .g ., longitudinal, cross-sectional)

 C . Heredity–Environment Issues

 D . Developmental Theories *PsychSim5 – Conception to Birth*

 E . Dimensions of Development *Cognitive Development*

 1 . Physical *Signs of Aging*

 2 . Cognitive

 3 . Social

 4 . Moral

 F . Sex and Gender Development

 X . Personality . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5–7%

 A . Personality Theories and Approaches

 B . Assessment Techniques *ePsych – expts – IPIP Personality Assessment*

 C . Growth and Adjustment *Myers-Briggs Personality Assessment*

 XI . Testing and Individual Differences . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5–7%

 A . Standardization and Norms

 B . Reliability and Validity *Multiple Intelligence*

 C . Types of Tests *EQ*

 D . Ethics and Standards in Testing

 E . Intelligence

 XII . Abnormal Behavior . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7–9%

 A . Definitions of Abnormality

 B . Theories of Psychopathology

 C . Diagnosis of Psychopathology

 D . Types of Disorders

 1 . Anxiety

 2 . Somatoform

 3 . Mood

 4 . Schizophrenic

 5 . Organic

 6 . Personality

 7 . Dissociative

 XIII . Treatment of Abnormal Behavior . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5–7%

 A . Treatment Approaches

 1 . Psychodynamic

 2 . Humanistic *PsychSim5 – Mystery Client*

 3 . Behavioral *Mystery Therapist*

 4 . Cognitive *Computer Therapist*

 5 . Biological

 B . Modes of Therapy (i .e ., individual, group)

 C . Community and Preventive Approaches

 XIV . Social Psychology . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8–10%

 A . Group Dynamics

 B . Attribution Processes

C . Interpersonal Perception

 D . Conformity, Compliance, Obedience *PsychSim5 – Everybody’s Doing It*

 E . Attitudes and Attitude Change *www.prisonexp.org*

 F . Organizational Behavior

 G . Aggression/Antisocial Behavior

 H . Cultural Influences

*\*CollegeBoard.com*

*\*http://bcs.worthpublishers.com/myersAP1e/default.asp#t\_612492*

*\*ePsych*

*\*Association for psychological Sciences…http://psych.hanover.edu/aps/teaching.html#statistics*