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FREQUENTLY CITED CONCEPTS IN CURRENT INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY TEXTBOOKS

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Overview

Thirty-three full-length Introduction to Psychology texts were used to determine the most frequently cited concepts. A total of 4902 unique concepts were identified. Core concepts are presented in a series of four tables.

Description

Data from 33 full-length Introduction to Psychology texts, copyrighted from 2003 to 2005, were used to determine the most frequently cited concepts. The glossary of each text was entered into a database. After all terms were entered, synonyms and abbreviations were combined yielding 4,902 unique concepts. Concepts found in 50% or more of the texts were designated as “core concepts” and are presented in a series of four tables. The information is useful to teachers of the introductory class because it directs them to the most frequently cited concepts and which ideas are more important than others. Arguably, students are better served by learning the most frequently used concepts, or core concepts, in all texts rather than restricting their learning to the perspective of the teacher or the perspective of the various text authors.

Outline of Contents

Overview
Description
Introduction
Method
Results
References
Author Note

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Introduction

Teachers of Introduction to Psychology are not specialists in every aspect of the content. In tailoring their courses, teachers may unintentionally omit important topics, or emphasize trivial ones. Using the data presented in this resource on frequency and extent of textbooks' coverage of various concepts helps instructors deliver more balanced, comprehensive courses in introductory psychology. Current Introduction to Psychology texts have similar, if not identical, chapter titles and sequence of chapters, but the terminology used in the texts sometimes differs considerably (Griggs, Bujak-Johnson, Proctor, 2004; Griggs, Jackson, Christopher, Marek, 1999). Additionally, teaching Introduction to Psychology has become more complex with more areas and subspecialties in the field of psychology. The data presented in this resource clarify which concepts are most frequently cited in Introduction to Psychology texts.

Method

Thirty-three full-length Introduction to Psychology textbooks, copyrighted from 2003 to 2005, were used to determine the most frequently cited concepts. The glossary of each text was entered into a database. All terms were entered into the database as separate entries unless the terms were identical or if they were singular/plural forms of the same term. For example, *defense mechanism* and *defense mechanisms* were entered as the same term. However, if one text used the term *unconditioned stimulus* and other texts used the term *unconditioned stimulus (UCS)*, or just *US*, these were entered as separate terms. This process continued until all terms from all texts had been entered. After all terms were entered, synonyms and abbreviations were combined with the most frequently used form of the concept. When we were uncertain whether particular terms were synonyms, we consulted *The Dictionary of Psychology* (Corsini, 1999). Frequently, terms that were used by only one or a few authors were not found in the dictionary, and might be classified as "egocentric" terms.

Results

A total of 6,826 different terms were identified initially. After combining synonyms and abbreviations 4,902 unique concepts emerged. Of these, 428 were found in 50% or more of the texts. We designated these as "core concepts." Only 33 concepts were listed in 100% of the textbooks. Table 1 lists the 428 core concepts in alphabetical order. Table 2 lists the 428 terms in order of importance or citation frequency. Table 3 lists the 428 concepts in alphabetical order, according to the chapter of the text where they are most likely to be found. Table 4 lists the 428 concepts in order of frequency, according to the chapter of the text where they are most likely to be found. Of note, no text includes 100% of the core concepts. The highest coverage of core concepts is 87.5%, with most texts covering 60% to 80% of core concepts (Griggs, Bujak-Johnson, & Proctor, 2004).

At the beginning of a quarter/semester, teachers might compare a new textbook to the information in Tables 1-4 to identify the core concepts in each chapter, as well as additional concepts that have been omitted from the text. Handouts for students can provide information about the relative importance of each concept and the percentage of texts citing each core concept. Terms that are in the core concept list that have not been included by that particular text also can be listed along with the percentage of texts that do include the concept.

One way to use the terms is especially relevant to psychology majors. Concepts presented in the largest number of texts are more likely to appear in other courses as well.

Students preparing to take the Psychology GRE may find it helpful to review the concepts that are frequently used in the first course in psychology.

Core concepts may be used in conjunction with whatever else the teacher chooses to emphasize. Although texts may emphasize a particular viewpoint (cognitive, biological, evolutionary, etc.), the core concepts identify a conceptual foundation agreed upon by authors from many perspectives.

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Author Note

We wish to thank Richard Griggs for his tireless efforts on reviewing earlier versions of this research.

Table 1

Core Concepts Listed Alphabetically

| Concept | %* | Concept | %* |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Absolute threshold | 97 | Binocular cues | 73 |
| Accommodation (perceptual) | 64 | Biofeedback | 55 |
| Accommodation (Piaget) | 88 | Biopsychosocial model | 73 |
| Acetylcholine (Ach) | 52 | Bipolar disorder | 91 |
| Action potential | 94 | Blind spot | 58 |
| Activation synthesis hypothesis | 67 | Bottom up processing | 67 |
| Adolescence | 52 | Bulimia nervosa | 94 |
| Aggression | 67 | Cannon Bard theory | 61 |
| Agoraphobia | 91 | Case study | 97 |
| Algorithms | 91 | Cell body | 76 |
| All or none law | 55 | Central nervous system (CNS) | 100 |
| Altruism | 61 | Cerebellum | 94 |
| Alzheimer's disease | 58 | Cerebral cortex | 100 |
| Amnesia | 58 | Chromosomes | 88 |
| Amygdala | 67 | Chunking | 88 |
| Anal stage | 55 | Circadian rhythms | 91 |
| Anorexia nervosa | 97 | Classical conditioning | 100 |
| Anterograde amnesia | 76 | Client centered therapy | 91 |
| Antidepressant drugs | 67 | Cochlea | 82 |
| Antipsychotic drugs | 79 | Cognition | 52 |
| Antisocial personality disorder | 88 | Cognitive dissonance | 100 |
| Anxiety disorders | 76 | Cognitive map | 61 |
| Archetypes | 64 | Cognitive psychology | 70 |
| Assimilation | 88 | Cognitive therapy | 94 |
| Association areas | 58 | Collective unconscious | 82 |
| Attachment | 88 | Concept | 85 |
| Attitude | 94 | Concrete operational stage | 88 |
| Attribution | 64 | Conditioned response (CR) | 100 |
| Autonomic nervous system | 97 | Conditioned stimulus (CS) | 100 |
| Availability heuristic | 73 | Cones | 94 |
| Aversion therapy | 73 | Confirmation bias | 61 |
| Axon | 100 | Conformity | 88 |
| Basilar membrane | 61 | Consciousness | 85 |
| Behavior therapy | 85 | Conservation | 79 |
| Behavioral genetics | 64 | Continuous reinforcement | 73 |
| Behaviorism | 94 | Control group | 88 |
| Big five | 67 | Convergence | 55 |

Table 1 (continued).

| Concept | %* | Concept | %* |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| Conversion disorders | 58 | Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) | 97 |
| Cornea | 52 | Electroencephalogram (EEG) | 73 |
| Corpus callosum | 88 | Embryo | 67 |
| Correlation coefficient | 82 | Emotion | 94 |
| Correlational research | 70 | Emotional intelligence | 61 |
| Creativity | 85 | Encoding | 76 |
| Critical period | 85 | Encoding specificity principle | 55 |
| Cross sectional study | 64 | Endocrine system | 82 |
| Crystallized intelligence | 85 | Endorphins | 73 |
| CT (computed tomography) scan | 55 | Episodic memory | 91 |
| Dark adaptation | 58 | Evolutionary psychology | 82 |
| Decay theory | 55 | Experiment | 94 |
| Declarative memory | 61 | Experimental group | 76 |
| Defense mechanisms | 100 | Explicit memory | 76 |
| Deindividuation | 64 | Extinction (classical conditioning) | 88 |
| Delusions | 82 | Extinction (operant conditioning) | 70 |
| Dendrites | 100 | Extrinsic motivation | 58 |
| Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) | 55 | Facial feedback hypothesis | 61 |
| Dependent variable | 100 | Factor analysis | 61 |
| Depressants | 76 | Family therapy | 73 |
| Descriptive statistics | 55 | Feature detector | 67 |
| Developmental psychology | 64 | Fetal alcohol syndrome | 58 |
| Difference threshold | 94 | Fetus | 70 |
| Diffusion of responsibility | 94 | Fixation (Freudian) | 64 |
| Discrimination (social behavior) | 67 | Fixed interval schedule | 79 |
| Discriminative stimulus | 61 | Fixed ratio schedule | 82 |
| Displacement (defense mechanism) | 52 | Flashbulb memories | 73 |
| Dissociative amnesia | 67 | Fluid intelligence | 82 |
| Dissociative disorders | 85 | Forebrain | 52 |
| Dissociative fugue | 61 | Formal operational stage | 91 |
| Dissociative identity disorder | 97 | Fovea | 85 |
| Divergent thinking | 61 | Fraternal twins | 55 |
| Double blind study | 64 | Free association | 88 |
| Drive | 79 | Frequency theory | 61 |
| <i>DSM-IV</i> | 55 | Frontal lobes | 76 |
| Eardrum | 58 | Frustration aggression hypothesis | 52 |
| Ego | 100 | Functional fixedness | 88 |
| Egocentrism | 70 | Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) | 55 |
| Elaborative rehearsal | 70 | | |

Table 1 (continued).

| Concept | %* | Concept | %* |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Functionalism | 85 | Independent variable | 100 |
| Fundamental attribution error | 97 | Inferential statistics | 61 |
| g factor | 70 | Informed consent | 52 |
| Gate control theory | 67 | Insight (learning) | 76 |
| Gender | 55 | Insomnia | 82 |
| Gender identity | 64 | Instinct | 79 |
| Gender roles | 73 | Intelligence | 88 |
| Gene | 97 | Intelligence quotient (IQ) | 91 |
| General adaptation syndrome (GAS) | 91 | Interneurons | 67 |
| Generalized anxiety disorder | 97 | Intrinsic motivation | 70 |
| Genital stage | 55 | Introspection | 55 |
| Genotype | 55 | Iris | 58 |
| Gestalt psychology | 82 | James Lange theory | 76 |
| Glial cells | 76 | Language | 67 |
| Group polarization | 70 | Latency stage | 52 |
| Group therapy | 70 | Latent content | 76 |
| Groupthink | 76 | Latent learning | 70 |
| Habituation | 61 | Law of effect | 82 |
| Hallucinations | 79 | Learned helplessness | 88 |
| Hallucinogens | 79 | Learning | 94 |
| Health psychology | 82 | Lens | 61 |
| Heritability | 70 | Limbic system | 94 |
| Heuristic | 100 | Locus of control | 58 |
| Hierarchy of needs | 58 | Long term memory (LTM) | 100 |
| Hindbrain | 55 | Long term potentiation (LTP) | 58 |
| Hippocampus | 67 | Longitudinal study | 67 |
| Homeostasis | 91 | Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) | 73 |
| Hormones | 94 | Maintenance rehearsal | 58 |
| Hue | 55 | Major depressive disorder | 79 |
| Humanistic psychology | 91 | Mania | 70 |
| Hypnosis | 91 | Manifest content | 76 |
| Hypochondriasis | 55 | Maturation | 64 |
| Hypothalamus | 97 | Mean | 67 |
| Hypothesis | 88 | Median | 64 |
| Id | 100 | Meditation | 67 |
| Identical twins | 58 | Medulla | 79 |
| Implicit memory | 88 | Memory | 73 |
| Imprinting | 55 | Menarche | 58 |
| Incentive | 55 | Menopause | 58 |

Table 1 (continued).

| Concept | %* | Concept | %* |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Mental age | 61 | Panic disorder | 94 |
| Mental retardation | 58 | Parasympathetic nervous system | 94 |
| Mental set | 73 | Parietal lobes | 73 |
| Meta analysis | 70 | Partial reinforcement | 79 |
| Midbrain | 61 | Perception | 94 |
| Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) | 58 | Perceptual constancy | 82 |
| Mnemonic devices | 73 | Peripheral nervous system | 100 |
| Mode | 64 | Personality | 97 |
| Monocular cues | 79 | Personality disorders | 97 |
| Mood disorders | 79 | Phallic stage | 55 |
| Morpheme | 82 | Phenotype | 55 |
| Motivation | 97 | Pheromones | 76 |
| Motor cortex | 52 | Phobia | 91 |
| Motor neurons | 61 | Phoneme | 82 |
| Myelin sheath | 88 | Physical dependence | 67 |
| Narcolepsy | 79 | Pitch | 70 |
| Natural selection | 64 | Pituitary gland | 85 |
| Naturalistic observation | 88 | Place theory | 73 |
| Need for achievement | 52 | Placebo | 61 |
| Negative reinforcement | 91 | Placebo effect | 58 |
| Neurons | 97 | Pleasure principle | 52 |
| Neurotransmitters | 97 | Polygraph | 52 |
| Norm (testing) | 52 | Pons | 64 |
| Normal distribution | 67 | Population | 52 |
| Obedience | 64 | Positive reinforcement | 91 |
| Object permanence | 94 | Positron emission tomography (PET) | 76 |
| Observational learning | 100 | Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) | 94 |
| Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) | 94 | Prejudice | 88 |
| Occipital lobes | 73 | Preoperational stage | 85 |
| Oedipus complex | 82 | Primacy effect | 61 |
| Olfaction | 58 | Primary reinforcers | 85 |
| Operant conditioning | 100 | Priming | 64 |
| Operational definition | 79 | Proactive interference | 88 |
| Opiates | 70 | Procedural memory | 79 |
| Opponent process theory (color) | 88 | Projection | 58 |
| Optic nerve | 61 | Projective tests | 100 |
| Oral stage | 55 | Prototype | 88 |
| | | Psychoactive drugs | 82 |
| | | Psychoanalysis | 100 |

Table 1 (continued).

| Concept | %* | Concept | %* |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Psychodynamic theories | 70 | Schedule of reinforcement | 52 |
| Psychology | 97 | Schemas | 91 |
| Psychoneuroimmunology | 61 | Schizophrenia | 100 |
| Psychophysics | 67 | Scientific method | 52 |
| Psychosexual stages | 64 | Secondary reinforcers | 91 |
| Psychosurgery | 73 | Self actualization | 82 |
| Psychotherapy | 82 | Self concept | 64 |
| Puberty | 88 | Self efficacy | 79 |
| Punishment | 91 | Self fulfilling prophecy | 61 |
| Pupil | 61 | Self serving bias | 67 |
| Random assignment | 70 | Semantic memory | 94 |
| Range | 58 | Semantics | 67 |
| Rational emotive behavior therapy (REBT) | 76 | Sensation | 100 |
| Rationalization | 55 | Sensorimotor stage | 85 |
| Reaction formation | 52 | Sensory adaptation | 67 |
| Reality principle | 52 | Sensory memory | 76 |
| Recall | 58 | Sensory neurons | 79 |
| Receptors | 61 | Serial position effect | 67 |
| Reciprocal determinism | 58 | Set point (weight) | 67 |
| Recognition | 64 | Sexual orientation | 70 |
| Reflex | 70 | Shape constancy | 55 |
| Reinforcement | 91 | Shaping | 100 |
| Reliability | 97 | Signal detection theory | 67 |
| REM sleep | 88 | Size constancy | 55 |
| Replication | 52 | Sleep apnea | 76 |
| Representativeness heuristic | 73 | Social facilitation | 64 |
| Repression | 85 | Social loafing | 64 |
| Resistance | 76 | Social norms | 61 |
| Resting potential | 64 | Social phobia | 70 |
| Reticular formation | 67 | Social psychology | 91 |
| Retina | 97 | Social support | 64 |
| Retinal disparity | 73 | Somatic nervous system | 82 |
| Retrieval | 73 | Somatoform disorders | 58 |
| Retroactive interference | 88 | Specific phobia | 58 |
| Retrograde amnesia | 76 | Spinal cord | 52 |
| Rods | 94 | Spontaneous recovery | 100 |
| Rorschach Inkblot Test | 58 | Standard deviation | 64 |
| Sample | 64 | Standardization | 64 |
| | | State dependent memory | 52 |

Table 1 (continued).

| Concept | %* | Concept | %* |
|---|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Stereotype | 97 | Unconditioned response (UCR) | 100 |
| Stimulants | 88 | Unconditioned stimulus (UCS) | 100 |
| Stimulus discrimination | 100 | Unconscious | 79 |
| Stimulus generalization (conditioning) | 100 | Validity | 97 |
| Storage | 70 | Variable interval schedule | 82 |
| Stress | 97 | Variable ratio schedule | 82 |
| Stressors | 61 | Variables | 52 |
| Structuralism | 85 | Vestibular sense | 61 |
| Subliminal perception | 52 | Weber's law | 76 |
| Superego | 100 | Working memory | 100 |
| Survey | 88 | Zygote | 64 |
| Sympathetic nervous system | 97 | | |
| Synapse | 100 | | |
| Syntax | 79 | | |
| Systematic desensitization | 100 | | |
| Taste buds | 73 | | |
| Telegraphic speech | 52 | | |
| Temperament | 79 | | |
| Temporal lobes | 73 | | |
| Teratogens | 55 | | |
| Thalamus | 100 | | |
| Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) | 64 | | |
| Theory | 88 | | |
| Token economy | 58 | | |
| Tolerance | 79 | | |
| Top down processing | 67 | | |
| Trait | 91 | | |
| Transduction | 76 | | |
| Transference | 88 | | |
| Triarchic theory of intelligence | 55 | | |
| Trichromatic theory | 85 | | |
| Two factor theory of emotion | 58 | | |
| Type A behavior pattern | 82 | | |
| Type B behavior pattern | 52 | | |
| Unconditional positive regard | 76 | | |

* Percentage of glossaries the term was found in out of 33 textbooks.

Table 2

Core Concepts Listed by Frequency

| Concept | %* | Concept | %* |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| Axon | 100 | Case study | 97 |
| Central nervous system (CNS) | 100 | Dissociative identity disorder | 97 |
| Cerebral cortex | 100 | Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) | 97 |
| Classical conditioning | 100 | Fundamental attribution error | 97 |
| Cognitive dissonance | 100 | Gene | 97 |
| Conditioned response (CR) | 100 | Generalized anxiety disorder | 97 |
| Conditioned stimulus (CS) | 100 | Hypothalamus | 97 |
| Defense mechanisms | 100 | Motivation | 97 |
| Dendrites | 100 | Neurons | 97 |
| Dependent variable | 100 | Neurotransmitters | 97 |
| Ego | 100 | Personality | 97 |
| Heuristic | 100 | Personality disorders | 97 |
| Id | 100 | Psychology | 97 |
| Independent variable | 100 | Reliability | 97 |
| Long term memory (LTM) | 100 | Retina | 97 |
| Observational learning | 100 | Stereotype | 97 |
| Operant conditioning | 100 | Stress | 97 |
| Peripheral nervous system | 100 | Sympathetic nervous system | 97 |
| Projective tests | 100 | Validity | 97 |
| Psychoanalysis | 100 | Action potential | 94 |
| Schizophrenia | 100 | Attitude | 94 |
| Sensation | 100 | Behaviorism | 94 |
| Shaping | 100 | Bulimia nervosa | 94 |
| Spontaneous recovery | 100 | Cerebellum | 94 |
| Stimulus discrimination | 100 | Cognitive therapy | 94 |
| Stimulus generalization (conditioning) | 100 | Cones | 94 |
| Superego | 100 | Difference threshold | 94 |
| Synapse | 100 | Diffusion of responsibility | 94 |
| Systematic desensitization | 100 | Emotion | 94 |
| Thalamus | 100 | Experiment | 94 |
| Unconditioned response (UCR) | 100 | Hormones | 94 |
| Unconditioned stimulus (UCS) | 100 | Learning | 94 |
| Working memory | 100 | Limbic system | 94 |
| Absolute threshold | 97 | Object permanence | 94 |
| Anorexia nervosa | 97 | Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) | 94 |
| Autonomic nervous system | 97 | Panic disorder | 94 |

Table 2 (continued).

| Concept | %* | Concept | %* |
|---|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Parasympathetic nervous system | 94 | Functional fixedness | 88 |
| Perception | 94 | Hypothesis | 88 |
| Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) | 94 | Implicit memory | 88 |
| Rods | 94 | Intelligence | 88 |
| Semantic memory | 94 | Learned helplessness | 88 |
| Agoraphobia | 91 | Myelin sheath | 88 |
| Algorithms | 91 | Naturalistic observation | 88 |
| Bipolar disorder | 91 | Opponent process theory (color) | 88 |
| Circadian rhythms | 91 | Prejudice | 88 |
| Client centered therapy | 91 | Proactive interference | 88 |
| Episodic memory | 91 | Prototype | 88 |
| Formal operational stage | 91 | Puberty | 88 |
| General adaptation syndrome (GAS) | 91 | REM sleep | 88 |
| Homeostasis | 91 | Retroactive interference | 88 |
| Humanistic psychology | 91 | Stimulants | 88 |
| Hypnosis | 91 | Survey | 88 |
| Intelligence quotient (IQ) | 91 | Theory | 88 |
| Negative reinforcement | 91 | Transference | 88 |
| Phobia | 91 | Behavior therapy | 85 |
| Positive reinforcement | 91 | Concept | 85 |
| Punishment | 91 | Consciousness | 85 |
| Reinforcement | 91 | Creativity | 85 |
| Schemas | 91 | Critical period | 85 |
| Secondary reinforcers | 91 | Crystallized intelligence | 85 |
| Social psychology | 91 | Dissociative disorders | 85 |
| Trait | 91 | Fovea | 85 |
| Accommodation (Piaget) | 88 | Functionalism | 85 |
| Antisocial personality disorder | 88 | Pituitary gland | 85 |
| Assimilation | 88 | Preoperational stage | 85 |
| Attachment | 88 | Primary reinforcers | 85 |
| Chromosomes | 88 | Repression | 85 |
| Chunking | 88 | Sensorimotor stage | 85 |
| Concrete operational stage | 88 | Structuralism | 85 |
| Conformity | 88 | Trichromatic theory | 85 |
| Control group | 88 | Cochlea | 82 |
| Corpus callosum | 88 | Collective unconscious | 82 |
| Extinction (classical conditioning) | 88 | Correlation coefficient | 82 |
| Free association | 88 | Delusions | 82 |
| | | Endocrine system | 82 |

Table 2 (continued).

| Concept | %* | Concept | %* |
|----------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| Evolutionary psychology | 82 | Anterograde amnesia | 76 |
| Fixed ratio schedule | 82 | Anxiety disorders | 76 |
| Fluid intelligence | 82 | Cell body | 76 |
| Gestalt psychology | 82 | Depressants | 76 |
| Health psychology | 82 | Encoding | 76 |
| Insomnia | 82 | Experimental group | 76 |
| Law of effect | 82 | Explicit memory | 76 |
| Morpheme | 82 | Frontal lobes | 76 |
| Oedipus complex | 82 | Glial cells | 76 |
| Perceptual constancy | 82 | Groupthink | 76 |
| Phoneme | 82 | Insight (learning) | 76 |
| Psychoactive drugs | 82 | James Lange theory | 76 |
| Psychotherapy | 82 | Latent content | 76 |
| Self actualization | 82 | Manifest content | 76 |
| Somatic nervous system | 82 | Pheromones | 76 |
| Type A behavior pattern | 82 | Positron emission tomography (PET) | 76 |
| Variable interval schedule | 82 | Rational emotive behavior therapy (REBT) | 76 |
| Variable ratio schedule | 82 | Resistance | 76 |
| Antipsychotic drugs | 79 | Retrograde amnesia | 76 |
| Conservation | 79 | Sensory memory | 76 |
| Drive | 79 | Sleep apnea | 76 |
| Fixed interval schedule | 79 | Transduction | 76 |
| Hallucinations | 79 | Unconditional positive regard | 76 |
| Hallucinogens | 79 | Weber's law | 76 |
| Instinct | 79 | Availability heuristic | 73 |
| Major depressive disorder | 79 | Aversion therapy | 73 |
| Medulla | 79 | Binocular cues | 73 |
| Monocular cues | 79 | Biopsychosocial model | 73 |
| Mood disorders | 79 | Continuous reinforcement | 73 |
| Narcolepsy | 79 | Electroencephalogram (EEG) | 73 |
| Operational definition | 79 | Endorphins | 73 |
| Partial reinforcement | 79 | Family therapy | 73 |
| Procedural memory | 79 | Flashbulb memories | 73 |
| Self efficacy | 79 | Gender roles | 73 |
| Sensory neurons | 79 | Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) | 73 |
| Syntax | 79 | Memory | 73 |
| Temperament | 79 | Mental set | 73 |
| Tolerance | 79 | Mnemonic devices | 73 |
| Unconscious | 79 | | |

Table 2 (continued).

| Concept | %* | Concept | %* |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Occipital lobes | 73 | Embryo | 67 |
| Parietal lobes | 73 | Feature detector | 67 |
| Place theory | 73 | Gate control theory | 67 |
| Psychosurgery | 73 | Hippocampus | 67 |
| Representativeness heuristic | 73 | Interneurons | 67 |
| Retinal disparity | 73 | Language | 67 |
| Retrieval | 73 | Longitudinal study | 67 |
| Taste buds | 73 | Mean | 67 |
| Temporal lobes | 73 | Meditation | 67 |
| Cognitive psychology | 70 | Normal distribution | 67 |
| Correlational research | 70 | Physical dependence | 67 |
| Egocentrism | 70 | Psychophysics | 67 |
| Elaborative rehearsal | 70 | Reticular formation | 67 |
| Extinction (operant conditioning) | 70 | Self serving bias | 67 |
| Fetus | 70 | Semantics | 67 |
| g factor | 70 | Sensory adaptation | 67 |
| Group polarization | 70 | Serial position effect | 67 |
| Group therapy | 70 | Set point (weight) | 67 |
| Heritability | 70 | Signal detection theory | 67 |
| Intrinsic motivation | 70 | Top down processing | 67 |
| Latent learning | 70 | Accommodation (perceptual) | 64 |
| Mania | 70 | Archetypes | 64 |
| Meta analysis | 70 | Attribution | 64 |
| Opiates | 70 | Behavioral genetics | 64 |
| Pitch | 70 | Cross sectional study | 64 |
| Psychodynamic theories | 70 | Deindividuation | 64 |
| Random assignment | 70 | Developmental psychology | 64 |
| Reflex | 70 | Double blind study | 64 |
| Sexual orientation | 70 | Fixation (Freudian) | 64 |
| Social phobia | 70 | Gender identity | 64 |
| Storage | 70 | Maturation | 64 |
| Activation synthesis hypothesis | 67 | Median | 64 |
| Aggression | 67 | Mode | 64 |
| Amygdala | 67 | Natural selection | 64 |
| Antidepressant drugs | 67 | Obedience | 64 |
| Big five | 67 | Pons | 64 |
| Bottom up processing | 67 | Priming | 64 |
| Discrimination (social behavior) | 67 | Psychosexual stages | 64 |
| Dissociative amnesia | 67 | Recognition | 64 |

Table 2 (continued).

| Concept | %* | Concept | %* |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| Resting potential | 64 | Alzheimer's disease | 58 |
| Sample | 64 | Amnesia | 58 |
| Self concept | 64 | Association areas | 58 |
| Social facilitation | 64 | Blind spot | 58 |
| Social loafing | 64 | Conversion disorders | 58 |
| Social support | 64 | Dark adaptation | 58 |
| Standard deviation | 64 | Eardrum | 58 |
| Standardization | 64 | Extrinsic motivation | 58 |
| Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) | 64 | Fetal alcohol syndrome | 58 |
| Zygote | 64 | Hierarchy of needs | 58 |
| Altruism | 61 | Identical twins | 58 |
| Basilar membrane | 61 | Iris | 58 |
| Cannon Bard theory | 61 | Locus of control | 58 |
| Cognitive map | 61 | Long term potentiation (LTP) | 58 |
| Confirmation bias | 61 | Maintenance rehearsal | 58 |
| Declarative memory | 61 | Menarche | 58 |
| Discriminative stimulus | 61 | Menopause | 58 |
| Dissociative fugue | 61 | Mental retardation | 58 |
| Divergent thinking | 61 | Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) | 58 |
| Emotional intelligence | 61 | Olfaction | 58 |
| Facial feedback hypothesis | 61 | Placebo effect | 58 |
| Factor analysis | 61 | Projection | 58 |
| Frequency theory | 61 | Range | 58 |
| Habituation | 61 | Recall | 58 |
| Inferential statistics | 61 | Reciprocal determinism | 58 |
| Lens | 61 | Rorschach Inkblot Test | 58 |
| Mental age | 61 | Somatoform disorders | 58 |
| Midbrain | 61 | Specific phobia | 58 |
| Motor neurons | 61 | Token economy | 58 |
| Optic nerve | 61 | Two factor theory of emotion | 58 |
| Placebo | 61 | All or none law | 55 |
| Primacy effect | 61 | Anal stage | 55 |
| Psychoneuroimmunology | 61 | Biofeedback | 55 |
| Pupil | 61 | Convergence | 55 |
| Receptors | 61 | CT (computed tomography) scan | 55 |
| Self fulfilling prophecy | 61 | Decay theory | 55 |
| Social norms | 61 | Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) | 55 |
| Stressors | 61 | Descriptive statistics | 55 |
| Vestibular sense | 61 | | |

Table 2 (continued).

| Concept | %* | Concept | %* |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| <i>DSM-IV</i> | 55 | Population | 52 |
| Encoding specificity principle | 55 | Reaction formation | 52 |
| Fraternal twins | 55 | Reality principle | 52 |
| Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) | 55 | Replication | 52 |
| Gender | 55 | Schedule of reinforcement | 52 |
| Genital stage | 55 | Scientific method | 52 |
| Genotype | 55 | Spinal cord | 52 |
| Hindbrain | 55 | State dependent memory | 52 |
| Hue | 55 | Subliminal perception | 52 |
| Hypochondriasis | 55 | Telegraphic speech | 52 |
| Imprinting | 55 | Type B behavior pattern | 52 |
| Incentive | 55 | Variables | 52 |
| Introspection | 55 | | |
| Oral stage | 55 | | |
| Phallic stage | 55 | | |
| Phenotype | 55 | | |
| Rationalization | 55 | | |
| Shape constancy | 55 | | |
| Size constancy | 55 | | |
| Teratogens | 55 | | |
| Triarchic theory of intelligence | 55 | | |
| Acetylcholine (Ach) | 52 | | |
| Adolescence | 52 | | |
| Cognition | 52 | | |
| Cornea | 52 | | |
| Displacement (defense mechanism) | 52 | | |
| Forebrain | 52 | | |
| Frustration aggression hypothesis | 52 | | |
| Informed consent | 52 | | |
| Latency stage | 52 | | |
| Motor cortex | 52 | | |
| Need for achievement | 52 | | |
| Norm (testing) | 52 | | |
| Pleasure principle | 52 | | |
| Polygraph | 52 | | |

* Percentage of glossaries the term was found in out of 33 textbooks.

Table 3

Core Concepts Listed Alphabetically by Chapter Topic

| Chapter Topic and Concept | %^a | Chapter Topic and Concept | %^a |
|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| INTRODUCTION (10 terms) | | Sample | 64 |
| Behaviorism | 94 | Standard deviation | 64 |
| Cognitive psychology | 70 | Survey | 88 |
| Evolutionary psychology | 82 | Theory | 88 |
| Functionalism | 85 | Variables | 52 |
| Gestalt psychology | 82 | PSYCHOBIOLOGY (65 terms) | |
| Introspection | 55 | Acetylcholine (Ach) | 52 |
| Population | 52 | Action potential | 94 |
| Psychology | 97 | All or none law | 55 |
| Scientific method | 52 | Amygdala | 67 |
| Structuralism | 85 | Association areas | 58 |
| RESEARCH METHODS/ STATISTICS (29 terms) | | Autonomic nervous system | 97 |
| Case study | 97 | Axon | 100 |
| Control group | 88 | Basilar membrane | 61 |
| Correlation coefficient | 82 | Behavioral genetics | 64 |
| Correlational research | 70 | Cell body | 76 |
| Dependent variable | 100 | Central nervous system (CNS) | 100 |
| Descriptive statistics | 55 | Cerebellum | 94 |
| Double blind study | 64 | Cerebral cortex | 100 |
| Experiment | 94 | Chromosomes | 88 |
| Experimental group | 76 | Corpus callosum | 88 |
| Hypothesis | 88 | CT (computed tomography) scan | 55 |
| Independent variable | 100 | Dendrites | 100 |
| Inferential statistics | 61 | Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) | 55 |
| Informed consent | 52 | Eardrum | 58 |
| Mean | 67 | Electroencephalogram (EEG) | 73 |
| Median | 64 | Endocrine system | 82 |
| Mode | 64 | Endorphins | 73 |
| Naturalistic observation | 88 | Forebrain | 52 |
| Normal distribution | 67 ^b | Fraternal twins | 55 |
| Operational definition | 79 | Frontal lobes | 76 |
| Placebo | 58 | Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) | 55 |
| Placebo effect | 61 | Gene | 97 |
| Random assignment | 70 | Genotype | 55 |
| Range | 58 ^b | Glial cells | 76 |
| Replication | 52 | Heritability | 70 |

Table 3 (continued).

| Chapter Topic and Concept | %^a | Chapter Topic and Concept | %^a |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| PSYCHOBIOLOGY (continued) | | DEVELOPMENT (29 terms) | |
| Hindbrain | 55 | Accommodation (Piagetian) | 88 |
| Hippocampus | 67 | Adolescence | 52 |
| Homeostasis | 91 | Alzheimer's disease | 58 |
| Hormone | 94 | Assimilation | 88 |
| Hypothalamus | 97 | Attachment | 88 |
| Identical twins | 58 | Concrete operational stage | 88 |
| Interneurons | 67 | Conservation | 79 |
| Limbic system | 94 | Critical period | 85 |
| Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) | 73 | Cross sectional study | 64 |
| Medulla | 79 | Developmental psychology | 64 |
| Midbrain | 61 | Egocentrism | 70 |
| Motor cortex | 52 | Embryo | 67 |
| Motor neurons | 61 | Fetal alcohol syndrome | 58 |
| Myelin sheath | 88 | Fetus | 70 |
| Natural selection | 64 | Formal operational stage | 91 |
| Neurons | 97 | Gender | 55 |
| Neurotransmitters | 97 | Gender identity | 64 |
| Occipital lobes | 73 | Imprinting | 55 |
| Parasympathetic nervous system | 94 | Longitudinal study | 67 |
| Parietal lobes | 73 | Maturation | 64 |
| Peripheral nervous system | 100 | Menarche | 58 |
| Phenotype | 55 | Menopause | 58 |
| Pituitary gland | 85 | Object permanence | 94 |
| Pons | 64 | Preoperational stage | 85 |
| Positron emission tomography (PET) | 76 | Puberty | 88 |
| Receptors | 61 | Schemas | 91 |
| Resting potential | 64 | Sensorimotor stage | 85 |
| Reticular formation | 67 | Teratogens | 55 |
| Sensory neuron | 79 | Zygote | 64 |
| Somatic nervous system | 82 | SENSATION/PERCEPTION (45 terms) | |
| Spinal cord | 52 | Absolute threshold | 97 |
| Sympathetic nervous system | 97 | Accommodation (perceptual) | 64 |
| Synapse | 100 | Binocular cues | 73 |
| Temporal lobes | 73 | Blind spot | 58 |
| Thalamus | 100 | Bottom up processing | 67 |
| | | Cochlea | 82 |
| | | Cones | 94 |

Table 3 (continued).

| Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a | Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| SENSATION/ PERCEPTION | | Weber's law | 76 |
| (continued) | | STATES OF CONSCIOUSNESS | |
| Convergence | 55 | (19 terms) | |
| Cornea | 52 | Activation synthesis hypothesis | 67 |
| Dark adaptation | 58 | Biofeedback | 55 |
| Difference threshold | 94 | Circadian rhythms | 91 |
| Feature detector | 67 | Consciousness | 85 |
| Fovea | 85 | Depressants | 76 |
| Frequency theory | 61 | Hallucinogens | 79 |
| Gate control theory | 67 | Hypnosis | 91 |
| Habituation | 61 | Insomnia | 82 |
| Hue | 55 | Latent content | 76 |
| Iris | 58 | Manifest content | 76 |
| Lens | 61 | Meditation | 67 |
| Monocular cues | 79 | Narcolepsy | 79 |
| Olfaction | 58 | Opiate | 70 |
| Opponent process theory (color) | 88 | Physical dependence | 67 |
| Optic nerve | 61 | Psychoactive drugs | 82 |
| Perception | 94 | REM sleep | 88 |
| Perceptual constancy | 82 | Sleep apnea | 76 |
| Pheromones | 76 | Stimulants | 88 |
| Pitch | 70 | Tolerance | 79 |
| Place theory | 73 | LEARNING (34 terms) | |
| Psychophysics | 67 | Aversion therapy | 73 |
| Pupil | 61 | Classical conditioning | 100 |
| Retina | 97 | Cognitive map | 61 |
| Retinal disparity | 73 | Conditioned response (CR) | 100 |
| Rods | 94 | Conditioned stimulus (CS) | 100 |
| Sensation | 100 | Continuous reinforcement | 73 |
| Sensory adaptation | 67 | Discriminative stimulus | 61 |
| Shape constancy | 55 | Extinction (classical conditioning) | 88 |
| Signal detection theory | 67 | Extinction (operant conditioning) | 70 |
| Size constancy | 55 | Fixed interval schedule | 79 |
| Subliminal perception | 52 | Fixed ratio schedule | 82 |
| Taste buds | 73 | Latent learning | 70 |
| Top down processing | 67 | Law of effect | 82 |
| Transduction | 76 | Learned helplessness | 88 |
| Trichromatic theory | 85 | Learning | 94 |
| Vestibular sense | 61 | Negative reinforcement | 91 |

Table 3 (continued).

| Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a | Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| LEARNING (continued) | | Proactive interference | 88 |
| Observational learning | 100 | Procedural memory | 79 |
| Operant conditioning | 100 | Recall | 58 |
| Partial reinforcement | 79 | Recognition | 64 |
| Positive reinforcement | 91 | Retrieval | 73 |
| Primary reinforcers | 85 | Retroactive interference | 88 |
| Punishment | 91 | Retrograde amnesia | 76 |
| Reflex | 70 | Semantic memory | 94 |
| Reinforcement | 91 | Sensory memory | 76 |
| Schedule of Reinforcement | 52 | Serial position effect | 67 |
| Secondary reinforcers | 91 | State dependent memory | 52 |
| Shaping | 100 | Storage | 70 |
| Spontaneous recovery | 100 | Working memory | 100 |
| Stimulus discrimination | 100 | THOUGHT/LANGUAGE (17 terms) | |
| Stimulus generalization | 100 | Algorithms | 91 |
| Unconditioned response (UCR) | 100 | Availability heuristic | 73 |
| Unconditioned stimulus (UCS) | 100 | Cognition | 52 |
| Variable interval schedule | 82 | Concept | 85 |
| Variable ratio schedule | 82 | Confirmation bias | 61 |
| MEMORY (32 terms) | | Functional fixedness | 88 |
| Amnesia | 58 | Heuristic | 100 |
| Anterograde amnesia | 76 | Insight (learning) | 76 |
| Chunking | 88 | Language | 67 |
| Decay theory | 55 | Mental set | 73 |
| Declarative memory | 61 | Morpheme | 82 |
| Elaborative rehearsal | 70 | Phoneme | 82 |
| Encoding | 76 | Prototypes | 88 |
| Encoding specificity principle | 55 | Representativeness heuristic | 73 |
| Episodic memory | 91 | Semantics | 67 |
| Explicit memory | 76 | Syntax | 79 |
| Flashbulb memories | 73 | Telegraphic speech | 52 |
| Implicit memory | 88 | INTELLIGENCE (16 terms) | |
| Long term memory (LTM) | 100 | Creativity | 85 |
| Long term potentiation (LTP) | 58 | Crystallized intelligence | 85 |
| Maintenance rehearsal | 58 | Divergent thinking | 61 |
| Memory | 73 | Emotional intelligence | 61 |
| Mnemonic devices | 73 | Factor analysis | 61 |
| Primacy effect | 61 | Fluid intelligence | 82 |
| Priming | 64 | g factor | 70 |

Table 3 (continued).

| Chapter Topic and Concept | %^a | Chapter Topic and Concept | %^a |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| INTELLIGENCE (continued) | | Humanistic psychology | 91 |
| Intelligence | 88 | Id | 100 |
| Intelligence quotient (IQ) | 91 | Latency stage | 52 |
| Mental age | 61 | Locus of control | 58 |
| Mental retardation | 58 | Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory | 58 |
| Norm (testing) | 52 | Oedipus complex | 82 |
| Reliability | 97 | Oral stage | 55 |
| Standardization | 64 | Personality | 97 |
| Triarchic theory of intelligence | 55 | Phallic stage | 55 |
| Validity | 97 | Pleasure principle | 52 |
| EMOTION/MOTIVATION (17 terms) | | Projection | 58 |
| Anorexia nervosa | 97 | Projective test | 100 |
| Bulimia nervosa | 94 | Psychodynamic theories | 70 |
| Cannon Bard theory | 61 | Psychosexual stages | 64 |
| Drive | 79 | Rationalization | 55 |
| Emotion | 94 | Reaction formation | 52 |
| Extrinsic motivation | 58 | Reality principle | 52 |
| Hierarchy of needs | 58 | Reciprocal determinism | 58 |
| Incentive | 55 | Repression | 85 |
| Instinct | 79 | Rorschach Inkblot Test | 58 |
| Intrinsic motivation | 70 | Self actualization | 82 |
| James Lange theory | 76 | Self concept | 64 |
| Motivation | 97 | Self efficacy | 79 |
| Need for achievement | 52 | Superego | 100 |
| Polygraph | 52 | Temperament | 79 |
| Set point (weight) | 67 | Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) | 64 |
| Sexual orientation | 70 | Trait | 91 |
| Two factor theory of emotion | 58 | Transference | 88 |
| PERSONALITY (38 terms) | | Unconscious | 79 |
| Anal stage | 55 | STRESS/HEALTH (10 terms) | |
| Archetypes | 64 | Biopsychosocial model | 73 |
| Big five | 67 | General adaptation syndrome (GAS) | 91 |
| Collective unconscious | 82 | Generalized anxiety disorder | 97 |
| Defense mechanism | 100 | Health psychology | 82 |
| Displacement (defense mechanism) | 52 | Psychoneuroimmunology | 61 |
| Ego | 100 | Social support | 64 |
| Fixation (Freudian) | 64 | | |
| Genital stage | 55 | | |

Table 3 (continued).

| Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a | Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| STRESS/HEALTH (continued) | | Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) | 97 |
| Stress | 97 | Family therapy | 73 |
| Stressors | 61 | Free association | 88 |
| Type A behavior pattern | 82 | Group therapy | 70 |
| Type B behavior pattern | 52 | Meta analysis | 70 |
| DISORDERS (24 terms) | | Psychoanalysis | 100 |
| Agoraphobia | 91 | Psychosurgery | 73 |
| Antisocial personality disorder | 88 | Psychotherapy | 82 |
| Anxiety disorders | 76 | Rational emotive behavior therapy (REBT) | 76 |
| Bipolar disorder | 91 | Resistance | 76 |
| Conversion disorder | 58 | Systematic desensitization | 100 |
| Delusions | 82 | Token economy | 58 |
| Dissociative amnesia | 67 | Unconditional positive regard | 76 |
| Dissociative disorders | 85 | SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY (25 terms) | |
| Dissociative fugue | 61 | Aggression | 67 |
| Dissociative identity disorder | 97 | Altruism | 61 |
| <i>DSM-IV</i> | 55 | Attitude | 94 |
| Hallucinations | 79 | Attribution | 64 |
| Hypochondriasis | 55 | Cognitive dissonance | 100 |
| Major depressive disorder | 79 | Conformity | 88 |
| Mania | 70 | Deindividuation | 64 |
| Mood disorders | 79 | Diffusion of Responsibility | 94 |
| Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) | 94 | Discrimination (social behavior) | 67 |
| Panic disorder | 94 | Facial feedback hypothesis | 61 |
| Personality disorders | 97 | Frustration aggression hypothesis | 52 |
| Phobia | 91 | Fundamental attribution error | 97 |
| Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) | 94 | Gender roles | 73 |
| Schizophrenia | 100 | Group polarization | 70 |
| Somatoform disorders | 58 | Groupthink | 76 |
| Specific phobia | 58 | Obedience | 64 |
| THERAPIES (18 terms) | | Prejudice | 88 |
| Antidepressant drugs | 67 | Self fulfilling prophecy | 61 |
| Antipsychotic drugs | 79 | Self serving bias | 67 |
| Behavior therapy | 85 | Social facilitation | 64 |
| Client centered therapy | 91 | Social loafing | 64 |
| Cognitive therapy | 94 | Social norms | 61 |
| | | Social phobia | 70 |

Table 3 (continued).

| Chapter Topic and Concept | %^a |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY (continued) | |
| Social psychology | 91 |
| Stereotype | 97 |

^a Percentage of glossaries the term was found in out of 33 textbooks.

^b Found more often in a Statistics Appendix than in the Research Methods/Statistics chapter.

Table 4

Core Concepts Listed by Frequency and Chapter Topic

| Chapter Topic and Concept | %^a | Chapter Topic and Concept | %^a |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| INTRODUCTION (10 terms) | | Placebo | 58 |
| Psychology | 97 | Range | 58 ^b |
| Behaviorism | 94 | Descriptive statistics | 55 |
| Functionalism | 85 | Informed consent | 52 |
| Structuralism | 85 | Replication | 52 |
| Evolutionary psychology | 82 | Variables | 52 |
| Gestalt psychology | 82 | PSYCHOBIOLOGY (65 terms) | |
| Cognitive psychology | 70 | Axon | 100 |
| Introspection | 55 | Central nervous system (CNS) | 100 |
| Population | 52 | Cerebral cortex | 100 |
| Scientific method | 52 | Dendrites | 100 |
| RESEARCH METHODS/ STATISTICS (29 terms) | | Peripheral nervous system | 100 |
| Dependent variable | 100 | Synapse | 100 |
| Independent variable | 100 | Thalamus | 100 |
| Case study | 97 | Autonomic nervous system | 97 |
| Experiment | 94 | Gene | 97 |
| Control group | 88 | Hypothalamus | 97 |
| Hypothesis | 88 | Neurons | 97 |
| Naturalistic observation | 88 | Neurotransmitters | 97 |
| Survey | 88 | Sympathetic nervous system | 97 |
| Theory | 88 | Action potential | 94 |
| Correlation coefficient | 82 | Cerebellum | 94 |
| Operational definition | 79 | Hormone | 94 |
| Experimental group | 76 | Limbic system | 94 |
| Correlational research | 70 | Parasympathetic nervous system | 94 |
| Random assignment | 70 | Homeostasis | 91 |
| Mean | 67 | Chromosomes | 88 |
| Normal distribution | 67 ^b | Corpus callosum | 88 |
| Double blind study | 64 | Myelin sheath | 88 |
| Median | 64 | Pituitary gland | 85 |
| Mode | 64 | Endocrine system | 82 |
| Sample | 64 | Somatic nervous system | 82 |
| Standard deviation | 64 | Medulla | 79 |
| Inferential statistics | 61 | Sensory neuron | 79 |
| Placebo effect | 61 | Cell body | 76 |
| | | Frontal lobes | 76 |

Table 4 (continued).

| Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a | Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a |
|--|----------------|--|----------------|
| PSYCHOBIOLOGY (continued) | | Spinal cord | 52 |
| Glial cells | 76 | DEVELOPMENT (29 terms) | |
| Positron emission tomography (PET) | 76 | Object permanence | 94 |
| Electroencephalogram (EEG) | 73 | Formal operational stage | 91 |
| Endorphins | 73 | Schemas | 91 |
| Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) | 73 | Accommodation (Piagetian) | 88 |
| Occipital lobes | 73 | Assimilation | 88 |
| Parietal lobes | 73 | Attachment | 88 |
| Temporal lobes | 73 | Concrete operational stage | 88 |
| Heritability | 70 | Puberty | 88 |
| Amygdala | 67 | Critical period | 85 |
| Hippocampus | 67 | Preoperational stage | 85 |
| Interneurons | 67 | Sensorimotor stage | 85 |
| Reticular formation | 67 | Conservation | 79 |
| Behavioral genetics | 64 | Egocentrism | 70 |
| Natural selection | 64 | Fetus | 70 |
| Pons | 64 | Embryo | 67 |
| Resting potential | 64 | Longitudinal study | 67 |
| Basilar membrane | 61 | Cross sectional study | 64 |
| Midbrain | 61 | Developmental psychology | 64 |
| Motor neurons | 61 | Gender identity | 64 |
| Receptors | 61 | Maturation | 64 |
| Association areas | 58 | Zygote | 64 |
| Eardrum | 58 | Alzheimer's disease | 58 |
| Identical twins | 58 | Fetal alcohol syndrome | 58 |
| All or none law | 55 | Menarche | 58 |
| CT (computed tomography) scan | 55 | Menopause | 58 |
| Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) | 55 | Gender | 55 |
| Fraternal twins | 55 | Imprinting | 55 |
| Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) | 55 | Teratogens | 55 |
| Genotype | 55 | Adolescence | 52 |
| Hindbrain | 55 | SENSATION/PERCEPTION (45 terms) | |
| Phenotype | 55 | Sensation | 100 |
| Acetylcholine (Ach) | 52 | Absolute threshold | 97 |
| Forebrain | 52 | Retina | 97 |
| Motor cortex | 52 | Cones | 94 |
| | | Difference threshold | 94 |
| | | Perception | 94 |
| | | Rods | 94 |

Table 4 (continued).

| Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a | Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| SENSATION/ PERCEPTION | | Subliminal perception | 52 |
| (continued) | | STATES OF CONSCIOUSNESS | |
| Opponent process theory (color) | 88 | (19 terms) | |
| Fovea | 85 | Circadian rhythms | 91 |
| Trichromatic theory | 85 | Hypnosis | 91 |
| Cochlea | 82 | REM sleep | 88 |
| Perceptual constancy | 82 | Stimulants | 88 |
| Monocular cues | 79 | Consciousness | 85 |
| Pheromones | 76 | Insomnia | 82 |
| Transduction | 76 | Psychoactive drugs | 82 |
| Weber's law | 76 | Hallucinogens | 79 |
| Binocular cues | 73 | Narcolepsy | 79 |
| Place theory | 73 | Tolerance | 79 |
| Retinal disparity | 73 | Depressants | 76 |
| Taste buds | 73 | Latent content | 76 |
| Pitch | 70 | Manifest content | 76 |
| Bottom up processing | 67 | Sleep apnea | 76 |
| Feature detector | 67 | Opiate | 70 |
| Gate control theory | 67 | Activation synthesis hypothesis | 67 |
| Psychophysics | 67 | Meditation | 67 |
| Sensory adaptation | 67 | Physical dependence | 67 |
| Signal detection theory | 67 | Biofeedback | 55 |
| Top down processing | 67 | LEARNING (34 terms) | |
| Accommodation (perceptual) | 64 | Classical conditioning | 100 |
| Frequency theory | 61 | Conditioned response (CR) | 100 |
| Habituation | 61 | Conditioned stimulus (CS) | 100 |
| Lens | 61 | Observational learning | 100 |
| Optic nerve | 61 | Operant conditioning | 100 |
| Pupil | 61 | Shaping | 100 |
| Vestibular sense | 61 | Spontaneous recovery | 100 |
| Blind spot | 58 | Stimulus discrimination | 100 |
| Dark adaptation | 58 | Stimulus generalization | 100 |
| Iris | 58 | Unconditioned response (UCR) | 100 |
| Olfaction | 58 | Unconditioned stimulus (UCS) | 100 |
| Convergence | 55 | Learning | 94 |
| Hue | 55 | Negative reinforcement | 91 |
| Shape constancy | 55 | Positive reinforcement | 91 |
| Size constancy | 55 | Punishment | 91 |
| Cornea | 52 | Reinforcement | 91 |

Table 4 (continued).

| Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a | Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| LEARNING (continued) | | Storage | 70 |
| Secondary reinforcers | 91 | Serial position effect | 67 |
| Extinction (classical conditioning) | 88 | Priming | 64 |
| Learned helplessness | 88 | Recognition | 64 |
| Primary reinforcers | 85 | Declarative memory | 61 |
| Fixed ratio schedule | 82 | Primacy effect | 61 |
| Law of effect | 82 | Amnesia | 58 |
| Variable interval schedule | 82 | Long term potentiation (LTP) | 58 |
| Variable ratio schedule | 82 | Maintenance rehearsal | 58 |
| Fixed interval schedule | 79 | Recall | 58 |
| Partial reinforcement | 79 | Decay theory | 55 |
| Aversion therapy | 73 | Encoding specificity principle | 55 |
| Continuous reinforcement | 73 | State dependent memory | 52 |
| Extinction (operant conditioning) | 70 | THOUGHT/LANGUAGE (17 terms) | |
| Latent learning | 70 | Heuristic | 100 |
| Reflex | 70 | Algorithms | 91 |
| Cognitive map | 61 | Functional fixedness | 88 |
| Discriminative stimulus | 61 | Prototypes | 88 |
| Schedule of Reinforcement | 52 | Concept | 85 |
| MEMORY (32 terms) | | Morpheme | 82 |
| Long term memory (LTM) | 100 | Phoneme | 82 |
| Working memory | 100 | Syntax | 79 |
| Semantic memory | 94 | Insight (learning) | 76 |
| Episodic memory | 91 | Availability heuristic | 73 |
| Chunking | 88 | Mental set | 73 |
| Implicit memory | 88 | Representativeness heuristic | 73 |
| Proactive interference | 88 | Language | 67 |
| Retroactive interference | 88 | Semantics | 67 |
| Procedural memory | 79 | Confirmation bias | 61 |
| Anterograde amnesia | 76 | Cognition | 52 |
| Encoding | 76 | Telegraphic speech | 52 |
| Explicit memory | 76 | INTELLIGENCE (16 terms) | |
| Retrograde amnesia | 76 | Reliability | 97 |
| Sensory memory | 76 | Validity | 97 |
| Flashbulb memories | 73 | Intelligence quotient (IQ) | 91 |
| Memory | 73 | Intelligence | 88 |
| Mnemonic devices | 73 | Creativity | 85 |
| Retrieval | 73 | Crystallized intelligence | 85 |
| Elaborative rehearsal | 70 | Fluid intelligence | 82 |

Table 4 (continued).

| Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a | Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| INTELLIGENCE (continued) | | Collective unconscious | 82 |
| g factor | 70 | Oedipus complex | 82 |
| Standardization | 64 | Self actualization | 82 |
| Divergent thinking | 61 | Self efficacy | 79 |
| Emotional intelligence | 61 | Temperament | 79 |
| Factor analysis | 61 | Unconscious | 79 |
| Mental age | 61 | Psychodynamic theories | 70 |
| Mental retardation | 58 | Big five | 67 |
| Triarchic theory of intelligence | 55 | Archetypes | 64 |
| Norm (testing) | 52 | Fixation (Freudian) | 64 |
| EMOTION/MOTIVATION (17 terms) | | Psychosexual stages | 64 |
| Anorexia nervosa | 97 | Self concept | 64 |
| Motivation | 97 | Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) | 64 |
| Bulimia nervosa | 94 | Locus of control | 58 |
| Emotion | 94 | Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory | 58 |
| Drive | 79 | Projection | 58 |
| Instinct | 79 | Reciprocal determinism | 58 |
| James Lange theory | 76 | Rorschach Inkblot Test | 58 |
| Intrinsic motivation | 70 | Anal stage | 55 |
| Sexual orientation | 70 | Genital stage | 55 |
| Set point (weight) | 67 | Oral stage | 55 |
| Cannon Bard theory | 61 | Phallic stage | 55 |
| Extrinsic motivation | 58 | Rationalization | 55 |
| Hierarchy of needs | 58 | Displacement (defense mechanism) | 52 |
| Two factor theory of emotion | 58 | Latency stage | 52 |
| Incentive | 55 | Pleasure principle | 52 |
| Need for achievement | 52 | Reaction formation | 52 |
| Polygraph | 52 | Reality principle | 52 |
| PERSONALITY (38 terms) | | STRESS/HEALTH (10 terms) | |
| Defense mechanism | 100 | Generalized anxiety disorder | 97 |
| Ego | 100 | Stress | 97 |
| Id | 100 | General adaptation syndrome (GAS) | 91 |
| Projective test | 100 | Health psychology | 82 |
| Superego | 100 | Type A behavior pattern | 82 |
| Personality | 97 | Biopsychosocial model | 73 |
| Humanistic psychology | 91 | | |
| Trait | 91 | | |
| Transference | 88 | | |
| Repression | 85 | | |

Table 4 (continued).

| Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a | Chapter Topic and Concept | % ^a |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| STRESS/HEALTH (continued) | | Free association | 88 |
| Social support | 64 | Behavior therapy | 85 |
| Psychoneuroimmunology | 61 | Psychotherapy | 82 |
| Stressors | 61 | Antipsychotic drugs | 79 |
| Type B behavior pattern | 52 | Rational emotive behavior therapy (REBT) | 76 |
| DISORDERS (24 terms) | | Resistance | 76 |
| Schizophrenia | 100 | Unconditional positive regard | 76 |
| Dissociative identity disorder | 97 | Family therapy | 73 |
| Personality disorders | 97 | Psychosurgery | 73 |
| Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) | 94 | Group therapy | 70 |
| Panic disorder | 94 | Meta analysis | 70 |
| Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) | 94 | Antidepressant drugs | 67 |
| Agoraphobia | 91 | Token economy | 58 |
| Bipolar disorder | 91 | SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY (25 terms) | |
| Phobia | 91 | Cognitive dissonance | 100 |
| Antisocial personality disorder | 88 | Fundamental attribution error | 97 |
| Dissociative disorders | 85 | Stereotype | 97 |
| Delusions | 82 | Attitude | 94 |
| Hallucinations | 79 | Diffusion of Responsibility | 94 |
| Major depressive disorder | 79 | Social psychology | 91 |
| Mood disorders | 79 | Conformity | 88 |
| Anxiety disorders | 76 | Prejudice | 88 |
| Mania | 70 | Groupthink | 76 |
| Dissociative amnesia | 67 | Gender roles | 73 |
| Dissociative fugue | 61 | Group polarization | 70 |
| Conversion disorder | 58 | Social phobia | 70 |
| Somatoform disorders | 58 | Aggression | 67 |
| Specific phobia | 58 | Discrimination (social behavior) | 67 |
| <i>DSM-IV</i> | 55 | Self serving bias | 67 |
| Hypochondriasis | 55 | Attribution | 64 |
| THERAPIES (18 terms) | | Deindividuation | 64 |
| Psychoanalysis | 100 | Obedience | 64 |
| Systematic desensitization | 100 | Social facilitation | 64 |
| Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) | 97 | Social loafing | 64 |
| Cognitive therapy | 94 | Altruism | 61 |
| Client centered therapy | 91 | Facial feedback hypothesis | 61 |
| | | Self fulfilling prophecy | 61 |

Table 4 (continued).

| Chapter Topic and Concept | %^a |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY (continued) | |
| Social norms | 61 |
| Frustration aggression hypothesis | 52 |

^a Percentage of glossaries the term was found in out of 33 textbooks.

^b Found more often in a Statistics Appendix than in the Research Methods/Statistics chapter.