

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2 COVERS A WIDE ARRAY OF FUNDAMENTAL TOPICS ESSENTIAL FOR UNDERSTANDING HUMAN BEHAVIOR, COGNITION, AND MENTAL PROCESSES. THIS EXAM TYPICALLY BUILDS ON INTRODUCTORY CONCEPTS, DELVING DEEPER INTO AREAS SUCH AS LEARNING, MEMORY, DEVELOPMENT, PERSONALITY, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS. MASTERY OF THESE SUBJECTS IS CRITICAL FOR STUDENTS AIMING TO EXCEL IN THEIR PSYCHOLOGY COURSEWORK AND GAIN A COMPREHENSIVE GRASP OF THE FIELD'S FOUNDATIONAL THEORIES AND RESEARCH METHODS. THIS ARTICLE PROVIDES AN IN-DEPTH OVERVIEW OF THE KEY THEMES AND STUDY STRATEGIES RELATED TO GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2, ENSURING A WELL-ROUNDED PREPARATION APPROACH. IT WILL ALSO EXPLORE COMMON QUESTION FORMATS, IMPORTANT PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMS, AND TIPS FOR EFFECTIVE EXAM PERFORMANCE. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS OUTLINE THE MAIN CONTENT AREAS TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2 AND OFFER DETAILED INSIGHTS TO AID IN SUCCESSFUL TEST COMPLETION.

- LEARNING AND CONDITIONING
- MEMORY AND COGNITION
- DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
- PERSONALITY THEORIES
- PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS AND THERAPIES
- EXAM PREPARATION STRATEGIES

LEARNING AND CONDITIONING

LEARNING AND CONDITIONING REPRESENT CORE TOPICS IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2, FOCUSING ON HOW ORGANISMS ACQUIRE NEW BEHAVIORS AND ADAPT THROUGH EXPERIENCE. UNDERSTANDING CLASSICAL AND OPERANT CONDITIONING, AS WELL AS OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING, IS CRUCIAL FOR GRASPING THE MECHANISMS BEHIND BEHAVIORAL CHANGE.

CLASSICAL CONDITIONING

CLASSICAL CONDITIONING INVOLVES LEARNING THROUGH ASSOCIATION, WHERE A NEUTRAL STIMULUS BECOMES LINKED TO AN UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS TO ELICIT A CONDITIONED RESPONSE. THIS PROCESS WAS FAMOUSLY DEMONSTRATED BY IVAN PAVLOV IN HIS EXPERIMENTS WITH DOGS, ILLUSTRATING HOW SALIVATION COULD BE TRIGGERED BY A PREVIOUSLY NEUTRAL BELL SOUND AFTER REPEATED PAIRINGS WITH FOOD.

OPERANT CONDITIONING

OPERANT CONDITIONING, INTRODUCED BY B.F. SKINNER, EMPHASIZES LEARNING THROUGH CONSEQUENCES. BEHAVIORS ARE STRENGTHENED OR WEAKENED BASED ON REINFORCEMENT OR PUNISHMENT. POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT ADDS A DESIRABLE STIMULUS TO INCREASE BEHAVIOR FREQUENCY, WHILE NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT REMOVES AN AVERSIVE STIMULUS. PUNISHMENT, CONVERSELY, AIMS TO REDUCE UNDESIRED BEHAVIORS.

OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING

ALSO KNOWN AS SOCIAL LEARNING, OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING OCCURS WHEN INDIVIDUALS ACQUIRE NEW BEHAVIORS BY WATCHING OTHERS. ALBERT BANDURA'S BOBO DOLL EXPERIMENT HIGHLIGHTED THE IMPACT OF MODELING AND IMITATION,

DEMONSTRATING THAT PEOPLE CAN LEARN AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS BY OBSERVING AGGRESSIVE MODELS.

- KEY CONCEPTS: ACQUISITION, EXTINCTION, SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY
- REINFORCEMENT SCHEDULES: FIXED RATIO, VARIABLE RATIO, FIXED INTERVAL, VARIABLE INTERVAL
- APPLICATIONS: BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION, PHOBIA TREATMENT

MEMORY AND COGNITION

MEMORY AND COGNITION ENCOMPASS THE PROCESSES BY WHICH INFORMATION IS ENCODED, STORED, RETRIEVED, AND USED FOR PROBLEM-SOLVING AND DECISION-MAKING. THESE TOPICS ARE CENTRAL TO GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2 AND INVOLVE UNDERSTANDING DIFFERENT TYPES OF MEMORY SYSTEMS AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS.

TYPES OF MEMORY

MEMORY IS COMMONLY DIVIDED INTO SENSORY MEMORY, SHORT-TERM MEMORY, AND LONG-TERM MEMORY. SENSORY MEMORY BRIEFLY HOLDS RAW SENSORY INFORMATION, WHILE SHORT-TERM MEMORY RETAINS INFORMATION TEMPORARILY WITH LIMITED CAPACITY. LONG-TERM MEMORY STORES INFORMATION MORE PERMANENTLY AND IS SUBDIVIDED INTO EXPLICIT (DECLARATIVE) MEMORY AND IMPLICIT (PROCEDURAL) MEMORY.

MEMORY PROCESSES

THE THREE PRIMARY MEMORY PROCESSES INCLUDE ENCODING, STORAGE, AND RETRIEVAL. ENCODING REFERS TO TRANSFORMING SENSORY INPUT INTO A FORM SUITABLE FOR MEMORY STORAGE. STORAGE INVOLVES MAINTAINING INFORMATION OVER TIME, AND RETRIEVAL IS THE PROCESS OF ACCESSING STORED INFORMATION. FAILURES IN ANY OF THESE STAGES CAN RESULT IN FORGETTING.

COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS

COGNITION ENCOMPASSES MENTAL ACTIVITIES SUCH AS PERCEPTION, ATTENTION, LANGUAGE, PROBLEM-SOLVING, AND DECISION-MAKING. COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY STUDIES HOW PEOPLE PROCESS INFORMATION AND ADAPT TO NEW SITUATIONS. CONCEPTS LIKE HEURISTICS, BIASES, AND CRITICAL THINKING ARE OFTEN TESTED IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2.

- MEMORY MODELS: ATKINSON-SHIFFRIN, WORKING MEMORY MODEL
- COMMON MEMORY ERRORS: INTERFERENCE, MISINFORMATION EFFECT
- PROBLEM-SOLVING STRATEGIES: ALGORITHMS, HEURISTICS, INSIGHT

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY IS A SIGNIFICANT COMPONENT OF GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2, EXPLORING PHYSICAL, COGNITIVE, AND SOCIAL CHANGES THROUGHOUT THE LIFESPAN. THIS FIELD EMPHASIZES HOW INDIVIDUALS DEVELOP FROM INFANCY THROUGH ADULTHOOD AND INTO OLD AGE.

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES INCLUDE PRENATAL, INFANCY, CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENCE, ADULTHOOD, AND AGING. EACH STAGE PRESENTS UNIQUE CHALLENGES AND MILESTONES IN MOTOR SKILLS, LANGUAGE ACQUISITION, AND EMOTIONAL REGULATION.

THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

SEVERAL INFLUENTIAL THEORIES EXPLAIN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING JEAN PIAGET'S COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT STAGES, ERIK ERIKSON'S PSYCHOSOCIAL STAGES, AND LAWRENCE KOHLBERG'S MORAL DEVELOPMENT THEORY. THESE FRAMEWORKS HELP EXPLAIN HOW THINKING, IDENTITY, AND MORAL REASONING EVOLVE OVER TIME.

ATTACHMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ATTACHMENT THEORY, PIONEERED BY JOHN BOWLBY AND MARY AINSWORTH, DESCRIBES THE EMOTIONAL BONDS FORMED BETWEEN INFANTS AND CAREGIVERS. SECURE ATTACHMENTS PROMOTE HEALTHY SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL GROWTH, WHEREAS INSECURE ATTACHMENTS CAN LEAD TO DIFFICULTIES IN RELATIONSHIPS LATER IN LIFE.

- PIAGET'S STAGES: SENSORIMOTOR, PREOPERATIONAL, CONCRETE OPERATIONAL, FORMAL OPERATIONAL
- ERIKSON'S STAGES: TRUST VS. MISTRUST, IDENTITY VS. ROLE CONFUSION
- TYPES OF ATTACHMENT: SECURE, AVOIDANT, AMBIVALENT, DISORGANIZED

PERSONALITY THEORIES

PERSONALITY THEORIES ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2, OFFERING EXPLANATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN BEHAVIOR, THOUGHTS, AND EMOTIONS. THIS SECTION COVERS MAJOR THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES AND PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT METHODS.

PSYCHODYNAMIC THEORIES

ORIGINATING FROM SIGMUND FREUD'S WORK, PSYCHODYNAMIC THEORIES EMPHASIZE UNCONSCIOUS MOTIVES AND EARLY CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES IN SHAPING PERSONALITY. KEY CONCEPTS INCLUDE THE ID, EGO, SUPEREGO, DEFENSE MECHANISMS, AND PSYCHOSEXUAL STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT.

TRAIT THEORIES

TRAIT THEORIES FOCUS ON IDENTIFYING STABLE CHARACTERISTICS THAT DEFINE PERSONALITY. THE FIVE-FACTOR MODEL (BIG FIVE) IS WIDELY ACCEPTED, COMPRISING OPENNESS, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, EXTRAVERSION, AGREEABLENESS, AND NEUROTICISM. THESE TRAITS HELP PREDICT BEHAVIOR ACROSS SITUATIONS.

HUMANISTIC THEORIES

HUMANISTIC APPROACHES, CHAMPIONED BY CARL ROGERS AND ABRAHAM MASLOW, EMPHASIZE PERSONAL GROWTH, SELF-ACTUALIZATION, AND FREE WILL. THESE THEORIES HIGHLIGHT THE IMPORTANCE OF A POSITIVE SELF-CONCEPT AND THE PURSUIT OF MEANING IN LIFE.

- FREUD'S STRUCTURAL MODEL: ID, EGO, SUPEREGO
- BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS
- MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS AND THERAPIES

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2 OFTEN INCLUDES AN OVERVIEW OF COMMON PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS AND TREATMENT APPROACHES. UNDERSTANDING DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA, SYMPTOMS, AND THERAPEUTIC METHODS IS ESSENTIAL FOR GRASPING CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY FUNDAMENTALS.

MAJOR PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

DISORDERS SUCH AS ANXIETY DISORDERS, MOOD DISORDERS, SCHIZOPHRENIA, AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS ARE COMMONLY STUDIED. EACH DISORDER HAS SPECIFIC DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES OUTLINED IN THE DIAGNOSTIC AND STATISTICAL MANUAL OF MENTAL DISORDERS (DSM), WHICH GUIDES CLINICAL ASSESSMENT.

THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES

PSYCHOTHERAPY MODALITIES INCLUDE COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (CBT), PSYCHOANALYSIS, HUMANISTIC THERAPY, AND BIOMEDICAL TREATMENTS SUCH AS MEDICATION. EACH APPROACH TARGETS DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF MENTAL HEALTH AND VARIES IN TECHNIQUES AND GOALS.

ASSESSMENT AND DIAGNOSIS

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT INVOLVES CLINICAL INTERVIEWS, STANDARDIZED TESTS, AND BEHAVIORAL OBSERVATIONS TO IDENTIFY MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS. ACCURATE DIAGNOSIS IS CRITICAL FOR DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE TREATMENT PLANS AND IMPROVING PATIENT OUTCOMES.

- ANXIETY DISORDERS: GENERALIZED ANXIETY, PHOBIAS, PANIC DISORDER
- MOOD DISORDERS: DEPRESSION, BIPOLAR DISORDER
- THERAPY TYPES: CBT, PSYCHODYNAMIC, CLIENT-CENTERED

EXAM PREPARATION STRATEGIES

EFFECTIVE PREPARATION FOR GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2 REQUIRES STRATEGIC STUDY METHODS TAILORED TO THE BREADTH AND DEPTH OF THE MATERIAL. UTILIZING ACTIVE LEARNING TECHNIQUES AND TIME MANAGEMENT CAN ENHANCE RETENTION AND UNDERSTANDING.

STUDY TECHNIQUES

ACTIVE RECALL, SPACED REPETITION, AND SUMMARIZATION IMPROVE MEMORY CONSOLIDATION. CREATING OUTLINES,

FLASHCARDS, AND PRACTICE QUIZZES HELPS REINFORCE KEY CONCEPTS AND IDENTIFY KNOWLEDGE GAPS RELEVANT TO GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2.

TIME MANAGEMENT

ALLOCATING CONSISTENT STUDY PERIODS AND BREAKING DOWN TOPICS INTO MANAGEABLE SEGMENTS PREVENTS LAST-MINUTE CRAMMING. PRIORITIZING CHALLENGING SUBJECTS AND SCHEDULING REGULAR REVIEW SESSIONS CONTRIBUTE TO SUSTAINED ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE.

TEST-TAKING TIPS

READING QUESTIONS CAREFULLY, MANAGING EXAM TIME EFFECTIVELY, AND ELIMINATING OBVIOUSLY INCORRECT ANSWERS CAN INCREASE ACCURACY. FAMILIARITY WITH MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND ESSAY FORMATS COMMONLY USED ON GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2 ENHANCES CONFIDENCE AND REDUCES ANXIETY.

- USE MNEMONIC DEVICES FOR COMPLEX THEORIES
- PRACTICE WITH PAST EXAM QUESTIONS
- FORM STUDY GROUPS FOR DISCUSSION AND CLARIFICATION

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT ARE THE MAIN THEORIES OF LEARNING COVERED IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2?

THE MAIN THEORIES OF LEARNING TYPICALLY COVERED INCLUDE CLASSICAL CONDITIONING, OPERANT CONDITIONING, AND OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING.

HOW DOES MEMORY ENCODING DIFFER FROM MEMORY RETRIEVAL?

MEMORY ENCODING IS THE PROCESS OF CONVERTING INFORMATION INTO A FORM THAT CAN BE STORED IN THE BRAIN, WHILE MEMORY RETRIEVAL IS THE PROCESS OF ACCESSING AND BRINGING STORED INFORMATION INTO CONSCIOUS AWARENESS.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SHORT-TERM MEMORY AND WORKING MEMORY?

SHORT-TERM MEMORY REFERS TO THE TEMPORARY STORAGE OF INFORMATION FOR A BRIEF PERIOD, WHEREAS WORKING MEMORY INVOLVES THE MANIPULATION AND PROCESSING OF THAT INFORMATION FOR COGNITIVE TASKS.

WHICH BRAIN STRUCTURES ARE PRIMARILY INVOLVED IN EMOTION REGULATION?

THE AMYGDALA, PREFRONTAL CORTEX, AND HIPPOCAMPUS ARE KEY BRAIN STRUCTURES INVOLVED IN REGULATING EMOTIONS.

WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PIAGET'S STAGES OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN PSYCHOLOGY?

PIAGET'S STAGES OUTLINE HOW CHILDREN'S THINKING EVOLVES THROUGH DISTINCT PHASES, HIGHLIGHTING COGNITIVE ABILITIES

AT EACH STAGE AND INFLUENCING EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES.

HOW DO PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS GET CLASSIFIED IN THE DSM-5?

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS IN THE DSM-5 ARE CLASSIFIED BASED ON SPECIFIC DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA INCLUDING SYMPTOM PATTERNS, DURATION, AND IMPACT ON FUNCTIONING.

WHAT ROLE DOES REINFORCEMENT PLAY IN OPERANT CONDITIONING?

REINFORCEMENT INCREASES THE LIKELIHOOD OF A BEHAVIOR OCCURRING AGAIN BY PROVIDING A POSITIVE STIMULUS OR REMOVING A NEGATIVE STIMULUS FOLLOWING THE BEHAVIOR.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. *PSYCHOLOGY: THEMES AND VARIATIONS, 10TH EDITION* BY WAYNE WEITEN

THIS TEXTBOOK OFFERS A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF KEY PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS, INCLUDING THOSE TYPICALLY COVERED IN A SECOND EXAM SUCH AS LEARNING, MEMORY, AND COGNITION. IT IS WELL-KNOWN FOR ITS CLEAR WRITING STYLE AND INTEGRATION OF REAL-WORLD EXAMPLES. THE EDITION ALSO EMPHASIZES CRITICAL THINKING AND THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD, MAKING IT A VALUABLE RESOURCE FOR STUDENTS.

2. *ESSENTIALS OF UNDERSTANDING PSYCHOLOGY, 12TH EDITION* BY ROBERT FELDMAN

FELDMAN'S BOOK PROVIDES A CONCISE YET THOROUGH EXPLORATION OF FUNDAMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY TOPICS, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO CHAPTERS OFTEN FEATURED IN EXAM 2 LIKE SENSATION, PERCEPTION, AND STATES OF CONSCIOUSNESS. IT INCLUDES ENGAGING CASE STUDIES AND REVIEW QUESTIONS THAT ENHANCE COMPREHENSION. THE TEXT IS DESIGNED TO MAKE COMPLEX PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES ACCESSIBLE TO STUDENTS.

3. *INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY, 11TH EDITION* BY JAMES W. KALAT

THIS BOOK IS PRAISED FOR ITS ENGAGING APPROACH AND EMPHASIS ON BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND LEARNING THEORIES, CRUCIAL FOR EXAM 2. KALAT PRESENTS PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS WITH HUMOR AND CLARITY WHILE GROUNDING THEM IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. THE TEXTBOOK ALSO FEATURES INTERACTIVE LEARNING TOOLS TO SUPPORT STUDENT ENGAGEMENT.

4. *PSYCHOLOGY APPLIED TO MODERN LIFE: ADJUSTMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY, 12TH EDITION* BY WAYNE WEITEN

FOCUSING ON PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS, THIS TEXT COVERS AREAS LIKE PERSONALITY, STRESS, AND COPING MECHANISMS, WHICH ARE COMMONLY INCLUDED IN A GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY SECOND EXAM. WEITEN BRIDGES THEORY AND EVERYDAY LIFE, HELPING STUDENTS UNDERSTAND PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES IN CONTEXT. THE BOOK IS UPDATED WITH CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH AND EXAMPLES.

5. *DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY, 8TH EDITION* BY DON HOCKENBURY AND SANDRA E. HOCKENBURY

THIS ACCESSIBLE TEXT COVERS A BROAD SPECTRUM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TOPICS, WITH IN-DEPTH SECTIONS ON LEARNING, MEMORY, AND COGNITION RELEVANT TO EXAM 2. THE HOCKENBURYS USE ENGAGING NARRATIVE AND VISUALS TO CLARIFY COMPLEX IDEAS. IT ALSO INCLUDES REVIEW QUESTIONS AND SUMMARIES TO REINFORCE LEARNING.

6. *COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY: CONNECTING MIND, RESEARCH, AND EVERYDAY EXPERIENCE, 4TH EDITION* BY E. BRUCE GOLDSTEIN

GOLDSTEIN'S BOOK DIVES DEEPLY INTO COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY TOPICS SUCH AS MEMORY, ATTENTION, AND PROBLEM-SOLVING, WHICH ARE OFTEN CENTRAL TO THE SECOND EXAM IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY COURSES. IT BALANCES THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS WITH PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS. THE TEXT IS WELL-STRUCTURED TO AID STUDENTS IN MASTERING COGNITIVE CONCEPTS.

7. *LEARNING AND BEHAVIOR, 7TH EDITION* BY PAUL CHANCE

THIS BOOK SPECIFICALLY FOCUSES ON LEARNING THEORIES AND BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY, KEY COMPONENTS OF MANY GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAM 2 SYLLABI. CHANCE PROVIDES CLEAR EXPLANATIONS OF CLASSICAL AND OPERANT CONDITIONING, ALONG WITH CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH. THE TEXT IS RICH WITH EXAMPLES AND EXPERIMENTS THAT ILLUSTRATE BEHAVIORAL PRINCIPLES.

8. *BIOPSYCHOLOGY, 10TH EDITION* BY JOHN P.J. PINEL AND STEVEN J. BARNES

PINEL'S BIOPSYCHOLOGY OFFERS DETAILED COVERAGE OF THE BIOLOGICAL BASES OF BEHAVIOR, INCLUDING NEURAL PROCESSES AND SENSORY SYSTEMS, TOPICS OFTEN TESTED IN EXAM 2. THE BOOK INTEGRATES NEUROSCIENCE WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL

CONCEPTS TO PROVIDE A HOLISTIC UNDERSTANDING. IT IS WELL-ILLUSTRATED AND INCLUDES UP-TO-DATE RESEARCH TO ENGAGE STUDENTS.

9. *MEMORY: FROM MIND TO MOLECULES, 2ND EDITION* BY LARRY R. SQUIRE AND ERIC R. KANDEL

THIS TEXT EXPLORES THE SCIENCE OF MEMORY IN DEPTH, COMBINING PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY WITH MOLECULAR BIOLOGY INSIGHTS. IT SUITS STUDENTS PREPARING FOR EXAM 2 BY CLARIFYING HOW MEMORY WORKS AT MULTIPLE LEVELS. WRITTEN BY TWO LEADING EXPERTS, THE BOOK BRIDGES THE GAP BETWEEN COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY AND NEUROSCIENCE.

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