

Acculturation

Evolutionary explanation
of behaviour

Bias in thinking and
decision making

Gene

Cultural dimension

Genetic similarities

Culture

Hormones

Enculturation

Localization of function

<p>Any explanation that shows how a specific behaviour helps humans increase their chances of survival and/or procreation. An example is the behaviour of fear - having a healthy fear response and an amygdala that detects fear (and activates the release of stress hormones) can help us avoid danger. SM's case study shows this.</p>	<p>The process of interacting with a new culture that can lead to change in an individual. Acculturation strategies include assimilation, integration, separation and marginalization. How we acculturate can influence behaviour.</p>
<p>sequence of DNA that codes for a protein and thus determines a trait. The gene sends signals from the cell (called gene expression) and these signals alter our physiological processes (e.g. production of chemical messengers) and this is how they can influence behaviour. An example is the MAOA gene that can influence aggression.</p>	<p>aka a cognitive bias. An error in our thinking. Examples include confirmation bias, which is the tendency to focus on and remember information consistent with our existing beliefs or opinions.</p>
<p>This refers to the use of people who are genetically similar in the use of psychological studies. Examples include using twin, kinship and adoption studies (e.g. Grove et al. and Raine and Baker) and also people with similar specific genes (e.g Meyer-Lindenberg)</p>	<p>A set of related cultural values. A range of cultural dimensions were developed by Hofstede when he was researching for IBM. An example includes individualism/collectivism (one dimension); this is the most heavily studied dimension.</p>
<p>chemical messengers that are manufactured by the endocrine glands, travel through the bloodstream, and affect other tissues. They can influence behaviour. e.g. testosterone can influence aggression.</p>	<p>The enduring behaviors, ideas, attitudes, values, and traditions shared by a group of people and transmitted from one generation to the next</p>
<p>Specific parts of the brain perform particular functions. E.g. the amygdala perceives dangerous threats in our environment and activates the HPA axis (stress response) and it also causes a fear response.</p>	<p>The process of learning the cultural norms and values of one's "home" culture.</p>

Models of memory

Research method

Neuroplasticity

Schema theory

Neurotransmitter

Social cognitive theory

Pheromones

Social identity theory

Reconstructive memory

Stereotype

<p>A method used for collecting and analyzing data in psychological research. Examples are true experiments, correlational studies and case studies.</p>	<p>A visual illustration of how specific memory processes occur. Examples include Baddeley and Hitch's working memory model and Atkinson and Shiffrin's multi-store model.</p>
<p>A collection of ideas from various researchers about the nature (definition) of schema, their characteristics, and how they can influence our thinking and behaviour. First studied by Bartlett, Vygotsky and Piaget.</p>	<p>The ability of the brain to change as a result of experience (e.g. experience, practice or trauma). An example is the effects of poverty and stress can shrink the developing hippocampus and amygdala, especially in children.</p>
<p>Bandura's theory (renamed from the original social learning theory) that claims we learn from observation, that self-efficacy is important factor in behaviour and that triadic reciprocal determinism is key in understanding behaviour.</p>	<p>A chemical messenger that crosses the synaptic gap between neurons and sends signals throughout the brain. Altering levels of neurotransmitters can affect behaviour. An example includes serotonin and antisocial behaviour.</p>
<p>Tajfel and Turner's theory of conflict between groups (including prejudice and discrimination). The central claim is that competition is not needed for conflict and that it can arise simply because we identify with a social in-group and we want our in-groups to be superior to boost self-esteem and so we treat out-group members differently.</p>	<p>Chemical signals released by an animal that communicate information and affect the behavior of other animals of the same species. An example is androstadienone which may affect attraction.</p>
<p>A generalized belief about a group of people.</p>	<p>The idea that our memory is not like a tape recorder and that as we recall memories we are actively rebuilding them - this is how errors in memory can occur.</p>

Techniques to study the
brain

Thinking and decision
making

Many technological techniques are used to study brain activity, size and structure. Examples include MRI and fMRI.

Thinking refers to the conscious process of considering or reasoning about something and decision making is making a choice based on the consideration of multiple options. Examples of theories include the dual process model of thinking and decision making (system one and system two).
