



Society for the Teaching of Psychology (APA Division 2)
OFFICE OF TEACHING RESOURCES IN PSYCHOLOGY (OTRP)
Department of General Academics, Texas A&M University at Galveston, P. O. Box 1675, Galveston, TX 77553

FREQUENTLY CITED CONCEPTS IN CURRENT INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY TEXTBOOKS

Derrick L. Proctor and Alisa M. E. Williams, Andrews University

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

Author contact information: Derrick L. Proctor, Andrews University, Behavioral Sciences – Room 123G, 10030 Nethery Hall Road, Berrien Springs, MI 49103-0030 (proctor@andrews.edu).

Copyright 2006 by Derrick L. Proctor and Alisa M. E. Williams. All rights reserved. You may reproduce multiple copies of this material for your own personal use, including use in your classes and/or sharing with individual colleagues as long as the authors' names and institutions and the Office of Teaching Resources in Psychology heading or other identifying information appear on the copies of the document. No other permission is implied or granted to print, copy, reproduce, or distribute additional copies of this material. Anyone who wishes to produce copies for purposes other than those specified above must obtain the permission of the authors.

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.

References

(Textbooks used in this study are marked by an asterisk*.)

- Baucum, D., Smith, C., Kagan, J., Segal, J., & Havemann, E. (2004). *Kagan and Segal's psychology: An introduction* (9th ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth.*
- Bernstein, D. A., Penner, L. A., Clarke-Stewart, A., & Roy, E. J. (2003). *Psychology* (6th ed.). Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.*
- Compendium of Introductory Psychology Texts* (2005, March 4). Retrieved April 13, 2006, from <http://www.lemoyne.edu/OTRP/introtxts.html>
- Coon, D. (2004). *Introduction to psychology: Gateways to mind and behavior* (10th ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth.*
- Corsini, R. J. (1999). *The dictionary of psychology*. Philadelphia: Brunner/Mazel.
- Davis, S. F., & Palladino, J. J. (2004). *Psychology* (4th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/Prentice Hall.*
- Divisions of the American Psychological Association* (2006). Retrieved April 13, 2006, from <http://www.apa.org/about/division.html>
- Ettinger, R. H. (2004). *Introduction to psychology*. Reno, NV: Best Value Textbooks.*
- Feldman, R. S. (2005). *Understanding psychology* (7th ed.). Boston: McGraw Hill.*
- Franzoi, S. L. (2004). *Psychology: A journey of discovery* (2nd ed.). Cincinnati, OH: Atomic Dog.*
- Gazzaniga, M. S., & Heatherton, T. F. (2003). *Psychological science: Mind, brain and behavior*. New York: Norton.*
- Gerow, J., & Bordens, K. (2005). *Psychology: An introduction* (8th ed.). Reno, NV: Harrison Press.*
- Gerrig, R., & Zimbardo, P. (2005). *Psychology and life* (17th ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.*
- Gleitman, H., Fridlund, A. J., & Reisberg, D. (2005). *Psychology* (6th ed.). New York: Norton.*
- Griggs, R. A., Bujak-Johnson, A., & Proctor, D. L. (2004). Using common core vocabulary in text selection and teaching the introductory course. *Teaching of Psychology*, 31, 265-269.

- Griggs, R. A., Jackson, S. L., Christopher, A. N., & Marek, P. (1999). Introductory psychology textbooks: An objective analysis and update. *Teaching of Psychology*, 26, 182-189.
- Hockenbury, D. H., & Hockenbury, S. E. (2003). *Psychology* (3rd ed.). New York: Worth.*
- Huffman, K. (2004). *Psychology in action* (7th ed.). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.*
- Kalat, J. W. (2005). *Introduction to psychology* (7th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.*
- Kassin, S. (2004). *Psychology* (4th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/Prentice Hall.*
- Kosslyn, S. M., & Rosenberg, R. S. (2004). *Psychology: The brain, the person, the world* (2nd ed.). Boston: Pearson/Allyn and Bacon.*
- Kowalski, R., & Westen, D. (2005). *Psychology* (4th ed.). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.*
- Lahey, B. B. (2004). *Psychology: An introduction* (8th ed.). Boston: McGraw Hill.*
- Lefton, L. A., & Brannon, L. (2003). *Psychology* (8th ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.*
- Morris, C. G., & Maisto, A. A. (2005). *Psychology: An introduction* (12th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.*
- Myers, D. (2004). *Psychology* (7th ed.). New York: Worth.*
- Nairne, J. S. (2003). *Psychology: The adaptive mind* (3rd ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth.*
- Nevid, J. S. (2003). *Psychology: Concepts and applications*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.*
- Passer, M., & Smith, R. (2004). *Psychology: The science of mind and behavior* (2nd ed.). Boston: McGraw Hill.*
- Plotnik, R. (2005). *Introduction to psychology* (7th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.*
- Rathus, S. A. (2005). *Psychology concepts and connections* (9th ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth.*
- Santrock, J. W. (2005). *Psychology* (7th ed.). Boston: McGraw Hill.*
- Smith, E. E., Nolen-Hoeksema, S., Frederickson, B., & Loftus, G. R. (2003). *Atkinson & Hilgard's introduction to psychology* (14th ed.). Belmont: Thomson/Wadsworth.*
- Sternberg, R. J. (2004). *Psychology* (4th ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth.*
- Wade, C., & Tavris, C. (2003). *Psychology* (7th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.*
- Weiten, W. (2004). *Psychology: Themes and variations* (6th ed.). Pacific Grove, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth.*

Wood, S. E., Wood, E. G., & Boyd, D. (2005). *The world of psychology* (5th ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.*

Zimbardo, P. G., Weber, A. L., & Johnson, R.L. (2003). *Psychology* (4th ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.*

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	55
Elaborative rehearsal	70	imaging (fMRI)	

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	100	Validity	97
(conditioning)		Variable interval schedule	82
Storage	70	Variable ratio schedule	82
Stress	97	Variables	52
Stressors	61	Vestibular sense	61
Structuralism	85	Weber's law	76
Subliminal perception	52	Working memory	100
Superego	100	Zygote	64
Survey	88		
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	100	Cones	94
(conditioning)		Difference threshold	94
Superego	100	Diffusion of responsibility	94
Synapse	100	Emotion	94
Systematic desensitization	100	Experiment	94
Thalamus	100	Hormones	94
Unconditioned response (UCR)	100	Learning	94
Unconditioned stimulus (UCS)	100	Limbic system	94
Working memory	100	Object permanence	94
Absolute threshold	97	Obsessive compulsive disorder	94
Anorexia nervosa	97	(OCD)	
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	76
Variable ratio schedule	82	(REBT)	
Antipsychotic drugs	79	Resistance	76
Conservation	79	Retrograde amnesia	76
Drive	79	Sensory memory	76
Fixed interval schedule	79	Sleep apnea	76
Hallucinations	79	Transduction	76
Hallucinogens	79	Unconditional positive regard	76
Instinct	79	Weber's law	76
Major depressive disorder	79	Availability heuristic	73
Medulla	79	Aversion therapy	73
Monocular cues	79	Binocular cues	73
Mood disorders	79	Biopsychosocial model	73
Narcolepsy	79	Continuous reinforcement	73
Operational definition	79	Electroencephalogram (EEG)	73
Partial reinforcement	79	Endorphins	73
Procedural memory	79	Family therapy	73
Self efficacy	79	Flashbulb memories	73
Sensory neurons	79	Gender roles	73
Syntax	79	Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	73
Temperament	79	Memory	73
Tolerance	79	Mental set	73
Unconscious	79	Mnemonic devices	73

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

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.