sensation	response criterion	negative reinforcement
morpheme	attribution	conformity
cohort	attrition	trait

Removing an aversive condition to increase behaviour.	The threshold for reporting that a signal is present.	The detection and initial encoding of physical stimuli by sensory receptors and the nervous system.
Changing one's behaviour or expressed beliefs to align with a group or its perceived expectations.	An explanation of the causes of behaviour or events, such as personal characteristics or situational pressures.	A smallest meaningful language unit.
A relatively stable dimension of individual differences.	Loss of participants during a study.	People sharing a birth period or historical experience.

differential diagnosis	reliability	validity
reliability	validity	diagnostic criteria
diathesis-stress model	counterconditioning	common factors

How well a measure or study represents the concept or conclusion it is intended to address.	The consistency of a measurement or assessment when repeated under comparable conditions.	Comparing possible explanations for a clinical presentation.
The listed symptom, duration, impairment and exclusion requirements for a classification.	How well a measure or study represents the concept or conclusion it is intended to address.	The consistency of a measurement or assessment when repeated under comparable conditions.
Ingredients shared across therapies, such as alliance and expectancy, proposed to explain comparable outcomes.	Replacing a conditioned response by pairing the stimulus with an incompatible response such as relaxation.	An explanation in which an individual's vulnerability interacts with environmental stress to influence the development of a psychological disorder.

standard error of measurement	construct validity	interaction effect
random assignment	difference threshold	transduction
all-or-none principle	reuptake	object permanence

The dependence of one factor's effect on the level of another factor.	Convergent and discriminant evidence that a score reflects the intended trait.	The expected spread of observed scores around the true score, SD×sqrt(1−r).
Conversion of physical stimulus energy into neural signals by receptors.	A detectable change under a stated criterion.	Allocating participants to conditions by chance to support causal inference.
Knowing that objects continue to exist when out of sight, gained in the sensorimotor stage.	The return of released neurotransmitter from the synaptic space into a cell through transporter proteins.	Once threshold is reached a neuron fires a complete spike.

theory of mind	structuralism	cognitive revolution
negative reinforcement	extinction	working memory
proactive interference	morpheme	syntax

The 1950s restoration of mental processes as lawful objects of study, displacing strict behaviourism.	Titchener's school analysing experience into basic elements by introspection.	Understanding that others hold beliefs, including beliefs that are false.
A limited-capacity system for temporarily holding and manipulating information during a task.	The previously reinforced response or cue no longer receives its former consequence; it is not simply forgetting.	Removing an aversive condition to increase behaviour.
The rules governing how words combine to form phrases and sentences.	A smallest meaningful language unit.	Older learning disrupting the retention of newer material.

availability heuristic	representativeness heuristic	fundamental attribution error
normative influence	social loafing	bystander effect
habituation	divided attention	inclusive fitness

The tendency to overemphasise personal characteristics and underestimate situational influences when explaining others' behaviour.	Judging probability by similarity to a prototype, neglecting base rates.	Estimating frequency or likelihood by how easily examples come to mind.
A reduced likelihood that an individual will help when other observers are present.	Reduced individual effort when contributions are pooled and unidentifiable.	Conforming to gain acceptance or avoid rejection, distinct from informational influence.
Reproductive success counting both direct offspring and the reproduction of relatives weighted by relatedness.	Sharing limited central capacity across concurrent tasks, with costs set by load.	A declining response after repeated exposure; renewed response to a change supports discrimination.

fixed action pattern	levels of processing	transfer-appropriate processing
HPA axis	negative feedback	incidence
prevalence		

Encoding helps most when its form matches the retrieval test.	The account in which memory strength follows the depth of encoding analysis.	An invariant sequence released by a specific sign stimulus and run to completion, as in classic egg-retrieval or mating displays.
The occurrence of new cases of a condition in a population during a specified period, often expressed relative to people at risk or their time at risk.	A control process in which a change triggers responses that oppose that change.	The hormone-signalling pathway linking the hypothalamus, pituitary and adrenal cortex, involved in regulating stress responses and cortisol release.
		The proportion of a population with the condition at a given time.