

Psychology and Sociology Public Office hours

## Today's Info Session

- Welcome to this Info Session!
- Introduction
- Subjects Tested on the MCAT
- Psychology and Sociology
- Practice Passage
- How Can Next Step Help?
- Questions?





## Introduction

#### Hi, I'm Phil!

- MCAT Content writer
- ► Tutored and taught for 9+ years
- Attended University of Nebraska Medical Center as an MD/PhD student.
- ✓ Next Step is a team of test prep and educational experts committed to excellence.





## Who Is Next Step?

- Began in 2009 as a tutoring company
- Focus on graduate admissions tests only
- Team of educational experts
- First company to have materials built from ground up for 2015 MCAT format
- Now the first company to have new 2018
   MCAT Interface

✓ We never stop improving our materials!





## **Exam Overview**



- Four sections three science, one verbal (CARS)
- Science sections all have same format/time constraints
- Passages and discrete questions alternate
- Some math required, but no calculator is provided

Section	Time Allowed	Number of Questions	Question Format
Chemical and Physical Foundations	95 min	59	10 passages, 15 discretes
Critical Analysis and Reasoning Skills	90 min	53	9 passages
Biological and Biochemical Foundations	95 min	59	10 passages, 15 discretes
Psychological and Sociological Foundations	95 min	59	10 passages, 15 discretes

## **Subjects Tested**



Chemical and Physical Foundations

30% general chemistry

25% physics

25% biochemistry

15% organic chemistry

5% biology

Bio and Biochemical Foundations

65% biology

25% biochemistry

5% organic chemistry

5% general chemistry

Psychological and Sociological Foundations

65% psychology

30% sociology

5% biology

## Psych/Soc Content Review

Congrats on making progress through our MCAT course! Today let's focus on psych and soc:

#### Overall study strategies

Active learning

Big-picture perspective

*Test-like thinking* 

#### High-yield topics

**Perception** 

Memory

**Emotions** 

Bias, prejudice, and discrimination

Social inequality

Experimental design



## Psych/Soc Study Strategies

#### Keep in the back of your mind:

How does this knowledge apply to future clinicians? How is this knowledge testable?

#### When studying, ask yourself:

Why does this work the way it does? What absolutely must be memorized?

#### **Use active learning strategies**

Study sheets, Venn diagrams, explain to others...



## Perception

- Perception: interpretation/organization of sensory info
  - Perception ≠ sensation
- Types of thresholds
  - Absolute
  - Threshold of conscious perception
  - Difference (just-noticeable difference)
- Signal detection theory
  - Detecting a stimulus depends on both sensory and non-sensory factors
  - Can you come up with some examples?

Weber's Law

$$\frac{\Delta I}{I}$$
 = constant

Can you come up with examples of Weber's Law in action?



Memory Memory Sensory Long-term Short-term memory memory memory Working **Explicit Implicit** Iconic memory memory memory Visuospatial Procedural Semantic **Echoic** sketchpad memory memory Phonological Haptic loop **Episodic** Central memory executive



#### **Recall vs. recognition**

- Free recall
- Cued recall
- Serial recall

- Context effects
  - Similar
     environment
     during encoding
     and retrieval
- Priming
  - Associations between memories

#### Retrieval cues

- Connections between encoding and retrieval
- Serial position effect
  - Primacy effect
  - Recency effect
- Testing effect
  - Practicing retrieval increases chances of remembering

- State-dependent memory
  - Internal state / mood

- Spacing effect
  - "Spaced practice"
    is more effective
    than "massed
    practice"



#### Proactive vs. retroactive interference

- Proactive: old info interferes with new
- Retroactive: new info interferes with recall of old info
- Examples?

#### Anterograde vs. retrograde amnesia

- Anterograde: inability to form new memories
- Retrograde: inability to recall old memories

#### What remains stable?

- Procedural memory
- Implicit memory
- Recognition

#### Aging and memory:

#### What declines?

- Free recall
- Ability to form new episodic memories
- Processing speed
- Divided attention

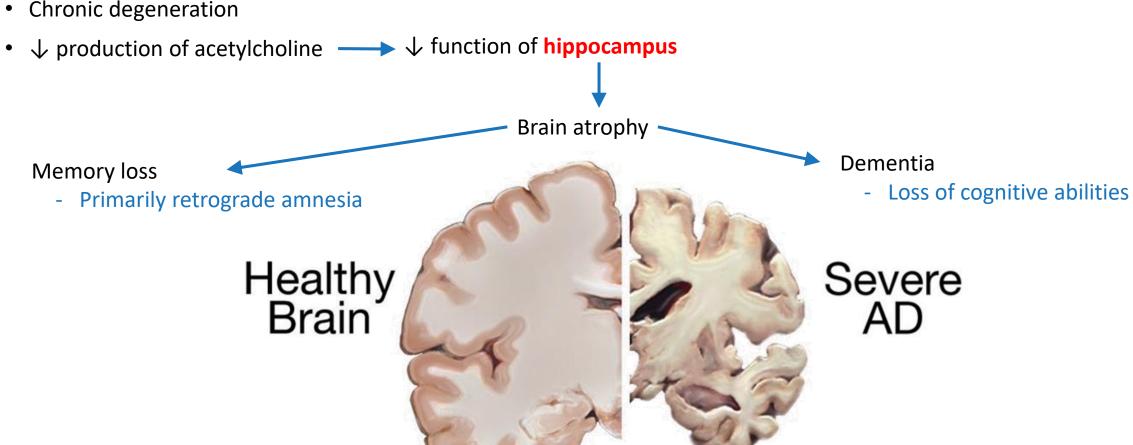
#### What can improve?

- Semantic memory
- Ability to use knowledge and experience
- Emotional reasoning



#### Alzheimer's disease

Chronic degeneration





- 3. Which of the following accurately depict(s) the order in which a fragment of information might progress through various types of memory during storage?
- I. Echoic memory → short-term memory → long-term memory
- II. Iconic memory → short-term memory
- III. Sensory memory  $\rightarrow$  iconic memory  $\rightarrow$  short-term memory  $\rightarrow$  long-term memory
- IV. Working memory → sensory memory → short-term memory
- A) I only
- B) I and II only
- C) I and III only
- D) II, III, and IV only

- 4. To choose the correct answer on a multiple-choice exam like the MCAT, students use:
- A) recognition.
- B) maintenance rehearsal.
- C) recall.
- D) procedural memory
- 5. Recalling that lysine is a basic amino acid involves which division(s) of long-term memory?
- I. Semantic memory
- II. Declarative memory
- III. Episodic memory
- IV. Explicit memory
- A) I only
- B) I and IV only
- C) I, II, and IV only
- D) II, III, and IV only



- 6. After damage to his prefrontal cortex, Philip's working memory started to show serious deficits. Which of these tasks would Philip have the LEAST trouble completing?
- A) Playing a "concentration" game in which he must remember the identities of multiple playing cards at once
- B) Multiplying seven and twelve in his head, then dividing the product by three
- C) Closing his eyes and navigating through a room that he had only been present in for ten minutes
- D) Reciting the names of the fifty states by singing them in tune with a previously-learned song

- 7. Jade, a law student, successfully remembers all of the civil tax codes required for her morning exam. She then jumps on her motorcycle and rides home, where she relaxes by playing a video game in which she wins small tokens. Which choice correctly pairs each action with the type of memory or process involved?
- A) Remembering tax codes semantic; riding her motorcycle explicit; playing the video game procedural
- B) Remembering tax codes declarative; riding her motorcycle procedural; playing the video game operant conditioning
- C) Remembering tax codes episodic; riding her motorcycle procedural; playing the video game explicit
- D) Remembering tax codes semantic; riding her motorcycle working; playing the video game classical conditioning



- 8. A young child meets nearly every academic standard for her age, but cannot seem to learn how to hold a pencil. Though she practices every morning, her writing does not improve at all. This girl may be suffering from:
- A) genetic damage to part of her hippocampus.
- B) a viral infection that is impairing her declarative memory.
- C) a moderately underdeveloped cerebellum.
- D) a lesion on her auditory cortex.

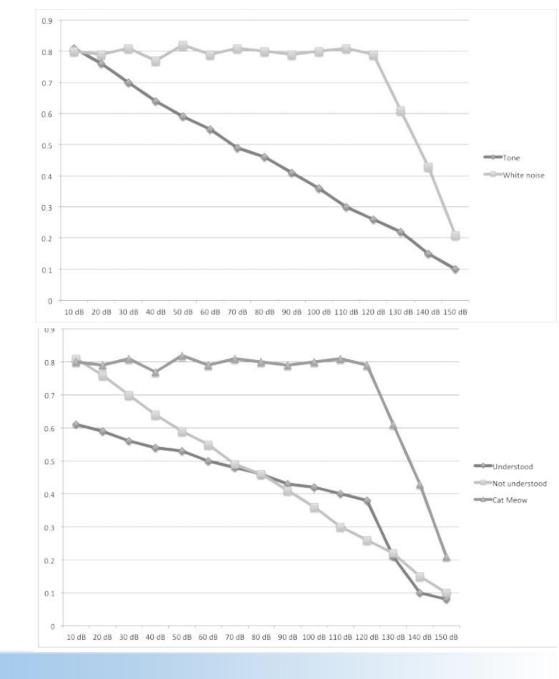
- 9. With regard to memory, the two main types of interference are:
- A) proactive and retrograde.
- B) retroactive and proactive.
- C) reactive and proactive.
- D) retrograde and anterograde.
- 10. An elderly man has no trouble remembering how to play bridge and drive his car, but cannot remember his new nurse's name, no matter how many times she tells him. This man likely suffers from:
- A) anterograde amnesia.
- B) dissociative fugue.
- C) a defect in his procedural memory.
- D) retrograde amnesia.



Weber's law presents an interesting exception in the case of sound. While other sorts of stimuli will have a constant just-noticeable difference (jnd) across the full range of perceptible stimuli (the change in stimulus intensity as a fraction of the original intensity is a constant), for sound this does not always hold true.

Figure 1 The jnd as a function of intensity for a single pure tone and for white noise.

Figure 2 The jnd as a function of intensity for a recording of speech in a language understood by the listener, one not understood by the listener, and a recognizable non-speech sound (a cat's meow)





- 22. In studies of the just-noticeable difference, perception is measured in what way?
- A) Sensation
- B) Discrimination
- C) Magnitude estimation
- D) Signal transduction

- 23. For the especially loud noises, subjects often report negative emotions such as anger after hearing several of the loud sounds. The James-Lange theory would posit that this emotional response:
- A) precedes and causes a person to experience physiological arousal which then contributes to further unpleasant affect.
- B) occurs simultaneously and independently of the physiological arousal stimulated by the loud sounds.
- C) is a result of both physiological arousal and a cognitive appraisal of that arousal.
- D) follows from and is caused by the physiological arousal experienced as a result of the loud sounds.



- 24. For nearly every type of sound played, the just-noticeable difference dropped significantly near or above 130 dB. Which of the following is the most likely reason?
- A) Above a certain intensity level, sound perception also occurs as a result of signal transduction directly through the skull rather than solely through the ossicles and organ of Corti.
- B) The threshold of pain is near or above 130 dB and the jnd for pain is much lower than for many other types of stimuli.
- C) Study participants were more attentive to the especially loud sounds as a result of the physiological arousal those sounds created.
- D) The distracting nature of the especially loud sounds made it more difficult for study participants to detect changes in stimulus intensity.



- 25. The experiment involved playing noises loud enough that some study participants may have experienced discomfort or even pain. For the experiment to be approved by the researchers' institutional review board, they must have done all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) Keeping the sound intensity well below the level at which each individual study participant will experience discomfort
- B) Determining the least harmful or invasive protocol to achieve the study's results
- C) Obtaining informed consent from the study participants prior to beginning the study
- D) Treating study participants equally regardless of factors such as socioeconomic status, race, or gender





Q&A

## Next Step: Core Values













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- Expert instructors on call for you
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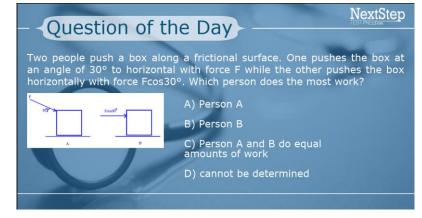
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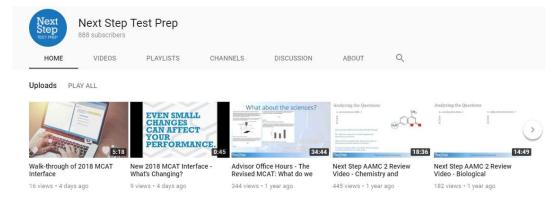
https://nextsteptestprep.com/smith

# Additional Free Resources



- ✓ Supplement your prep with additional support tools
- Question of the Day Quick Prep
- YouTube, Facebook and Instagram Content
- Ongoing Public Webinars and Q&A Sessions
- MCAT Blog: Content and Admissions
- Next Step MCAT Forum

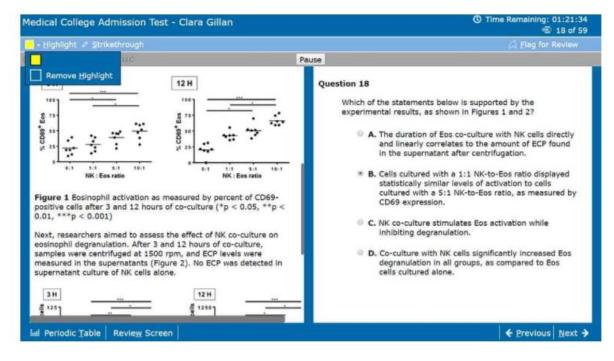




## New 2018 IMCAT Interface

- New highlighting features
- New strikethrough features
- New keyboard shortcuts
- New Navigation/Review Screens

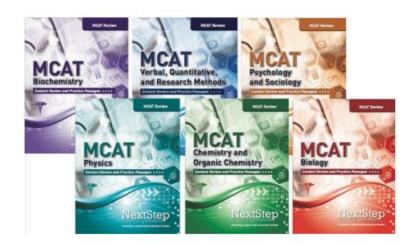
**Next Step is ready. Are you?** 



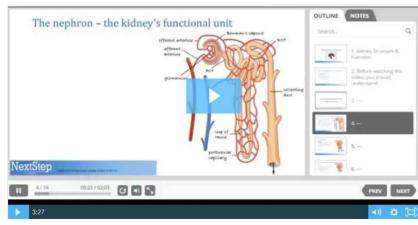
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