

AP Psychology - Unit 1 Assignment

History of Psychology & Research Methods

Big Question: What makes psychology unique among other fields of study?

History of Psychology Objectives:

- Define psychology and trace its historical development.
- Briefly describe the different perspectives from which psychologists examine behavior and mental processes.
- Identify some of the professional and research interests of psychologists.
- Identify and explain the big issues in psychology.

Research Methods Objectives:

- Describe the scientific method and the scientific attitude that facilitate the development of psychological theories.
- Describe four methods psychologists use to observe and describe behavior systematically.
- Discuss why correlations enable prediction but do not provide an explanation.
- Describe the nature and advantages of experimentation and identify the elements of an experiment.
- Discuss the ethics of experimentation and how psychologists' values influence their work.
- Explain the problems of bias on rational thought.

History of Psychology Overview

Psychology's historical development and current activities lead us to define the field as the science of behavior and mental processes. This introduction discusses the development of psychology and the range of behaviors and mental processes being investigated by psychologists in each of the various specialty areas. In addition, it describes the six major perspectives from which psychologists work. This is followed by a description of three major issues that cut across psychology, including the stability of our traits, the rationality of our thoughts and actions, and the relative contributions of biology and experience to intelligence, personality, and behavior. It then provides an overview of the diverse sub-fields in which psychologists conduct research and provide professional services.

Research Methods Overview

The Methods of Study chapter explains the limits of intuition and common sense in reasoning about behavior and mental processes. To counteract our human tendency toward faulty reasoning, psychologists adopt a scientific attitude that is based on healthy skepticism, open-minded humility, and critical thinking. This chapter also explains how psychologists employ the research designs of description, correlation, and experimentation in order to objectively describe, predict, and explain behavior. The chapter concludes with a discussion of several questions people often ask of psychology, including why animal research is relevant, whether laboratory experiments are ethical, whether behavior varies with gender, and whether psychology's principles don't have the potential for misuse. This chapter introduces a number of concepts that will play an important role in later chapters. Make sure you understand the method of experimentation, especially the importance of control conditions and the difference between independent and dependent variables.

Unit 1 Reading Assignment(s)

You are responsible for the reading listed below; It is meant to supplement the material discussed in class and there may be a pop quiz at any point.

- **OpenStax Psychology Textbook:** Chapters 1 & 2 (Posted on Class Website)

Unit 1 Vocabulary Terms & Flip Book

Psychology is a term heavy course; you are responsible for the terms below. You will have a vocabulary quiz every other unit. For the quiz I will pull terms from the Unit vocabulary lists.

Unit 1 Flip Book: Each term should be on its own card. Each card will have the term thoroughly and clearly defined on the back. Each card will be taped into a manila folder and turned in the day of the unit test.

History and Perspectives

1. Empiricism
2. Structuralism
3. Functionalism
4. Experimental Psychology
5. Psychoanalysis
6. Behaviorism
7. Humanistic Psychology
8. Cognitive Psychology
9. Psychology
10. Biopsychosocial Approach
11. Biological Psychology
12. Evolutionary Psychology
13. Psychodynamic Psychology
14. Behavioral Psychology
15. Social-Cultural Psychology
16. Basic Research
17. Developmental Psychology
18. Applied Research
19. Industrial-Organizational Psychology
20. Counseling Psychology
21. Clinical Psychology
22. Psychiatry
23. Hindsight Bias
24. Mary Calkins
25. Charles Darwin
26. Dorothea Dix
27. Sigmund Freud
28. G. Stanley Hall
29. William James
30. Ivan Pavlov
31. Jean Piaget
32. Carl Rogers
33. B.F. Skinner
34. Margaret Washburn
35. John Watson
36. Wilhelm Wundt

Research Methods

37. Mode
38. Mean
39. Median
40. Double Blind Procedure
41. Independent Variable
42. Dependent Variable
43. Standard Deviation
44. Random Assignment
45. Random Sampling
46. Scatter Plot
47. Illusory Correlation
48. Case Study
49. Survey
50. Naturalistic Observation
51. Correlation
52. Experiment
53. Replication
54. Statistical Significance
55. Operational Definition
56. Critical Thinking
57. Theory
58. Hypothesis
59. Population
60. Sample
61. Correlation Coefficient
62. Placebo
63. Placebo Effect
64. Experimental Group
65. Control Group
66. Confounding Variables
67. Informed Consent
68. Debriefing